

EIR

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Yeltsin says U.S. must rescue perestroika
Poland should snub Jeffrey Sachs—here's why
Interview: opera bass Ruggero Raimondi

**Drug mob's legalizers
go on the warpath**





A TOTAL WAR STRATEGY AGAINST PEKING

by Gen. Teng Chieh

"All we need do is to understand how to make the most of our strengths to attack the enemy's weaknesses. Then we can snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat. The Chinese Communist Party is extremely weak, just like a paper tiger—one poke and you could pierce it through. All the masses on the mainland are opposed to communism."

—Gen. Teng Chieh

This amazing little book by one of the top leaders of Taiwan's Kuomintang party, published by Chinese Flag Monthly in December 1988, charted the course for the Chinese students' revolution that erupted just a few months later. Preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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According to the *Wall Street Journal* of Sept. 15, ABC-TV's Peter Jennings says he did not know when he interviewed Henry Kissinger on U.S. policy toward the Beijing regime, that Henry had such extensive financial interests in China! Too bad Peter Jennings does not read the *EIR*, where we have been reporting about Kissinger's mercenary ties to the butchers of Beijing since last spring.

Good thing you do read the *EIR*, because unlike the *Wall Street Journal*, or ABC, we also detailed how Henry's Chinese friends are among the world's biggest dope pushers. This week we are giving you more of our unique reportage of what is important to know, if this world is going to have a chance to survive:

- The economy and banking system. The U.S. government is churning up optimistic statistics, but even the markets don't seem to believe them for more than five minutes. See the lead story in *Economics* for why we'd be better off if the crash came sooner rather than later. On page 6, read about how this has all thrown a spotlight in Ibero-America on the fate of persecuted economist Lyndon LaRouche, who foresaw the crisis and mapped out a solution, based on classical "American System" principles.

- The East bloc. Our coverage begins on page 35 and includes a telling glimpse into conditions in East Germany, based on our conversations with refugees; an exclusive interview with an eminent Vatican figure on his recent experiences in Lithuania; and an in-depth examination of the implications for Poland of the Auschwitz controversy, by Muriel Mirak.

- The war on drugs. We—Lyndon LaRouche and his associates—wrote the book on this, *literally*, starting with *EIR*'s 1978 cover story charging that the International Monetary Fund and company push drugs. That led to the book *Dope, Inc.*—first edition, late 1978, second edition 1985 in Spanish, 1986 in English. This writer was editor in chief of *War on Drugs* magazine, and we never feared to name the names of those "above suspicion" who profit from the destruction of countless lives. In addition to the *Feature*, which surveys the current deployment of the drug mob's front-men, see pages 30-34 for the update on Colombia's courageous offensive, and a first dossier on the drug-running mission of Henry Kissinger's friend Assad, of Syria.

Nora Hamerman

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Take the crash now! Waiting will make it worse

by Chris White

A number of proposals has surfaced in recent days, from people who ought to know better, or institutions which should have other things to be concerned with, about what to do with the past few years' grotesque expansion of unpayable U.S. indebtedness. The combined effect of the proposals is to attempt to roll over the mass of debt which has to be serviced at the end of this month, around about \$1.25 trillion, into the early part of next year.

Be warned: It would actually be much better to take the crash now and get it over with. If the monstrous pyramid of paper is rolled over again, for a few months, the delay will only ensure that the collapse, when it does come, will be that much worse. More damage will be done to the equity investment and savings portfolios of ordinary people, more people will lose homes, and more insurance policies and retirement accounts destroyed, than if the crash were taken during this autumn.

Perhaps the most dangerous among the current crop of proposals was floated on Sept. 7 by Comptroller of the Currency Robert Clarke, the Treasury Department official who is responsible for overseeing the nation's banking system. Clarke wants to see the capital reserve requirements of nationally chartered commercial banks sliced in half, from a ratio of 6% of assets down to 3%. According to Clark, the proposal was checked with both Alan Greenspan at the Federal Reserve, and officials in the Treasury Department, before it saw the light of day.

Cutting the banks' reserve requirements in half means doubling the volume of liabilities secured against the same margin of capital. So here we have the nation's top regulatory officials putting forward, in all seriousness, as an "improvement," a measure which would permit the banks to take on another \$1 trillion of debt as on-the-books liabilities.

This is not the first time the regulators have changed the

rules when the banks get into trouble. Back in 1982, in the good old days, before what became known as "creative" or "innovative" financing, banks could only carry debt on their books until it was 90 days in default; then they had to write it off. Then the rules changed, so they had to report delinquent loans. And then the time was stretched out. And then, in 1983-84, the regulators permitted the burgeoning of what are now called off-balance sheet liabilities.

Now they are more blatant. And now the court system is getting in on the act as well: A federal district appeals court ruled in the same week, that commercial banks are entitled to sell, as securities, government-secured mortgage paper. By Sept. 11, that decision was being interpreted within the banking community so as to permit the securitization, and thus sale, of all bank loans outstanding. This way, banks in really bad shape, like Bankers Trust, Manufacturers Hanover, Bank of America, and Citibank, can get a slice of the income stream of others like Morgan Guaranty.

The twice-bankrupt Continental Illinois led the way in this, packaging \$300 million or so of banks' leveraged buy-out loans into a security for sale on the credit markets. The only problem with this, is that of the approximately 15 banks holding more than \$1 billion in buy-out debt, the total of such loans outstanding, about \$40 billion, is 25% greater than their paid-in capital.

It might well be asked why the regulators and the court system are coming up with these crazy ideas. The world is on the eve of the biggest financial catastrophe in human history. More than \$20 trillion of indebtedness and speculation, based on the dollar alone, is overdue to blow. The best-informed estimates are that this mass of paper wealth could begin to come down around the second week of October. Such informed estimates assert an 80% probability that such could happen.

The kind of thing being put forward by Clarke and the appeals court are part of the hysterical efforts being directed to attempt to tilt the whole in favor of the residual 20%. Their plan: Increase the debt by some magnitude, up to a trillion dollars perhaps; redistribute the losses within the banking system, through securitization of liabilities outstanding, to provide those who are short of earnings with a whiff of income for the weeks ahead; and set up sales of assets, which may never be concluded, to appear to offset losses on the accounts.

If, through such means, the potential October blow-out is averted, hold on to your hats, and whatever else you can hold on to, because by January-March of next year, the thus-delayed crisis will erupt in more violent form.

Condemned to repeat history

The eruption that is about to occur will no doubt take the form of "runs against the banks." Some of the older generation, who remember the last time, back in 1933, after the previous summer's Kreditanstalt affair in Vienna, probably still remember the day when Franklin Roosevelt declared a bank holiday, and shut down the nation's banking system to stop people from pulling their deposits out. That's the kind of event that is looming.

Runs against the banks, requiring emergency action by the executive branch to avert breakdown and chaos, is the third and last level of bankruptcy. It is the phase which is waiting to happen. It should have happened in 1988. It was delayed by the wave of leveraged buy-outs, culminating in the \$25 billion takeover of RJR Nabisco by Kravis Kohlberg Roberts, and the banks who bankrolled them. Many of the buy-outs of 1988 were organized such that interest did not have to be paid until one year or 18 months after completion of the deal.

The leveraged buy-outs of 1987-88 were the end of the second level of bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of the financial system as a whole. During 1985-86 the financial system had gone into technical bankruptcy, unable to generate the revenue to service and amortize debt. The growth of debt and speculation since then, of all kinds—government, household, financial and non-financial business debt—from about \$6 trillion to over \$20 trillion, is the proof. The norm for the last years has been not to pay down the debt, but to roll over the bulk of the claims outstanding, adding \$2 trillion per year in new debt and speculation.

The financial bankruptcy took place on top of the first level of bankruptcy, the collapse of the physical economy below break-even capacity, which took place around 1981-82, after Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker's high interest rate policy had delivered the *coup de grace*. The collapse below break-even is represented by the increasing impoverishment of the population, the collapse of household formation and maintenance, the collapse of productive employment, to below 20% of the work force as a whole, ob-

solescence of equipment, deficit in production of goods, filled by imported products, and the accumulating deficit in maintenance of basic infrastructure.

Contrary to the fashionable babbling of recent years, the growth of the financial side of the world economy is ultimately collateralized against the growth in productivity and output of the physical economy. Now we have something very different: The current money costs of break-even functioning would be between \$4 and \$5 trillion per annum, against the \$2 to \$2.5 trillion paid. However, neither the trained labor nor the goods exist to be bought to sustain that level of functioning, even assuming the \$5 trillion or so were available. Indeed, since 1984-85, the combined total of debt and speculation has been increasing annually by the amount allocated to cover investment, wages, and material supplies for the economy.

Ultimately the paper claims embodied in the mass of debt are only worth the goods they can be converted into. The economic side has stagnated and declined, the combined debt and speculative claims against goods have been increasing at about 14% per annum.

The run against the banks, which is waiting to happen, is the point at which holders of financial instruments scramble to turn paper claims into tangible goods, in whatever form that might take. At that point the pile of debt collapses down the line of leverage by which it grew.

This is the threat which Clarke and the other officials are responding to, when they propose to double the volume of liabilities banks can hold against a given level of paid-in capital. The idiocy is brought to absurdity when Clarke argues that this would put commercial banks on the same footing as the savings and loan banks. Back in 1982, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Paul Volcker permitted the thrifts that survived 21% interest rates, to cut their capital standards in half, too. But it won't take seven years to push the commercial banks over the edge like it did the S&Ls. The commercial banks are in much worse shape than the S&Ls ever were. The scramble began back in June with the \$1 billion default of Integrated Resources, the financial services company. Integrated was the first of a steadily growing line of large leveraged buy-outs that have gone belly-up. Not surprisingly, for leveraged buy-outs seem to have been arranged on the strange principle that debt service charges should exceed the company's operating income, sometimes by as much as four or five times.

Clarke and company should learn that you don't stop a run on the banks by throwing paper at them; you have to deal with the financial bankruptcy, and the collapse of the economy, which consecutively brought about the conditions for the run on the banks. What's called for is a return to production, with a reorganized credit system to make it possible. Under those circumstances, the expected losses might be contained. It will still be much less painful to do that this fall, than it will be six months later in the spring of 1990.

Bankers fear Lyndon LaRouche's influence in Ibero-America

by Robyn Quijano

On Sept. 14, Peruvian Sen. Jasmell Muñoz and Deputy Manuel Benza Pflucker, joined Luis Vásquez, secretary general of the Peruvian Labor Party, at a well-attended press conference in the office of the secretary general of the Senate to demand the freedom of U.S. political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche.

"We, as Peruvians, must defend the only voice in the United States who defends the Third World and defends the poor of the earth," congressman Benza told the press. He continued, "Mr. LaRouche also has stood out for protesting the procedures employed by the international banks for collecting foreign debts, and has called them 'usurers.' "

The call from the Peruvian Senate took place less than two weeks after Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the wife of the political prisoner, addressed the Brazilian Nationalist Parliamentary Front of Senators and Deputies in Brasilia. Mrs. LaRouche spoke about the political persecution of her husband, after having been invited by many parliamentarians who had signed an appeal for the freedom of LaRouche last April. Her visit was put into the official record of the Chamber of Deputies, along with the congressmen's call for LaRouche to be given a fair trial, and "for the immediate end to the forced labor regimen and systematic aggression Mr. LaRouche is being subjected to."

While Mrs. LaRouche was on her week-long three-city visit to Brazil, the usurers put out the alarm. The *Wall Street Journal* ran a commentary by Sergio Sarmiento on Sept. 1 entitled "Lyndon LaRouche's Latin American Connection," which is a declaration of hysteria over the fact that the influence of LaRouche's ideas is even greater now in Latin America than before he became a political prisoner. "LaRouche oftens seems to find the right connection with powerful people at the right time. . . . His August 1982 interview with José López Portillo, then Mexico's President—a meeting in which he is supposed to have presented a plan for the government's takeover of the nation's banking system ('Operation Juárez') just before Mr. López Portillo actually carried it out—is another example," laments Sarmiento.

The jailing and character assassination of LaRouche was to have erased the power of his economic program, Operation Juárez, which details the way the developing sector can save itself from being victims of usurers. The LaRouche program was crucial in 1982 when he met with then President López

Portillo. Now, in the context of the coming financial collapse, it is even more important for the survival of the nations of Central and South America. Thus the mobilization of Ibero-American notables to demand the freedom of LaRouche before his Oct. 6 appeal, has underlined to the very unhappy bankers that, when their house of cards comes tumbling down, possibly this October, LaRouche's economic program could make policymakers on the continent into a powerful adversary to the bank's looting policies.

Days before the event in the Peruvian Senate, the Peruvian magazine *Oiga* published a wild slander against LaRouche in its Sept. 11 edition. The article, entitled "A Strange Friendship," carries a photo of President Alan García with the caption, "He Salutes LaRouche as 'the next President of the United States.' " The four page slander begins by stating, "Oct. 6 will be a crucial day for Lyndon LaRouche, the eccentric U.S. politician who enjoys the sympathies in Peru of many members of APRA," the ruling party.

Openly lamenting that his jailing has not lessened the power of LaRouche's ideas, *Oiga* states: "But this isn't to say that LaRouchism is gone. On the contrary, it continues to operate and penetrate national life, without anyone concerning themselves with seriously analyzing the significance of the presence of this strange person and his racist, dangerously Messianic message, with money ready to be distributed to open hands. Although imprisoned, LaRouche's tentacles continue to spread. Proof of this is that 25 APRA congressmen . . . appear among 100 signators of a notice published not long ago in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*, calling for freedom for LaRouche, 'known for his defense of the sovereignty of Latin America's nations.' "

Senator Muñoz, a leader in the APRA party, declared to the press at his Senate offices that Lyndon LaRouche's struggle against usury and narcotics traffic "cost him his freedom." "I have had the honor to know him personally, and I know exactly what abuses and violations have been committed against him in his trial."

Muñoz indicated that such inhumane treatment is not given in the United States even to drug traffickers, who have the right to bail, which LaRouche does not.

Congressman Benza noted LaRouche has named the names of those U.S. figures who have built "enormous for-

tunes" by laundering drug dollars. Those people are "hunting down" LaRouche as if he were an animal, only for the crime of having an independent view, he charged. Benza reported on the physical mistreatment of LaRouche in jail, and contended that if a U.S. politician like Mr. LaRouche, who recommended debt moratorium to Mexican President José López Portillo and recommends the same for all Latin America, or a rescheduling of payments, is treated that way, "we have to really worry about what is happening to such a politician in the United States."

Muñoz was asked about the Peruvian government's position toward the Bush drug plan, and if the LaRouche case showed the U.S. government was in collusion with drug trafficking. He responded that U.S. aid "is not real aid," since the first thing must be to substitute other crops for coca. "This is a crucial moment for the U.S. government in respect to the anti-drug fight, and we could say that it loses credibility and moral authority if it does not free the great fighter against drugs: Lyndon LaRouche.

"Therefore we demand the United States show us its sincerity in this struggle against drug trafficking, first by stopping persecuting LaRouche, and second by giving all necessary aid against narcotics traffic."

During the same two-week period, the LaRouche case was covered with great sympathy on the radio and in newspapers and magazines throughout Mexico. Most of the coverage has focused on the hideous jail conditions suffered by the 67-year-old former presidential candidate known for his sympathy to the developing sector's cause. The Monterrey daily *La Razón* headlined an article in its Aug. 30 edition, "They Have Assigned LaRouche to Hard Labor." The Sonora-based *Tribuno del Yaqui* headlined a Sept. 6 article: "They Threaten the Health of Political Prisoner LaRouche."

Some of the media reports

El Jalicense, Guadalajara, Sept. 10, and **Diario del Yaqui**, Ciudad Obregón, Sept. 11, "They will Fight to Obtain LaRouche's Freedom Oct. 6," article by Mexican domestic wire service Notimex:

"MEXICO CITY, Sept. 9 (Notimex)—The International Commission for the Defense of Human Rights announced here today that it will fight to obtain the unconditional release of American political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche. . . .

"With that in mind, they added, they are carrying out a world-wide mobilization that, among other activities, includes flooding the White House with telegrams demanding a pardon for LaRouche, who was sentenced last January to 15 years in prison. . . .

"The war on drugs will be won by freeing LaRouche," said the banners, referring to the program presented by that figure during past administrations, and which is considered more far-reaching and more effective than that of George Bush government. . . .

"Lyndon LaRouche is considered to be a dangerous per-

son by American oligarchical groups, said [human rights spokesman] Carrasco, because of his tremendous political acumen and because of his ideas in defense of the sovereignty of the nations of the Third World. Having turned 67 this Friday, he is the victim of physical and psychological tortures. . . .

"His lawyer, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, believes that his imprisonment violates U.S. constitutional precepts, and thus he expects that on Oct. 6, when his last legal appeal is heard, he will obtain his freedom."

Wall Street Journal, Sept. 1, "Lyndon LaRouche's Latin American Connection," by Sergio Sarmiento:

"It may be easy to dismiss LaRouche and his people—perhaps with a joke as I did in Lima—as mere innocuous lunatics. . . . His plans to establish a human colony on Mars, or his claims that Henry Kissinger is the leading member of a conspiracy to control the world, do little to enhance his position as a serious thinker or politician.

"Now that LaRouche is in jail, some prominent Latin politicians have risen up to his defense, claiming that he is the victim of persecution. More than 100 Latin American congressmen signed a statement, published in the *Washington Post* on April 28, 1989, demanding his release. Not surprisingly, the signatories included a number of members of Mr. García's party, the Popular Revolutionary Alliance of the Americas (APRA), and the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), a group often linked to former Mexican President Luis Echeverría and that supported leftist candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas in the 1988 Mexican presidential election. Moreover, the influential leftist Mexican newsweekly *Proceso* ran, in its May 29, 1989, issue, a heated defense of LaRouche."

Oiga magazine, Lima, Peru, Sept. 11, "LaRouche in Peru":

"As of 1985, when APRA took power, LaRouche began to operate in Peru. His appearance on the scene was through an advertisement in *El Nacional* of Aug. 6, 1985, in which a so-called Labor Party—LaRouche's front organization in various Latin American countries, including Peru today—announced: "Neither Kissinger nor Castro. At this historic moment, we support Alan García." The advertisement in question urged support for President García's thesis of paying only 10% of the foreign debt.

"The support was not limited to this. In 1986, for example, the Labor Party and Schiller Institute began to openly involve themselves in Peruvian politics, with ferocious attacks on Ricardo Vega Lloná, Manuel Ulloa, Luis Bedoya Reyes and others, and calling for the construction of an electric train, the APRA's electoral hobbyhorse for the municipal elections of that year. At the end of 1986, a book began to circulate in Lima entitled *Latin American Integration*, with a prologue by Lyndon LaRouche and dedicated to Juan Domingo Perón and Alan García, 'two illustrious Ibero-American patriots and world citizens.' "

The 'orthodox' road to a dope economy

William Engdahl describes how Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs used 'orthodox monetary shock' policies to turn Bolivia into a cocaine center. Now he wants to apply similar recipes to Poland.

Poland is in the most severe economic crisis of the postwar period and perhaps of its entire history. Within weeks, if present policy trends continue, and dramatic new assistance from outside is not made available, Poland will disintegrate into a Weimar-style hyperinflation crisis, far worse than the present inflation crisis.

With the value of the Polish currency, the zloty, dropping almost by the hour, many leading people in the new government are seriously considering a bold "monetary shock" program to change the eroding conditions. The man being most debated at present is Harvard University economics professor Jeffrey Sachs, who has just completed an extended series of discussions with leading members of Solidarnosc and others in and out of the Polish government.

The Sachs program has great appeal for many Polish patriots. He holds out promise that, if his policy is rigidly followed, it will give Poland "six months of chaos, improvement in one year, and full integration into the European economy within 10 years." Further, for a country which has had to endure almost 45 years of Stalinist bureaucracy and central planning inefficiencies, Sachs's program offers a means of sharply reducing the bureaucratic state-run sector.

If Poland should adopt the Sachs "orthodox monetary shock" program, Sachs and his sponsors will have accomplished what Soviet troops and 45 years of dictatorship have not been able to achieve—the destruction of the nation of Poland and of its will to fight.

Sachs has a cultivated public relations media image as the world's leading "anti-inflation expert." In reality, his "shock" policy is nothing but a computerized revival of the policy of German Reichsbank chief Hjalmar Schacht, who under Adolf Hitler imposed draconian austerity on Weimar Germany in 1923 on behalf of the Versailles debt collection policy of J.P. Morgan and the Bank of England.

According to published reports, Sachs insists that Poland must freeze its money supply, eliminate all state subsidies in the state-run economy, as well as price controls. Poland must relax foreign trade regulations to free exports and make the zloty fully convertible to Western currencies. What this

means, we will see from the case of one of Sachs's previous victims.

The Bolivia experiment

The international credentials of Sachs, a 34-year-old product of the U.S. liberal establishment, all rest on his one "success" story. Professor Sachs boasts that he successfully designed the "stabilization program" which "reduced Bolivia's inflation rate from 40,000% per year to the current rate of 15% per year." Let us examine what lies behind this claim.

What Sachs's press releases do not mention, is the social cost of his "inflation cure." In 1985, Sachs became special economic consultant for the new government of socialist President Victor Paz Estenssoro. He designed Paz Estenssoro's "shock program," called the Plan Boliviano.

Bolivia is located in a landlocked area bordered by Brazil on the east, Chile and Peru on the west, and Argentina and Paraguay on the south. It is one of the poorest nations in the world, and has an economy which has been dependent for almost a century on foreign-owned mining and other raw material exploitation. Its fragile economy has depended on its being one of the world's largest suppliers of tin. In recent years this has been supplemented by large discoveries of oil and natural gas. Bolivia has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world, and official government estimates of 40% illiteracy are believed far too optimistic.

In 1978, the U.S. Carter administration pressured Bolivia to end a seven-year military rule under Gen. Hugo Banzer, and restore civilian rule. This opened up an extended period of political chaos. During the 1970s Bolivia, like many debtor nations, drew on the available international credit markets to finance its national economic investment as well as the externally imposed balance of payment deficits caused by the Anglo-American "oil shock" policies of the 1970s. That debt had been contracted, like most Third World debt, at interest rates which were "floating" at a fixed level above the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR). When U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker imposed a version of the Sachs "orthodox monetary shock" in October 1979 on the U.S.

money supply, world interest rates “floated” up to the highest levels of this century. This created staggering problems for Bolivia’s \$2.7 billion foreign debt, already then some 213% of annual export earnings. By the end of 1980, Bolivia had been cut off from all international access to private capital. By 1981 the International Monetary Fund and World Bank cut all funds as well.

To counteract the devastating cutoff of international credit, the Bolivian government, whose state sector dominated the economy, resorted to printing pesos to finance internal economic requirements. The post-1980 cutoff of international credit to Bolivia, as funds flowed instead into the United States under the Volcker monetary regime in the early 1980s, is the causal origin of the country’s hyperinflation.

By early 1985 the government of Hernán Siles Zuazo had been forced to cease virtually all foreign debt servicing. The growing inflation since 1980 caused government tax collection to break down. The government was becoming increasingly discredited. Strikes and work stoppages, to protest inflation that soared above wage increases, became crippling, further aggravating the government’s revenue crisis.

A “parallel foreign exchange market” was allowed, with an official fixed rate for the peso beside an “informal” or parallel black market rate for dollar exchange, in varying degrees until 1985, when the hyperinflation broke out to Weimar levels. The economy had become tied to the daily fluctuations of the available dollar supply on the black market. In the eyes of the population, the inflated peso became worthless. Bolivia became “dollarized.”

What neither Professor Sachs nor other apologists for his “orthodox shock” monetarist policy will discuss, is the role of Bolivia’s illegal narcotics economy in earning precious dollars. Wages were paid in worthless pesos, while private economic transactions were increasingly carried out in dollars. The prime source of dollars was the cocaine syndicates. The economy of Bolivia went “underground,” and there was an enormous expansion of the black market already before Sachs’s 1985 program was imposed.

On Aug. 29, 1985, under Victor Paz Estenssoro, the Sachs program, called the New Economic Policy, was unveiled. It specified the following:

The parallel “black market” and official peso exchange rates were “unified.” The peso was simply linked to the dollar. The new rate of the peso was “stabilized” by an exceedingly tight government monetary policy and severe government budget deficit control. As part of the program to bring the state budget deficit to zero, wage indexation was abolished, and all markets for goods, credit, capital, and labor were “liberalized” to “free market” levels. The central bank set the daily peso rate according to a daily auction, where it bought dollars from sellers at the price of the previous day. This “unification” of the two exchange rates led to an immediate 93% devaluation of the peso against the dollar. The ensuing liquidity crisis forced the public to take

their dollars out of hoarding, by selling them to the central bank.

With the central bank taking in the excess peso liquidity in the daily foreign exchange auctions, domestic interest rates were decontrolled from previous fixed low levels and allowed to “float” to the “market level.” This immediately hit 35-40%, where it stays today. While strict credit cutoff to the large state sector took place, there was no parallel credit cutoff to the private sector.

Within two weeks, the hyperinflation cycle had been apparently broken. But then, in order to force the “stabilization” to continue beyond this initial shock, the government imposed drastic policies, looting the public sector and the general public to ensure continued supply of “stable” pesos. Prices for fuel, transportation, and other necessities were set at “market levels.” Gasoline, which had been made available by the state-owned petroleum monopoly at subsidized prices before the shock program, was allowed to rise to the levels of the international petroleum markets. Food subsidies were ended. This enabled state revenue from these sources to revive. Further, a total freeze on all government spending projects ensured that the monies went to the central bank’s peso stabilization.

None of Sachs’s economic “shock austerity” would have been politically possible had the organized trade union movement not been completely discredited by the six previous years of runaway hyperinflation and strikes. This allowed Sachs to demand unrestricted layoffs of public sector workers in order to “balance” state budget spending. The important state-run tin-mining group, Comibol, slashed its workforce from 31,000 to 6,000 over the next two years. By 1987, the output of Comibol was at the lowest in 10 years.

Overall, some 10% of all state workers were fired or forced to “retire” in order to reduce the government deficit and restore “the external balance of payment equilibrium.” Unemployment, according to unofficial estimates, rose as a result to 25% of the productive labor force by early 1988. More than 300 small and medium-sized companies were forced to close down, as deregulated interest rates soared to 35-40%.

The argument of Sachs is that the “shock” prepares the way for stabilization of monetary inflation so that, with resumed international credits and stable inflation, investment in the economy would resume. This has not happened. While Sachs treats Bolivia as an “autarky” economically, it is not. Collapse of international tin prices in late 1985 as Washington refused to support the tin producers cartel in the London Metals Exchange, dealt a devastating blow to Bolivian export revenues. In addition, with its own worsening economic problems caused by the same debt crisis, Argentina, the largest user of Bolivian natural gas, defaulted on its payments.

Scarcity of credit and Sachs’s 35-40% interest rate levels increased domestic indebtedness. The Emergency Social

Fund, imposed in 1987 supposedly to mitigate the severe social effects of the shock program, actually did nothing to alleviate the problems of widespread unemployment in the state sector and mining. Between 1986 and 1987, because of growing economic depression in the physical economy and high unemployment, the state deficit again began to grow from 3.8% of GDP in 1986 to 10.5% in 1987.

The narcotics economy

There is one gaping hole in the Sachs "Bolivia success story," which the absent-minded Harvard professor omits from his published accounts of his experiment. He saw to it that there would be a "loophole" in Paz Estenssoro's Aug. 29, 1985 Supreme Decree. Article 142, in effect, permits laundering of illegally obtained dollars at the window of the central bank and private banks—with no questions asked. The availability of the laundered narco-dollars to the Bolivian banking system was the key to the entire stabilization of the peso!

With the peso now freely convertible into the dollar by the central bank, the dollar profits of the "hidden economy" of cocaine could now more easily enter normal money flows of Bolivia's economy. This is reflected in the fact that, after three years of the Sachs shock program, by the end of 1987, more than 80% of Bolivian domestic bank deposits were still in dollars. This forced continuation of high interest rates and the resulting scarce capital for industrial investment.

Sachs's Bolivia "success" is based, therefore, on a criminal fraud. He ignores mention of this illegal "black economy." In a March 1989 report on Bolivia, Dresdner Bank estimates that "drug trafficking alone is estimated to amount to some two-thirds of officially recorded GDP." None of this shows up in official government statistics. Sachs's "success" is based on statistics which deliberately ignore 66% of the economy!

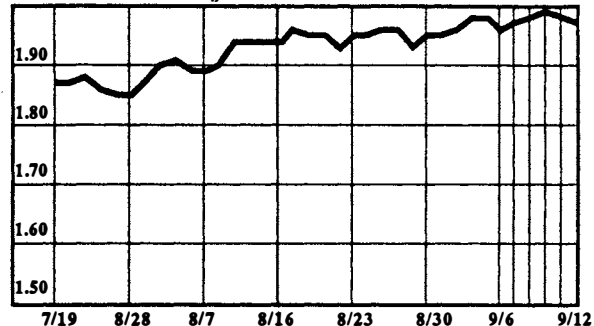
Because of Sachs's "free market" plan, "flight capital" did indeed began to return to Bolivia. But he chooses to ignore what those "hot money" flows were linked to. According to international law enforcement agencies, 40% of U.S. cocaine comes from the jungles of Bolivia. Under the Sachs plan, this cocaine money began to be legally traded in place of the peso. The returning narco-dollars did not go into productive investment in the economy.

By choking productive investment in the state sector and privately through astronomical interest rates, the Sachs plan enabled cocaine to become the focus of the economy. By 1988, more than 30% of the Bolivian labor force was linked to production or distribution of cocaine—double that of only a few years before the Sachs plan. By estimate of a former Bolivian finance minister, Roberto Jordan Pando, \$3.6 billion of the small country's \$4.5 billion Gross National Product now comes from cocaine. Between 1985, before the Sachs plan was imposed, and 1987, acreage devoted to coca bush rose from 198,000 acres to 372,000 acres.

Currency Rates

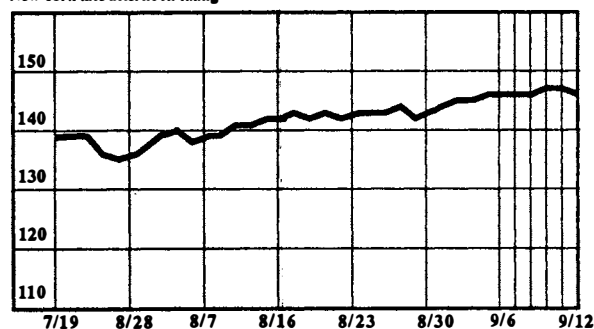
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



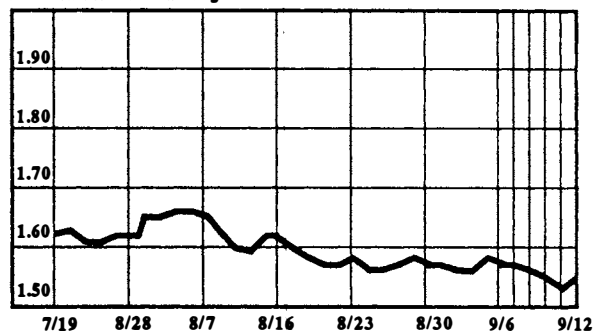
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



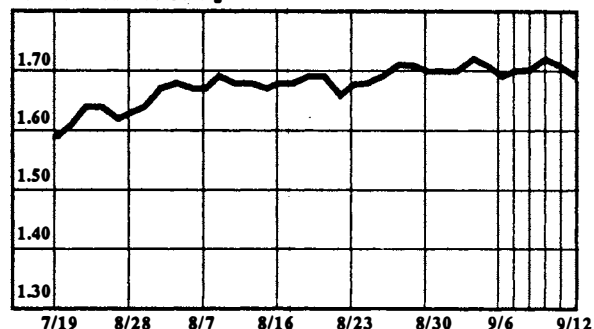
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The Wyoming mirage

by Scott Thompson

On Sept. 8, a White House official confirmed news appearing first in *EIR* that when Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze hold their meeting at Jackson Hole, Wyoming Sept. 20-22, a major agenda item will be Secretary Baker's pet project to expand East-West trade and credits. But, what Baker, together with Kissinger clone Larry Eagleburger, had originally planned as a vast enterprise to bail out Mikhail Gorbachov's troubled *perestroika* economic policy, looks more and more like a mirage, because of the threatened economic collapse arising from the need to roll over the \$20 trillion debt this fall.

Already, the White House official, who spoke on background at a breakfast of the National Association of Manufacturers on the subject of expanded East-West trade, tried to downplay reports from former senior White House officials and U.S. intelligence sources critical of the policy, that under Baker's so-called "Wyoming Accords," the Bush administration would mobilize sums ranging from the multibillion-to trillion-dollar level. Moscow has already reacted in anger to the Bush administration's reluctance to aid Gorbachov, who has signaled since the July 14 Group of Seven Summit in Paris that he is "out of time" to perform economic miracles and that the West must cut out the rhetoric to help prop up his "liberal regime." No sooner had word reached Moscow that a White House official reneged on the promised aid at the NAM breakfast, than on Sept. 11, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze was quoted in *The Washington Post* as warning that the West must stop equivocating and now deliv-

er real consumer goods and industrial plant and equipment.

Inside sources report that, while Secretary Baker and Eagleburger remain committed to the "Wyoming Accords," it is economic reality, not sudden remorse, that has undermined their plans. Briefly, as *EIR* reported two weeks ago, highlights of the "Wyoming Accords" were to include: 1) waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which currently blocks Most Favored Nation trading status for the Soviets; 2) waiver of the Stevenson Amendment, which further limits the extent of U.S. government backing for loans to the U.S.S.R. through the Export-Import Bank; 3) strong pressure upon the Germans and Japanese to greatly increase their own government-backed credit facilities to the Soviets, thereby mobilizing the yen and deutschemark on Gorbachov's behalf; and, 4) lifting opposition to the 30% ceiling upon Western European imports of East bloc natural gas and sale of 10-12 other strategic raw materials to the West, so the Soviets could profit from development of a major natural gas find in the Barents Sea at the expense of North Sea petroleum products, and thereby earn more hard currency. But facing the rollover of \$20 trillion in debt, there will be no great amount of credits that the United States can mobilize, even with these measures.

What about the prospect of mobilizing the yen and the deutschemark? The Japanese, who do have significant liquidity, are unwilling to follow Baker's lead for several reasons. First, they are angered by the failure of the Soviets to return the Kurile Islands, captured after their last-minute intervention in the Pacific during World War II. Second, given the Japan bashing on Capitol Hill, the Japanese are leery of giving government backing to loans, so long as the Bush administration itself is hesitant to take this step, principally because the threatened financial blowout militates against any major new investment programs in the East bloc.

TABLE 1
Business debt
(billions \$)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	3+6			4+5		
Year	Total corporate and financial business	Corporate* business	Commercial banking business	Other** financial business	Total banking and financial	
1970	747.0	670.3	12.7	64.0	76.7	
1973	1,083.6	960.1	23.1	100.4	123.5	
1979	1,928.4	1,662.6	76.4	189.4	265.8	
1982	2,526.7	2,157.2	130.8	238.7	369.5	
1987	4,335.6	3,517.6	186.8	631.2	818.0	
1988	4,714.5	3,792.6	169.5	752.4	921.9	
1989†	4,847.6	3,859.8	188.2	799.6	987.8	

* Includes corporations, partnerships, and farms.

** Savings and loan banks, savings banks, and insurance companies.

† First quarter only.

Corrected version of the table which appeared on page 27 of our Sept. 8 issue, where some columns were out of place.

Hippie agriculture makes it to the big time, will create food shortages

by Robert L. Baker

Suppose you wanted to kill off millions of people, and plunge the world into a dark age of drudgery and despair. If you were also smart, you wouldn't advertise your grisly goals, but would hide them behind propaganda about your good intentions. So it is with the new, official push for "alternative agriculture" in Washington, D.C.

A grouping of international financial and commodities interests is promoting schemes that will impoverish agriculture and starve people. From their warped viewpoint, the world is overpopulated, millions of "excess persons" should be eliminated, and productive farmers and abundant food eliminated. With that in mind, look at how the "alternative agriculture" campaign is being promoted.

On Sept. 7, the Washington, D.C.-based National Research Council (part of the National Academy of Sciences) released its 450-page study, titled "Alternative Agriculture," which charged that federal agricultural policies work at cross purposes to the nation's environmental policies, and discourage adoption of "alternative agricultural systems." A 17-person committee formed by the NRC claimed that mixed crop-livestock operations, crop rotations, certain soil conservation practices, and reduced applications of fertilizer and pesticides, are all discouraged by current federal policies. "Well-managed alternative farms use less synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and antibiotics without necessarily decreasing . . . per acre crop yields and the productivity of livestock systems," the committee stated. "Wider adoption of proven alternative systems would result in even greater economic benefits to farmers and environmental gains for the nation."

Immediately following the NRC press conference, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles E. Hess held a press conference to praise the report, and announce a full-scale commitment by the USDA to "alternative agriculture" methods.

Media hype, scare tactics

In the following days, all the major media played up the new "shift" to low-input farming, including front-page coverage in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Baltimore Sun*, and so forth. The *London Times* wrote, "The EPA has identified agriculture as the largest non-point source of pollution of lakes, streams, and rivers." The *Baltimore Sun* quoted Hess as saying that the NRC report "could be unpar-

alleled" because it has been issued "at a time when society is highly concerned about issues such as food safety and water quality."

On Sept. 11, a group of supermarkets announced that it would not take pesticide-treated fruits and vegetables, and five U.S. and Canadian supermarket chains pledged to stop selling fresh fruits and vegetables treated with supposedly cancer-causing pesticides by 1995. Representatives of the small grocery chains in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Boston, Massachusetts said the move is designed to shore up consumer confidence in the safety of the food supply and utilize market forces where the regulatory system has failed.

But representatives of the nation's largest supermarkets and produce growers denounced the campaign as an unwarranted and irresponsible attack launched by "misguided zealots" in consumer groups. In the Washington, D.C. area, spokesmen for Safeway Stores and Giant Food, Inc. said that, while they would agree to talks on reducing pesticide use, the government should assume responsibility for food safety issues.

At the end of September, the NRC plans to release another report on what the new directions for agriculture research should be. This can be expected to be more pseudo-science to justify low-input farming, under the rubrics of "environmental protection for groundwater" and "concern for food purity." The goal is to replace conventional farming (based on income-secure family farms using modern technology) with "alternative farming."

Where is the fire behind all this environmentalist smoke? There is none.

Junking scientific principles

"Alternative agriculture," or LISA (low-input sustainable agriculture), is the fad name that encompasses many farming techniques that experienced farmers already use anyway, but taking them to extremes and adding to them measures that are unscientific and unnecessary. By creating a media sensation, and making statements that sound scientific but are not backed up by hard data, the ecology lobby has found a way to cripple scientifically sound food-growing practices, by stampeding the public into thinking there is a real problem.

The sinister side of this flim-flam, is that food output will drop and American farmers will be split between those who

are poor and backward, and a few high-tech mega-farmers controlled by the food cartels.

The individuals and groups expressing enthusiasm and soliciting support for LISA state various noble-sounding objectives, such as preserving the family farm, conserving soil and other natural resources, and improving environmental quality. In general, private firms that manufacture and market inputs for agriculture have not been enthusiastic about LISA, for both technical and economic reasons.

Some LISA enthusiasts downplay the need to maintain high levels of agricultural productivity. They argue that even if the LISA approach resulted in higher prices for farm products, the impact on the consuming public would be minimal. After all, they say, U.S. consumers spend only 15% of their income for food, and only 25% of that expenditure reaches the farmers.

When U.S. food expenditures are analyzed by income class, however, it is evident that 30% of families spend over 50% of their incomes for food and 50% of families spend 30% of their income for food. Any policy that results in lower productivity in U.S. agriculture is the equivalent of a tax levied on the consumers of agricultural products.

According to Dr. E.T. York, Jr., chancellor emeritus of the State University System of Florida and former administrator of the Federal Extension Service, USDA, "There has been phenomenal progress in food production since the middle of this century. In fact, from 1950 to 1984, global food production went up 2.6-fold, making possible a 40% increase in per capita cereal production—despite rapid population growth during that period.

"Today, many are questioning our ability to sustain such increases in food production—or even maintain current levels. Since 1984, per capita production of cereals, worldwide, has declined each year—for a total of 14% over the four-year period. Global grain reserves are projected to be at the lowest level this year since immediately after World War II."

The Council of Science and Technology in Ames, Iowa, formed a task force in 1980 to compare organic and conventional farming. They estimated a 15-25% drop in cereal production with a switch to low-input systems. There would be a major reduction in grain acres, as legumes would be added in crop rotations with grain, to provide part of the nitrogen requirement. It has been estimated that for each 1% decrease in crop production, there would be a 1-5% price increase, depending upon the type of crop. The study indicated that a conventional farming system using best management practices, including adequate fertilization, will increase the production of organic residue and enhance the effects of that residue on the soil's productive capacity, and that low-input systems, like conventional systems, result in a net loss of nutrients from the farm when products are sold.

According to Dr. Don Holt, a scientist and director of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, "LISA is being interpreted by many to mean that there is some system of

agriculture that is productive and competitive, and, at the same time, requires only low inputs per acre or per farm. I believe there is strong evidence that agricultural systems involving low variable inputs per unit of fixed assets, e.g., land, cannot sustain themselves in a mature agricultural economy."

Dr. Holt indicates, "Failure to estimate the degree to which alternative systems can be successfully adapted in global agriculture can lead to erroneous conclusions. For example, the proposal that forage-livestock systems should replace grain systems in order to reduce soil erosion and decrease nitrogen (N) inputs fails to take into account the relatively inelastic demand for red meat and other products derived from ruminant animals."

In other words, America's cattle herds have been declining for almost 20 years, so to expand forage-livestock systems as proposed would only drive down prices paid to the farmer, unless a parity price regulation were passed to ensure him a fair return.

According to studies done in 1988 at North Carolina State University and in 1987 at the University of Maryland, animal manures are so variable in nutrient content, storage methods, application management, and availability for use on cropland, that there would have to be a tremendous increase in animal herds and a huge cost in labor, energy, and equipment to get the manure in place for optimum use. Large amounts of animal manures are required to provide needed plant nutrients in many cropping systems, but manures in such quantities are not available to most farmers and would pose a serious pollution problem if applied in the amounts required to make "alternative agriculture" successful.

While crop rotation may help in the control of some pests (in apparent validation of the views of anti-pesticide advocates), nevertheless, serious pest problems can develop despite the use of sound rotation practices. Many farming systems do not lend themselves to the types of rotations that might offer the greatest advantages from the standpoint of pest control. Perennial fruit crops, for example, pose special problems.

One further problem with the LISA approach is the failure to recognize the increase in risk associated with many of the changes being encouraged. Much of the "proof" to indicate that such changes are beneficial is anecdotal in nature and does nothing to assess risks, beyond the occasional admission that a particular practice failed. Most of the contents of the new NRC "Alternative Agriculture" report are case studies of selected organic farms, not valid scientific comparative analyses.

The anti-science bias that characterizes the present "sustainable" agriculture movement gives away the true intent behind it. In the end, those truly interested in the betterment of the food-producing environment would at least be demanding fair "parity prices" that would keep food producers in business.

Brazil declares 'white moratorium'

Can a bankers' accounting trick prevent Brazil from dumping the debt as unconstitutional?

On Sept. 18, Brazil will not be paying the \$1.7 billion in interest on its foreign debt due that day to its private bank creditors. Neither will it be paying the \$500 million more in interest arrears that have accumulated since July. In the last round of negotiations in the United States, reluctant bankers and Brazilian negotiators struck a political deal to call what is being termed a "white moratorium"—that is, to prevent the largest debtor in the hemisphere from making any dramatic moves that would unleash panic in the already weakened international financial system.

On Sept. 11, Finance Minister Mailson da Nóbrega reported that his country was seeking a pragmatic six-month agreement with the banks, whereby payments would only be made during that period if they did not adversely affect the level of reserves set by the government.

For now, the banking committee has agreed to an accounting trick, postponing the deadline until January so that Brazil can formally request the release of \$600 million, which depends on a deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). That \$600 million would be used to pay the overdue interest on the debt. According to the 1988 debt renegotiation contracts, the deadline was to have been Sept. 30, but it was known beforehand that the money would not be paid, since no agreement with the IMF had been reached.

At the beginning of September, the pro-bank faction inside the Foreign Ministry, headed by Marcilio Már-

ques Moreira, ambassador to the United States, and Rubens Ricupero, ambassador to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), met in Brasilia for the purpose of making sure that Brazil's anticipated failure to meet its debt payments would somehow be contained. Márques Moreira insisted that a deal with the IMF was forthcoming over the next few weeks, and promised that the Bush administration would provide some support.

Citibank President John Reed had already sent a message from the banks that even a negotiated moratorium, with small payments here and there, might be acceptable, as long as a unilateral debt moratorium were avoided. The banks' fear is that a unilateral moratorium would enable Brazil's next President to refuse to make any further debt payments.

But beneath the "containment" exists a political and economic volcano waiting to erupt. One matter examined in detail by the banking advisory committee in a Sept. 7 meeting presided over by Citibank Vice President William Rhodes, was a bill currently before the Brazilian National Congress. That bill, presented by Irajá Rodrigues of the PMDB party, demands the immediate suspension of the *entirety* of foreign debt payments until the Supreme Court can rule on the constitutionality of the debt contracts. "That has caused a great deal of concern, since we are already talking with the Brazilian government, and they want to change the rules of the game," commented one banker to the daily *O Estado de São Paulo* of Sept. 8.

To back up his bill, already approved by the Congress's Mixed Commission on Foreign Debt, Irajá Rodrigues has prepared a document which in effect calls upon the nation to rise up against usury. This document was presented Aug. 30 at a meeting held by a multi-party political committee favoring the bill. At this historic moment, says the document, we could "free ourselves from the foreign debt and its agents of occupation, and we could finally celebrate the real independence of Brazil."

The argument for the unconstitutionality of the debt contracts is based, among other things, upon the opinion of eminent legal expert Seabra Fagundes, who said of the 1983 debt agreement between Brazil and 600 creditor banks, "The fact that Brazil explicitly renounces the right to defend its sovereignty, makes this document perhaps the saddest in the country's political history."

Deputy Rodrigues's document concludes: "The contracts of foreign indebtedness are invalid, because the Brazilian government, through its representatives to those contracts, renounced the right to invoke their invalidity; renounced sovereign immunity and the application of Brazilian law, and any claim to sovereignty. And it was even imposed and accepted that in case of arbitration, the tie-breaking arbiter would be a U.S. lawyer."

Beyond the constitutional arguments, Rodrigues's document stresses: "Today, the entire nation is convinced that the burden of the debt is too high for this country, and it is remembered that a draining of resources far less than that which has been imposed on us, led Germany into galloping inflation, to Nazism, and the world into World War II and all its horrors. Then the drain was scarcely 2% of GNP. Here we are bled by much nearer to 5% of GNP."

No more cheese for school lunches

Just when USDA runs out of cheese for school lunches, a consumer group says it's bad for kids. Coincidence?

Over the summer, the U.S. Department of Agriculture made it official that there would be no more government cheese available for the school lunch programs until further notice.

Since 1974, the USDA has distributed cheese and other commodities, such as butter, beef, pork, eggs, and flour, to school districts and to government institutions (prisons, nutrition programs), and to food assistance for the needy. The food distribution is handled by the Commodities Credit Corporation.

Now, thanks to the past few years of federal policies to drastically reduce milk output, and reduce the size of the national milk cow inventory, there are no government stocks left for food assistance.

An estimated 24 million children participated in the school lunch programs last year. Half of these came from low-income families, and for them, the daily school lunch is an important part of their diet. School nutritionists have scrambled to try to make up for the loss of the cheese—a high-quality source of calories and minerals—but the immediate impact is to drive up the price of the lunches, and to reduce the number of children who can afford them.

Timed to coincide with the opening of schools in September, on Aug. 30 a Washington, D.C.-based consumer advocacy group, the Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, released a report saying that school lunches have too much fat in them and that the chief blame lay on the commodities distributed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In other

words, you are supposed to get the message that cheese, pork, beef, eggs, butter, and the other vital foods subsidized for school lunches are bad for your children.

The specious argument presented by the Public Voice report is that a survey they took of school lunch administrators in 36 states presented a majority opinion that if there is a problem of fatty lunches, then this results from the schools' reliance on government commodities.

In opposition to this survey, the American School Food Service Association gave a press conference in which its executive director, Pat Bayer, said, "In our viewpoint, fat is not an issue." She cited the record of success of schools in providing well-balanced meals.

The Public Voice report asserted that school lunches have on average 39% fat, when what the report calls "scientific consensus" for appropriate levels of fat is no more than 30%. Public Voice spokesman Ellen Haas told reporters, "Kids are definitely at risk from eating too much fat in their diets."

A survey of recent medical opinion does not uphold the nutritional assertions of the Public Voice. The American Academy of Pediatrics, for example, has recently set the acceptable level of fat for children's diets at the 30-40% range.

Calories from fat are important for energy, bone building, and in the earliest months of life, for building the central nervous system.

In one example of well-intentioned nutritional stupidity, a number of well-to-do parents in Long Island,

New York, were found to be feeding their children such extreme diets of "health foods"—raw vegetables, whole grain flatbreads, etc.—that their family doctors diagnosed the children as suffering from malnutrition. As a result, some Long Island pediatricians bought radio time for public service announcements to encourage parents to keep feeding their children "cookies and milk" and other such traditional "kid stuff," in order to give them access to a full balance of nutrients in their diets.

The loss of the cheese to school districts has placed great strain on their budgets. Suburban Washington, D.C. is typical. In the counties of surrounding Virginia and Maryland, school lunch prices have gone up from 5¢ to 30¢ a meal as a result of the loss of the cheese, and because of other increased costs, especially higher costs of food resulting from last year's drought. The American School Food Service Association estimates that for every penny that the price of school lunch increases, there can be an approximate drop of 1% in participation.

USDA cheese will also be cut from other food assistance programs such as food banks' distribution to the needy and Meals-on-Wheels programs. Besides cheese, the USDA is also out of milk powder—a very convenient and nutritious food product for world food relief.

The USDA cupboard is bare because of the recent years of federal milk reduction policies. The mid-1980s milk "PIK"—payment-in-kind—paid the dairy farmer \$10 for every 100 pounds of milk he did not produce over a specified period of months. Next came the Dairy Herd Termination Program, in which the dairy farmer was offered payment for eliminating his herd (slaughtering or exporting), and pledging not to go back to dairying for at least five years.

Business Briefs

Debt

Malaysian leader recommends write-off

Malaysia Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed told a meeting of the non-aligned nations Sept. 5 that writing off the whole or nearly all the international debt is the only solution to the foreign debt problem faced by many members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Dr. Mahathir said that the rich countries will not go bankrupt because of the write-off, and their banks can still be rehabilitated. Governments and commercial banks alike must accept losses, he said, according to Kuala Lumpur International Service.

"The group of 'rich nations' have taken it upon themselves to regulate the world economy and finances, resulting in suffering among the poor nations," he said. One result is that countries such as Malaysia have had their debts doubled by the upward revision of the yen they borrowed.

Markets

Economist warns, 'Get out by Sept. 15'

Ravi Batra, a professor of economics at Southern Methodist University in Dallas and author of *The Depression of 1990*, which he wrote in 1986, told *Houston Post* editor Lyn Ashby Sept. 11 that a major crash is coming and that people should get out of the market by Sept. 15.

Batra said he expects the market to keep moving to new highs during September and possibly October, and then expects a rapid drop, a long-term decline which will not turn around for at least four years. He predicts that the crash will start in Japan, with a drop in the Japanese stock market, triggering a domino effect. "It will be an uneven decline at first. Junk bonds will be the first to fall, then growth stocks and industries taken over recently by junk bonds."

Batra places the blame for this on deregulation. "Why did we see so many savings and loan failures in an economy which has been growing for the past seven years? Because overall the economy is very unstable. Whenever you deregulate the financial sector, the economy becomes unstable. There are two forces I have found in history that destabilize the economy. One is a growing concentration of wealth and the other is deregulating the financial sector." On the latter, he says, "when you deregulate the financial sector at the same time [as deregulating the industrial sector], it leads to merger mania—that along with the rising concentration of wealth—and stock market speculation, stock market euphoria, and growing poverty."

Black Economy

First G-7 meeting on drug-money laundering

The first conference on the problem of drug-money laundering among the Group of Seven major industrialized countries will be held in Paris on Sept. 18 at the initiative of French President François Mitterrand. Preliminary reports indicate that the conference will gather financial, economic, and law enforcement specialists from the G-7 countries as was discussed at the July 1989 summit.

One of the French police officials within the drug division of the international police agency Interpol underlined the need to hit the drug cartel where it hurts, financially, and stressed the necessity of economic development to win the war against drugs, in an interview with the Paris newspaper *Libération* on Sept. 7.

The "police solution is not enough anymore," he warned. In Colombia "you cannot jail 60,000 people. You can arrest Escobar and a few others, but for each Escobar, how many assistants, trained over the last decade, who know the trade and who are ready to fill the vacuum. . . . Countries of the North are paying the price of the poverty of the South. For example, in Bolivia, foreign

economic aid amounts to \$50 million a year. For the same period, the cocaine trafficking is worth \$200 billion! The only way to break the cartel is to hit its financial resources, and to finance new projects which should be advantageous to the local peasants."

The Interpol official stressed the need to attack drug-money laundering. "Drug money is everywhere. The Colombians invest more than two-thirds of their profits throughout the world, in the U.S., in Europe, in tourist projects, etc. In some countries, laws allowing the seizure of all properties coming from drug trafficking have been passed. But it is very difficult. The traffickers have businessmen and financial advisers with them. To safeguard their money, they had it circulating very quickly. After 72 hours of worldwide banking transfer, it becomes difficult to know whether money is dirty."

Investment

Japanese agency to aid developing nations

Keidanren, Japan's federation of chambers of commerce and industry, has set up the Japan International Development Organization (JAIDO) to aid investment in developing sector nations.

A delegation representing this newly formed agency visited India during early September and assessed investment potential in that country.

JAIDO has an authorized capital of 20 billion yen (about \$160 million), and another 7 billion yen, contributed by over 100 private corporations and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of the Japanese government, will be used for equity investment in developing countries.

According to the Indian daily *The Hindu*, JAIDO was created to finance infrastructure development to improve the viability of projects in developing nations. New areas like agro-industries and tourism are also expected to benefit. The organization will also look at investment proposals which could not take off because of inadequate

funding or lack of infrastructure. A primary objective, stated by the delegates, is to make sure that investment is not tied to the promotion of Japanese exports.

IMF and World Bank

Philippine people still await their recovery

Figures released in the second week in September by the National Statistics Office of the Philippines in Manila reveal that, contrary to promises by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the Philippine population is poorer than ever and more people are on the edge of starvation.

The World Bank promised the Philippines that it would have an economic recovery by 1990, and the Philippines followed every single World Bank prescription.

According to the figures, gross national product rose 5.3% in the first six months, against 6.8% in same period in 1988. Philippine economists say the government needs to maintain at least 6% growth to stem rising unemployment. Inflation rose sharply in August, hitting 11.7%, in a further indication that the supposed economic recovery there is faltering. It was the first time the rate had entered double digits since April 1987. The National Statistics Office said the main cause was a rise in food prices, with heavy storms in August resulting in shortages of fruit, vegetables, rice, fish, and dairy products in some regions.

Ratings

Chemical Bank debt downgraded

Standard and Poor's downgraded the credit ratings on some \$3 billion of long-term debt as well as on \$900 million of preferred stock

of Chemical Banking Corp. and certain of its subsidiaries on Sept. 14. Standard and Poor's said that the move reflects Chemical's "slower-than-expected progress in reducing high levels of non-performing assets, particularly in Texas, and relatively large exposures to Latin American borrowers, particularly Brazil and Mexico." The rating service also referred to the corporation's level of tangible capital and reserves as being "below average."

On the same day, Citicorp's chairman John Reed expressed similar concerns about banks' debt performance in a speech to the Washington Economic Club, worrying that sufficient loans might not be obtained to make the new debt package worked out with Mexico function. "The difficulty will be to keep enough new money in. That could be a serious difficulty," he said.

Capital Gains

House committee votes up tax cut

The House Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. Congress voted 19-17 on Sept. 14 to cut taxes on capital gains from the sale of stocks, real estate, and other investments, in an attempt to make the markets more attractive to investors. The vote was a victory for the Bush administration, and a defeat for Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), who called the bill "a financial disaster for this country." Eight percent of the benefits from the bill would accrue to persons with incomes over \$100,000, according to the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation. House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) called the bill a "folly" and disputed the contention that it would stimulate the economy.

The *New York Times* responded to the bill with an editorial entitled "Soak the Poor! Trash the Economy!" which attacked the six Democrats on the committee who voted with the Republicans. The *Times* characterized the bill as "a shameless effort to reward the rich and pervert the tax code."

Briefly

● **U.S. MERCHANT** shippers have agreed to support each other's requests for government subsidies, according to a story in the *Journal of Commerce* Sept. 12. "After years of infighting," things are now so bad that "all parties have now agreed to support one another's wish lists."

● **OCCIDENTAL** Petroleum announced plans to lay off 900 workers, or about 20% of its domestic workforce. According to the Sept. 6 *Los Angeles Times*, Oxy is following the lead of most of the other major oil companies, who are seeking to cut costs in the face of weak prices.

● **THE INDIAN ECONOMY** is showing signs of slowing. Industrial growth decelerated to 2.7% over the April-May period. While exports rose by 39.8% and imports by 21.6%, because of the falling value of the rupee, foreign exchange reserves took a nosedive during this period, according to India's *Economic Times*.

● **MICHAEL BOSKIN**, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, called on the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates Sept. 7. "If there are signs of softness in the economy from where we are now, that further easing would probably be appropriate. We see the economy is continuing to grow."

● **CORPORATE LEADERS** of at least 80 top U.S. companies are currently cruising along the Volga and Don rivers on a Sept. 7-17 trade mission in Russia put together by Boston law firm Hale and Dorr, according to the Sept. 6 *Journal of Commerce*.

● **THE EDISON ELECTRIC** Institute warned that President Bush's clean air proposal will cost the nation's power utilities at least \$5.5 billion a year, resulting in annual rate increases of 5-10% across much of the country, with ratepayers being billed up to \$7.1 billion a year after 2000.

The drug mob's legalizers go on the warpath

by Jeffrey Steinberg

It is no small irony that exactly at the moment when the government of Colombia launched an all-out war against the drug cartels, seizing tens of millions of dollars in properties, rounding up thousands of cartel foot soldiers, and extraditing a key dope money launderer to the United States to stand trial, an international collection of prestigious dope mafia apologists have surfaced all at once, to proclaim the War on Drugs “unwinnable” and to call for unilateral surrender.

From “free market” economist Milton Friedman to the editorial board of the London *Economist* to Carter era “drug czar” Dr. Peter Bourne, one by one the same crew of legalizers who have been the subject of many *EIR* exposés over the years, have crawled out from underneath their rocks. While their words may have changed slightly, their tune remains the same.

In early September, the nation’s capital was invaded by representatives from a string of organizations all advocating one or another version of drug legalization: the Drug Policy Foundation—a three-piece-suit retread of the 1970s National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML)—the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the libertarian Cato Institute, NORML, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL), the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation, the National Prison Project, and *High Times* magazine.

Throughout Ibero-America, such longstanding mouthpieces for the dope cartels as Colombia’s Ernesto Samper Pisano, who toured the United States during the Carter years under NORML’s auspices, advocated a “dialogue” and “negotiations” with the Cartel bosses.

In 1984, when the Medellín Cartel assassinated Colombia’s Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, a courageous anti-drug fighter, it was former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen who secretly caucused with the drug barons in Panama and proposed to “mediate” a truce with the government. Samper Pisano, who had served as López Michelsen’s presidential campaign manager, called upon the United States to help achieve “peace” with the drug traffickers, after the cartel



Three chief targets of the drug-traffickers (left to right): Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., former presidential candidate, a political prisoner in the United States since January 1989; Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, Colombian justice minister, assassinated in April 1984; Luis Carlos Galán, Colombian presidential candidate, assassinated in August 1989.

barons assassinated Luis Carlos Galán, the frontrunning presidential candidate and a friend of Lara Bonilla.

Belying the “neutral” character of these proposals, the same offer was simultaneously floated by Fabio Ochoa, the father of the head of the Medellín Cartel, Jorge Ochoa.

In times of war, morale is a critical factor. For precisely that reason, propagandizing for the enemy cause is rightly treated as an act of treason. In the context of Colombian President Virgilio Barco’s declaration of war against the cocaine cartel, the behavior of this army of apologists should be considered just that: treason.

A red Trojan horse

While one element of *Dope, Inc.* has responded with howls of protest over the Colombian government’s all-out assault—and the Bush administration’s still limited but constructive support effort—another major component of the international drug cartel has been playing the role of a Trojan horse. The Soviet Union, through its Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, Cuban, and Syrian satraps, plays a pivotal role in the entire international drug trade. Syria’s President Hafez al Assad is the principal architect of narco-terrorism throughout the eastern Mediterranean region. Bulgaria was identified once again this year by Drug Enforcement Administration investigators in Switzerland as a major launderer of drug profits and, now, as a manufacturer of heroin and synthetic “designer drugs”—a fact that the U.S. State Department, eager to forge a new *détente* with Moscow, has attempted to systematically cover up.

Yet this “Eastern Connection” to the world drug trade was totally ignored in the Bush administration’s drug control strategy, as was any mention of the other world drug colos-

sus, Communist China. In fact, the United Nations Convention on International Narcotics Control, finalized last December in Vienna, was principally authored by the Russians. If it is endorsed by the U.S. Senate, as President Bush requested in his Sept. 5 television address, the convention would give the Soviet KGB access to all Western intelligence on international drug trafficking and money laundering, and would permit Moscow to instigate overseas asset seizures and demand extradition of those whom Moscow decides to label “drug traffickers.” The Big Lie in Moscow’s sudden willingness to collaborate in the War on Drugs is evidenced in the political profile of many of the most outspoken drug legalizers in the West, beginning with the London *Economist* magazine. The very same financial community organs screaming the loudest about the “no win” nature of President Barco’s war on drugs, are at the same time the biggest spokesmen for the appeasement of Moscow and, in most cases, for the surrender of Lebanon’s sovereignty to Syria’s drug interests.

In recent editorial comments, some British newspapers have pointed to the simple truth that those who advocate legalization of drugs or softpeddle on the need for a true global war against the narcos, are simply front-men for the drug runners themselves. Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the American statesman who was politically framed up and jailed because of his 20-year crusade against the drug mafia, recently endorsed this view, and proposed that the City of London financial institutions standing behind the *Economist* be among the first to be prosecuted for collusion with the enemy. A few well-targeted blows like that would go a long way toward demonstrating just how winnable the War on Drugs actually is. Then, the world can watch the legalizers dive back in their holes.

LaRouche's 15-point plan for a war on drugs

On March 13, 1985, Lyndon LaRouche sent a message which was read to a Mexico City conference on the illegal drug traffic. The following part of his speech was entitled, "My War-Plan."

1. What we are fighting, is not only the effects of the use of these drugs on their victims. The international drug traffic has become an evil and powerful government in its own right. It represents today a financial, political, and military power greater than that of entire nations within the Americas. It is a government which is making war against civilized nations, a government upon which we must declare war, a war which we must fight with the weapons of war, and a war which we must win in the same spirit the United States fought for the unconditional defeat of Nazism between 1941 and 1945.

2. Law-enforcement methods must support the military side of the War on Drugs. The mandate given to law-enforcement forces deployed in support of this war, must be the principle that collaboration with the drug traffic or with the financier or political forces of the international drug traffickers, is treason in time of war.

a) Any person caught in trafficking of drugs, is to be classed as either a traitor in time of war, or as the foreign spy of an enemy power.

b) Any person purchasing unlawful substances, or advocating the legalization of traffic in such substances, or advocating leniency in anti-drug military or law-enforcement policy toward the production or trafficking in drugs, is guilty of the crime of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war.

3. A treaty of alliance for conduct of war, should be established between the United States and the governments of Ibero-American states which join the War on Drugs alliance to which the President of Mexico has subscribed. Other states should be encouraged to join that military alliance.

4. Under the auspices of this treaty, provisions for actions of a joint military command should be elaborated. These provisions should define principles of common action, to the effect that necessary forms of joint military

and law-enforcement action do not subvert the national sovereignty of any of the allied nations on whose territory military operations are conducted. These provisions should include the following:

a) The establishment of bilateral military task-forces, pairwise, among the allied nations;

b) The establishment of a Common Command, assigned to provide specified classes of assistance, as such may be requested by designated agencies of either of any of the member states, or of the bilateral command of any two states;

c) Under the Common Command, there should be established a central anti-drug intelligence agency, operating in the mode of the intelligence and planning function of a military general staff, and providing the functions of a combat war-room;

d) Rules governing the activities of foreign nationals assigned to provide technical advice and services on the sovereign territory of members of the alliance.

5. In general, insofar as each member nation has the means to do so, military and related actions of warfare against targets of the War on Drugs, should be conducted by assigned forces of the nation on whose territory the action occurs. It were preferred, where practicable, to provide the member nation essential supplementary equipment and support personnel, rather than have foreign technical-assistance personnel engaged in combat-functions. Insofar as possible:

a) Combat military-type functions of foreign personnel supplied should be restricted to operation of detection systems, and to operation of certain types of aircraft and anti-aircraft systems provided to supplement the capabilities of national forces; and

b) Reasonable extension of intelligence technical advice and services supplied as allied personnel to appropriate elements of field operations.

6. Technologies appropriate to detection and confirmation of growing, processing, and transport of drugs, including satellite-based and aircraft-based systems of detection, should be supplied with assistance of the United States. As soon as the growing of a relevant crop is confirmed for any area, military airborne assault should be deployed immediately for the destruction of that crop, and military ground-forces with close air-support deployed to inspect the same area and to conduct such supplementary operations as may be required. The object is to eliminate every field of marijuana, opium, and cocaine, in the Americas, excepting those fields properly licensed by governments.

7. With aid of the same technologies, processing-centers must be detected and confirmed, and each destroyed promptly in the same manner as fields growing

relevant crops.

8. Borders among the allied nations, and borders with other nations, must be virtually hermetically sealed against drug traffic across borders. All unlogged aircraft flying across borders or across the Caribbean waters, which fail to land according to instructions, are to be shot down by military action. A thorough search of all sea, truck, rail, and other transport, including inbound container traffic, is to be effected at all borders and other points of customs-inspection. Massive concentration with aid of military forces must be made in border-crossing areas, and along relevant arteries of internal highway and water-borne transport.

9. A system of total regulation of financial institutions, to the effect of detecting deposits, outbound transfers, and inbound transfer of funds, which might be reasonably suspected of being funds secured from drug trafficking, must be established and maintained.

10. All real estate, business enterprises, financial institutions, and personal funds, shown to be employed in the growing, processing, transport, or sale of unlawful drugs, should be taken into military custody immediately, and confiscated in the manner of military actions in time of war. All business and ownership records of entities used by the drug traffickers, and all persons associated with operations and ownership of such entities, should be classed either as suspects or material witnesses.

11. The primary objective of the War on Drugs, is military in nature: to destroy the enemy quasi-state, the international drug trafficking interest, by destroying or confiscating that quasi-state's economic and financial resources, by disbanding business and political associations associated with the drug trafficking interest, by confiscating the wealth accumulated through complicity with the drug traffickers' operations, and by detaining, as "prisoners of war" or as traitors or spies, all persons aiding the drug trafficking interest.

12. Special attention should be concentrated on those banks, insurance enterprises, and other business institutions which are in fact elements of an international financial cartel coordinating the flow of hundreds of billions annually of revenues from the international drug traffic. Such entities should be classed as outlaws according to the "crimes against humanity" doctrine elaborated at the postwar Nuremberg Tribunal, and all business relations with such entities should be prohibited according to the terms of prohibition against trading with the enemy in time of war.

13. The conduct of the War on Drugs within the Americas has two general phases. The first object is to eradicate all unlicensed growing of marijuana, opium, and cocaine within the Americas, and to destroy at the same time all

principal conduits within the Hemisphere for import and distribution of drugs from major drug-producing regions of other parts of the world. These other areas are, in present order of rank:

a) The Southeast Asia Golden Triangle, still the major and growing source of opium and its derivatives;

b) The Golden Crescent, which is a much smaller producer than the Golden Triangle, but which has growing importance as a channel for conduiting Golden Triangle opium into the Mediterranean drug-conduits;

c) The recently rapid revival of opium production in India and Sri Lanka, a revival of the old British East India Company opium production;

d) The increase of production of drugs in parts of Africa.

Once all significant production of drugs in the Americas is exterminated, the War on Drugs enters a second phase, in which the war concentrates on combatting the conduiting of drugs from sources outside the Hemisphere.

14. One of the worst problems we continue to face in combatting drug trafficking, especially since political developments of the 1977-81 period, is the increasing corruption of governmental agencies and personnel, as well as influential political factions, by politically powerful financial interests associated with either the drug trafficking as such, or powerful financial and business interests associated with conduiting the revenues of the drug trafficking. For this and related reasons, ordinary law-enforcement methods of combatting the drug traffic fail. In addition to corruption of governmental agencies, the drug traffickers are protected by the growth of powerful groups which advocate either legalization of the drug traffic, or which campaign more or less efficiently to prevent effective forms of enforcement of laws against the usage and trafficking in drugs. Investigation has shown that the associations engaged in such advocacy are political arms of the financial interests associated with the conduiting of revenues from the drug traffic, and that they are therefore to be treated in the manner Nazi-sympathizer operations were treated in the United States during World War II.

15. The War on Drugs should include agreed provisions for allotment of confiscated billions of dollars of assets of the drug trafficking interests to beneficial purposes of economic development, in basic economic infrastructure, agriculture, and goods-producing industry. These measures should apply the right of sovereign states to taking title of the foreign as well as domestic holdings of their nationals, respecting the lawful obligations of those nationals to the state. The fact that ill-gotten gains are transferred to accounts in foreign banks, or real estate holdings in foreign nations, does not place those holdings beyond reach of recovery by the state of that national.

LaRouche's 20-year war on Dope, Inc.

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On March 13, 1985, at a conference in Mexico City, a spokesman for Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. presented LaRouche's 15-point plan for conducting a hemisphere-wide war on drugs, a war which would marshal the same commitment of materiel and moral resources that went into the defeat of the Nazis during the Second World War. Just weeks earlier, Enrique Camarena, a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent working in Guadalajara, had been kidnaped, along with his Mexican pilot, and tortured to death. One of the authors of the Camarena murder, Mexican dope baron Rafael Caro Quintero, had escaped scot-free to Costa Rica, with the complicity of a former president of that Central American nation. Just when the Camarena murder was to have sent a message of terror from the dope cartel, the LaRouche call answered that threat with a rallying cry for an international war to the death against the drug traffickers.

To this day, the LaRouche plan (see page 20) stands as the blueprint for victory in the War on Drugs. And not without good reason: It was the fruit of a 20-year effort, spearheaded by LaRouche and his closest collaborators, to assemble the most comprehensive map of who's who in the international drug cartel, and to poll anti-drug specialists from around the world on the most effective means for combating them. At every step along the way, LaRouche, above all other international political figures, dared to name the names of the top drug traffickers—including those Western bankers and Soviet and Chinese Communist officials considered to be "above suspicion."

A cultural war

From the very outset, Lyndon LaRouche always emphasized that the war against drugs was first and foremost a cultural war. To tackle the drug traffickers without taking on the drug-rock counterculture would be a recipe for failure.

This identification of the counterculture as the key problem has been the cornerstone of LaRouche's anti-drug program since the mid-1960s, when he founded an international political movement to revive the Italian Renaissance traditions of scientific and technological progress and to destroy the counterculture.

In 1967, in a widely circulated political tract called "The New Left, Local Control, and Fascism," LaRouche warned that the emerging drug-rock culture, with its anti-science bias and its radical ecology bent, represented the seed-crystals of a new fascist movement. Setting his sights on the Establish-

ment ideologues and social engineers attempting to shape this counterculture shocktroop army, LaRouche became immediately embroiled in a political war with McGeorge Bundy, the "chairman of the American Establishment" and president of the Ford Foundation. Years later, evidence turned up proving that the Foundation, during Bundy's tenure, had not only provided the seed money for the terrorist Weathermen and every radical environmentalist group in the United States; they had also funded psychotropic drug experiments and had been instrumental in the peddling of a synthetic morphine invented by the Nazis as a "cure" for heroin addiction.

The drug ring in the White House

When Jimmy Carter was installed as President of the United States in 1977 as the result of a massive vote fraud effort, one of the first undertakings of the Trilateral Commission-run regime was a campaign directed out of the White House to decriminalize marijuana use. Recognizing this as a first phase of a full-scale "Opium War" against the American people, Lyndon LaRouche initiated a mobilization to defeat the dope lobby.

In April 1977, the U.S. Labor Party, which had nominated LaRouche for U.S. President the previous year, published a report to the American people, titled "Bust the Drug Ring in the White House." In addition to exposing the role of Carter White House "drug czar" Dr. Peter Bourne as a leading sponsor of marijuana and cocaine legalization, the report included medical evidence of the dangers of marijuana, and the first comprehensive legislative package for carrying out a multi-national War on Drugs, "The Emergency Detoxification and Manpower Development Act of 1977."

Between the time of Carter's inauguration and the publication of that report, LaRouche associates had intervened to defeat marijuana decriminalization bills in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, and Hawaii. In late March 1977, U.S. Labor Party medical experts testified before state legislative hearings that led to the passage of a bill recriminalizing marijuana use in South Dakota—the first such "rollback" in the United States. The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), after having spent enormous sums of money fronting for the drug cartel in this decriminalization drive, folded up its tent.

Dope, Inc.

Even with the successful rollback of the Carter-Trilateral legalization scheme, LaRouche assessed that a powerful international combination of forces in the East and in the West was committed to the proliferation of drugs. And so, in early 1978, he commissioned a comprehensive study of the drug trade, to be widely distributed as a field manual for fighting the war.

Literally hundreds of drug enforcement professionals from the Americas, Europe, and Asia were polled. Archives were

combed, and in late 1978, a 400-page book, *Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the United States*, was published. Among the groundbreaking conclusions in this book, which sold over 75,000 copies, were that:

- The international financial community from the top down was responsible for laundering an estimated \$300 billion a year in illegal drug revenues.
- The Bronfman family of Canada, Max Fisher of Detroit, the United Brands multinational, and other corporate giants "above suspicion" were kingpins of the drug trade.
- Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had personally intervened to cover up the role of Communist China in the Golden Triangle opium trade.
- All international terrorism was narco-terrorism, a direct outgrowth of the spread of the rock-drug counterculture of the 1960s.

What today passes for common knowledge was heady stuff back in 1978, when no U.S. federal agencies had the foggiest idea about drug money laundering and the role of the major financial institutions. The best measure of the accuracy of *Dope, Inc.* was the massive propaganda blitz unleashed against Lyndon LaRouche from such quarters as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith and the Heritage Foundation.

In December 1978, Lyndon LaRouche keynoted the founding convention of the National Anti-Drug Coalition, an organization founded as a popular movement committed to the crushing of *Dope, Inc.* Within a year, similar anti-drug coalitions were founded in Western Europe and Ibero-America. By 1980, a monthly magazine, *War on Drugs*, was being published by the NADC, and similar publications would eventually be published in seven different languages.

The drug lobby went berserk. Through official organs such as the glossy *High Times* magazine, and through more powerful support agencies such as the ADL, and the flagrantly pro-drug *Chicago Sun-Times*, the already ongoing anti-LaRouche campaign escalated dramatically. All of the elements that combined to constitute the "Get LaRouche" task force that railroaded the four-time presidential candidate and dozens of associates in a series of political show trials beginning in 1986, were conspiring by no later than 1979-80 to blunt the impact of *Dope, Inc.* and the anti-drug coalitions.

The Pope in Ibero-America

In Ibero-America, this campaign turned bloody. In the spring of 1984, Colombia's courageous Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was assassinated by professional killers hired by the cocaine-pushing Medellín Cartel. Weeks before his murder, the minister had written a personal letter commending the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition for its efforts and pledging to protect the coalition's anti-drug efforts. Shortly after he was assassinated, a leading member of the Colombian ADC was kidnaped by narco-terrorists associated with the Gnostic Church. Her eventual safe release came only after an international mobilization to expose the top politi-

cians, including ex-Colombian President López Michelsen, who were patrons of the cartel.

With the entire Andean region turned into a full-scale battleground between narco-terrorist forces such as Peru's Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) and increasingly out-gunned government anti-drug forces, Pope John Paul II announced plans in late 1984 to visit the region in an act of defiance against the mafia.

In response, Lyndon LaRouche commissioned the preparation and rapid publishing of an updated Spanish-language edition of *Dope, Inc.*, to be released throughout Ibero-America on the eve of the Pope's visit. Included in the updated edition, which came out in January 1985 under the title *Narcotráfico S.A.*, was extensive evidence of the role of the Bulgarian secret police in the attempted assassination of John Paul II, as well as in the international heroin trade.

For the time being boxed in by the massive circulation of *Narcotráfico S.A.* throughout the Andean region, and by the extensive media coverage it received, the drug mob chose instead to strike out on two other flanks. First, DEA agent Camarena was murdered in Mexico. Simultaneously, Venezuelan police units under the thumb of the powerful Cisneros family raided the Caracas offices of *EIR* and seized all copies of *Narcotráfico S.A.*, declaring the book banned in Venezuela and arresting and eventually deporting several *EIR* correspondents.

Guatasa

Events in Ibero-America had defined the fight against the drug cartel as the major national security issue facing every nation of the hemisphere. Increasingly, the role of the Soviet



Under Lyndon LaRouche's policy guidance, publications such as these forced Jimmy Carter's pro-drug lobby to drastically curtail their operations. Top left: the Italian Anti-Drug Coalition's edition of *War on Drugs* magazine; top right: "Bust the Drug Ring in the White House," put out by the U.S. Labor Party in 1977; bottom: the second English-language edition of *Dope, Inc.*, 1986.

Union in peddling drugs had become evident as a central feature of its global irregular warfare program. In the summer of 1985, Lyndon LaRouche launched a pilot project to demonstrate the viability of his War on Drugs strategy and to expose the Soviet hand in narco-terrorism in the hemisphere.

Senior military officials from Guatemala had provided LaRouche with damning evidence that Soviet- and Cuban-sponsored guerrilla groups in Central America had been integrated into the Ibero-American drug cartel. After producing a documentary film on this new insurgency, "Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: The Case of Guatemala," LaRouche proposed to the Guatemalan government that it launch a series of special forces assaults on the marijuana plantations along the country's northeastern border with Belize. The idea was to take out the drug production sites and capture evidence linking the dope trafficking to the guerrillas, thereby exposing to the Guatemalan people the Communists' role in dope profiteering and terrorism.

The proposal was accepted, and a U.S. observer team, including unofficial representatives of the Pentagon and *EIR* anti-drug specialists, was invited to participate in the effort, which took place in October 1985 on the eve of the first civilian elections in Guatemala in two decades. The success of the limited operation, dubbed "Guatusa I," was further evidence that the LaRouche War on Drugs plan was a genuine war-winning strategy.

An English-language second edition, *Dope, Inc.: Boston Bankers and Soviet Commissars*, was released in the United States in April 1986. Included in the expanded edition was a preface documenting the virtual takeover of the Reagan administration Department of Justice by frontmen for Dope, Inc. One pivotal figure named in the preface, U.S. Attorney William Weld, had been caught red-handed in early 1985 negotiating a plea bargain with the Bank of Boston that protected the bank's involvement in laundering over \$1 billion in drug money into Swiss bank accounts in violation of U.S. currency laws. Weld, since 1984, had been the point man within the Justice Department for the "Get LaRouche" task force formed at the behest of Henry Kissinger and other Dope, Inc. figures.

In June 1986, William Weld was nominated as head of the Criminal Division. His confirmation in September was nearly blocked when testimony by a LaRouche associate detailing Weld's involvement with the Bank of Boston, as well as his close affiliations with opium-trafficking Communist China, delayed the committee vote. Weld's nomination finally passed through the Senate. Within less than a month after his arrival in Washington, 400 federal, state, and county police carried out a paramilitary raid against the Leesburg, Virginia offices of companies associated with LaRouche. Six months later, in an unprecedented *ex parte* bankruptcy hearing, in which the Department of Justice was the only plaintiff, four LaRouche-linked companies, including the original publisher of *Dope, Inc.*, were forcibly shut down.

The Drug Legalizers

Foundation seeks end to dope 'prohibition'

Plenty of money is being spent in Washington, D.C. to promote one of the most hated policies of the Jimmy Carter administration: drug legalization. As Congress began to gear up following its summer recess, a series of press conferences and seminars sponsored by a group called the Drug Policy Foundation has blitzed the capital city in preparation for a major conference to be held on Nov. 2-5, titled "Beyond Prohibition."

According to Kevin Zeese, a legal adviser to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), the conference will "paint the picture of what the world would look like without prohibition," and will showcase an array of denizens of the academic, legal, and political spheres who aggressively demand national surrender to drugs.

The November conference will be modeled, in content and speakers' list, on a similar conference held last year to promote the same issue. The 1988 conference featured workshops on themes including:

- "The Dutch Approach," with a focus on the Dutch and English models of drug legalization, especially the Liverpool "Harm Reduction" program of free hypodermic needles, free drugs, etc.

- "Coping with Stress and Corruption: The Police and Criminal Justice System in the Drug War," which developed the idea that drug police are inevitably corrupted by the attempt to suppress trafficking.

- "The Campaign to Reestablish Heroin and Marijuana as Medicines," which outlined a plan to win a favorable ruling from an administrative law judge which would re-schedule these substances as prescription medicines.

The Drug Policy Foundation's subsequent success with these projects is an indication that the schemes outlined at this year's conference should not be taken lightly. Earlier this year, an administrative law court ruled that Lester Grinspoon and other pro-marijuana advocates had shown by a preponderance of the evidence that a "viable minority" of practicing physicians has come to accept the value of marijuana in certain treatments.

In a series of press conferences in the days prior to the

announcement of the President's national strategy, the Drug Policy Foundation announced that the November conference would be highlighted by the award of several \$100,000 grants to people deemed to be leaders in the fight for drug legalization. The most prominent recipient will be Baltimore Mayor **Kurt Schmoke**, an outspoken and highly publicized advocate of drug legalization.

The high-profile award program has been made possible by the financial largesse of **Richard Dennis**, a Chicago-based commodities speculator who has put a significant part of his \$200 million fortune in the service of this cause. Dennis's money has taken the Drug Policy Foundation from the realm of an obscure network of activists, to the front-line opposition to the administration policy. Its influence was dramatically evident on Sept. 7, when U.S. Drug Policy Director William Bennett addressed a National Press Club luncheon, to answer questions from the press about the program: The Drug Policy Foundation had rented the other half of the Press Club lobby, and had laid out a lavish buffet to fete the press as they left Bennett's event. With the room reeking of marijuana—courtesy of a display of clothing articles made from hemp—the hard-core pot freaks, led by the Yippie **Dana Beal**, wandered through the halls distributing Libertarian Party literature.

The Chicago drug nexus

Richard Dennis, the principal sponsor of the Drug Policy Foundation, is no political neophyte. He serves as the editor of *New Perspectives* quarterly, the magazine of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and also sits on the boards of the Cato Institute, the premier Libertarian think tank on Capitol Hill; the Chicago Council on Foreign Affairs; and People for the American Way.

The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions was created by **Robert Hutchins** of the University of Chicago for the purpose of spawning malthusian and other counter-culture-oriented institutions. It served as a coordinating center for the radical insurgency which toppled the political machine of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley, Sr.—an accomplishment which depended on the services of a Republican federal prosecutor, now the governor of Illinois, Jim Thompson.

This cross-party symbiosis has been remarkably consistent on the issue of drugs in Illinois politics. In April 1986, Adlai Stevenson III committed political suicide by leaving the Democratic ticket and mounting an independent campaign for the governorship, rather than run with Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart, two LaRouche Democrats who scored upset victories in the primary. Stevenson's move was dictated by the Democratic National Committee, and was financially backed by Richard Dennis.

Dope Democrats meet Buckleyite Republicans

An examination of the Drug Policy Foundation shows

how these dope Democrats are allied with Libertarians and Republicans of the William F. Buckley stripe, in the crusade for drug legalization. Aside from the big bucks provided by Dennis's winnings on the Chicago commodities exchange, the Drug Policy Foundation sports the participation of a spectrum of drug pushers with academic degrees and three-piece suits.

The president of the foundation is **Arnold S. Trebach**, a longtime advocate of drug legalization, and ideologue of the movement during the Carter administration. Trebach, a justice professor at American University in Washington, D.C., is internationally active in the cause of drug legalization.

Other leading figures include:

Eric E. Sterling, president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation, a related pro-drug institution. Sterling served as counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary from 1979 until 1989. He was first assigned to the subcommittee on criminal justice to work on rewriting the Federal Criminal Code under Rep. Robert F. Drinan, S.J. (D-Mass.). From 1981 through 1989 he was counsel for the subcommittee on crime, chaired by William J. Hughes (D-N.J.), and was responsible for legislation and congressional oversight regarding drug enforcement, gun control, money laundering, organized crime, and pornography. According to his biographical summary, he worked actively with the liberal police department managers who have campaigned for draconian gun control measures, and credits himself with a major role in developing the major anti-crime and anti-drug abuse legislation of the last five years. He is an adjunct professorial lecturer at the American University where he has taught courses at the School of Justice on International Narcotics Policy and Organized Crime.

One of the Drug Policy Foundation's principal arguments on behalf of legalization, claims that the law has been unable to stop the spread of illegal drugs. Sterling's *curriculum vitae* provides one insight into why that might be the case.

William F. Buckley is represented in spirit by his close collaborator, foundation board member **Richard C. Cowan** of Cowan Investments, in Dallas Texas. Cowan has written many articles on drugs, including an insidious piece of disinformation called "How the Narcs Created Crack," published in *National Review* magazine. Along with economist Milton Friedman, Cowan argues that the aggressive enforcement of drug laws promoted the development of crack cocaine.

The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL) is represented by its president, **Neal R. Sonnett**, who is also active in the American Bar Association and various Florida-based legal organizations. In May 1988 he was named as one of the "100 most powerful lawyers in the United States" by the *National Law Journal*. In June 1989 he received the Florida Bar Foundation's highest award, its Medal of Honor.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and NACDL

provide the cadre who run the National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), and are speciously demanding that Americans concerned about the Supreme Court's cavalier attitude toward the Bill of Rights, must endorse their support of legalized drugs. **Ira Glaser**, the ACLU's executive director, is likewise an active board member.

Ethan Nadelmann, J.D., Ph.D., is an associate professor at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University. He authored "The Case for Legalization" in *Public Interest* magazine, and more recently authored a paper on the same subject for the National Academy of Sciences, an organization which has supported drug legalization since the Nixon administration.

Lester Grinspoon, M.D., of Harvard Medical School, has been widely published and consulted on drugs and drug policies for over two decades. He is part of the LSD guru Timothy Leary at the Department of Psychiatry of the Harvard Medical School. Grinspoon is the author of *Cocaine*, a book which was central to the popularization of the drug during the 1970s.

Andrew T. Weil, M.D., formerly at Harvard, is now at the University of Arizona. His entire career has been devoted to the pursuit of a drugged "nirvana." As an undergraduate, Weil produced his honors thesis on the hallucinogenic effects of nutmeg, and recently authored a book called *The Natural Mind, Chocolate to Morphine*, which argues that drug addiction, the desire for an "altered" state of consciousness, is a biological and instinctive drive.

Wesley C. Pomeroy, a noted "police reformer," is executive director of the Independent Review Panel of Dade County, Florida, a citizen complaint office. He previously served in the Carter administration White House Office of Drug Abuse Policy.

Patrick V. Murphy, former commissioner of the New York City Police Department, is, like Pomeroy, a leading figure in the movement which destroyed traditional law enforcement practices in police departments around the country. Under the pretext of "anti-corruption" campaigns, Murphy's policies brought demoralization to police departments and skyrocketing crime rates in the major U.S. cities.

Carl Sagan, propagandist for "New Age" scientific fakery, is also listed as an advisory board member of the Drug Policy Foundation.

International representatives of the foundation include: **Luigi Del Gato, M.D.**, international Anti-Prohibition League, Italy; **Prof. Dr. Frits Reuter**, University of Amsterdam; **Wijnand Sengers, M.D.**, European Movement for the Normalization of Drug Policy, the Netherlands; and **Carole Tongue**, European Parliament, United Kingdom.

In short, this organization is a "who's who" of the people who destroyed the law enforcement infrastructure of the major cities in the the 1960s; spread the "cocaine and marijuana are harmless" myth from the halls of academia and throughout the media; shaped drug and criminal policy from the

highest offices in the land during and after the Carter administration; and now insist that the nation should declare "Drug Peace, Not Drug War," because "law enforcement measures don't work."

What they stand for

As the case of Richard Dennis and his collaborators in Illinois illustrates, these people do not hesitate to use the most extreme measures to outlaw and suppress their opponents, even while they decry the supposed "police-state" measures which are to be aimed at drug users and pushers by law enforcement authorities.

Oliver "Buck" Revell, head of the FBI's anti-terrorist and counterintelligence operations, told Congress that he could not rule out the probability that a wave of narco-terrorist violence would occur, and said that if it did, the FBI would not be able to stop it.

The simple fact is that this lobby is actively promoting the legalization of all narcotic drugs—marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and more. "Crack" cocaine, believed by some experts to be the deadly product of Soviet chemists, would be subject to civil penalties only, under their scheme. Wesley Pomeroy told a press conference on Sept. 11, "We don't know enough" to determine if crack should be legalized. Arnold Trebach told the same forum that he favors complete legalization of all drugs immediately. Trebach recommended that a genre of "entertainment" shows be created which would advocate the "responsible" use of drugs. Referring to a well-known "sex therapist" who delivers advice on her radio talk show, Trebach said that he "would like to see a 'Dr. Ruth' for drugs on cable TV." He predicted that "stock page listings" of the price of drugs would not be inconceivable. "I love Nancy Reagan's campaign 'Just Say No,'" he laughed.

This radical Friedmanite, "free enterprise" approach to the question of drug use is the *sine qua non* of the Libertarian Party and the Buckleyite participation in this campaign. When Richard Dennis was asked if he would agree to a limitation on advertising for drugs, much as has been done with cigarettes and alcohol, he replied, "I think it is overblown, the idea that advertising lures people. . . . Advertising should remain in the realm of protected speech."

Dennis's comment demonstrates better than anything else, that this operation is a front for interests who are involved in the commercial profit from drug addiction.

At an Aug. 31 press conference, the Drug Policy Foundation addressed the violence which has accompanied the spread of drugs in the Western Hemisphere, and, predictably, blamed the violence on law enforcement agencies. "A warlike, violent strategy carried out by the government would eventually provoke a warlike, violent response by those involved in the drug scene," threatened Trebach. Without wincing, he lied that "now, U.S. drug violence is almost exclusively confined to turf wars between rival gangs and competing drug traffickers. Almost no violence is directed purposely at the police or at authority figures."

Trebach went still further, predicting that the drug traffickers would begin striking at public figures in the United States. "The increased vigor of the American drug warriors, and the fact that Colombian traffickers are particularly vicious, means that a drug battle of unheard-of proportions may soon begin in the United States."

On Sept. 11, Oliver "Buck" Revell, head of the FBI's anti-terrorist and counterintelligence operations, told the Congress that he could not rule out the probability that such a wave of violence would occur, and said that if it did, the FBI would not be able to stop it. His remark is all the more startling in the light of Revell's repeated assurances over many years, that the FBI has domestic terrorism under complete control.

The domestic potentials for this violence already exist in such FBI-controlled assets as Jewish Defense Organization terrorist Mordechai Levy, who was just released from jail in New York City, where he was being held after a shootout with the police, during which he shot an innocent bystander. It should also be remembered that Dana Beal, who was present at William Bennett's National Press Club speech, in 1981 helped to organize a meeting to plan opposition to the Reagan administration's War on Drugs, under the campaign slogan "Shoot Bush First."

And sure enough, only two days after Revell's prediction, syndicated columnist Jack Anderson reported that the Secret Service is taking seriously a reported plot by the Medellín Cartel to assassinate President Bush by November. Ten cartel assassins are allegedly hiding out on a ranch in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, waiting for false identification papers to get them into the United States. Once they get there, they are expected to make Wheeling, West Virginia their base of operations for terrorist assaults, Anderson reports. Bush Drug Policy Director William Bennett and Attorney General Richard Thornburgh are also on the assassins' hit list. Anderson's sources told him that the assassins have "high-powered rifles and 'explosives already in place.'"

A more dubious news source, the sensational tabloid *The Globe*, reports that the cocaine cartel has also targeted First Lady Barbara Bush for assassination.

Documentation

A rogues' gallery of drug legalizers

One of the biggest lies about the advocates of drug legalization is that they have no connections to the drug mafia. But if one looks at the U.S. and British legalization advocates alongside their co-thinkers in Colombia, it is overwhelmingly evident that such a distinction is absurd. Below we list some of Dope Inc.'s most prominent international spokesmen.

Antonio Caballero, widely read Colombian news columnist. In the Aug. 29 *El Espectador*, he wrote that the mafia's billions "come from a single factor: that the drug trade is illegal. If the drug trade were legal it would yield less than the sale of coriander. Thus the war [against drugs] should be the total and universal legalization of the production, distribution, and consumption of coca."

Fabio Ochoa, father of three brothers who lead the Medellín Cartel along with **Pablo Escobar** and **Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha**. Ochoa told the Colombian daily *La Prensa* Sept. 5, 1989: "My sons and all the Colombian drug traffickers are repentant and want peace, they want dialogue. I know that because I am a friend of many, many of them. . . . Drug trafficking can be halted by legal means."

Joaquín Vallejo Arbeláez, prominent Colombian economist. In a commentary appearing in the daily *El Tiempo* on Aug. 31, he argued that "the only solution, although it will scandalize many, is free trade of the drug, as was done with alcohol after the tormenting period of Prohibition between 1920 and 1932."

Augusto Zimmerman Zavala, director of the weekly Peruvian magazine *Kausachum*. In its Sept. 5 issue, he wrote: "Peru can escape the crisis if it sells coca leaves . . . because, according to the economic laws of capitalism itself, all demand generates supply. . . . If the United States government proposes to spend \$3.5 billion in fighting the drug trade over the next year, with this same sum it could buy 90% of the coca leaf production of Peru and Bolivia."

The U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The March 1989 issue (No. 85) of its magazine *Facetas*, distributed to U.S. embassies in Ibero-America, carried an article favorably citing the arguments of such legalization advocates as Baltimore

Mayor **Kurt Schmoke**, journalist **William F. Buckley, Jr.**, economist **Milton Friedman**, and Prof. **Ethan A. Nadelmann** of Princeton, who insist, according to *Facetas*, that “the most efficient way of confronting the international drug trafficking monopolies is to bankrupt them by legalizing drugs.”

Alfonso López Michelsen, former President of Colombia between 1974-78. He told the *Miami Herald* and various Ibero-American journalists that he considers dialogue with the drug mafias to be “inevitable.” In 1984, López secretly met with the heads of the Medellín Cartel and negotiated a deal whereby they would repatriate their billions in drug-dollars in exchange for a political amnesty. The Colombian government rejected his proposal.

Ernesto Samper Pizano, Colombian presidential candidate. He is known as Colombia’s leading drug legalization advocate, having authored and lobbied for the original proposals for marijuana legalization back in 1977, when he was president of the National Association of Financial Institutes (ANIF). He has since added cocaine to his legalization proposal. Samper was López Michelsen’s campaign manager during the former President’s second bid for power in 1982, and has publicly admitted to having accepted substantial campaign donations from convicted drug trafficker **Carlos Lehder**.

Milton Friedman, monetarist economist. His open letter to U.S. drug czar William Bennett in the Sept. 7 *Wall Street Journal* reads in part: “Decriminalizing drugs is even more urgent now than in 1972. . . . Postponing decriminalization will only make matters worse, and make the problem appear even more intractable. Alcohol and tobacco cause many more deaths in users than do drugs.”

The Economist, a London-based weekly, mouthpiece of the British financial elite. In the issue appearing in the first week of September, it editorialized: “Demand creates supply, despite the panoply of international conventions and national laws. . . . Repeal them, replace them by control, taxation and discouragement. Until that is done, the slaughter in the United States, and the destruction of Colombia will continue.”

The Financial Times, daily mouthpiece of British financial elite. Its Sept. 9 editorial advised: “Decriminalize drug abuse itself, while expanding education and treatment. Addicts would then be able to register and obtain drugs, on a maintenance basis, through official channels. In this way the link that binds the addict to the black marketeers would be cut, though the trade itself would remain illegal.”

Dr. Peter Bourne, drug policy adviser to President Jimmy Carter. He wrote in the Sept. 6 *London Times*, “It makes no sense for the government [of Colombia] to have the country’s largest source of foreign exchange outside the legitimate economy. Cocaine should be made a legitimate export, regulated and taxed by the government. . . . For the U.S., this could well mean ultimately legalizing cocaine use.”

The fallacious case for legalization

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

A critical flank in the international drug cartel’s war against those who would resist it, is the propaganda which it seeds behind enemy lines, using arguments with the appearance of rationality in order to undercut citizens’ will to fight them, and if possible, to recruit the gullible into their own ranks. Even the casual passing on of these arguments to family and friends, can give important aid to the drug traffickers. Therefore, let us refute them, one by one.

1. *Legalization of drugs will not lead to increased drug use.*

This is one of those perennial assertions which continues to survive in spite of a total lack of evidence to support it, and despite the fact that, in every instance in which it has been tried, it has been proven wrong. Back in the early 1960s, Great Britain decided to control an epidemic of heroin use by allowing physicians to legally dispense heroin to those already addicted, in order to decrease the incidence of crimes committed by addicts seeking funds to support their addiction. The theory was that if heroin were legally available to the addict population, then the inducement to commit crime, and to recruit other addicts, in order to support the drug habit, would be eliminated. But the crimes continued, the use of heroin continued to spread, and the policy was ultimately abandoned.

On the other hand, during approximately the same period, the government of Japan responded to a problem of widespread amphetamine abuse by a rigorous law enforcement campaign, combined with sanctions against users, and significantly curtailed the extent of the problem.

In the United States, we have the exemplary history of the methadone maintenance program in New York City. The major accomplishment of this program was to have methadone surpass heroin as a cause of death, while having no impact on the spread of heroin use, and no long-term change in the rate of criminal activity following methadone maintenance treatment. In fact, methadone itself became an object, if not *the* object, of criminal activities of drug addicts, with over half of the dispensed dose being sold on the street to other addicts for abusive use.

2. *Outlawing drugs will be no more successful than prohibition of alcohol.*

The comparison between drugs and alcohol is totally

inappropriate. Use of beverage alcohol has been common and accepted in almost every civilized society for millennia. Widespread use of opiates and hallucinogens has never persisted over time in any society or culture which remained intact. Prohibition failed because it was an effort to outlaw something which had been legal and widely accepted for centuries. On the other hand, widespread use of opiates, hallucinogens, and other such drugs has never been widely accepted, over time, in any society which was not either in a state of collapse or already collapsed or under the control of a colonial power which utilized drugs as a method of keeping the population in subjugation.

To argue that because a certain number of people abuse a legal substance—whether it be alcohol or cough medicine—we should therefore legalize substances which are known destroyers of human civilization, makes sense only if one is committed to destroying the society in question and/or profiting from the distribution of the drug in question and wishes to reduce his legal costs. While Prohibition may have failed, there are numerous instances of suppression of illicit drugs which have succeeded.

3. Marijuana is a harmless euphoriant, unlike so-called "hard" drugs.

This is a substance which for over 2,000 years has repeatedly been reported to cause mental illness. Besides THC, the chemical euphoriant found in cannabis, 60 other cannabinoids have been identified in addition to hundreds of other compounds such as sterols, terpenes, flavinoids, alkaloids, and furan derivatives. The gaseous and particulate matter in the smoke of a marijuana cigarette reads like the contents of a toxic waste dump, including carbon monoxide, acetaldehyde, toluene, nitrosamine, vinyl chloride, phenol, cresol, and naphthalene. A marijuana cigarette contains twice the amount of carcinogenic tars, such as benzanthracene, as a tobacco cigarette of the same weight.

Experiments in animals and humans have documented that marijuana smoke produces cancerous changes in lung tissue and impairs the immune cells of the lung to a much greater extent than cigarette smoke. A group of young volunteers who smoked marijuana rapidly developed symptoms of airway obstruction, which were much more severe than a comparable group of cigarette smokers.

Precancerous lesions were found in biopsies of American soldiers stationed in Germany who had smoked hashish heavily for two years.

In experimental animals, exposure to cannabis has been associated with disruption of all phases of reproduction. This results from the direct action of the drug on the pituitary gland as well as on the gonads. In men, cannabis, THC, and other cannabinoids cause shrinkage of the testicles, with reduced sperm counts and lowered hormone levels in the blood. In humans, marijuana smoking is associated with an increased prevalence of abnormal sperm cells.

Cannabinoids cross the placental barrier and appear in

maternal milk. Thus the fetus can be affected in the uterus by cannabis smoked by its mother, as well as by contaminated breast milk. Experimental studies indicate that the negative effects on development which have been seen in different animal species may be caused by: preconception exposure to cannabis with damage to the germ cells (sperm and egg); prenatal exposure in the uterus; and/or postnatal exposure to contaminated mother's milk.

In one study, of ten independent factors such as age, alcohol use, cigarette smoking and race, which were studied as possible causes of adverse effects of pregnancy, marijuana use was the most highly predictive of fetal malformations. In fact, it now appears that a significant number of cases of the fetal-alcohol syndrome may actually represent the effects of marijuana.

Unlike alcohol, in which the heaviest consumption occurs among a small percentage of the total number of consumers, regular marijuana consumption is more widely distributed among the total number of consumers. Epidemiological studies indicate that the abuse potential of cannabis (its capacity to induce daily intoxication) may be nine times greater than that of alcohol when it is easily accessible and socially acceptable.

The popular classification of cannabis as a "soft" drug is misleading in view of its acute and chronic toxic effects. It is also an addictive dependence-producing drug, characterized by tolerance and an abstinence syndrome. Since studies of large numbers of high school students indicate that 26% of the population of marijuana users went on to experiment with opiates, barbiturates, and amphetamines, it is not surprising that those who are profiting from the drug trade are so eager to legalize this drug.

4. Cocaine is a relatively harmless drug.

The following abstract from the June 8, 1979 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Vol. 241, No. 23, p. 2519) says it all;

Sixty-eight deaths associated with the recreational use of illicit cocaine were investigated by the Medical Examiner's Office of Dade County in Florida. Most fatalities occurred since 1975. Although 29 involved the use of other drugs (usually heroin), 24 persons died directly of the toxic effects of cocaine. Respiratory collapse and death occurred rapidly after the intravenous injection of cocaine. Oral or nasal ingestion resulted in a symptom-free interval lasting as long as an hour followed suddenly by generalized seizures and death. Toxicological analysis could not causally relate lidocaine hydrochloride or other adulterants to the untoward reactions. The data suggest that the rate of absorption, the peak blood concentration, and the prior use of cocaine all contribute to the possibility of a fatal reaction. Despite current belief, cocaine cannot be considered a safe recreational drug.

Colombia takes offensive again; more aid is urgent

by José Restrepo

The government of President Virgilio Barco in Colombia issued a series of new decrees Sept. 14 which recaptured the offensive in that nation's war with the cocaine cartels. The decrees 1) provided for the appointment of military commanders with wide-ranging powers in regions under siege; 2) gave military judges the right to order searches anywhere that the crime of drug trafficking and related activity is suspected; and 3) ordered the lawyers of the drug cartels to present their clients in person, in any appeal of the extradition orders against them.

And yet even as the Barco government pursues this new offensive, there has begun to spread a certain degree of alarm over its ability to financially sustain the war against the cartels. Despite the minimal assistance it has received from Washington, D.C., largely in the form of military equipment and supplies, Colombia is facing the very real question of whether it can even provide its troops with boots, uniforms, and food. Fifteen thousand troops will shortly be finishing their tour of duty, and the Barco government lacks the money to outfit their replacements. Further, by the end of this month, the Colombian Army will have used up its entire gasoline allotment for the year; its tanks may quite literally stall in mid-field. Experts have estimated that it will take infusions of at least \$2 million a day to give Colombia what it needs to rout Dope, Inc. from its territory.

Re-taking the high ground

President Barco's Decree No. 2105 requires such "extraditables" as Pablo Escobar, the Ochoas, Rodríguez Gacha, and others to *personally* appear before the judicial authorities if they wish to legally challenge warrants against them. Heretofore, the cartel bosses have swamped the courts with batteries of highly paid attorneys trained to trammel up the

country's judicial processes, while keeping the drug czars abreast of the latest decisions of the courts. Decree No. 2103, on the responsibilities of military penal judges, basically hands over responsibility for ongoing investigations of the drug cartels to the Colombian Armed Forces.

The appointment of military commanders to narcoterror-besieged regions under Decree No. 2099, is especially significant. By giving these commanders broad-ranging powers to enforce public order—from imposition of curfews, regulation of public gatherings, and banning of liquor consumption, to the pursuit and capture of fugitives from the law—the government effectively circumvents the protests of a handful of self-interested political figures, who one week earlier had succeeded in forcing the suspension of a presidential order providing for the replacement of elected mayors by military counterparts where necessary.

President Barco's latest measures follow an outpouring of urgent appeals to the government to uphold the concept of martial law, in time of war. An editorial in the Sept. 9 issue of *El Espectador* insisted: "We are in truth at war, an open war that has been unleashed with all the explosive ingredients of terror. In a state of war, there is martial law . . . such that the presence of military men as the supreme authorities within territories occupied by violence, be it political or criminal, is not strange in that context. . . ."

A Sept. 13 column by respected journalist Ramiro de la Espriella stated emphatically: "War, the state of war, has its own laws, martial law, which is the only apt response to the shattering of our system of law from without." Wrote Colombia's leading constitutional expert Luis Carlos Sachica, in *El Espectador* of Sept. 7, "It is impossible to wage war by the book. A body of judges is not the most adequate forum for determining how to deal with the enemy. . . . If one

wants to save the country, it is necessary to return to the concept . . . of discretionary [presidential] power.”

Even as the Colombian government is still hammering out its war-time strategy against the drug cartels, the offensive against the traffickers continues. The Army and police are continuing to conduct daily raids and seizures of drug traffickers' properties, while at the same time following the paper trail that is helping them to dismantle the drug cartel's Colombian infrastructure.

In fact, based on some of the information gathered in the raids, the Colombian government has announced that it intends to provide the United States and other countries with the intelligence necessary to freeze and confiscate foreign bank accounts of the mafia abroad. “We do not have the specific names of the banks, but the money is in the United States, more than any other place, and also in Europe,” said acting Justice Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds. “The money is there, the cocaine increases its value there; the money doesn't return to Colombia. They don't need much money in their own home.”

If Colombia succeeds in winning international support for this endeavor, the mafia will be stripped of its ability to finance its terrorist activities inside Colombia. The confiscated accounts would also permit the continued financing of the war on drugs, using the resources of the enemy himself.

Outrage, not fear

Throughout the country, but especially in the targeted city of Medellín, the drug traffickers, on a daily basis, are bombing and burning factories, restaurants, offices, farms, trucks, buses. Airports are receiving bomb threats. The communications media are under constant threat of attack. Parents are forced to personally transport their children to school, because school buses have been taken out of service to prevent mafia attacks. Housewives are forced to collect and transport large quantities of water because the drug traffickers have threatened to poison the aqueducts.

And yet the reaction is one of outrage, not fear. The common citizens who attended funeral services for the assassinated presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán demanded that President Barco enforce extradition against the drug mafiosi. “Shoot the narcos, and we will back you!” they clamored. The response of *El Espectador's* directors immediately after the bombing of their building by the mafia—a front-page headline declaring “We will proceed!”—reflects the general attitude of a people disgusted with an enemy so perverse as to murder the wives and children of soldiers and judges.

According to a poll taken by the daily *El Tiempo* and the Caracol radio chain, 75.8% of Colombians back President Barco's emergency decrees against the drug traffickers; 63.4% backs the extradition of these criminals, 77.6% supports confiscation of mafia properties; 78.1% agrees with the confiscation of the drug traffickers' bank accounts; 77.6% supports



President Virgilio Barco of Colombia (right): 76% of Colombians back his emergency decrees against the traffickers.

punishment of holders of ill-gotten wealth; and 92.2% backs the actions of the armed forces against the mafia chieftains. The poll results are an undeniable slap in the face to the so-called “human rights” and pro-drug legalization lobbies at home and abroad, who have tried to paint the Colombian military as corrupt and ineffectual, and the war against drugs as unwinnable.

Bankers and the drug trade

Financial pressure, along with savage brutality, is the key weapon being applied to prevent Colombia's successful prosecution of a war against the drug cartels. The pro-drug lobbyists have long lied that the Colombian economy could not survive without the profits of the cocaine trade, especially given the debt burden imposed by its international creditors. As long ago as November 1983, the Swiss bankers' newspaper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* wrote, “In the past decade, Colombia could depend annually upon \$2-3 billion which was available to the country from uncontrolled exports. Were the moralizing [anti-drug] campaign of the government to reduce this source of funds, Colombia would find itself no longer in a position to earn the foreign exchange necessary for its economy.”

And as recently as Sept. 12, 1989, the European edition of the *Wall Street Journal* devoted a front-page commentary to asking the question, “If drug money helped the economy boom, what happens if the drug war succeeds?” The article argues that the drug trade is “undeniably” a stimulant to the economy, and suggests that it should be legalized rather than eradicated. This same line has been repeatedly reflected in editorial columns and commentaries throughout the Colombian press.

The daily *El Espectador* published a definitive response to that argument in its Sept. 6 editorial which, after reviewing the claims of the pro-legalization lobby, headed by presidential candidate Ernesto Samper Pizano, asserts that the drug

trade causes "vastly greater" damage to the economy than the "apparent advantages it represents. . . . The cattle raisers and farmers who would not hand over their land have sold them, at any price, so as to avoid having undesirable neighbors or find themselves besieged by one of the sides of the war of the cartels. The rising cost of living in certain cities is astronomical, precisely because the prices imposed by that [drug] trade are unpayable by anyone living from honest work. At the same time, one could say that one of the causes of disincentive for private investment, above all in the industrial sector and in securities, is the threat posed by the spreading tentacles of that abominable activity. . . . The much-discussed underground wealth of the cartel's narco-economy is therefore a deception to justify a lack of solidarity by various national sectors. . . ."

What will the U.S. do?

The ambivalent policy of the Bush administration toward Colombia's war on drugs also came under scrutiny when President Barco wrote a letter to President Bush, criticizing the United States for undermining Colombia's biggest legitimate export when the country is struggling to get free of the stranglehold of the cartels. Barco's linking of U.S. policies that sabotage developing sector economies with the growth of the drug trade, represents a new attitude on the part of the Colombian President, who used to be a vice president of the World Bank, an institution dominated by international high finance and hostile to large-scale development projects in the Third World.

Barco's letter protests the July decision by the United States to collapse the World Coffee Pact, which collapse has led to a 50% fall in coffee prices on the world market. That price fall could cost Colombia as much as \$400 million a year, a figure which stands in stark contrast to the paltry \$65 million in military equipment the United States has pledged to assist the Barco government in its anti-drug efforts. Barco urged Bush to prepare an emergency plan for reviving the Coffee Pact, before Colombia's legitimate economy is irreversibly undermined.

Colombia's war against drugs is, of course, costly, but it is a war that must be fought for the benefit of every nation. The help that Colombia has received thus far is inadequate. The United States and other countries of the advanced sector have apparently taken the view that Colombia's war against drugs is a domestic affair of that country, and have yet to mobilize their citizens behind Colombia's courageous efforts. As of this writing, none of the vast properties and bank accounts of the drug traffickers abroad have been touched. Equally important, there have been no challenges to the austerity conditionalities of such institutions as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank policies which have fostered conditions for the growth of the drug trade in Ibero-America and elsewhere.

Syria: narcotics center of the Middle East

by Middle East Insider

The following dossier was printed in the Sept. 16, 1989 issue of the European-based newsletter Middle East Insider.

Since the mid-1980s, Syria has played an increasingly important role in the international drug traffic, expanding from Lebanon and the Middle East into Europe and Ibero-America. Proceeds from the trade have not only made some of the leading Syrian personalities wealthier, it became indispensable to the functioning of the collapsing Syrian economy, as well as to the financing of its military and intelligence operations abroad.

Narco-terrorism is not merely an Ibero-American phenomenon: It started in Lebanon under Syrian sponsorship in the early 1980s. Officials of the Syrian government in Damascus have repeatedly been caught dealing in drugs over the past years. In 1984, several Syrian diplomats in Madrid, including the Consul Hajj Ibrahim, were expelled when Syrian-sponsored drug laboratories were discovered in the Costa Brava of Spain. In 1986, three Syrian diplomats were expelled from Rome when a gang of seven drug smugglers, including Syrian and Lebanese nationals, was caught in the north Italian port city of Trieste. Syrian diplomatic pouches are notoriously used to illegally transport both weapons and drugs into Europe.

Yet, any mention of the Soviet client state of Syria is singularly missing from U.S. President George Bush's newly declared worldwide war on drugs. For several days, *MEI* requested from Bush's drug czar William Bennett at the White House precise answers on the effect this new war would have on the drug production and drug smuggling activities in the Middle East, but Bennett's office declared itself as "lacking expertise to make any comment."

Why such an omission? In the present conjuncture, one reason is that Damascus plays a vital role in the ongoing discreet, albeit not secret, negotiations between Washington and Teheran for a rapid normalization of relations between the two countries. The same rationale prompted the State

Department to decide on closing down the U.S. embassy in Beirut long before the actual departure on Sept. 6, which it tried to blame on Lebanese Prime Minister Michel Aoun. *MEI* sources in Washington report that the Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the State Department is planning to remove Syria altogether from the list of countries involved in the illegal drug trade.

Realpolitik has its limits. Under the threat that omission of countries like Syria—without even mentioning Communist China, unilaterally removed from the list by Henry Kissinger in the late 1970s—could undermine the credibility of the entire anti-drug package, the administration is coming under pressure to do something. Already in 1987 and in 1988, Syria played the game. In 1987, Syria was offered a \$250 million loan from the United States in exchange for burning poppy fields in the Bekaa Valley, in the Syrian-occupied part of Lebanon. Syria obliged by burning enough to match the \$250 million, after having organized the harvesting of the surplus. The operation also came at a time when Damascus wanted to clean up its image, after the Syrian embassy in London was discovered supplying weapons to two terrorists, the Hindawi brothers. A year later, it did the same again, when external pressures were converging on the need for Syria to reassert its control over the Hezbollah. Instead of a military confrontation, it sent out a powerful message by burning those poppy fields which were under the control of the fundamentalists.

Regional drug center

At a 16-nation conference in Dubai on March 23, Dubai Chief Detective Abdul Aziz Mohammed Abdullah warned: "Up until the 1980s, we had no heroin problem here. No one knew the meaning of heroin. Now we have a major drug problem." And another participant added that "South American cocaine barons are creating a new market in the Middle East. A year ago there were virtually no cocaine seizures here. Now, there is a kilo here, a kilo there."

Investigations from several drug enforcement agencies are showing that Damascus is now one of the central points of transshipment of cocaine from Ibero-America into the Middle East. For example, on May 14, 1988, 38 kilos of cocaine were seized in Lebanon, coming from Damascus, in one of the rare cases of a drug seizure in Lebanon, attributed more to internal mafia warfare than a commitment to crack-down on the trade. Subsequent investigations showed that only the driver of the truck was arrested, and no information was ever released as to the network that had received the shipment at Damascus airport.

More recently, at the end of August 1989, a Lebanese courier with 15 kilos of cocaine was arrested in Paris, coming from Brazil and going into the Middle East. From Damascus, the cocaine is then sent to Lebanon, from where it goes to regional dealers supplying addicts in Israel, Egypt, and the

Gulf region.

In mid-August 1989, an important regional dealer, Mohammed Biro, was arrested in south Lebanon. Condemned to death *in absentia* in Egypt, Biro was known as the "Drug King," handling most shipments of heroin and cocaine to Israel and Egypt. He was arrested when, on the initiative of the Hezbollah, he started supplying Israeli addicts with heroin laced with rat poison.

Expanding production

When Syria asserted its military control over the drug-production fields, in the Bekaa Valley in 1982, opium production did not represent more than a few dozen hectares. In 1984, it went to 60 hectares. By 1986 it involved no less than 1,500 hectares, with an average production of 25 kilos per hectare. A year later, and as part of a public relations ploy toward the United States, it went down to 600 hectares with a production of 15,000 kilos. Hashish production, which involved only some 10,000 hectares in 1982, is now close to 25,000 hectares with an average production of 4 tons per hectare, and a total production of 88,000 tons. At production level, the value of the hashish was \$80 million in 1988, and \$3 million for the poppies. However, by the end of 1983, Syria sponsored the creation of at least 10 laboratories within Lebanon, bringing in specialists formerly associated with the "French Connection." In the last two years, the total proceeds of the drugs, once refined and sold, have reached much larger figures. In June 1988, local drug enforcement agents estimated that the share of the trade owned by the Hezbollah could be valued at up to \$500 million in the previous two years—to which the Syrian shares should be added. A conservative estimate in 1987 put at \$1 billion a year the value of the entire trade coming from the Lebanese production, once grown, refined, distributed, and sold on the foreign market—with Syrian agents receiving the largest shares of the proceeds.

In the last two years, despite Syria's previous claim that there was no trafficking on its own territories, but only in Lebanon, laboratories were opened in the Syrian cities of Damascus, Hama, and Latakia. The move was made necessary to protect the trade from raids by Israel as well as commando actions from the anti-Syrian Lebanese forces. With a laboratory right in the port of Latakia, the traditional role of the smuggling ports of Ableh and El Minie became less important, but by no means have they been closed down. The same holds true for the air base of Rayyak.

Additionally, Latakia is closer to the borders of Turkey, which has been a traditional target of Syrian intelligence. In April 1987, Giuseppe di Gennaro of the United Nations Drug Abuse Control Fund was presented with evidence on drug smuggling operations coming from Syria into the Turkish province of Hatay, only a few kilometers away from Latakia. Turkish authorities also supplied evidence of the connection

of the Iskanderun mafia of the Hatay province with Syrian intelligence in smuggling operations involving hashish, heroin, or, for example, the smuggling of 868,000 Captagon pills in Saudi Arabia, in April 1987. Links between Syrian intelligence and elements of the Turkish mafia were exposed in the early 1980s during the heyday of the "Bulgarian Connection," then run by the Sofia-based Kintex company. In recent years, this role has been played in Sofia by Globus, Kintex's new name, led by Ivanoff Tochkov and Stoyan Paunov. The role of this network was recently heralded in the major case of drug-money laundering in Switzerland involving the Zurich-based Shakarshi Trading Company and all of the major Swiss banks.

Syria's Medellín Cartel connection

The creation of three large laboratories on Syrian territory has coincided with a shift of the Syrian connection toward the cocaine trade. Its growing involvement in such trade, which Syria still considers a secret, may go some way toward explaining its willingness to burn poppy or hashish fields as public relations stunts.

A public glimpse of Syria's Ibero-American connection was provided in Mexico in August 1988, at the peak of the Lebanese presidential campaign. Damascus then organized some of its local agents to raise up to \$100 million to buy votes in support of its candidate for the presidency, Suleiman Franjeh. Organized by one Pechalani, local representative of the Syrian National Socialist Party, and an associate of Ernesto Fonseca, the Mexican representative of the Medellín Cartel, the money was primarily raised by Emilio Cheka, a Mexican-Lebanese wanted by the authorities for fraud and drug-money laundering on behalf of local drug-lord Rafael Caro Quintero. Cheka had escaped Mexico in April 1988, thanks to a passport provided to him by the local pro-Syrian Lebanese ambassador El Khazen.

Pompously appointed as campaign representative of Suleiman Franjeh to Ibero-America, Cheka was betting that the election of his protector would give him a prominent position in a future administration. However, exposés in the Mexican daily *Excelsior* by a local investigative journalist—whose mother was subsequently murdered in revenge—and public denunciations by local representatives of the Maronite community, foiled the plot. Cheka is reportedly still in hiding somewhere near the U.S.-Mexican border, while the Lebanese ambassador flew to Beirut and decided not to resume his diplomatic position.

However important the amount of money involved then, it pales compared to the deals set into motion between Syria and the Medellín Cartel since 1984. One intermediary has been the rogue Syrian businessman Monzer al Kassar, who gained fame for his involvement in the arms-for-Iran-and-the-Contras scandal with Oliver North. Al Kassar has always been presented as a purely private businessman with no in-

volvement whatsoever with Syrian official authorities. The very same attitude is generally displayed by Syrian intelligence when it does not want to be implicated in terrorist operations, including those of Ahmed Jibril, a captain of Syrian intelligence.

In reality, Al Kassar's ties to the highest level of the Syrian leadership abound—starting with family ties. The daughter of Gen. Ali Duba, the head of Syrian intelligence whose power has been growing over the last few years, is married to his brother, Ghassan al Kassar. And there are extensive business ties. For example, the 1987 investigations into the illegal export of weapons to Iran by the Italian firm Borletti, revealed that the orders and shipments were coordinated from Barcelona by the Bovega company. Joint investigations in Italy and Spain revealed that Bovega was actually run by Monzer al Kassar on behalf of Syrian Vice President Rifaat al Assad and his son Firaas al Assad. Using Bovega as a front, Al Kassar was organizing the shipments of weapons through the services of the East German DSR Shipping Lines in Cyprus. However, three weeks before the Bovega scandal exploded, Al Kassar had been expelled from Spain for illegal arms and drug activities.

As of 1984, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration had identified Al Kassar as the Syrian drug-lord responsible for distribution in France, Italy, and Spain. The same year, Jorge Luis Ochoa was a guest at Al Kassar's house in Marbella. A year later, Al Kassar joined with Canadian cocaine dealer Kenneth Sydney Young in Rio de Janeiro to establish a connection between Brazil and Europe which has been used for heroin and cocaine trafficking, as well as the traffic of stolen cars—a most profitable business for Syria, which since the early 1980s has established in Lebanon a network of garages to repair cars stolen from Europe, then sold on the Middle East markets.

However, involvement of Al Kassar in the Medellín connection may be the best Syrian insurance to counter any move by the United States. After all, at the same time as Al Kassar was wanted by the DEA and other drug enforcement agencies, he was organizing in 1985 for the shipment of 360 tons of East bloc-made AK-47 assault rifles to the Contras on behalf of the U.S. National Security Council. The same was repeated in 1986 through his Vienna-based company Alkasonic. Al Kassar has been keeping a low profile since May 1988, when he was briefly arrested by the West German police in possession of several Brazilian passports, and is back in the Middle East. Underlining the importance of the Brazil connection was another incident in July 1988 when one of Firaas al Assad's bodyguard was briefly arrested in Brazil for possessing no fewer than 200 false passports while accompanying his boss who was on his way to Paraguay. Like those of Al Kassar, some of the false Brazilian passports had also been issued in the small coastal city of Blumenau, one of the local paradises for cocaine dealers.

Moscow loses ground in East Germany, as exodus disturbs 'New Yalta' plans

by Rainer Apel

The West Germans are struggling hard to provide homes, jobs, and food for the thousands of refugees flooding in from East Germany through Hungary and Austria these days. For several weeks running, the refugee issue has been the number-one news item in the West.

In East Germany, the communist SED (Socialist Unity Party) regime is getting nervous about this drain of skilled workers, most of them younger ones below 25 years of age, into the West. This is a mass-based political discrediting of the Kremlin's model socialist state East Germany, of the myth of a "modern industrial society run under a socialist administration," right before the eyes of the world.

The stream of refugees, coming on top of some 110,000 "legal" emigrants to West Germany, is hitting the SED at a very vulnerable point: Its next Five Year Plan had assigned some 500,000 young Germans to training in computer skills and micro-electronics production.

At the expense of other industrial sectors, the SED has invested a lot in the past years in the micro-electronic sectors—the chief motive here being to provide the Soviet military-industrial complex with state-of-the-art products from the high-tech branches of the East German "model economy." The problem is that many of these 500,000 young East Germans who were to work for the SED's socialist glory and for the Soviets, are simply running away into the West.

East German youth are turning rebellious. Many of them who arrived in the West, often after an adventurous escape from East Germany, report that they ran away "because there is no perspective for us anymore." Especially young East Germans between ages 18 and 22 fear that if they are drafted into the National People's Army, they will be ordered, very soon, to fire on other, protesting young Germans, in the same way the Red Chinese soldiers did with protesting young Chinese on Tiananmen Square this past June.

Moscow is aware of the rebellion "problem": It happened before, in many parts of the Soviet Union, in the Baltic, and in Eastern Europe. A secret evaluation compiled by Valentin Falin, one of Gorbachov's chief German policy advisers, warns of "uncontrollable mass riots next spring" in East Ger-

many. Falin, according to leaks in the West German press, noticed a "deep split between the SED party and the population at large," a "profound crisis of confidence."

The Kremlin is also worried that during Gorbachov's attendance at the Oct. 7 official SED party celebrations of 40 years of East Germany's existence as a Soviet puppet state, mass protests could occur, not unlike those which haunted the Soviet leader Gorbachov in Beijing some months ago.

This is why Yegor Ligachov, the Soviet politburo's "riot control" expert, was deployed to East Berlin Sept. 12 to meet SED party leaders. Officially traveling on a "mission concerning questions of agricultural cooperation," Ligachov rather dealt with the political-strategic aspects of the situation in East Germany. This became clear in his interview Sept. 15 with the SED party daily, *Neues Deutschland*, where he advertised Gorbachov's visit for Oct. 7, praised East Germany as a "proven ally of the Soviet Union," and otherwise emphasized that "the Soviet-German treaties on friendship and military assistance are vital and will be maintained."

In other words: Ligachov gave the SED Moscow's go-ahead for whatever measures will be considered necessary to reestablish political control, and gave assurances that in case of deeper trouble, the Soviets would provide "military assistance," indeed.

Détente fantasies swept aside

These kind of signals, broadcast widely over official SED-controlled propaganda media, have many in West Germany worried as well. Returned, all of a sudden, is the almost-buried (under the impact of "détente") enemy image of the "communist despotism" ruling over close to 17 million Germans in the East. The SED, many in West Germany fear, will be the party that will fire on Germans, as it did on June 17, 1953, when workers rallied in protest against the Soviet looting policy of the East German industry. Soviet tanks rolled in, crushing the revolt.

When Germans in the West, and those who can receive Western television in the East, saw the film footage of the Tiananmen Square massacre, many of them recalled the

bloody events of June 1953. The stream of refugees from East Germany foreshadows bad things to come.

For many Germans, probably the broad majority, the world looks, all of a sudden, as if there had never been détente or “East-West convergence” in the past two decades. West Germans are getting furious about the prospect that something awful might happen in East Germany, upon directives from Moscow, very soon.

Most important for the United States in this context, is the news that the request for American troop stationing in West Germany as a counterbalance to the 400,000 Red Army soldiers in East Germany, is stronger, in this highly precarious situation, than ever before in the past 20 years.

This is certainly bad news for the Kremlin, which is watching the rapid erosion of “Gorbymania” in West Germany and is losing ground in East Germany at the same time. The condominium gameplan is one thing; reality is another.

Economic misery

The intense interest which West German firms are showing in the labor potential of the young Germans who have been fleeing the East Germany, is a clear signal that these refugees can be relatively quickly integrated into economic life in the West. Most have good chances of bringing their professional skills up to Western standards through re-education and training programs. For the West German economy, these Germans from the east are a definite plus.

This brings up the question of why the great potential of these Germans could not be realized in the (SED)-controlled state. The answer comes from the settlers and refugees themselves, whose stories paint a horrendous picture of the SED’s economic policies. What follows has been assembled from a number of such conversations.

For many factories in East Germany, the day often begins with the following scene: Workers gather around to determine who among them will spend the rest of the day shopping for hard-to-obtain consumer goods for the rest of them. The designated colleague or comrade may have to travel great distances in order to buy vegetables and fruits at a specific spot in another part of the city (or a suburb), and then might have to travel to the opposite end of the city to hunt down some fresh meat. This is often prepared, days ahead of time, by telephone calls or word-of-mouth inquiries about whether the desired item or items will in fact be available at the promised location; or if, perhaps, they might be available somewhere else on another day.

It’s only the “poorly informed” people who line up daily in long queues outside of the food shops. Anyone who has friends in the party apparatus, in the state-run trade union (misleadingly named the Free German Trade Union Federation), in the Women’s Association, or in the Free German Youth association, belongs to the “better informed” category. This is one of the reasons why the SED has more than 2 million members—fully 12% of the total population. But

ironically, the bartering which is facilitated by party connections, takes place largely *outside* of the routes prescribed by the official Five Year Plan.

The system works best with direct barter: Someone has vegetables, and offers them to a barber, who knows a workman. The workman gets his vegetables, and goes to the house of the person who had the vegetables, in order to perform long-overdue repairs on his water pipe. The repair job in this case could only be done because someone who went on a detour from another city, or even from the West, such as West Berlin, had brought along the replacement water valve—a model which since the last Five Year Plan has no longer been produced in East Germany.

What does the barber get out of it? Well, he supplies soap and other articles of personal hygiene to the person who procured the water valve, along with another replacement part which the workman brings into the barbershop. Keep in mind that this kind of barter proceeds best when the SED or one of its front organizations is not involved, since there is a truism, that the party is never helpful to anyone without expecting some political favor in return. That’s why many Germans in East Germany are saying, “No, thanks!”

How not to run a factory

The situation with consumer goods and private households holds equally true for the “People’s Factories,” known in German as *volkseigene Betriebe* or VEBs. To see how this works, let’s return to the beginning of our story: In VEB X, one worker is ordered to go out and make purchases. At the same time, a female worker is sent out in a tiny two-cylinder car called a *Trabant* (people have to wait 15 years to buy one), in order to hold conversations with certain people somewhere else within East German territory. The topic of the discussion is certain raw materials or replacement parts which the factory does not have because a shipment from VEB Y has been delayed, but which are absolutely necessary for production to continue. It is an urgent matter, since such things as premiums, trips abroad for selected workers, and other benefits all depend on fulfilling the production plan.

Were the factory in question to rely on the planning system itself, i.e., on the functioning of the party bureaucracy, it would run the risk of not being able to reach its plan target. The same goes for the other factory which supplied the replacement parts. Therefore, the plan target is met by means which, according to the plan, do not even exist.

There are many VEB’s, however, which do not enjoy such connections. In such cases, many of the idled workers find themselves spending hours behind the knob of a street-car, or doing other odd jobs about town.

And so, what the SED proclaimed 40 years ago to be “real, existing socialism in the first workers’ and peasants’ state on German soil” is going awry, and can only be managed at all by huge distortions. No wonder why more and more people are making their way into the West.

Ukrainian freedom movement gathers strength, backed by Polish Solidarnosc

by Oksana Polischyk and Luba George

"If we lose the Ukraine, we lose our head."—Vladimir I. Lenin

Two singular events in September—the founding of the Ukrainian national movement supported by Poland's Solidarnosc, and the move toward independent trade unions by Ukrainian strike committees—have underscored that Mikhail Gorbachov's nightmare of a resurgent Ukrainian national movement has become reality. This has raised to a qualitatively new threshold the crisis wracking the Muscovite Empire. These events in the Ukraine, coming in tandem with the formation of a Solidarnosc government in neighboring Poland, have set off alarm bells in the Kremlin. For Moscow, the specter has arisen of Poland and the Ukraine, its two most populous colonies (38 and 51 million inhabitants, respectively), simultaneously going out of control.

The importance of the Ukraine was underscored this year by Gorbachov during a visit to the capital city of Kiev and the Donetsk coal basin. "You can only imagine what would happen if there were disorders in the Ukraine. . . . Fifty-one million people live here. The whole fabric of the Soviet Union would be amiss, and *perestroika* would fail," he said.

Rukh movement defies Moscow

On Sept. 8, some 1,500 delegates (representing 22 districts, or *oblasti*) convened in Kiev for the founding congress of Rukh, Ukraine's new mass national movement. In defiance of Moscow, the hall was filled with blue and yellow Ukrainian national flags. The delegates demanded the removal of the Ukrainian Communist Party leadership, beginning with the party secretary and Politburo member Vladimir Shcherbitsky; an end to russification; making Ukrainian the official state language and the language of the school system; the flowering of Ukrainian literature and culture; and finally, the immediate legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, banned by Stalin in 1946.

Under Shcherbitsky, the Ukraine has gone through two decades of the most severe post-Stalin repression and russification imaginable. Thousands of Ukrainians have been arrested and subjected to brutal KGB actions; the Ukrainian language has been replaced by Russian in even many elementary schools; and special interior troops continuously

intervene to disrupt even pro-*perestroika* demonstrations.

At the Kiev congress, Vladimir Chernyak, a member of the Soviet Parliament, declared angrily: "In the Ukraine, officials see all democratization as destabilization."

The Rukh Congress was no regional event, but an occurrence of international strategic importance. The conference was attended by a delegation from Poland's Solidarnosc party—and now government—which declared to those assembled that Polish Solidarnosc was "watching with joy the rebirth of Ukraine."

In the words of one of Solidarnosc's most senior leaders, Adam Mischnik, who attended the congress and received thunderous applause: "Long live the free, just Ukraine! Solidarnosc is with you! Poland is with you! May there be a free, democratic, and sovereign Ukraine!"

Miners press their demands

The second event marking the decisive turning point in the upsurge of the Ukrainian national movement was the Sept. 11 assembly in Moscow of the leaders of the July coal miners' mass strikes in the Ukraine and Siberia.

The strike committee leaders have already become the union leaders for the coal miners of the Ukraine and the Kuznetsk Basin of central Siberia. In Moscow, they presented the Soviet Union's government and official trade unions with an ultimatum: Either the strike committees are recognized as the new trade union leaders of the U.S.S.R. coal miners, or they will formally proclaim the founding of new, independent Ukrainian and Russian trade unions, modeled on Poland's Solidarnosc. In actual fact, the Ukrainian strike committees for the coal miners in the Donetsk Basin, the Lvov area, and other regions of the Republic are already functioning as such an independent, Solidarnosc-style trade union.

Indeed, the Solidarnosc delegation that attended the Rukh Congress came with the specific purpose of forging political alliances with the miners from Donbass—the Ukrainian coal-mining region in the Don River basin, which exploded in mass strikes earlier this year. In meetings with the Donbass miners, Mischnik advised that the unions must make political demands and join the Rukh movement. "No revolution can

be successful if the workers stand alone or if the intelligentsia stands alone," said Petro Poberezhny, a leader of the Donetsk mining brigade. In talks with Solidarnosc leaders, the miners also received advice on how to finance strikes, how to avoid strikebreaking by police, and how to get media coverage.

The July strikes were settled when Moscow agreed to meet the strikers' demands for higher wages, more benefits, better housing, and above all better supply of food and other consumer goods. The Soviet government had pledged that all components of the package deal would be implemented by Oct. 1. The strike committees suspect that Moscow will not fulfill all their demands by that date, and have warned that a new strike wave would erupt as early as October.

According to Poberezhny, "We came here [as delegates to the Rukh Congress] to play a pivotal role as workers. . . . This popular front cannot be stopped now by anything."

A new strike wave will not be confined, as it was in July, to the coal miners. Ukrainian sources expect workers from key sectors of heavy industry and rail transport to join, thus potentially creating the biggest mass strikes in the Ukraine since 1904-05.

Alarm in Moscow

It did not take long for the Kremlin leadership to respond in emergency fashion to these developments, coming on top of the consolidation of mass popular pro-independence movements in the three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania:

Sept 8. The Soviet Politburo convened and announced that the long-postponed Central Committee plenum to deal with the urgent question of national unrest would be held in September. On Sept. 13, Moscow announced that the date had been set for Sept 19.

Sept 8. Politburo member Yegor Ligachov, speaking in Frunze, the capital of the Central Asian republic of Kirgizia, sounded the most dramatic alarm in public to date. A Radio Moscow broadcast that day commented: "Yegor Ligachov declared that the Soviet Union faces the danger of disintegration due to inter-ethnic conflicts."

Sept 9. President Mikhail Gorbachov appeared on Soviet television to stress the "necessity" of solving the Soviet Union's "national question." He didn't mention the Ukraine as such, but he didn't have to. Those who listened knew exactly what he meant when he stressed the danger of a new strike wave. Gorbachov warned that strikes entailed "consequences for Soviet society" which "could be very dangerous."

'Autonomy' vs. 'independence'

The proceedings at the Rukh Congress documented dramatically how far and how fast the dissolution process in the Russian Empire has proceeded. This can best be seen by comparing the political evolution of the Baltic Popular Front movements, with the Ukrainian one.

The Baltic Popular Fronts were created in 1988 and were allowed to exist as safety valves to deflect popular motion away from the goal of national independence, and into the limited goal of an "autonomous" status within the Soviet Union. It took a good year for this state of affairs to end. Since August, at the latest, the Popular Fronts themselves have been forced to join the overwhelming pro-independence sentiments of the Baltic populations.

What is striking in the Ukrainian case is not only that such a process will also occur, as the Rukh imperceptibly, but decisively over the course of 12-18 months shifts from supporting "autonomy" to independence. Unlike in the Baltic, where at the creation of the Popular Fronts, their entire leadership was opposed to independence, in the case of Rukh, a pro-independence minority group, led by Levko Lukyanenko, already sits in the leadership body. Lukyanenko, who has spent 15 years in prison and labor camps, delivered a landmark pro-independence speech to the Kiev congress.

The point that a large minority of Rukh is already pro-independence, was underscored in a Sept. 14 Radio Moscow interview with Rukh's pro-autonomy chairman, Ivan Drach. Asked whether Rukh had "Ukrainian nationalists" in its membership, Drach replied, "There are nationalist extremists in our movement who want the Ukraine to leave the Soviet Union, but they are not a majority."

The pro-independence grouping led by Lukyanenko is indeed nationalist, but in no way extremist, as clearly demonstrated by Lukyanenko's speech. He stressed Ukraine's independence as "the goal," adding that the forces to ensure this goal being reached "must first be organized and built up." During Lukyanenko's recent tour in the West, he stressed that the cherished goal of independence could only be reached through carefully planned and coordinated joint strategy and actions in Poland, the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and the Transcaucasus. He said: "We cannot go too far, too fast, on any one front, in any one republic. . . . We must avoid thoughtless, rash actions, provocations, and being misled into inter-ethnic conflicts, because that would lead to crushing defeats."

According to Ukrainian sources, it is irrelevant that the majority of those present did not support Lukyanenko. In the three Baltic states, just a year ago, *no one* at the Popular Front conference supported independence.

Moscow understands—and fears—this dynamic only too well. It was what the Politburo's chief of internal security, Viktor Chebrikov, was referring to in a Sept. 7 speech, excerpted on Soviet television, when he said, "We have to nip nationalist extremist activities in the bud."

The Ukrainian KGB went into a crisis session right before the Rukh Congress opened. *Izvestia* of Sept. 8 reported that the KGB and police had met in Kiev, and called for a crackdown on the "anti-Soviet activities" of the informal organizations which it said were guilty of "exaggerating inter-ethnic hostility."

Gorbachov's perestroika is poised in the balance in Baltic republics

by Maria Cristina Fiocchi

The Baltic Council's appeal to the United Nations, in response to the harsh stance taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against those people's legitimate demands, denounces the attempt to "foment distrust" among the Russian people against the Baltic countries. The CPSU's hard line raises serious questions about the future of perestroika in those countries.

We spoke with Msgr. Ladas Tulaba, former rector of the Pontifical Lithuanian College in Rome, and an expert on the Eastern European nations.

EIR: You have just come back from a trip to Lithuania after 42 years of forced absence. How have you found your country changed?

Tulaba: I left Rome on Alitalia, and we arrived at about 5 p.m. local time in Moscow. The passport control was so incredibly fast that I got done before the person who was supposed to pick me up in Moscow could get there. From the international airport I then went to the local airport by taxi. The taxi driver immediately asked if I wanted to change money, which obviously I did not do because it is forbidden. I got to the ticket counter. At 7:15 the plane was supposed to leave for Vilnius and there was no clerk, but there were a lot of people waiting. Here I had my first surprise, because I discovered that they were all my compatriots, but the other surprise was that no one knew whether we would take off, or when. I was thirsty, so I asked if it were possible to buy something to drink or eat, but there was nothing. There were people sleeping on the floor of the waiting room—a pitiful sight.

I went to another waiting room, and they gave me my boarding pass. I asked if the plane would leave and they said no, because in Vilnius the weather was bad. Later I found out this was not true. Finally the person who had come to pick me up arrived, and I asked him to get information. I wanted to call Vilnius and let my relatives know, who were waiting at the airport, but there was no way to communicate with Vilnius. The plane still did not leave and I started to feel ill.

My companion, worried, made it known that a scandal could break out: a Vatican figure getting sick in Moscow. So then something changed. They put us in a car and took us to a plane sitting on the runway, and not long after, the others were also boarded.

I told you this brief episode to give you an idea of the situation in the East: On the one hand there is undoubtedly political change, but on the other there is misery, disorder, and disarray. The economic situation and not just the economic situation, the whole system has completely collapsed.

EIR: What are people saying?

Tulaba: Naturally people say that you can't go on this way. So Gorbachov is forced to make *perestroika*, something has to be changed in the system, they have to do something, they don't know what, and I don't think even Gorbachov knows. Sure, this situation grants a certain autonomy to the Baltic Republics, an economic autonomy to save themselves from the collapse. But even this, I don't know how much it will work.

EIR: What is the situation in Lithuania?

Tulaba: In Lithuania there is a change. Before everything was Russian, and now everything is Lithuanian. The Communist Lithuanian government is no longer pro-Soviet—it is anti-Soviet. Certainly the contacts with Moscow are close, because Moscow runs everything, but the Lithuanian government finds it hard to carry out economic reforms because people are not used to working.

EIR: What is the status of relations between the government and the Church?

Tulaba: Even Church-state relations have changed enormously in Lithuania. The government helps the Church, it is giving back de-consecrated churches, and restoring them. The cathedral of Vilnius is a marvel, it has been perfectly restored. They are also restoring the church I love so much, St. John at the university, which is a Baroque jewel in Sicilian marble, because Vilnius is a Baroque city built by Italian

artists and architects, with material brought in from Italy. For this church the government has now spent 18 million rubles, restoring it with pure gold. There are still some problems for the Church, but the Lithuanian government is no longer making problems, and to the degree possible it tries to meet us halfway.

The people in Lithuania are behaving differently from the way they acted in 1940-42; they smile, they talk without fear, there is criticism even on television.

EIR: What do the Soviets think?

Tulaba: The Soviets are in difficulty, yes, but they are still an empire. Many in the Communist Party no longer believe in Communism, but they continue to be imperialist and in seeing the empire unravel they cannot stay still, so there is the danger that something could happen. Even in Lithuania they are convinced of this and are afraid. If—I hope to God this does not happen—things were to turn backward, life would become impossible.

The Soviets work with discretion; I was allowed to circulate freely and to go wherever I wanted in Vilnius, but always under a certain observation. I met all my relatives. The immense joy of seeing them again was mixed with sorrow when I learned that almost all of them have spent 10

years in Siberia. When I asked why, they answered, “We don’t even know why ourselves.”

The countryside made me sad. I remember a flourishing agriculture. Now it is all abandoned. Security is solidly in the Soviets’ hands and they are not becoming fewer, but rather are building up their police forces. They justify this by saying they want to protect the people from criminals, but I don’t believe it. In the city of Vilnius alone in the last few days, more than 1,300 new police and about 60 officers arrived.

EIR: What is the danger?

Tulaba: The formation of too many political groups. Perhaps the Soviets are encouraging them to arise, in order to divide them and set them against each other. This is a grave danger. In my view right now the Lithuanians should have only one party, the Lithuanian party, and not form Socialist, Christian Democratic, and other parties, because the dangers are great and diverse. Still, what has happened is a true miracle. I think that even in the U.S.S.R. they will have to change something if the opposition is not going to overturn the whole thing and impose a new Stalinism which this time would be even worse.

EIR: What is the Tiananmen effect?

Tulaba: It is experienced in various ways. There is always uncertainty. The passage from a system which is so rigid, to an almost pluralistic one, is very hard.

EIR: And the Masonry?

Tulaba: This Sąjudis (“front” in Lithuanian) which is leading the Lithuanian political movement has a compass as its coat of arms, a Masonic symbol. Is that what we’ve come to? I don’t know, but I know that the Masonry wants to take power.

EIR: What is your judgment after this brief experience?

Tulaba: We must be very cautious in making judgments and we have to be very much on the inside, not to err and to judge correctly. After this experience I pray every day that we will arrive at a slow evolution, which is not violent, and at a real change also in the U.S.S.R., because the Russian people are good and have suffered a lot, and now the people are demanding, they can’t take it anymore. At the Moscow airport, as I was waiting, many asked to have their picture taken with me; they were happy to see a priest, because they had not seen one for years. I would say that the wind of the Holy Spirit is blowing even there.

I think Gorbachov is not playing a double game, but that he has been forced to take the road he has taken. I am more afraid of Yeltsin, even though he presents himself as a more radical reformer. He is a typical Russian nationalist. Yeltsin has a following and this nationalist following is very dangerous.

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Auschwitz uproar endangers Poland at its historic crossroads

by Muriel Mirak

As summer came to a close in Europe this year, a series of commemorations began, of the outbreak of World War II a half a century ago. It is only appropriate that the first such solemn event recall the invasion of Poland by the Nazis, and take place in Warsaw. But, it would seem wholly inappropriate that reflection on such catastrophic historical events be marred by the heated controversy around the issue of the Carmelite convent in Auschwitz.

Yet this issue has inflamed passions on all sides to such a degree that not only are Poles and Catholics being artificially pitted against Jews, but the Catholic Church itself is being threatened with serious rifts. And all this furor is working to the detriment of those forces in Poland who are painstakingly seeking a way out for their beleaguered nation.

The controversy centers around a Carmelite convent located near the Auschwitz concentration camp, now a museum. According to a 1987 agreement between representatives of the Catholic Church and the Jewish community, the nuns were to move to another location within two years' time. When bureaucratic and political obstacles made it impossible to respect this timetable, a group of American Jews associated with the Edgar Bronfman faction of the World Jewish Congress mounted a provocation, breaking into the convent and offending the nuns.

The Polish Cardinals Macharski and Glemp responded indignantly, that under such conditions, the agreements reached could not be respected. Glemp and Macharski were accused of anti-Semitism, and the verbal clash escalated rapidly. Although, after several interventions particularly by the French Catholic Church, Cardinal Macharski reviewed his position and agreed to transfer the nuns, an exasperated Cardinal Glemp stated that the entire agreement should be renegotiated.

When Glemp called into question the competence of those cardinals who had negotiated the 1987 accord, what had been presented as a Christian-Jewish confrontation sparked an internal Catholic dispute. The Polish primate had been quoted by the Italian newspaper *La Repubblica* on Sept. 2, as saying that the agreement had been signed "by Cardinal Macharski and by a group of men who are not competent." He had reportedly called for the accord to be "calmly renegotiated"

and that Macharski, who "represents only the Church of Krakow," not be the only Polish representative involved, as "the problem is far more vast."

Glemp was further quoted as saying that Poland, in the throes of a terrible economic crisis, could not finance the proposed \$2 million ecumenical center slated to house the Carmelites.

Theo Klein, former president of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF) and president of the Jewish delegation to the Geneva accords of 1987, was not the only one to take issue with Glemp. The three who (together with Macharski) had constituted the Catholic delegation, Cardinals Albert Decourtray, Godfried Daneels, and Jean-Marie Lustiger, respectively archbishops of Lyon, Malines-Brussels, and Paris, immediately issued a communiqué, answering Glemp point for point, and reiterating that the accord be respected.

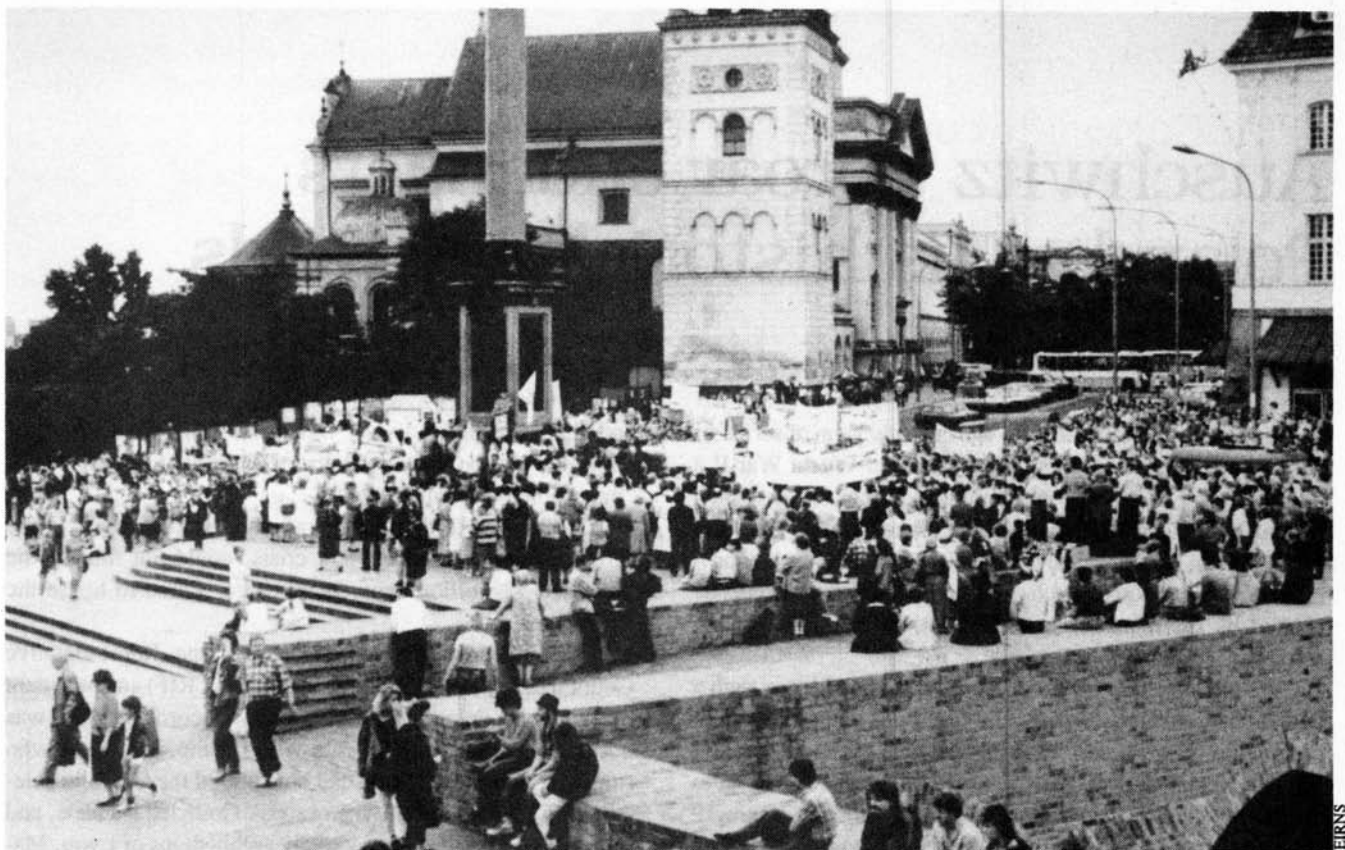
Cardinal Decourtray, whose earlier interventions had contributed to calming things down, declared that he was "shocked" and "hurt" by Glemp's words, and that he could not understand what had prompted them.

The most obvious factor behind Glemp's words, was the desire of *La Repubblica* newspaper to provoke an explosion. The newspaper which had most consistently fanned the flames of controversy, organized an interview leading the primate to make his comments. The rest of the press then followed suit: Headlines announced that Cardinal Decourtray had "denounced" Glemp, that the French church was splitting from Poland, that the Jewish community was up in arms, that Walesa was distancing himself from Cardinal Glemp, etc.

To grasp what prompted Cardinal Glemp's overreaction, one must view the entire affair—insofar as its political implications are concerned—as a carefully orchestrated provocation, which aims at undermining the Vatican's *Ostpolitik*. This comes at the moment when Rome's first precious fruits are being borne in the form of the new Polish government.

Glemp clarifies

On Sept. 15, Cardinal Glemp met with the president of the Foundation for the Restoration of Jewish Monuments in Poland, Zygmunt Nissanbaum. They discussed the problem



A Solidarnosc demonstration in Warsaw in June, before they entered the government. Around the fate of the new Poland pivots the future of Eastern Europe.

for several hours, and according to the Polish news agency PAP, they reached an agreement, for which no details were released to the press.

In an interview with a weekly magazine in Krakow, Glomp also made it clearer what he had meant in the interview with *La Repubblica*. By saying that the original group who made the accord on the Carmelite convent were “incompetent,” he meant that the delegation on the Catholic side should have been better composed, with more Polish representation. The Jewish component was not matched on the Catholic side, which only had an informal pastoral grouping, he said. Glomp knows that any successful pressure on the Catholic Church in Poland, creates a dangerous precedent.

In the context of the violent upheavals reverberating throughout the Soviet bloc, the fate of the Polish experiment takes on even more awesome dimensions: If it succeeds, it may point the way to similar transformations elsewhere; if it fails, it will signal the dashing of perhaps the only hope for peaceful development on the troubled eastern horizon.

Poland needs support

The conditions for Poland’s succeeding are clear. Lyndon LaRouche identified them in his “Berlin proposal” of 1988, when he launched the idea that Western Europe, particularly

West Germany, should mobilize its economic potential to industrialize Polish agriculture and provide the necessary infrastructure for further rapid economic growth.

Lech Walesa of Solidarnosc echoed this concept when, during a visit to Bonn in early September, he said that the experimental government would stand or fall depending on what economic support it would find especially from West Germany and the United States. Such economic aid would be the concrete form in which the West could manifest its political solidarity with the new government. Conversely, denying such solidarity would be the most effective way of sabotaging the efforts made by the coalition of nationalist forces within Poland.

International solidarity means both economic aid and political support. By blowing the Auschwitz controversy out of all proportion, the international press has painted the slanderous picture of an “anti-Semitic” Glomp. The cardinal canceled a trip planned to the United States, precisely because forces related to the Bronfman faction in the American Jewish community, had hatched plans for further provocations against him. American economic aid for Poland is not in the works.

In Europe, Poland’s strongest objective allies are France and West Germany, both countries with a powerful and wealthy Catholic Church. France is also the European coun-

The Carmelite convent

The site on which the Carmelite convent was built, was originally a "theater," erected in 1914 by a Polish aristocrat for the distraction of Austro-Hungarian troops staying in the vicinity. During World War II, the theater was used by the Nazis to stock Zyklon-B gas. But it was not part of the Auschwitz camp, and even after the war, when the camp was turned into a museum, it was not considered part of it. When, in 1978, the Polish government wrote to UNESCO to have Auschwitz declared a monument in the "patrimony of humanity," the theater was included for the first time, and designated number 18. The Polish government, apparently not recognizing the theater as part of the camp, decided in 1984 to grant it to the Catholic Church. Cardinal Macharski, who succeeded John Paul II as bishop in Krakow, took the initiative to build the convent.

Initially, the reactions from the Jewish community were very warm to the initiative, viewed as a Catholic acknowledgement of the victims of the Holocaust. In 1985, a priest from the Netherlands, Werenfried Van Straaten, launched a drive to support the convent, which was characterized in promotional literature as a "fortress of spirituality," and a place to convert the "lost brothers." It was this promotional brochure which was picked up by associates of the Bronfman faction in the United States, who initiated hostilities against the convent.

Responsible parties on both the Jewish and Catholic sides intervened rapidly to find a rational solution. Cardinal Lustiger and Theo Klein of CRIF met in Geneva July 22, 1986. Klein proposed a declaration stating that all "recognize Auschwitz and Birkenau as the symbolic lo-

cations of the final solution in the name of which the Nazis proceeded to the extermination (Shoah) of six million Jews, including one and a half million children, only because they were Jews." This was accepted by Cardinals Decourtray, Lustiger, Macharski, and Daneels. The French and Belgian cardinals had been brought in on Macharski's request, because they represented countries which had suffered many victims—Jewish and not—in the Holocaust. An agreement was reached on Feb. 22, 1987, that the nuns would move to a center, to be built outside the walls of the camp, within two years.

The agreement was unfeasible from the start, considering the bureaucratic and material problems a country like Poland would have to solve to erect a new center. In addition, the Communist government authorities did everything possible to render the agreement impossible; it has just recently donated the land destined to house the ecumenical center.

The nuns of the Carmelite convent are supervised by Mother Maria Theresa, the prioress. Like all the other nuns there, she had victims of the concentration camp among her family members. She accepted moving the convent out of the "theater," in the interests of the Judeo-Christian dialogue, which she has fought for in Poland. She was shocked by the banners sported by Rabbi Avraham Weiss's group, saying "Carmelites, out of Auschwitz," and saddened by Western press reports which accused her of being an anti-Semite and an accomplice in Nazi crimes.

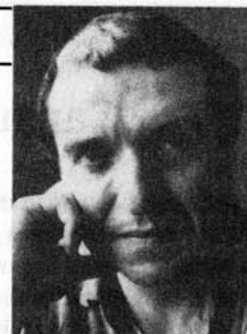
During World War II, the Carmelite nuns had a very important role in Warsaw. Their convent was located at 27 Wolska Street, in the building which hosted the general headquarters of the Jewish resistance. The clandestine organization "Zegota" was founded by Poles to support that resistance.

try with the largest Jewish population, which enjoys cordial relations with the Catholic Church. Cardinal Lustiger, one of the protagonists of the Auschwitz convent negotiations, is a converted Jew of Polish origins. Thus, the easiest way to sabotage French and German support for Poland, would be to whip up hysteria around such an issue, and drive wedges between the national churches if possible. All this would tend to isolate Poland within Europe; internally, if a wedge could be driven between Solidarnosc and Glemp, then the game would essentially be up.

In the interests of Poland, its courageous people, and the promise it embodies for others in Eastern Europe, it is to be hoped that the Auschwitz controversy will not be allowed to poison international relations. Those institutions and parties aware of the international dimensions of the Polish situation,

seem to be exhibiting caution and prudence.

Wisely, the Vatican has kept a diplomatic distance from events, reiterating the competence of the local church to deal with such matters. And John Paul II continues his policy of dialogue, with world Jewry, and with the Communist East. Just as wisely, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir avoided a trap laid for him by an interviewer for the *Jerusalem Post* who tried to draw him out on the question of tensions between Jews and Catholics. Responding to probes regarding the Auschwitz case, Shamir said the state of Israel had a responsibility to its own citizens, and could not represent world Jewry. He refused to "declare war on all fronts against the Church" and expressed his desire that "warm, close relations" with the Church could be developed, even leading to establishing diplomatic ties with the Vatican.



'Race to high tuning threatens the singers' vocal identity'

Ruggero Raimondi is one of the leading operatic bass-baritones of our time, who has sung in the great opera houses of Europe and at the Metropolitan of New York, excelling in the bass-baritone and "basso cantante" roles of Mozart and Verdi operas in particular. He sang the role of Don Giovanni in the film version of the Mozart opera. He granted the following interview to Liliana and Claudio Celani on April 12, 1988, in Bologna, Italy where he was singing the part of King Philip in Verdi's Don Carlo. First printed in the Italian review Il Machiavellico in July 1988 (Vol. VI, No. 2), the interview has been translated for EIR by Bonnie James.

The framework for this interview is given by the Schiller Institute's campaign to restore the tuning fork of Giuseppe Verdi, which set concert A at 432 Hertz, which in turn was calculated from the scientific middle C of 256 Hertz. The C = 256 tuning, as numerous articles in EIR have shown, corresponds to fundamental laws of the physical universe. Before Verdi, the German classical composers Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, et al., also composed for a tuning fork where C was set at 256.

In July 1988, legislation to set A at 432 was introduced into the Italian Senate, and some 2,000 signatures of professional musicians, including most of the world's top opera stars, numerous voice teachers, and a number of outstanding instrumentalists and conductors, were collected in support of the initiative. In spring 1989, however, this bill was subverted to produce a different law, establishing A = 440 as the standard pitch in Italy, but this met with an outcry from the many leading musicians who had supported the original effort, and they have pledged to carry the battle forward internationally as well as in Italy, until the "Verdi A" triumphs.

The tuning controversy continues to stir up debate in the music world internationally as a unique effort to put art back on a scientific footing, as it was in every great renaissance of the past. During the coming 1989-90 London opera season, a concert version of Verdi's opera Rigoletto will be performed at the Verdi pitch, under the baton of Michel Süsskind and with Piero Cappuccilli in the title role, as a demonstration that the proposed restoration of classical tuning is eminently feasible as well as desirable. According to

Italian press accounts, this Rigoletto will be televised and made available on recordings.

On Aug. 30, National Public Radio aired a lengthy segment on its Morning Edition, broadcast over some 150 radio stations in the United States, which featured an interview with the imprisoned statesman and philosopher Lyndon LaRouche, who inspired the C = 256 tuning campaign in the first place.

Q: You have been fighting high tuning for years, you said. Why?

Raimondi: I find various tuning forks, starting with Vienna, going to the Metropolitan, going to Covent Garden, going to Paris. You notice the difference in pitch. And you feel this in singing roles which have particularly demanding tessituras, because you perceive a lesser or greater comfort [in the voice] according to whether the tuning fork is lower or higher. Therefore, I think it is very important to bring back the tuning fork, after having read your letter of Verdi's, to what Verdi wanted. If Verdi composed a given musical piece, he was thinking of a certain pitch when he composed it, which does not correspond to what happens today with these orchestras [whose pitches are being] pushed to the maximum.

Q: From the standpoint of the register shift for the bass, what kind of problem does this create? Some people think that a higher tuning facilitates the low notes for a bass, whereas some basses have told us that there is even a problem for the bass, and even on the low notes.

Raimondi: It shifts everything by a half-step, completely changing the *passaggio* both going down and coming up. Because obviously, the *passaggio*, when going down, is on B and C, whereas in ascending, the C must already be covered by a bass. Instead, with the high tuning it becomes a C-sharp, and if you have to go up to higher notes, the E-flat becomes a more covered sound, even though it ought to be a sound of preparation for covering the E [see Glossary].

All this creates sizable problems of placement and it creates hybrid voices, because a half-step can determine a much lower voice in an opera, and it can determine the

dramatic baritone, the lyric baritone, the light baritone, as well as the dramatic tenor. Nowadays, these differentiations that once existed, no longer exist! Why? Because obviously, this half-step, and perhaps even more than half-step, has uniformly created a certain pushed sound. You no longer hear the sounds supported on the breath, you always hear pushed sounds, and this may also explain why many careers do not go beyond five, six, seven years, even in the case of very beautiful voices. Obviously, because of this continuing exasperation of higher sound, they do not succeed in finding the right placement which permits them to sing effortlessly.

Q: Is it true that many high voices are forced to sing lower tessituras, for example, many tenors forced to sing as baritones?

Raimondi: I have the impression that, yes, there is a great hybridization, as I said before, there is no longer a precise distinction among dramatic roles, lyric, and light-lyric; and very often, some tenors who cannot reach certain high notes sing baritone, light baritone, just as the baritone who does not succeed in singing a certain passage, turns into a bass-baritone, and this is due to this differentiation of pitch.

Q: But then what happens to the voice?

Raimondi: Obviously, a voice which is continually pushed, is under a continuous strain. The vocal cords can have problems, paresis; they can end up with cysts, polyps, nodes, and this can create some big problems. Thus, the career comes to an end. I remember some stupendous tenor voices that after five, six years were finished.

Q: In the postwar period?

Raimondi: Yes. I began my career in 1964, and I began with these voices, very beautiful voices, even basses, which are disappearing from circulation. The *basso profondo* cannot push his voice to an F which becomes an F-sharp, or an E which becomes an F; he has to be contained within a vocal range more suitable to the quality of a dark bass, such as Giulio Neri had. It is obvious that these persons have tremendous difficulties, because they have very big, heavy, dark, deep voices. For example, in [Verdi's] *Simon Boccanegra* when there is the final invective: It goes to F, then becomes an F-sharp. In the last scene, the notes are all very high, the E becomes F, the Fs become F-sharps, they are already almost baritone sounds. All this damages the voice and creates huge problems of vocal identity for the various singers.

Q: You said before that you were led to become a bass-baritone because of this.

Raimondi: I do not know if because of this, or for other reasons. My voice is a little unusual, it tends to baritone and to bass, it has a certain range. If this *passaggio* of a half-tone lower were there, I would be able to take up some of the more interesting baritone roles.

Glossary

Tessitura: This Italian term refers to the range of notes in which a given voice moves with the greatest facility; and hence has also come to refer to the voice type, for which a composition was designed. While the major voice *species* are soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, and bass, there are various tessituras within each species—such as the big distinction between the highest tenor voice (“light tenor”) and the lowest, heaviest tenor (“dramatic”)—distinctions which are reflected in different repertoire. Thus, operatic and classical music respects an individuality in voices which is totally unknown to popular music—let alone the rock subculture, where it is often impossible to distinguish the gender of the singer, let alone his or her tessitura!

Passaggio: The Italian word for “passage” refers to the notes between which the voice must pass from a lower to a higher register, or vice versa. All trained voices have at least three *registers*, a term most narrowly defined as a series of notes produced by a similar procedure; and in the case of the higher tessituras (sopranos, tenors) as well as many other operatic voices, there is at least one additional register. The registers, and their respective shifts, are located in specific places in the musical scale, which are unique to each principal voice species.

Covering: We have here translated as “covered” Maestro Raimondi’s term *raccolto*, which usually means “recollected,” or introspective, as in a religious attitude. Such terms represent an attempt to describe verbally the difference in tone color between a lower register and a higher one. What Ruggero Raimondi calls *raccolto* (covered) is also sometimes described as “darker,” in comparison to a “brighter,” or “broader” sound in the middle or low register. Needless to say, such descriptions can only be approximate until the ear is trained to appreciate the distinction, which is one of the great delights of fine singing. “Covering” is the process which allows trained singers to protect their voices and still project them, without microphones or other artificial aids, while singing notes in the third (high) register.

Q: Which up until now you have not been able to do?

Raimondi: Up till now, no.

Q: But, is it possible to pass from King Philip to the baritone role of Rigoletto?

Raimondi: From the bass of King Philip to Rigoletto? It is necessary to have a somewhat exceptional voice. Normally, no.

Q: Would you like the role of Rigoletto?

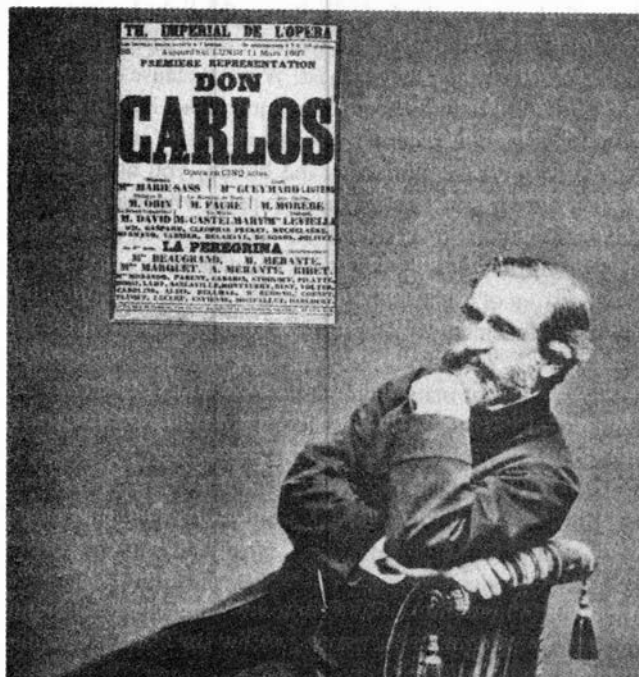
Raimondi: Here there is another problem. To me the characters are very interesting. I start always from the dramatic idea, and then I see if I can execute this character vocally, and also musically. If I do not succeed, I abandon the project, but as for Falstaff, and Scarpia, they are two roles which I did because I was extremely attracted by the character, therefore I examined to the maximum whether it was possible for my voice to succeed in arriving at certain vocal expressions which are surely not those of a bass. But this came after some study. It is obvious that if the pitch were lower it would be easier.

Q: What attracted you in the character of Rigoletto?

Raimondi: That's a murderous question. But I believe that there is in this role a very strong drama, which is reflected in Verdi himself, the drama of the father, the internal problems, crippled not so much in the body, but much more in the mind itself of the character, the drama of innocence, of the unawareness, of the malevolence, at bottom, of this character who is redeemed, but at the price of his daughter's death. All these emotions are able to create interpretive contrasts which can be very interesting.

Q: How do you find yourself in the role of King Philip, here in Bologna, but also in general?

Raimondi: Great suffering, great beauty. It is not that I am a masochist, I also do such roles as Mustafa. Philip II is a character of exceptional interest, also because his emotions are not on a single plane, they are three-dimensional, because he is a father jealous of his son, in love with his wife who had been betrothed to the son. He sees in Posa a danger which he does not admit, but which he knows exists, because Posa is a person who believes in law, who makes himself a protector of the law, and at that time, such a person was dangerous, not only for the Church, but also for King Philip. Moreover, there is his solitude, due to his problematic inner life, and an almost tyrannical character before the people, which makes him a strong, hard person, whereas in his solitude he is an extremely weak, empty, lost character who asks for comfort from the Church, from the Inquisition, from the Grand Inquisitor, asks permission to kill his son, because he is creating terrible problems, and fundamentally, he feels guilty—not so much about the death of his son, but by the fact of protecting Posa—who is very disturbing because he opens the people's eyes. In Schiller, the central role is the Marquis de Posa. Verdi chose to make Philip the central character, precisely because he had these all-consuming, dramatic colors,



The composer Giuseppe Verdi at the time of the Paris opening of his opera Don Carlos. Where Schiller had made the Marquis de Posa the central character of the drama, Verdi shifted the focus to Philip II.

in this relationship to his son. But in Schiller, the Marquis de Posa is the character who illuminates the entire drama.

Q: So you think that there is a difference between the *Don Carlos* of Schiller and that of Verdi?

Raimondi: A difference in the sense that I would have given a greater space to Posa, as a character in the opera, than to Don Carlo. I would have made Don Carlo perhaps more glimpsed, less prominent, because it is difficult to portray a role like Don Carlo—epileptic, crazy—on a stage.

Q: I found it one of the most successful operas.

Raimondi: It is one of the most beautiful, and most theatrical of Verdi's operas, which demands not only singing, but also interpretation, which therefore demands good direction, preparation, and knowledge, and it is very difficult to bring to the stage. It is important to succeed to give an interpretation as actors, to succeed in conveying emotions not only from the vocal point of view, but also from the expressive point of view, to the public. Today's public no longer goes to the opera just to hear the "chest high C." Yes, there are still those who do it, but God willing, tastes are changing, and people go to the theater also to see a totality of things, and not only to hear a voice.

Returning to the matter of the tuning fork, if beyond this, we succeed in bringing an orchestra within this pitch limit, I think there will be no problem in finding singers to stage a

[Puccini's] *Bohème* or a [Bellini's] *Puritani*; it would be much easier and much more human. When nowadays an orchestra conductor refuses to lower the "Gelida manina" [the famous tenor aria in *La Bohème*] by a half-step, for me this is not right. He ought to consider that perhaps at the time of Puccini, the tuning was a semitone lower.

Q: But when you have fought for this, you have been met with incomprehension?

Raimondi: With smiles. I have always been interested in this, speaking with orchestra musicians, with conductors, but they have all downplayed it, saying, "but in effect it is not a semitone, perhaps a quarter-tone, so it is not so important." I have always considered this very, very important, also for the purpose of more correctly identifying the vocal qualities of each singer.

Q: The baritone Piero Cappuccilli told us that even for the bass, the high tuning provokes so much tension in the vocal cords that even the low notes become a problem. How is this reflected in the low notes, for example, in the aria of King Philip, "Ella giammai m'amò"?

Raimondi: More than in "Ella giammai m'amò," the problem arises in *Simon Boccanegra*, because in the invectives of Fiesco, one goes from a high F, which would be an F-sharp, to a low F, thus there is an extension of two octaves, but always in tension, spoken with impetuosity and nastiness. It is not the *legato* of the aria "Ella giammai m'amò" in which a person supports his voice, that does not have the tension Cappuccilli was talking about, in which the vocal cords are tense and cannot relax. It is in *Simon Boccanegra* that this difficulty is created, because the role demands these two octaves always in tension, and with force.

Q: Another cause of the lack of voices, outside of the tuning fork, is that the bel canto school is becoming lost. You were speaking to us before of the experiment which you wanted to do with recordings of the voices of the past. You said that they sing better "in the mask" than today's voices.

Raimondi: First I will say that I am a curious person, very curious. When these records are heard at 78 rpm, some voices sound vibrated, very strong in the mask, something that is very difficult to hear in today's recordings. And so I ask myself, for amusement, for experiment, why not make some recordings with the same techniques that were used to record Caruso, Chaliapin, Titta Ruffo, and so on, in order to see what were the harmonic differences of these voices, in order to be able one day to study the difference from modern-day voices. Because with recordings at 33 rpm, outside of augmenting the frequency—the voices have been pushed, and you no longer know what kind of voices they really are, because by spinning the records faster, the voice rises. At 78 RPM, one hears that Caruso has a baritonesque voice, of a dark color. There is that duel in *Otello* between him and Titta

Ruffo in which you don't know which is the tenor and which the baritone. Why not try to do these things, even if only to seek to understand what the placement was? Let's not forget that Caruso had been operated on twice for nodules of the vocal cords. He was a person who pushed. Already then there were problems of placement.

In order to return to the sound of yesteryear, it would be necessary to return to the size of orchestras of the day, it would be necessary to sing again in the theaters as were built in that time, to place the orchestras again as they were then, even as to position. The singers came down to the front of the stage and they were already within the cupola. From what I have been told, at La Scala [in Milan] the stage had reached all the way to the first row of boxes. Therefore, all these things created a war or battle between the singers and the sonority of the orchestra. When one sings in Vienna, for example, the orchestra is at a very high level with respect to the stage, in terms of its position. When 120 people are playing all together, if you do not have a great conductor who knows how to do the *pianissimi*, it becomes an inhuman battle between the singer and the sound of the orchestra. How is one able to tell how it was, if we do not overcome all these problems which perhaps did not exist in the past? At one time, the purity of a voice was free to expand in a theater; nowadays a voice must fight against some distance from the audience, and against a sonority which I do not believe existed at the time of Stendahl. Speaking of bel canto, when one takes a score of Bellini or Rossini (Rossini himself complained that there were no more interesting voices), in order to understand what the situation is, we would need to return to those conditions, and in those conditions produce a singer of today, that is to say, to re-accustom him to sing in a given setting.

Q: Returning to the technique of recording, you said to us before that the new recording techniques tend to level out the vibrato a little.

Raimondi: I have the impression that most of the sound engineers do not listen to the singer in a recording studio, but they have the tendency to reconstruct the sound in the booth, and therefore they create imaginary sounds, smoothing out a little the vibrations of this or that other singer, and this decompensates the harmonics of one singer's voice or another. Moreover, I believe that with the technique arrived at today, there ought to be one microphone for deep voices and another for high voices, because obviously the way of receiving certain sounds changes. If there is a microphone which favors the tenor, obviously it disfavors the deep voices, because the voice of a tenor is much more powerful, it makes a microphone vibrate more easily, while the low voice has less impact. All that would have to be taken into consideration in the recordings.

Q: This is advice that ought to be taken.

What hangs on Zhao Ziyang's fate

by Linda de Hoyos

Zhao Ziyang, who was ousted as general secretary of the Communist Party when martial law was imposed on Beijing in May, is unlikely to come to trial for his alleged role in the "counterrevolutionary rebellion." This is the latest word from the Chinese mainland through Hong Kong, in the words of Vice Minister of Culture Ying Ruocheng. According to the *South China Morning Post* Sept. 13, although Ying is a mid-ranking cadre, "he would not have spoken out on such a sensitive topic unless authorized by the highest quarters."

Zhao Ziyang's fate is one barometer of the power battle raging in the People's Republic of China. Throughout August, he was the target of diatribes coming from those who zealously carried out the Beijing massacre of June 4. As the *Hong Kong Standard* reported Aug. 23, "Hardline leaders including [President] Yang Shangkun, [Prime Minister] Li Peng; and [Politburo member] Yao Yilin strongly favored imposing harsh punishment on Zhao and proposed laying 'anti-party' charges against him." And in mid-August, Yuan Mu, a member of the State Council who acted as Beijing's first official spokesman in the hours following the Tiananmen massacre, declared that "Should Comrade Zhao Ziyang be found to have participated in the recent insurgency or plotted or instigated the movement behind the scenes, he should be charged criminally."

According to the Hong Kong daily *Cheng Ming* Aug. 1, the Communist Party had composed a special group composed of Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, and intelligence services chief Qiao Shi to examine Zhao Ziyang's crimes. Since June, numbers of people known to be associates of Zhao Ziyang have either fled the country or been arrested. Bao Tong, Zhao's former secretary and key aide as head of the Central Committee's Research Office for Political Reform, was arrested even before the June 3 massacre, soon after Zhao himself was placed under virtual house arrest. Zhao Ziyang's eldest son was reportedly arrested in the northern port of Dalian in early August, as he was trying to flee the country. Other associates managed to escape, such as Yang Jiaqi, and Chen Yizi, director of the Institute of Restructuring the Economy.

Other Zhao Ziyang associates have been summarily replaced. The president of the Beijing University was forced out and replaced by the vice president Wu Shuqing, known to be close to Zhao's arch-rival Li Peng. Another is governor

of Hainan Province Liang Xiang, who was summoned to Beijing in July never to return. His official removal was announced in September. His replacement is an old cohort of Li Peng's from the Energy Ministry. Since Hainan was a key target for Zhao's free-enterprise zone policy, his replacement by a Li Peng stalwart could be a signal discouraging investment from Japan and the U.S., both of which had been invited into the strategic island province.

According to Hong Kong reports, Zhao Ziyang remains adamant on his opposition to martial law, and refused to "self-criticize" at an expanded Politburo meeting June 18. Yang Shangkun, whose son-in-law led the attack on the Beijing students, has declared that since Zhao Ziyang is responsible for creating the democracy movement, he bears responsibility for the casualties, a crime that could be punishable by death. The public attacks against Zhao are epitomized by the diatribe published in the People's daily Aug. 7, by new Beijing University president Wu Shuqing. Wu charged that Zhao's policy of "opening up" is a "road that will lead China to extinction. This is because if China does not take the socialist road, then it can only be a vassal to Western countries, and in the end, will fall under the control of the monopolist forces of international capitalism."

Wu, like others in the Zhao hanging party, charged that Zhao had opposed the "four cardinal principles" establishing the primacy of the Communist Party over all aspects of life. (Deng had asserted the "four cardinal principles" in the repressive aftermath of the "Beijing Spring" of 1976-78.) The charge is tantamount to a charge of treason.

Why then hasn't Beijing taken decisive action against Zhao? First, within the P.R.C.'s factional tradition, the forced death of an opponent—as in the case of Lin Biao—is used only as a last resort signifying a final mandate that the victim and his policies are never to be revived. If the Beijing leadership takes such action against Zhao, it would signal to the world that the P.R.C. has retreated back to Maoist xenophobia and cannibalistic austerity against its own population.

The Chinese leadership may not be able to afford the internal risk of putting Zhao on trial. Will China's millions swallow another Cultural Revolution? Both Deng Xiaoping and his alleged arch-rival Chen Yun, the godfather of Zhao's opponent Li Peng, are arguing for such factional matters to be shelved for a couple of years: The party's unity and power is too tenuous to afford a public factional brawl. Zhao's colleague Chen Yizi reports that "70% of those at ministerial level and 80% of senior officials supported the students before martial law."

The apparent unwillingness of the Chinese leadership to pillory Zhao calls into question the Beijing clique's depth of control. As Chen Yizi stated upon his arrival in Paris: The United States would be making a "bad investment" if it returned to business as usual with the current regime (including Deng). "The government's position is very difficult. It will have a hard time surviving for two or three years."

'Black Sabbath' in Sweden

A leader from the Anti-Drug Coalition tells how to mobilize citizens to fight Satanic rock.

The suburb of Solna outside Stockholm on Sept. 6, was holding its breath awaiting the British hooligans arriving for the World Championship soccer qualification game between Sweden and England. Balconies and terraces were cleared of chairs and other things that could be used as weapons, cars driven off to other suburbs, children told to stay indoors.

The same day, the Swedish Anti-Drug Coalition had a book stand in the Solna shopping mall. The signs cried out: "Stop the propaganda for violence, death cultism, grave desecration, Satanism in the Solna Hall! Stop Black Sabbath!" "Support the Colombian War on Drugs!" This campaign cut right into the one question that was on the most people's minds: What made people become crazy street fighters and what should be done to stop them?

The British hooligans were already on their way to Stockholm. On the ferry from Harwich, U.K. to Gothenburg, on the Swedish west coast, a fight broke out between supporters of different teams. They threw bottles, threatened the staff, and blew out fire extinguishers in the bar, driving other passengers into hiding in the cabins. One boy went overboard, and disappeared in the waves despite several hours' search.

At least two witnesses said the missing boy had taken the narcotic drug "ecstasy." A leader of the troublemakers also said there had been "acid" (LSD) around, and two of them were arrested by the British police for drug possession. Coming from downtown Stockholm, where the hooligans

were roaming through the streets banging windows, cars, and people, I asked the chairman of the Anti-Drug Coalition, Ulf Sandmark, what they were doing to stop the street violence. He told me the ADC was campaigning "against a show with the Satanist heavy metal rock band Black Sabbath, whom the politicians in this town think should be promoted as a part of our culture."

How do you know the politicians want that? I asked in surprise. He explained that the ADC had run a campaign in the spring against Satanist rocker Ozzy Osbourne.

That campaign, he said, was directed at the politicians and the sport associations leaders controlling the sports arena, Solnahallen, where Ozzy Osbourne was to have his show, and which was funded by the taxpayers. The politicians, hard-pressed by the ADC and parents, said they only let Osbourne in because he was not a Satanist "personally" and because he was going to sing at a benefit concert "against drugs and alcohol." These arguments are now shattered, as the Solna politicians are allowing the leading Satanist band in the world, Black Sabbath, into the hall; and also because Ozzy Osbourne, on his way home from that benefit concert—which happened to be in Moscow—in a totally drunken state *tried to murder his wife with a knife* and now is under arrest!

I almost lost my breath, and asked: What are you doing now when the powerbrokers apparently want this Satanist rock band?

Well, we found out, Sandmark answered, that there is a weapon that can be used by parents. A hundred of them

went into the Ozzy Osbourne concert and changed it, in the same manner as parents do when they decide to be home at a party their kids had planned to have without them.

Now we skip the immoral politicians, he said, and directly mobilize for "the presence of parents and anti-Satanist youth" at the concert, both outside and inside. With the politicians out of the picture and the citizens furious at the violence-mongering Satanists, we can demand that all schools, youth clubs, etc., let us and other resistance organizations in to explain the danger of Satanism. This is a great opportunity for the churches and we urge them to grab the chance.

So, what can you say in the schools that will stop this violence in the streets? I asked.

Well, from all our discussions with young people in the streets, we know that they begin to take a stand against Satanism, when we tell them about what Satanists do and about how their human-hating ideology leads to violence. When the lyrics of the Satanic rock songs are analyzed in such a discussion, no one can defend this evil. In short it opens for the orientation of the youth back to reality, to projects, to the search for truth and a healthy world-view.

Now, do you think you will be successful in stopping Black Sabbath? I asked finally. Ulf Sandmark told me about many people, especially from churches, who have promised to show up at a protest rally at Solnahallen. The response to the more than 20,000 leaflets distributed has been electrifying. Before he sold me the ADC magazine *Stoppa knarket (Stop Drugs)*, he added: The important thing with this campaign is that we are starting a process where broader layers are getting the ammunition to resist the Satanist culture which powerful interests are pushing onto our youth.

Who will join Colombia in battle?

The drug mafia is redeploying into the territory of Colombia's neighbors, Venezuela, Peru, and Brazil.

One month after the Colombian government began its full-scale offensive against the narcotics empire, military and police operations on the part of Colombia's neighbors by and large still remain limited to efforts to close their borders to traffickers intent on relocating their drug operations.

Recognition is growing, however, that nothing short of an integrated, continent-wide, military offensive will defeat a drug empire which, unlike the nations of the area, fully integrated its operations long ago.

Colombia's Andean neighbors are well aware they are most at risk at the moment. Venezuelan Defense Minister Gen. Filmo López Uzcátegui announced on Aug. 30 the reinforcement of military operations along the Venezuelan-Colombian border, in order "to prevent drug-trafficking and subversive elements being pursued and surrounded by the Colombian Army, from coming into our country."

Military forces along the border where placed on alert, and both the Venezuelan First Task Force and a 300-man battalion specializing in anti-guerrilla operations, were shifted to the border region.

Peru's authorities had already announced a border alert. On Sept. 10, they went one step further, as Peruvian anti-drug police, backed up by U.S. anti-drug personnel stationed in Peru, staged helicopter raids which shut down three jungle laboratories, opening what they characterized as a "frontal assault" against trafficking centers in the Upper Huallaga Valley, the heart of cocaine operations in Peru.

Ecuador's government initially put out the line that while they acknowl-

edged that traffickers might enter their territory, they would not settle there, because the country is "too small." Such complacency was soon proven unfounded. The president of the Ecuadoran Federation of Agricultural Producers reported on Sept. 5 that Colombian "investors" were buying up lands in at least two Ecuadoran provinces.

The former head of the central bank, Carlos Julio Emanuel, also protested that imports of chemicals used in cocaine processing had risen by more than \$100 million in the first half of 1989. On Sept. 13, Acting Minister of Government Luis Félix announced that the government would open an investigation.

Little more than expressions of desperation have been heard from Bolivian officials thus far. With Bolivia's economy devastated by looting by the international banks, the narcotics mafia's resources have long out-matched those of the government. Bolivia has historically been one of the two largest producers of coca leaves in the world, and traffickers had already begun building up operations there long before Colombia launched its war.

The Andean countries are not the only ones targeted. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration sources expect traffickers to shift resources out of Colombia and into trafficking routes which run from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile into Europe, the *Washington Post* reported Sept. 5.

The Brazilian Army and Federal Police quickly initiated coordinated border operations with the Colombian Army after Aug. 18. Traffickers have

established a massive logistical, transport, and processing infrastructure in Brazil's vast Amazon region, which South American officials expect they will attempt to upgrade to serve as their new headquarters, if Colombia's war continues for any length of time.

"Nothing will be gained if the band of drug traffickers is attacked only in Colombia, and they succeed in taking refuge in Brazil. We must attack them on all fronts," Romeo Tuma, head of the Brazilian Federal Police, promised on Aug. 30. Tuma told reporters that he suspected that top Colombian traffickers retreating from the Colombian battle, had already crossed into Brazil in small planes, and were preparing to flee to Europe and the United States.

"The question is far from being one of just Brazil and Colombia. On the contrary, one should ask with great indignation why such a grave problem was never treated on the continental level," *Jornal do Brasil* stated in an Aug. 30 editorial. "This is a continent where rhetoric comes easy; few themes have been more aired and motivated than the famous continental integration. But, there is an excellent chance now to demonstrate that that idea is not merely material for speeches. A neighbor is threatened—and not by a political or ideological movement, but by the most manifest criminality. Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina have direct interests in this problem," *Jornal* warned.

That recognition is growing. On Aug. 28, Argentina became the first country to offer concrete military assistance to Colombia, when President Carlos Menem announced that his government is willing to send up to six Pucarás to Colombia, small Argentine planes which amply proved its military efficacy during the 1982 Malvinas War.

Non-Aligned nations back Noriega

Most of the movement's 102 members demanded that the U.S. honor the Canal Treaties and withdraw the extra troops.

Meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the Non-Aligned Movement adopted a resolution on Sept. 8 demanding that the United States honor the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, withdraw the additional troops sent to Panama by President George Bush last May, lift its economic sanctions, and allow the Panamanian people the right to choose their own government without outside interference.

The Non-Aligned leaders voted for Panama after listening to an eleventh-hour statement by the commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF), Gen. Manuel Noriega, which was read by Vice President Carlos Ozoers. In his statement, Noriega—whom the United States government has been trying to force out on drug-trafficking charges which it knows to be untrue—said that “the anger of the U.S. administration against my country, is the result of our outright rejection of American attempts to force us to participate, with troops and special units of the Defense Forces, in the aggression against the sister nation of Nicaragua.”

This was a reference to the blackmail threat issued in a December 1985 meeting with Noriega by Iran-Contra figure, Adm. John Poindexter, then U.S. National Security Adviser, that Noriega either back the Contra policy against Nicaragua, or be crushed by means of false accusations of being a drug trafficker.

Noriega charged that the U.S. military in Panama daily deploys thousands of troops, tanks, and aircraft into areas under Panamanian jurisdiction,

“publicly expressing the U.S. administration’s contempt for Panama’s sovereignty and threatening a military intervention.” Given this situation, he stated, “I must inform you that the Panamanian Defense Forces, together with the people of Panama, will continue to resist, for as long as necessary, whatever the circumstances created from abroad.” Panama, he added, is faced with the choice “of continuing to belong to the concert of free nations or being a colony. . . . It is a question of an invaded country, which has as its main obligation to break the yoke of a rude intervention in its internal affairs, which is undermining its sovereignty, its territorial integrity and the basic rights of its citizens.”

The resolution was a slap at Venezuela’s President Carlos Andrés Pérez, who had demanded that the Non-Aligned Movement condemn Noriega, and claimed, “I have the right, Latin America has the right, to intervene in Panama to ensure that there is a democratic regime.” He was turned down by the overwhelming majority of the countries, including Peru and Ecuador, who, he felt, “betrayed him,” according to the Mexican daily *Excelsior* Sept. 9. Adding insult to injury, the Non-Aligned countries also rejected outright Pérez’s bid to have Venezuela host the movement’s 1991 Inter-ministerial meeting.

Meanwhile, the Bush administration announced on Sept. 12 that it will continue its campaign to oust Noriega, by tightening the economic sanctions against Panama. At the same time, the propaganda campaign

charging Noriega with drug trafficking assumed Goebbels-like proportions. The U.S. media asserted almost daily and without substantiation, that “it is believed that members of the Colombian Medellín cocaine cartel have been given asylum by Noriega in Panama.” The U.S. State Department has been forced to admit the U.S. government cannot confirm this charge.

In fact, under Noriega’s leadership, Panama’s Defense Forces have intensified their anti-drug efforts since Colombia launched its war on the drug cartel. Colombia’s leading anti-drug daily *El Espectador* reported Sept. 9, that the PDF has arrested nine Colombians involved in drug trafficking, and confiscated 100 kilos of pure cocaine that they were attempting to smuggle into the U.S. through Panama.

President Bush has rejected a plea issued on Sept. 2 by Panama’s new President, Francisco Rodríguez, for the U.S. to stop its attacks against Panama, “which, in the final analysis, does not help many sensible and reasonable interests of theirs which we recognize and accept.”

Bush has refused to recognize the legitimacy of Rodríguez’s government, setting the stage for openly repudiating the Canal Treaties, which call for Panama to nominate the new canal administrator as of January 1990.

Instead, according to an article by syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak column in the *Washington Post* Sept. 11, Bush’s plans “could include a tightly controlled military strike” against Noriega. Even U.S. ally Carlos Andrés Pérez had to say that in the event of a military intervention, “I would lead Venezuela in opposition.” But, say Evans and Novak, the administration believes that “the escalated drug war and Noriega’s link to it have changed perceptions of both voters and Latin American politicians.”

International Intelligence

France blames Kissinger policy in Lebanon

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas made one of the strongest denunciations to come from Europe against the U.S. policy toward Lebanon and its alliance with Syria. He made his remarks on Sept. 7 during a parliamentary debate at the National Assembly, following a speech of opposition leader Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who announced that the opposition stood firmly behind the government in its initiatives toward Lebanon.

Dumas stood up to denounce the "bitter blow" inflicted by the U.S. administration against Lebanese Prime Minister Michel Aoun. Dumas said that such a policy was "coherent with the Kissinger doctrine which favors an alliance with Syria."

British Home Secretary hits drug legalization

British Home Secretary Douglas Hurd denounced the arguments in favor of drug legalization as facile and dangerous. Speaking before Conservative Party members in Derby on Sept. 8, he declared that legalization would spread "sickness, degradation, and squalor" through Britain, as users of so-called soft drugs move on to harder substances. Cocaine and "crack" addicts risk heart attacks, brain seizures, paranoia, and violence. The "social costs" from crack cocaine in the U.S. are enormous, he said, leading to a rise in child neglect, child battering, and an increase in miscarriages and prenatal strokes.

Hurd criticized British newspaper articles which have argued for legalization as a means to reduce criminal activity. Noting that Colombian drug barons control 80% of the world's cocaine supply, he said, "They will not meekly surrender their monopoly to legitimate firms, and they have the muscle to buy or scare out legal rivals. . . . Even if it were legalized, the connection between cocaine or crack addiction and violence

would not be broken. It is that connection which has convinced the most sober and cautious of us that we are facing a real and formidable threat."

Hurd rejected the argument that "soft drugs" could be legalized rather than "hard drugs." "I do not believe we could distinguish between the legalization of one illegal drug and another. The links in the chain of drug misuse are too strong to be broken in that way. Legalization of cannabis would achieve nothing."

Hurd said the dangers are great, but "more foolish still would be to heed the voices of those newspapers and magazines which, because there is no quick or easy way to defeat the menace of drugs, now tell us that the answer is legalization."

Soviets warn of 'proxy war' over Afghanistan

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister and Ambassador to Afghanistan Yuli Vorontsov warned that a "U.S.-Soviet war by proxy" could develop in and around Afghanistan because of a deepening commitment of the United States to Afghan rebel forces.

In an exclusive interview with BBC Sept. 8, Vorontsov said this could "spoil recent improvements" in Moscow-Washington global relations, and could have a negative impact on talks on disarmament. He warned that the Afghan situation might obviate Moscow's agreement not to make trouble in certain regions that are sensitive to the United States.

Vorontsov spoke of a "dangerous chain of events," linked to the recent dismissal of the CIA chief overseeing aid to the Afghan rebels. He said the United States was now directly arming Mujaheddin generals, unlike before. Vorontsov also claimed that the U.S. was building an airbase in Quetta, and was training pilots out of a base in Karachi, Pakistan.

The Bush administration seriously mis-evaluated Soviet policy in the Third World, according to sources cited in the Sept. 10 *Washington Post*. The "mind set" had been that the Kabul regime lacked staying power,

and Gorbachov would accept defeat in the name of better relations with Washington. "The prevailing view was that 'Gorbachov's New Thinking argued against this sort of Brezhnevian regional competition,'" said one administration official who argued that the problem was that the administration refused to believe Gorbachov's own statement of intent.

In a shift in U.S. policy, administration officials told the Sept. 10 *Washington Post*, a U.S. envoy met with the former King of Afghanistan, Zahir Shah, who blames the actions of fundamentalist leader Hekmatyar, which have included massacres of other guerrilla leaders, for preventing large-scale mutiny of Soviet puppet Najibullah's troops, and prolonging the war.

Soviet military buildup a 'latent threat' to Japan

The Soviet Union remains a strong military threat in the Far East, despite the recent relaxation in East-West tensions, Japan's Defense Agency said in a report published Sept. 12.

"The developments in the Soviet Far East forces pose a latent threat to Japan," the report said. "Since the advent of Dr. Gorbachov as Soviet leader in 1985 . . . the increase or improvement in the Soviet military has continued, particularly in the case of naval and air forces in the Far East," said Defense Agency official Yuuken Hironaka.

The report notes that up to one-third of Soviet strategic nuclear forces, such as intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, are deployed in the Soviet Far East. New Tu-95H Bear bombers which can carry air-launched cruise missiles are also stationed in the region, in addition to an array of tactical nuclear weapons.

The report also documents that North Korea is strengthening military ties with Moscow, and is purchasing more advanced fighters and missiles. In this year's Defense White Paper, just released, the Japanese Defense Ministry notes, "North Korea has obtained from the Soviet Union a supply of fighters such as MiG-29s and surface-to-air

Briefly

missiles which are believed to be SA-5s."

Soviet economist Abel Aganbegyan, speaking in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 12, sharply rejected suggestions that the Soviets return four small islands to Japan in exchange for investment in the Soviet Union. "No. We will never give up those islands. Never. We do not need the Japanese," he said.

U.S. pullout from Korea would imperil peninsula

South Korea's Minister of Legislation Hyun Hong-Choo warned in a *New York Times* commentary Sept. 7 that a U.S. military pullout from South Korea would imperil the peninsula, and that the few extremist political groups in Korea who are calling for that will not be satisfied short of a complete U.S. withdrawal.

Hong-Choo notes that reliable polls repeatedly show that 75% to 94.1% of South Koreans oppose withdrawal or a significant reduction of U.S. troops. "The most alarming aspect of the troop-reduction argument is the belief that the stability of the Korean Peninsula would not be threatened by a reduction or pullout of troops," he warns. "The South Korean domestic situation, North Korea's unchanged military threat, and developments in surrounding countries—including China—requires great caution in considering changes in U.S. troop presence."

Red Chinese police minister threatens Muslims

Wang Fang, Communist Chinese Minister of Public Security, accused the United States and other powers of attempting to destabilize the Uygur Muslim population in the Northwest Province of Xinjiang, Reuters reported from Beijing on Sept. 2.

The province contains 6 million Muslims, and an equal number of Han Chinese, who are appointed from Beijing to administer the province.

Speaking while on a tour of the sensitive area, the police chief said, "Unstable elements in Xinjiang, mostly separatist forces—their sources being from the United States and other countries—have not given up their . . . subversive secret plots." China in the past has directed such charges at groups based in Turkey, which are active among the Turkic speaking Muslim populations which stretch deep into Asia.

Malaysian prime minister attacks human rights mafia

Mahathir Mohamed, the prime minister of Malaysia, lambasted what he called the human rights mafia in a keynote address to the Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia Sept. 5.

Mahathir said that he regretted that "the developed countries have now appointed themselves as the arbiter of human rights worldwide. In the name of human rights, they have applied all kinds of pressure on countries unable to defend themselves. Every now and again, new rules are formulated, and any country found defaulting is subjected to wild publicity and other repressive measures. Having been responsible for the killing and torture of millions in the past, they now adopt a holier-than-thou attitude and want to impose their new-found ideas on human rights on the rest of the world."

In Malaysia, he noted, "a campaign is being waged by outsiders to force the primitive jungle tribe, the Penan, to remain primitive on the grounds that this is their right. That these people live a miserable life without the amenities that other Malaysians enjoy is not given any thought. That these people suffer from all kinds of diseases and consequently have a shorter life span is ignored. The outsiders want to retain the so-called picturesque way of life of these unfortunate people forever. . . . Human rights and freedom must begin with the right to be free from hunger and disease, malnutrition, and illiteracy. Human rights, as defined by the West, is meaningless, if there is no roof over our heads, no food on our tables, and no schools for our children."

● **ITALIAN JUDGES** have created a special team of ten judges that will deal with financial crimes similar to the model widely used by the FBI, the Italian daily *Il Messaggero* reported on Sept. 10.

● **PRESIDENT SUHARTO** of Indonesia arrived in Moscow Sept. 11, the first Indonesian head of state visit to the Soviet Union in 25 years. Recently, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze praised Moscow's "lively political dialogue with the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore."

● **POPULATION REDUCTION** of Britain to one-third to one-half of its current level, will be considered at the upcoming convention of Britain's Green Party.

● **SIX ISRAELIS** face charges for training Colombian narco-terrorists. Israeli police investigators will recommend that the trainers, who work for Israeli security firm, should be charged with illegally exporting military knowledge, Reuters reported Sept. 8.

● **GENNADI GERASIMOV**, Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, told the Danish paper *Extrabladet* Sept. 6 that he was taking a bag of needles to a friend who requires daily injections and is afraid of contracting AIDS. "The needles should be Russian. . . . But it turned out that the factory was closed, so now we have thousands of syringes, and no needles."

● **THE NUMBER-THREE** man in the KGB's First Directorate (foreign intelligence) met with James Lilley, U.S. ambassador to China and the man widely expected to be the next head of the CIA, in Zurich, Switzerland, during the second week in September, according to a source.

Why America is losing 'the game'

by Mark Burdman

The Game Player: Confessions of the CIA's Original Political Operative

by Miles Copeland

Aurum Press, London, 1989

294 pages, with index, £12.95

If the United States and Western civilization survive their current perilous crises, future historians might have a shorthand name for one of the characteristic afflictions of the United States in the decades following the end of the Second World War. That affliction could be labeled "Miles Copeland."

This is not to attribute too much importance to Miles Copeland himself, who is already more than enough of an egomaniac for anybody's taste. It is only to say that his personality and career embody that quality which has brought the U.S. to the brink of strategic, political, and moral disaster.

As the reader of *The Game Player* will discover, Copeland is a chief mastermind of CIA "covert operation games." He operates at the point where several different "universes" intersect: the CIA as such, CIA activities in the Middle East in particular, the strategies and activities of the multinational oil companies, the "Irangate" political-intelligence complex, and the degenerate milieu of Hollywood and of the rock-sex-drug counterculture. Since the late 1960s, dating from the period immediately after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Copeland has, according to his own account, been a central figure in a "private CIA," which contrives "covert political action operations" that are "indispensable in a wide range of

government-to-government activities outside the normal scope of conventional diplomacy and statecraft." This same "private CIA" services the multinational (or transnational) corporations whose power, Copeland gloats, has grown during the past years, because of the discrediting and growing ineffectiveness of U.S. government institutions.

On the surface, Alabama-born Copeland is an ingratiating creature, more or less of the sort that accosted Eve in the Garden of Eden, or what more colloquially minded folk would call a "tricky bastard." The book is itself tricky, and the best advice to any prospective reader might be to start at the end. There, we find Copeland philosophizing, "Put simply, I see life as a game. . . . I've found that if you see life as a 'game'—a term I use as military, political and business strategists use it, not in its frivolous sense—you gain several advantages. . . . I must emphasize that here I'm writing exclusively of 'serious' games, those that the famous mathematician John von Neumann and the famous economist Oskar Morgenstern wrote about in their monumental work, *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*, and those that I wrote in my monumental textbook for the CIA, *Non-Mathematical Games for Innumerate Intelligence Officers*. The 'life is a game' outlook that I prescribe doesn't trivialize; it only makes a person see things in their proper perspective, 'maximizing benefits' and 'minimizing losses,' to borrow terms from von Neumann and Morgenstern."

Without boring the reader with all the details about von Neumann and Morgenstern, suffice it to state two details. One is that "game theory" is a radical form of American pragmatism, elevated to a kind of cult, a cult that has a significant amount of priapist, masturbatory emotional content. "Game theory" manufactures a conceptual aura for the childish, paranoid-schizophrenic belief in "rules of the game."

In the universe of von Neumann and co-thinkers, physical-economic reality doesn't matter in the least. But, since the laws of the universe are efficient, and the "rules of the game" are not, the "game player" is doomed to failure. Reality must, sooner or later, catch up. That, in a nutshell, is why we are in trouble today: game theory.

A second point: On numerous occasions, *EIR* contributing editor Lyndon LaRouche has written of his adversary relationship to "game theory," dating back to around 1950. It was LaRouche's disgust with "game theory," and the worldview underlying it, that motivated him to develop some of his most important conceptual breakthroughs in economics and science. It is hardly coincidental, that Miles Copeland is reported by intelligence sources to be an integral component of the international "Get LaRouche" task force, which has conspired to frame LaRouche up and jail him. Copeland's hatred of LaRouche is so profoundly intense, that the astute observer would conclude that "something more than meets the eye" is involved.

Cults, drugs, and Satanism

The danger posed by Copeland and his friends is that they see success precisely where they have failed. In significant part, this is because their "game" is inherently immoral, tending in its worst cases to outright satanism, a love of evil for evil's sake.

To put it another way: By his own effective admission, Miles Copeland is *objectively* an agent of influence, not only of the Soviet Union, but also of Satan. He stresses at one point, that Soviet strategy against the West, does not mean fighting a "hot war," nor competing in the sense the word "competition" suggests in American usage, but on "making it impossible" for Americans to compete: "Whatever kind of conflict the Soviets engaged in with us, their strategy would be geared to American weaknesses rather than to Soviet strengths." In and of itself, this is true enough. Elsewhere, he reports that his son, Miles III, advised him, as an "intellectual exercise," to "'game out' what KGB political activists might accomplish if they were to use the CIA's own techniques on the American political scene." Out of this emerged a paper entitled "A Dozen Ways to Destroy America," which "showed how some particularly influential Americans thought that what we were doing to ourselves was almost exactly what the Soviets would like to have done to us, if we hadn't beat them to it."

What better "American weakness" to exploit, than to have a moral imbecile like Miles Copeland supporting drugs, cults, mystics, and the like? What greater blow could be dealt to the United States?

Do we exaggerate? Take the case of Copeland's boast, that one of his early CIA-linked units, the Political Action Staff, sponsored Scientology as a *political intelligence operation*, to gain "useful secret channels into the minds of leaders not only in Africa and Asia." This is most interesting,

and is an important detail about Scientology that has somehow been missed, or ignored, by the presumptive investigative journalists who have written book-length exposés on Scientology. Copeland's admission should be of great interest to those who have traced the origins of Satanic killer cults to Scientology spin-off groups like the Process Church of the Final Judgment (see, for example, Maury Terry's *The Ultimate Evil*), and to those who have wondered more generally about Scientology's place in the "New Age" rock-sex-drug counterculture, typified by Scientology founder and guru L. Ron Hubbard's late-1940s relations to the Ordo Templi Orientis, the group of British Satanist Aleister Crowley.

Such activities, writes Copeland, were for a while run under a Political Action Staff sub-unit called "occultism in high places," or "OHP." Aside from the Scientology capers (and related ones involving the odd Moral Rearmament Movement, which is itself linked to Britain-based cult groups), this involved using astrologers and mystics to manipulate politicians. Elsewhere than his book, in the *Times* of London May 21, 1988, Copeland had referred to the same *modus operandi* as the CIA's "Cosmic Operations Bureau," which he had headed in the last year of its existence, in the mid-1950s.

Copeland, of course, likes to portray this all as fun and games, and of course, very clever. It is all, however, not so funny, and derives from a particular entity in the Anglo-American intelligence world that we will identify in a moment.

But for the full flavor of the mind, read the passage where Copeland discusses CIA-sponsored drug experiments (these were part of what became known as "MK-Ultra," although Copeland doesn't use that term): "The projects that drew the attention of the Church Committee were all conducted *outside* the CIA by scientists and pseudo-scientists employed by universities and pharmaceutical companies under contract to the CIA for what we understood would be strictly experimental. It never hurts to know what *can* be done. So these 'scientists,' or whatever they were, made pharmaceuticals that could make a 'target' tell the truth, hallucinate, behave self-destructively or even drop dead for no detectable cause. It was pretty entertaining stuff. . . . But we were as much surprised as the general public when the story broke about the poor guy, to whom some experimenter had fed an LSD pill, who plunged out of a tenth-story window of a Washington hotel screaming, 'Look, Mom, I can fly!' Senator Church, who already had a bead drawn on the CIA, failed to appreciate the comic side of the event, and when his investigators delved deeper into the most arcane corners of the CIA they found experiments in germ warfare, personality alteration, memory erasure, assassination and God knows what else. . . . But their existence didn't indicate evil so much as they illustrated, once again, what can go on in the basements and attics of a dream factory like the CIA if its top people aren't forever watchful."

“Comic side of the event”?!

All of this is not Copeland alone speaking, it is a certain identifiable institution, the so-called “Anglo-American Occult Bureau.” These are the creatures who find Satanism and related atrocities useful for manipulating societies, and reinforcing their own power. To some extent this “Bureau” goes back to Churchill’s efforts to penetrate and manipulate Nazi occult circles around Hitler, and to World War II Office of Strategic Services Switzerland station chief Allen Dulles’s cultivation of Gnostic psychologist C.G. Jung, although the ultimate origins lie in the launching of the “New Age” occult movement in the second half of the 19th century. As for the Jung apparatus, it has been supported by the financial-political interests of the Mellon family, particularly the strange Paul Mellon and his late wife Mary. Miles Copeland’s main oil company connection, by his own account, is Gulf Oil, the company on which Mellon family wealth is, in part, based.

At the same time, the Copeland family is a real whopper. His wife is British, by training an archaeologist, and Miles Copeland has lived, throughout most of the postwar period, in Oxfordshire, U.K. The Copelands’ one daughter and three sons are all involved in either Hollywood or rock ’n’ roll. His

son Stewart is a drummer, associated with the rock star “Sting.” Sting is a mystic, linked to the Jungian movements and to radical environmentalism. Son Miles III is a rock impresario. On its latest album cover, the “Black Sabbath” group expresses “special thanks to Miles Copeland,” which evidently refers to Miles III. The album, “Headless Cross,” has song after song in praise of the Devil, and on the same album cover that expresses the “special thanks,” there are song excerpts filled with praise for the Devil, Lucifer, witches, etc. Indeed, like father, like son.

Protectors of narco-terrorism

Along similar lines, Copeland is integral to that section of the American Establishment and CIA that backs Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, a chief controller of Soviet-backed narco-terrorism. Copeland’s chief buddies in the U.S. intelligence community are Archibald (“Archie”) Roosevelt, a grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, the latter being one of Copeland’s own fondest heroes; Archie’s cousin Kermit (“Kim”); and Archie’s wife Selwa (“Lucky”), by birth a Druze-Syrian princess. Selwa was the chief of protocol of the U.S. State Department during the Reagan administration.

A civil libertarian who opposes liberty

by Nancy Guice

Why We Act Like Canadians

by Pierre Burton

Penguin Books Canada, Markham, Ontario, 1987

132 pages, paperbound, \$5.95

This book, subtitled “A Personal Exploration of our National Character,” would be more truthfully named “A British exploration in cultural warfare against a national purpose.” It tells us much more about Pierre Burton than it does about Canadian character.

Burton, the author of several best-selling Canadian history books, reporter, perennial talkshow guest, and a director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, has recently made public his desire to deny freedom of speech in Canadian airports to the Party for the Commonwealth of Canada, a political party dedicated to republican ideas and policies based

on the ideas of American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche. This same Pierre Burton in the early 1970s vigorously defended the rights of the biggest drug den and distribution center in Canada—Rochdale College.

No wonder then, that Burton’s description of Canadian character allows for no human identity in pursuit of higher ideals but only a supposed love of dictatorial strictures and institutions which “save us from our so-called instincts.”

Burton’s British hatred of true political freedom is seen in his comparisons of Canada and the United States. According to him, “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” represent “panache and hedonism,” as in the actions of licentious miners during the Gold Rush. In reaction to this version of “liberty,” Canadians prefer “law and order,” to the point of tolerating gross violations of human rights. Higher ideals or national purpose do not exist—all that we have is bestowed upon us from a benevolent master. “Your [American] kind of democracy sprouts upwards from the grass; ours is dispensed from the heavens, like gentle rain.” (It is interesting how Mr. Burton implies that the Queen occupies that highest place and not God!)

This “gentle rain” is depicted by Burton in an account of Royal Canadian Mounted Police activity: “Consider this: income tax returns forged, letters faked, innocent people intimidated, mail obtained fraudulently and later destroyed, buildings burglarized and even burned; dynamite stolen; incriminating evidence planted on innocent people; wires tapped, phones bugged, left-wingers harassed. Yet no Mountie has yet gone to jail. Damaging files have vanished. Relevant evidence has been kept secret. But the Canadian public has remained relatively unmoved by all these revela-

Anecdotes about Copeland's days in Syria can be read in *The Game Player*, and in previous books by Copeland. Methodologically, his definition of "Sufism" tells all: "a perfectly respectable system of Moslem mysticism." In fact, Sufism is the brainwashing belief-structure out of which Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism has been manufactured.

This explains part of Copeland's admiration for Kim Philby, whose activities in the Middle East sometimes overlapped those of Copeland, up to the point that Copeland was active on the scene, in a curious way, around the time of Philby's flight to the Soviet Union. Keep in mind that Philby's father, St. John Philby, was a top controller of Middle Eastern cults on behalf of the Arab Bureau of the British Foreign Office.

'The Bush League'

Would that all of this were just of historical or anecdotal interest, given Copeland's advanced age of 76. But it is, unfortunately, integral to everything that is rotten in the Bush administration. Copeland himself served as de facto head of the Bush for President Campaign in the United Kingdom in 1988, with a series of letters to British papers during that

year, portraying Bush as the perfect candidate of those intelligence and corporate "old boys" who wanted a President who would listen to, and act on the basis of, what they say. Earlier than that, according to what he reports in *The Game Player*, Copeland headed a group of intelligence operatives in 1980, who supported Bush for President, calling themselves "The Bush League."

Copeland is also hooked into Henry Kissinger's networks. Among other things, his high-powered personal secretary Veronique Rodman was previously, he claims, Henry Kissinger's "confidential secretary," who married Peter Rodman, Kissinger's "longtime friend and assistant."

Finally, for a good background clue to what makes Copeland tick, the reader is referred to an article in the Aug. 19 *Daily Telegraph* of London, about how and why the British elites prefer the worldview of the defeated Southern Confederacy over the victorious American Union, precisely, because of the South's rejection of the "philosophy of America" favoring scientific and technological progress. That takes us back to Alabama-born Copeland's worship of Teddy Roosevelt, who embodied the liberal Anglophile views now extolled in the Kissinger-linked *Daily Telegraph*.

tions. . . . We have lived too long with our national myth; we cannot bear to see it shattered."

Mr. Burton inadvertently describes the true source for his idea of the Canadian character in discussing the loyalists, the losing side in the American War of Independence, many of whom fled to Canada. It is the loyalists, he says, as well as the British-born, who were "the Chosen" and "have had an influence out of all proportion to their numbers."

After the American Revolution, the immigration of Americans to Upper Canada (Ontario) soon unbalanced the loyalist-British domination to the degree they became fearful of losing the province to the United States. But, says Burton, all that changed when "you Americans declared war on Great Britain and tried, unsuccessfully, to take the upper province by force." This "horde of ragged frontiersmen, slipping like phantoms through the trees, squirrel rifles at the alert, each acting on his own—a mob of wildmen, perfectly prepared to take a scalp or burn a house," created further cause for Canadians to run for the protection of their British masters. Pierre forgets to mention that these British protectors had been paying the Indians for American scalps for 20 years prior to the war, and that the British Royal Navy's "arrogance on the high seas" consisted of impressing, i.e. kidnaping, sailors from American merchant vessels.

Burton omits the Canadian republicans such as Louis Joseph Papineau and Thomas Edison's father Samuel, or the Quebec collaborators of Benjamin Franklin, who were committed to cooperating with the United States for the industrialization of all of Canada; equally, he ignores the active support of many Canadian patriots, including the composer of the Canadian national anthem Calixa Lavallee, for Abra-

ham Lincoln's fight against the British funded slavocracy of the South.

The rest of the lies in this book are of the same stripe as Burton's use of the tired excuse that our cold weather freezes our passions. His method of lying is "false causality," and therefore begs the question, why was this book written? *When*, gives a clue. The first edition came in 1982 as Canadians for the first time were establishing a written Constitution. The second came in 1987, during the debate on U.S.-Canada free trade agreements, and included an added chapter on that topic.

This book was written to prevent any serious debate of these two historic issues. For Pierre Burton, national purpose does not exist; he derides it in the Americans and ignores it for Canadians, whom he defines as fixed in their identity by processes outside of their control. After all, if there is no conscious direction to a nation expressed by its people, no desire to organize it in accordance with natural law for the good, what need has it of liberty? If Canada lacks a clearly defined national identity, it is precisely because of ongoing cultural warfare by the British, including Mr. Burton's "exploration," against a clearly defined national purpose. But another chance is now given to Canadians to assert their humanity and play an important role in history. The aforementioned assault by Burton on the Party for the Commonwealth of Canada occurs in response to a Supreme Court battle the party is waging against the Crown for freedom of speech. Mr. Burton's hysteria comes from the fact that the party has already won the first two rounds of this battle at the federal, and federal appeals court, levels; certainly not the result you would expect from Mr. Burton's Canadians.

Boris Yeltsin asks America to save the Soviet Empire

by Kathleen Klenetsky

In a desperate effort to secure Western economic aid to pacify his increasingly restive empire, Soviet dictator Mikhail Gorbachov deployed his most famous left-wing critic to the United States in the second week of September. Boris Yeltsin, leader of the "ultra-reformist" faction in the Soviet parliament, spent over a week criss-crossing the United States, bringing to U.S. government officials—President Bush among them—as well as to businessmen, academics, and other influentials, the message that unless the West swiftly moves to shore up Gorbachov with massive economic and other forms of assistance, the Soviet Union will collapse into political chaos that will endanger Western security.

Gen. William Odom, former head of the National Security Agency, told a Hudson Institute conference Sept. 13 that, regardless of Yeltsin's carefully orchestrated criticisms of Gorbachov, the "bottom line was that he came here to sing for an infusion of U.S. consumer goods into the Soviet Union in order to help Gorbachov get through the next year or two. . . . He wants to get \$50 billion from the U.S. over to the Soviet Union, and the real evidence of what he came here for will be shown when we see the results of that request." (See article, page 67.)

Yeltsin's tour, sponsored by the New Age Esalen Foundation's Soviet-American Exchange Program, began just two weeks before Secretary of State James Baker's scheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, where economic relations, arms control, and the prospects for a Gorbachov-Bush summit are expected to dominate the agenda. There is some reason to believe that the timing was deliberate, and that Yeltsin's assigned task was to shape the outcome of that meeting to Gorbachov's liking.

But Yeltsin's appeal may have come too late: Although as recently as two weeks before his visit, Washington had committed itself to signing a major secret deal with Moscow at the Wyoming meeting, to vastly expand trade and investment flows to the East bloc, evidence is mounting that the Bush administration may have decided to temporarily shelve the "Wyoming Accords."

The new assessment is based partly on the belief that Gorbachov's political situation has become so acute that he is beyond help, and will be ousted within a matter of months, if not sooner; partly because Moscow has not yet come across with enough economic concessions to the West; and partly because the re-eruption of the United States' own deepening economic crisis has forced a reconsideration of whether it can afford to bail Gorbachov out.

Bailout, or else

And a bailout is exactly what Yeltsin demanded. Exhibiting no shyness whatever, Yeltsin repeatedly informed everyone he met with, that the United States has a vital stake in preserving *perestroika*, and that it had better hand over sufficient money if it wants to preserve its own stability. "It is necessary to discuss how the United States could participate in measures to rescue *perestroika*, and I hope to raise this issue with President Bush if I get a chance," Yeltsin flatly declared in New York City on Sept. 10. "If *perestroika* falters and dies . . . the cataclysm will spread not just in the Soviet Union but in the United States as well," he told an audience at Baltimore's Johns Hopkins University Sept. 12.

In numerous subsequent public speeches, interviews, and other forums, Yeltsin painted a gory image of what would happen, both internally and to other countries, if the United

States doesn't "rescue *perestroika*."

The Soviet Union has "a crisis in the economic system, in the financial system—a national crisis, a nationalities crisis, a social crisis, and a crisis in the party as well," he declared on ABC's "Good Morning America" Sept. 11. Gorbachov has only six months to a year to lead the Soviet Union to progress or will face a "revolution from below." This "revolution from below," he privately confided to at least one person, will mean a bloody conflict, in which 5 to 7 million people could die, with Soviet Jews being among the most likely victims.

Yeltsin was at his most unsubtle in an interview on public television's McNeil-Lehrer Report on Sept. 11. Reiterating his prediction that Gorbachov has less than a year to reverse the economic and political crises wracking the Soviet Union, Yeltsin asserted that if he fails to accomplish this, there will be a "revolution that will push the Soviet Union over the edge into the abyss."

And, "If we go over the edge of the abyss," Yeltsin warned, "the whole world will be impacted. . . . Don't think you Americans can isolate yourselves from it."

Yeltsin delivered fundamentally the same warning in public and private discussions in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Indiana, Minneapolis, and Washington state. The cross-country love-in was interrupted several times, when representatives of the National Democratic Policy Committee, the political action committee of the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, confronted Yeltsin with evidence that Moscow was behind the assassination of former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, and had then run a classic KGB disinformation operation to pin the blame on Lyndon H. LaRouche.

Bush hedging bets

Although his original itinerary did not include a meeting with Bush, Yeltsin loudly proclaimed his desire to meet with the President almost the moment he alit from his Aeroflot jet in New York Sept. 9. By Sept. 11, the administration let it be known that Secretary of State Baker would meet with the man whom some observers have characterized as the "Russian Mussolini." And by Sept. 12, the White House had invited Yeltsin to stop by for discussions with National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and his deputy Robert Gates, as well as Vice President Dan Quayle and the President himself.

Yeltsin told reporters afterward that he had presented Bush with a 10-point program that "would serve to rescue *perestroika*." Although neither he nor the White House would give details of that program, it was believed to have included proposals for American construction of mass housing in the Soviet Union; increasing private investment there; and management assistance from the United States.

Nor did Yeltsin or the White House reveal how his proposals were received. While Bush spokesman Marlin Fitzwater issued a public statement explaining that, "We do want

to be clear that United States policy is to support *glasnost* and *perestroika* and the reforms under way in the Soviet Union," there were enough signals sent by other members of the administration to suggest that the Bush crowd is now focusing its sights on the post-Gorbachov era.

James Baker, the architect of the apparently backburned multi-billion dollar "Wyoming Accords," was cited in the press as having complained to Yeltsin that Moscow wasn't moving quickly enough on the issues of price reform and ruble convertibility.

The following day, Sept. 14, Baker's second-in-command at State, Henry Kissinger alter-ego Lawrence Eagleburger, told a Washington seminar that the West shouldn't try to bankroll Gorbachov's economic program. "Already we are hearing . . . we need to take measures to ensure the success of Gorbachov's reforms," Eagleburger said in remarks at Georgetown University. "This, however, is not the task for American policy nor should it be that of our Western partners. Our task . . . is to devise policies which will serve our interests whether Mr. Gorbachov succeeds or fails and our common goal ought to be the maintenance of the security consensus which has served the West so well for the past 40 years."

The word now emanating from Bush circles is that the most that can be expected from the Baker-Shevardnadze meeting in Jackson Hole is a tentative agreement to conclude a chemical weapons pact.

These signs should not be interpreted to mean that the Bush administration has suddenly woken up to the fact that it is pure insanity for the United States to attempt to expand economic relations with the East bloc, without first junking its own post-industrial, neo-malthusian economic policies, and without taking the necessary steps to restore the West's military leverage.

What it does suggest is that Washington considers Gorbachov a lost cause, and has decided to hedge its bets, until the succession crisis resolves itself. It also may indicate, as some sources have suggested, that the accelerating U.S. economic crisis, signaled by the collapsing Campeau leveraged buy-out deal, has persuaded some influential American financial circles that the United States may soon have to start using all its economic resources to bail *itself* out.

Yeltsin himself may be one of the bets which the Bush administration is hedging. Rumors flew through Washington during his trip, that, aside from trying to wrest some money out of the United States, another key purpose of his visit was to present himself to the Establishment as a possible successor to Gorbachov. Calling this "absolutely credible," one Midwest lawyer who helped arrange part of Yeltsin's tour said that "it's obvious from the fact that Yeltsin asked to meet with top American businessmen, the people who make the decisions about economic policy. Yeltsin believes that these are the people who run the U.S., and he wants to show them that he's the kind of person they can deal with."

Yeltsin drew lavish praise from David Rockefeller, who

called him a "charming and impressive person," as well as Eastern Establishment sovietologist George F. Kennan, who commented that Yeltsin is "not to be underestimated."

Who invited Yeltsin

The main sponsor which arranged the Yeltsin tour was the **Esalen Institute's** Soviet-American Exchange Program. Esalen regularly organizes seminars on the psychology of U.S.-Soviet relations, and Esalen leaders frequently travel to the Soviet Union for discussions on parapsychology, spirituality, and the like.

Esalen was founded in 1962 in Big Sur, California by the late Aldous Huxley, a key figure in the creation of the drug counterculture. (Appeasement of dictators was old hat to the author of *Brave New World*: Huxley in 1937 cofounded with Bertrand Russell the Peace Pledge Union, which campaigned for peace with Adolf Hitler.) His Esalen Institute became a mecca for hundreds of Americans to engage in weekends of T-Groups and Training Groups; for Zen, Hindu, and Buddhist transcendental meditation; and for "out of body" experiences through simulated and actual hallucinogenic drugs.

Besides Esalen, **Norwest Bank**, which was scheduled to introduce Boris Yeltsin to the chief executive officers of leading Midwest corporations, seems to have special qualifications for the job. In 1985, Norwest was accused by a Montana farmer of abetting drug trafficking. In that case, Dick Kurth, his wife Judith, and his grown son and daughter, were convicted of marijuana cultivation. Kurth, named Montana Farmer of the Year in 1985, got into dope-growing in desperation; the farm that had been in his wife's family for four generations, was going bankrupt.

At the time of his arrest in 1988, Kurth revealed that an officer at the Fort Benton, Montana branch of Norwest had suggested that cultivation of marijuana might solve his financial problems. At the same time that the bank canceled all his lines of credit, Kurth reported, Norwest employees advised him on how to deposit the dope money so as to go undetected by federal regulations designed to spot drug-money laundering. The bank denied his accusation and was not investigated. Kurth was sentenced to 20 years in prison; he has just been denied parole. Norwest Bank is now trying to take his farm in a bankruptcy proceeding.

Bush called 'personally responsible' for LaRouche

During the week of Sept. 11-15, Lyndon LaRouche, a former U.S. presidential candidate and current candidate for the U.S. Congress, was subjected to gross mistreatment in the course of a surgical procedure conducted at the Rochester Federal Medical Facility in Minnesota. Mr. LaRouche is a prisoner at Rochester Federal Prison, while his conviction last year of various charges, in a politically motivated trial, is under appeal. While on a severely restricted diet and under strong medication in preparation for the surgery, LaRouche, who is 67 years old, was nonetheless forced to work eight-hour shifts in his prison job before and after the procedure.

EIR contributing editor Warren Hamerman issued the following comments on this situation on Sept. 16 from Rochester:

"The mistreatment of Lyndon LaRouche, in the context of previous assignments to heavy labor, reflects an intent of someone in the prison system to kill him in the obvious way.

"If political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche is forced to die in the prison system, the world and history will read

this as President George Bush's personal intent. Whether that is true or not, the world will see it so, and fairly. If Lyndon LaRouche dies in prison, only Bush could be blamed, and fairly so.

"The work assignment of LaRouche requires an estimated intake of 3,000 calories per day in the estimation of LaRouche himself—an expert in industrial engineering practice with over 20 years' experience.

"The surgical procedure which LaRouche underwent is traumatic. In the evaluation of his personal physician: 'Under this condition in West Germany, you are advised by your physician that you have to rest for the time the laxative is affecting you, usually two days before the procedure, and at least one day after the treatment. To my great astonishment, I learned that Mr. LaRouche had to work during a treatment with a supposedly strong laxative, and was called for duty less than 12 hours after his treatment. I feel obliged to raise my utmost concern about this procedure, and I want to assure you that this is not *lege artis* medical treatment you apply to an elderly patient in Germany.'

"Just as Lyndon LaRouche was targeted, railroaded, and imprisoned for his politics, so too he is now being mistreated in prison for the same reason. George Bush, based on his personal knowledge and complicity, in events central to LaRouche's imprisonment, shall be held individually accountable for LaRouche's fate.

"Further precise bulletins on political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche's situation shall be released as required."

Helms amendment on art funding bill needs support, criticism too

by D. Stephen Pepper

Senator Jesse Helms (R) of North Carolina surprised the Senate some weeks ago when he attached an amendment to a bill regarding funding of the arts, in which he required that no public monies go to "art" that is homoerotic in nature, or which offends the religious, patriotic, and racial values of any section of the population. In his amendment he seeks to deny funding to institutions which have hosted exhibitions of such works. Not surprisingly, Sen. Patrick Moynihan (D) of New York stepped forward as the champion of the "gay" community and of the radical art establishment in heaping abuse on Helms's initiative—not surprisingly because throughout his checkered career Moynihan has been both the sodomizer and the sodomized politically, as exemplified by his famous remark of treating the black problem with "benign neglect."

Surely no rational citizen could object to Helms's amendment; in fact, it is an example of how far we have fallen that what should be obvious requires legislation. Representations that promote obscene acts, or sacrilege should not rightfully be considered art, and should certainly not have any claims on public money. But this is exactly the case that Helms does not make, for the senator is actually a Victorian liberal, who wishes to save the main body from cancer by surgically removing only the worst parts of the diseased tissue. In this case, the cancer is the radical expression of the liberal philosophy known as modernism. Helms does not contest the basically immoral definition of art under liberal tyranny, but he does wish to deny the use of public monies to fund its most egregious aspect.

Nevertheless, the Helms amendment is useful because for the first time it places the role of art on the agenda of public debate. An example of this was a commentary that appeared in the *Houston Chronicle* and was syndicated in the *Washington Post*. The author, Frederick E. Hart, a sculptor who designed a memorial to the men who fought in Vietnam (apparently not the wall of inscribed names of the fallen in Washington, D.C.), contrasts contemporary art practices and those of the Renaissance. He describes "the sorry moral condition of art today . . . making it less and less a meaningful endeavor." By contrast, during the Italian Renaissance "art was not thought of as an end in itself but as another form of

service." Hart eloquently continues, "The measure of achievement in art was determined by the degree to which that art was considered ennobling. Art and society had achieved a wonderful responsibility for each other. Art summarized with wonderful visual eloquence born of a sense of beauty, the striving of civilization to find order and purpose in the universe. This service to truth was more important than the endeavor of art itself. And it was this dedication to service that gave art its moral authority."

Toward a genuine public policy on art

To say that Hart's essay does not go far enough in no way denies the value of it. He says things in it which are remarkable to find in the newspapers of this country today. From it one can extract the outline of a genuine public policy for our republic, and not just the eclectic mess funded by the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).

Where it falls short is that he has no adequate explanation for how our society went from the magnificent outlook of the Renaissance to the squalid conditions of modernism. I could not possibly do justice to the entire story here, but it is sufficient to point to the crucial period of the mid-19th century when John Ruskin and his Oxford movement, animated by a fanatical hostility to modern industrial progress, launched a virulent pagan movement dedicated to primitivism in all things. From this beginning, there was inherent in all modern art a Satanic current.

Although it hasn't always been apparent as it is today, liberalism, modernism, and Satanism have shared values. The very Satanic character of Robert Mapplethorpe, one of the "artists" singled out by Helms, has made it clear that an art premised on the permissiveness of the absolute right to self-expression will eventually arrive at the condition of the outright assertion of evil. For the first time, the larger public, which up until now has experienced an inarticulate unease in the face of modernism, is beginning to see more clearly and fearfully what the Devil has wrought.

At the same time there is stirring an as-yet-unformed yearning in the larger public for a new beginning, a rebirth or renaissance, that would promise for future generations a love of beauty which today is so blighted by modernism. For

this to come into focus, a campaign will have to be launched that carries forward a renaissance public policy for the arts. The foundation of this policy is the absolute identity of real works of art and breakthroughs in the realm of science. This was the underlying condition of the great achievements of the Renaissance by Brunelleschi, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Rembrandt.

Such a policy should be based on three pillars.

First, the creation of meaningful public monuments. A relatively recent example would be the Lincoln Memorial by Daniel Chester French, which can not fail to stir ennobling emotions in every schoolchild who sees it, as I did with my father at the age of 10. It still stirs those emotions at age 50. I also find the Iwo Jima memorial's great popularity well deserved. By contrast, the monument to the Vietnam war in which the names of the dead are inscribed, reenforces the sense of desolation of the living, and offers no relief to them through imparting a sense of meaning. And of course we reach the nadir with Oldenbourg's Toothpaste Tube which celebrates the meaninglessness of human pursuits.

Second, the support of well-ordered public museums viewed as institutions of public learning. In the Renaissance, with the Medici collections, the idea of a systematic preservation of worthwhile creations of the past and present became firmly established public policy. In such museums the importance must not be primarily on individual works, but on the coherent process of development that can be found in peak periods of human achievement. Nevertheless we must never lose sight of the role of the individual masterpiece that creates a genuine sense of awe in the viewer.

Third, we must put art academies back on a firm footing. This can only be done if the work of art is seen and judged as a scientific breakthrough. In the current outlook, the work of art is considered a product of fantasy, and the artist has no obligation to fashion a statement regarding reality. In the Renaissance period, as Leonardo da Vinci insisted, not only was painting a science whereby the causes of things found in nature could be discovered, but it was the greatest of sciences because it made these otherwise invisible processes accessible to vision, the most powerful of human instruments. Academies in the sense of those founded by Gottfried Leibniz are based on the view that art obeys lawful principles and therefore can be taught.

This is a very schematic outline of how a public policy could be achieved that would rapidly contribute to a new renaissance. While Helms's proposal frames the question wrongly, it has the virtue of opening issues of art to debate. The quality of Frederick Hart's response suggests that there are still in this country individuals who can contribute to such a debate, and there may be a broader public ready to pay attention and respond.

D. Stephen Pepper is the author of Guido Reni, which received the Luigi de Luca national prize in Italy for best art book of the year in 1989.

U.S. press blackout of KGB-Palme story finally broken

Weeks after the publication in major newspapers across Europe of the shocking story of Soviet KGB foreknowledge of—and probable involvement in—the 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, the blackout of these revelations in the U.S. press has finally been broken. Major articles appeared in the Sept. 8 *Washington Inquirer* and the Sept. 14 *New York City Tribune*; the *Washington Times* ran briefer coverage on Sept. 11.

The story, as *EIR* reported in our Sept. 8 issue, has the potential to rock the foundations of the "New Yalta" deal between the U.S. Establishment and the Soviet Union, by exposing the fraud of Mikhail Gorbachov's *glasnost* policy—that *glasnost* which allows the KGB to plot the assassination of foreign heads of state.

Sweden's largest-circulation daily *Expressen* first published the revelations in its Aug. 24 issue, under the headline, "The Soviets Knew That Palme Would Be Murdered." According to the newspaper's intelligence sources, the Swedish Security Police (SÄPO) had wiretapped the apartment of a Soviet intelligence officer stationed in Stockholm, and overheard him discussing the Palme murder before it occurred, on Feb. 28, 1986. The information was relayed at the time to the CIA, but both the Swedish and U.S. governments chose to cover it up.

Instead, as *EIR* documented in our last two issues, a massive Soviet disinformation campaign was launched to accuse Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. of masterminding the assassination. This was picked up by news media throughout the Western world. The outrageous slander of LaRouche in turn provided a basis for his railroad prosecution on bogus "national security" grounds.

LaRouche, now a political prisoner, is also a candidate for the U.S. Congress. His campaign committee, LaRouche for Justice, distributed half a million leaflets on the Swedish revelations throughout the United States (as of our press deadline). The leaflets are currently circulating throughout the Pentagon, the Justice Department, the Congress, and the Washington press corps, among other targeted locations.

Thus, although U.S. State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler responded to repeated questions from *EIR* on the *Expressen* story by saying State has and will have absolutely no comment, the circulation of the leaflets succeeded

in breaking the media blackout.

The first to publish the story in the United States, apart from this news service, was the Sept. 8 issue of the publication of Accuracy in Media, the *Washington Inquirer*, in a page-one article by Reed Irvine. The publication circulates widely in the nation's capital, including to congressional offices. Under the headline, "Palme Murder Coverup—Soviet Role Revealed," the *Inquirer* reported that the "Soviet Union had advance knowledge of the murder of . . . Palme . . . and may have instigated the assassination." The article pointed out that the story had been blacked out by the U.S. Establishment media, although it has been featured in the European media. Irvine commented, "The story has become public at a time when Western countries are placing high hopes on Gorbachev as a reformer, and it might be difficult to justify this if it were established that he had approved the murder of the Swedish prime minister."

Irvine further reported that former Polish ambassador to Tokyo Zdzislaw Rurarz, who defected to the West in 1981, told the *Inquirer* that even before his defection he believed that the Soviets did not trust Palme, suspecting that he may have been working with the CIA. "Rurarz said he always suspected the Soviets of being behind the Palme assassination. He pointed out that they had produced a very slick film that was shown throughout Europe that put the blame on the CIA and the Lyndon LaRouche organization to divert attention from their own culpability."

Following the publication of this report, *EIR* interviewed Rurarz on the Palme case. "Two weeks before he was assassinated," he said, "I read a Soviet newspaper article reporting that [Soviet Navy Chief] Admiral Chernavin had warned Palme 'not to go too far' in his protests against Soviet submarines penetrating Swedish waters. I remember I said to myself, Palme is a dead man. . . . I had suspected that the Soviets were behind the murder and they diverted attention by blaming the CIA, Pinochet, and Lyndon LaRouche."

"Appeal Chances Good for Man Convicted of Palme Killing," was the headline of a much more limited article in the Sept. 11 *Washington Times*, based on a Reuters wire. It mentioned the *Expressen* revelations, and pointed out that Christer Pettersson, who was found guilty on July 27, 1989 of murdering Palme, is widely perceived as a scapegoat. The article made no mention of LaRouche.

'Suspicious' Soviet silence

The New York *City Tribune* on Sept. 14 ran a front-page exposé, entitled "Soviet Silence on Palme Assassination Plot Found Enigmatic, Suspicious by Observers," by sovietologist Dr. Albert Weeks.

The article highlighted Soviet cooperation with the U.S. Justice Department to frame up LaRouche, and attributes the U.S. media's near-total coverup to "the depressive effect of total official U.S. silence on the matter." "Washington," the article noted, "has maintained its discreet silence despite the fact that, according to a Swedish government source, SAEPO

shared with Western governments the text of the bugging tape within 24 hours of the Palme murder."

Weeks wrote:

"Given the evidence that the KGB had foreknowledge of the impending assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, why didn't the Soviets warn the Swedish leader?"

"Moreover, if, some think, the 'wet' department (political assassination) of the KGB may have been a co-conspirator in the plot to kill Palme, what were Moscow's motives in liquidating the friendly head of a neutral 'non-aligned' government? . . .

"Inquiry as to Soviet motives, while complex and not yet fully canvassed, is said to revolve about several severe downturns in Stockholm-Moscow relations at the precise time of the prime minister's death. . . .

"Another aspect of the case that appears to implicate the Soviets is an associated, purported KGB 'provocation' or diversion. This was launched immediately after the assassination at a time when speculation ran high as to the 'likely' perpetrators.

"An evident product of the KGB's Department D (*desinformatiya*), a function of 'active measures,' the disinformation took the form of a concocted story that implicated in Palme's murder a 'maverick, right-wing' American, Lyndon LaRouche.

"The Soviet state TV program *Vremya* on Mar. 21 1986, at the height of the investigation into Palme's murder, directly implicated LaRouche.

"The broadcast called the controversial figure a 'U.S. millionaire [who] heads an international pro-fascist organization that is in favor of Sweden's joining NATO and of arming the Swedish army with neutron weapons' and who was 'behind' Palme's murder.

"Throughout the year and into the next, various Soviet media carried an extraordinary number of items attacking LaRouche and/or implicating him in Palme's murder. Some of these items were duly echoed in U.S. media.

"LaRouche and six associates are serving prison sentences ranging up to 15 years for business-connected 'mail fraud.' Their case is being appealed.

"Meanwhile, the LaRouche organization, publisher of the weekly *Executive Intelligence Review*, which had earlier proffered the theory of KGB implication in the Swedish leader's assassination, informed the *City Tribune* that it is investigating on its own various additional 'angles' of the Palme case as well as the separate case against LaRouche.

"The latter LaRouche investigation includes the manner in which certain individuals within the Justice Department appeared to have been 'after LaRouche' as a vendetta because of his uncompromising anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, and his espousal of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"The LaRouche organization claims to have proof of KGB involvement via American surrogates who persuaded the Justice Department into action against LaRouche for allegedly shady business practices."

Estonian activist seeks U.S. support

by William Jones

Speaking at the National Press Club on Sept. 11, Tunne Kelam of the Estonian National Independence Party compared present Soviet relations with the Baltic states to that of a rapist who has ravished a woman, beat her, and then claims that he wants to do the honest thing and marry her. Before any such "marriage" can be consummated, said Kelam, "normal conditions must be restored. . . . And normal conditions mean an independent Estonia." Kelam was referring to the fact that Estonia, the northernmost of the Baltic states, was an independent nation until 1939, when it was forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union as a result of the secret protocols of the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

Kelman is on a whirlwind tour of the United States and Canada to drum up support for the independence movement in Estonia. It is his first time out of the country since World War II. "The Gorbachov dictatorship has already rocked the boat," Kelam said, "and now people are starting to leave it." Kelam was referring to the increasing strength of the independence movements in the Baltic countries and among the Soviet republics generally.

Estonia is one of the three Baltic states, now provinces of the Soviet Union, which border the Baltic Sea. It has its own language, which is somewhat similar to Finnish, and, according to the 1934 census, the majority of Estonians were Lutherans. Until recently, the Soviet Union has denied the very existence of any secret protocols, in spite of the massive documentation of the protocols which has been published in the West. With the revision of Soviet history during the *glasnost* era, the Soviets have been forced to admit that the secret protocols did in fact exist.

If the Soviets were to repudiate the treaty, however, they would thereby admit the illegitimate nature of their control over the Baltic states, thus requiring that they establish a new relationship with the Baltic states as independent nations. But that, the Soviets have not been prepared to do, even though the overwhelming desire of the peoples of these nations is to be independent. At the end of August, when the banner of independence began to wave in the Baltic republics, the Soviet Central Committee warned that any attempt by any of the republics of the Soviet Union to secede, would

not be tolerated.

Nevertheless, the Estonians continue to put forward their demands for independence. Even if there were a clampdown in the Soviet Union, Kelam said, "we would continue our passive resistance. . . . We lost one-fourth of our population during this last century to Soviet and Nazi terror. We must have our independence back." Although the Soviets attempted to "Russify" the area after the war by a mass influx of native Russians into Estonia, 51.3% of the population of the country are still Estonians. Kelam stressed that although some people had talked of armed resistance, the Baltic independence movements were committed to the methods of non-violent resistance of M.K. Gandhi and Martin Luther King as the only feasible way of attaining their goals.

U.S. policy, official and otherwise

Officially the United States has never accepted the incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Empire, and still recognizes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as independent states, with their own legations in Washington. But now in the era of *glasnost* and "good feelings" toward the Soviets, the Bush administration has shown little interest in supporting any real move by the Baltic nations to actually achieve their independence. Mr. Kelam was somewhat disappointed that he was unable to get any high-level meetings at the State Department.

During the Reagan administration, the Estonian independence movement had received strong moral support from the administration. According to Mari-Ann Rikken, an Estonian-American activist who helped organize Kelam's trip, whenever visitors previously arrived from Estonia, she was always able to pull together at the State Department a group of people interested in getting a briefing on the situation in Estonia. This time, however, only a low-level researcher was assigned to meet with Kelam. Kelam was also scheduled for discussions on Capitol Hill, where he hopes to meet with a more positive response.

"Soviet soldiers have to leave Estonia," Kelam stressed in his remarks at the National Press Club. "The Estonian Communist Party is not the national party of Estonia. It has only 4-5% support from the Estonian people." In response to a question about the Estonian Popular Front, the major political umbrella organization, Kelam explained how the Popular Front is split over whether or not to move for independence. "There are members of the Communist Party within the Popular Front. There are more differences within the Popular Front itself than there are between the independence movement and the Popular Front."

Kelam also expressed disappointment with the ambiguous Soviet position on the Hitler-Stalin Pact. "The only thing that has changed," he said, "is that the Soviets now admit that there were secret protocols. But there is no concrete proof that the Soviet government is prepared to repudiate any of the fruits of this agreement."

Judge Bryan: COG in police-state machine

by Joseph Brewda

On Sept. 1, U.S. District Court Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who last year presided over the railroad trial of Lyndon LaRouche, summarily dismissed a suit brought by Fred Westerman relating to federal government break-ins of his firm, after another federal judge imposed a gag order on the contractor to prevent him from discussing the case with anyone. The case highlights Bryan's own deep links to the outlaw "secret government" that wants former presidential candidate LaRouche silenced—at all costs.

Westerman, a Virginia-based federal contractor, had begun in 1986 to report serious problems in a top-secret government program designed to run the government in the aftermath of a nuclear war. Following his complaints, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) burglarized Westerman's firm on at least three occasions, according to a suit filed in federal court in August.

A former Army counterintelligence officer for 20 years, Westerman had been contracted to provide security and other services to FEMA's "Continuity of Government" program in five states. COG is the code-name for a secret National Security Council-centered interagency team, composed of 100 members who are charged with ensuring the continuation of vital government and non-government functions—for example, food distribution—in the aftermath of a nuclear war or other emergency.

Westerman reported that the alarm and security systems at several highly classified COG sites were faulty, that water was allowed to seep into high-voltage areas, and that emergency vehicles provided for the secret program were defective, among other serious problems. In November 1987, Westerman was told by his superiors to cease making complaints, according to reports published by Associated Press, and was ordered to turn over to the government all of his records pertaining to the program. According to these same reports, a FEMA operations security division specialist threatened to put Westerman's company out of business.

The first of four burglaries of Westerman's office took place 48 hours after the contractor refused to give his records to FEMA. One month later, Westerman was told that his negotiations with the government for a new five-year contract had been terminated. After his expulsion from the secret program, Westerman went to the FBI and other agencies in

January 1988 to complain of COG "irregularities." Within six months of these complaints, Westerman was formally informed that he had become a target of a Justice Department criminal investigation regarding his work for COG.

In response to this harassment, Westerman took out a suit against FEMA and other agencies, reportedly for burglary and related crimes. The case is sealed from public scrutiny. In August, U.S. District Court Judge Norma Johnson issued a gag order preventing Westerman and his attorney from discussing the case with anyone.

Westerman then took out a related suit against FEMA, under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, which demanded that that agency and others give him all records they have of him obtained through surveillance, wire-tapping, or burglary of his office. It was this suit which Judge Bryan summarily dismissed at a Sept. 1 hearing, relying on a secret government declaration provided by the Justice Department which neither Westerman nor his counsel was allowed to see. The Justice Department refused to confirm or deny whether Westerman's offices had been bugged, or otherwise compromised.

Police-state implications

A Federal Intelligence Surveillance Act passed in 1978 provides for electronic surveillance and surreptitious entry without a warrant in matters pertaining to national security. Judge Bryan was on the first team of 10 judges assigned to work with the FBI and National Security Agency in conducting secret hearings authorizing such buggings and "black-bag jobs." Only such hearings could have provided Judges Bryan and Johnson the authority for their recent actions.

The powers provided by the 1978 act were considerably expanded in 1981 through President Reagan's Executive Order 12333, which provided for the Attorney General to conduct legal investigations, such as the one against Westerman, with no other purpose than harassment, if, it was alleged, that is in the interests of national security. It was through the powers invested in EO 12333, that the Reagan-Bush White House began in 1984 extralegal, frivolous legal actions against LaRouche.

In December 1988, LaRouche and six other associates were convicted on a variety of charges for which there was no legal basis, in a railroad conducted by Judge Bryan. Bryan later sentenced the 67-year-old LaRouche to 15 years in jail, after an earlier effort to convict LaRouche in Boston, based on the same charges, had ended in mistrial.

To deny LaRouche his ability to defend himself, Bryan refused to allow mention of the conspiracy against LaRouche authorized by Executive Order 12333, and refused to allow the individual questioning of prospective jurors. The foreman of the jury that convicted LaRouche and his six colleagues was Buster Horton, FEMA's representative at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and *officially a member of the 100-man Continuity of Government team.*

Iowa explosion blamed on sailor

by Leo Scanlon

In the aftermath of the April 19 explosion aboard the battleship *U.S.S. Iowa*, the Navy's Judge Advocate General Manual Investigation into the incident has chosen to label a Navy chief petty officer a mass murderer, solely on the basis of hypotheses and psychological profiles which don't even merit the description "preponderance of evidence."

The fateful explosion occurred as the *Iowa* was being prepared for a tour of the militarily and politically sensitive Baltic Sea. Twelve days before the explosion, Jürgen Dragsdahl, a Danish journalist closely tied to anti-NATO, pro-terrorist circles in Europe, made an editorial appeal for the violent saboteurs of Greenpeace to take action against the *Iowa* (see *EIR*, April 21, 1989, "Greenpeace: Shock Troops of the New Dark Age"). Such "targeting" articles routinely appear in advance of attacks by Soviet *spetsnaz* commandos and indigenous terrorists against NATO facilities.

Despite this, the Navy report ignored the question of terrorism, utilizing instead a "victimology" profile prepared by FBI behavioral scientists, to conclude that Clayton Hartwig had constructed a detonator disguised as a part of the gun charge, smuggled it into the gun turret, inserted it among the powder bags being loaded into the open breech, and caused it to ignite 470 pounds of smokeless powder, instantaneously killing himself and 47 others.

Psycho-babble 101

The extraordinary scenario presented in the Navy report depends exclusively on a curious document called an "equivocal death analysis" prepared by psychiatrists from the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC) at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. The report concludes: "In summary, it is the opinion of [names deleted] that the victim was a troubled young man who had low self-esteem, and who coveted the power and authority that he felt he did not possess. The real and perceived rejections of significant others emotionally devastated him. This, combined with his inability to verbally express anger . . . virtually ensured some type of reaction. In this case, it was suicide. He did so in a place and manner designed to obtain the respect and recognition that he felt had been denied him."

The principal problem with this piece of jargon, as with the technical scenario constructed to support it, is that there is no actual evidence to support the conclusion.

The technical investigation

Turret explosions are uncommon, but by no means unprecedented on battleships, and according to experts who have looked into the matter, there has never been a clear explanation of why one occurs. The case of the *Iowa* was typical: The devastation caused by the explosion left little evidence and no witnesses. Three weeks into the investigation, the technical team was prepared to hypothesize that a faulty powder bag ignited as a result of friction caused during the loading procedure. They proceeded to conduct some 20,000 tests at a cost of \$4 million, to try to reproduce the conditions which might have caused the explosion—and they failed.

Once the hypothesis of deliberate action was introduced, the technicians examined the molecular composition of the residue on the 2,000-pound projectile lodged in the barrel of the gun, and did discover some "foreign material." They set about creating model detonators designed to look like a piece of the charge which is inserted among the powder bags at the point where the ignition was believed to have originated. The detonators worked, proving that sabotage could have occurred. But they have been unable to match the residue created by their detonators with the material found on the projectile.

The official evaluation of these experiments is "inconclusive." Adm. Bud Edney, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, bluntly told the press: "We will never know with absolute certainty exactly what happened in Turret II."

Three weeks into the investigation, the Navy received a letter from the family of Clayton Hartwig, asking for assistance in resolving a dispute over an insurance policy the sailor had taken out before his death. This triggered a new track, a criminal investigation, on the premise that "financial fraud" may have been involved.

The investigating officer, Adm. Richard Milligan, said that Hartwig "looked like a clean-cut sailor; he was a clean-cut sailor. He was a bright sailor. He didn't smoke. He didn't drink and he didn't carouse on liberty. He did his job." The admiral reported that he was neither a homosexual, nor emotionally unstable, nor any of the other things the FBI leaked to NBC News during the investigation.

Independent psychiatrists hired by ABC News, examining his letters to friends and family, found "consistency of mood and tone, structural coherence, presence of humor, absence of any sense of hopelessness or victimization. He . . . expressed loyalty to the Navy, love of family and friends, and anticipation of his next assignment overseas." They concluded that "it would be unprecedented in the annals of medicine and criminal law for a person with Mr. Hartwig's psychiatric profile to have committed the crime."

Yeltsin visit: a Soviet deception

Gen. William Odom is "astounded" that more Americans don't seem to see the real purpose of the Soviet politician's trip.

The high-profile trip to the United States by Boris Yeltsin, the alleged factional opponent of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov, fits in the category of Soviet "active measures," in the view of Gen. William Odom, former head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Responding to a question from this reporter following his address to a Hudson Institute conference at the National Press Club here Sept. 13, General Odom made clear that what he meant by "active measures," was simply deception.

"Obviously, to enhance his own credibility in the eyes of the U.S., Yeltsin had to say some bad things about Gorbachov, but the bottom line was that he came here singing for an infusion of U.S. consumer goods into the Soviet Union in order to help Gorbachov get through the next year or two," Odom said.

"He wants to get \$50 billion from the U.S. over to the Soviet Union, and the real evidence of what he came here for will be shown when we see the results of that request."

Odom said he was "astounded" that Yeltsin's game was not obvious to all. "It is so transparent to me that it barely needs identifying. From everything I can see, Yeltsin is well-controlled, well-briefed, and his script well-rehearsed, with enough latitude to permit some of his own personality to dictate his responses."

Odom told the conference that while the Soviets may be seriously committed to altering their military strategic policy, this is only in an effort to enhance their ultimate objec-

tive of world domination.

This single-minded objective, he said, has been threatened by the internal economic breakdown crisis, and rising internal dissent within the Soviet Union, which may well lead to a new wave of repression.

Odom said he was particularly concerned for Eastern Europe in this regard, where the pace of reforms is occurring "too fast," to the point that the situation is seen by Soviet leaders as getting out of hand.

However, while these developments are contributing to a rethinking of Soviet priorities ("Even the most tough-minded Bolshevik might be willing to tolerate a shift in Soviet strategy if it will improve results," the general pointed out), there has been no sign of any shift in the ultimate Soviet strategic aims.

On the contrary, even the most defensive-sounding talk of Soviet military doctrine retains a potent "counteroffensive capability" that can be launched within 20 days of an attack. "It is hard to tell the difference between preparations for an offensive and counteroffensive," Odom pointed out.

He said that the Soviets have gone through three periods of a qualitative upgrading of their military capability: the first in the 1920s with the advent of aviation, motorization, and chemical weapons; the second in the 1950s with the introduction of nuclear weapons and rocketry; and the third in the 1970s with the development of directed energy, microcircuitry, and genetic engineering.

Odom pointed to the interest expressed particularly by Soviet Mar-

shal Nikolai Ogarkov in applying the most advanced new technologies to build new weapons, and that this has resulted in the development of capabilities which, he said, "are seen as operationally more attractive for warfare than nuclear weapons," because they can be used with great targeting precision and without threatening to trigger an all-out nuclear exchange.

Soviet contingency plans for war remain, even with the claims of a shift in Soviet military doctrine toward "defensive sufficiency," Odom said, and this requires the Soviet forces to be able to occupy all of Western Europe, southwestern Asia, the Middle East, and the rim areas of Asia within one month.

The old Soviet plan allowed two months to accomplish that feat, he said, but advances in technology have moved their schedule ahead by a full month.

He said that any reduction in Soviet force strength has to take into consideration a number of factors.

First, he said that the Soviets view winning the war on the diplomatic front, through their "peace offensive," as just as useful a means as military ones for gaining their final objectives.

Second, any drawdown in Soviet active forces only swells the ranks of their reserves, which can be called up very swiftly. In fact, every Soviet male remains liable to reserve callup to age 49.

As far as arms control efforts are concerned, the Soviets go by an old proverb, he said: "Paper will put up with anything written on it."

If arms control treaties permit the Soviets to spend less on force strength, they will take advantage of it, he said, although any such reductions should never be confused with an abandonment of the ultimate Soviet objective.

House passes ban on flag desecration

The House voted 380-38 on Sept. 12 to ban the physical defacing of the American flag, after House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) reached a compromise with Republicans and agreed to allow a vote later this year on a constitutional amendment. Foley said that he will call up an amendment after the Senate acts on the issue in October.

In a highly controversial ruling this summer, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that it would be an unconstitutional violation of the right to "free speech" to ban the burning of the flag.

Foley is hoping that Senate Democrats will succeed in blocking the amendment, but the compromise virtually ensures that the flag-burning issue will become the focus of an amendment initiative.

Most Republicans, following President Bush's lead, want to make the flag-burning issue the subject of a constitutional amendment. Most House Democrats, civil rights activists, and some conservatives are concerned that making flag-burning the object of a constitutional amendment would open the door for other, dangerous amendments, thereby undermining the stability of the U.S. Constitution.

Hamilton to continue Iran-Contra probe

Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), who chaired the House committee that investigated the Iran-Contra affair, said in a letter made public the second week in September, that because of new documents and other evidence that surfaced in the trial of Lt. Col. Oliver North, "I do not believe we can consider the congressional investigation

of the Iran-Contra affair to be complete."

In the letter to Intelligence Committee chairman Rep. Anthony C. Beilenson (D-Calif.), Hamilton added: "Most importantly, we still do not understand precisely what were the roles in these events of President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and other top Reagan administration officials."

Gregg nomination passes Senate under cloud

The controversial nomination of Donald P. Gregg as U.S. ambassador to South Korea cleared the Senate on Sept. 12, by a 66-33 vote.

Gregg, a career CIA agent who was Vice President Bush's national security adviser from 1982 through 1988, oversaw the administration's policy toward the secret Iran-Contra arms deals. In his May 1987 testimony to the congressional committee, many congressmen believed he was lying outright, in order to conceal the extent of Bush's knowledge of the illegal deals.

The suspicion under which Gregg was approved was best described by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) who said, "It does not take a suspicious or partisan mind to look at all the documentary evidence, the back-channel cables, the 'eyes only' memos, and then to conclude that Mr. Gregg has not been straight with the U.S. Senate. Indeed, more than one Republican senator who looked at the accumulated weight of the evidence against Mr. Gregg remained unconvinced and sought Mr. Gregg's withdrawal. . . . I recognize that most of my colleagues on the Republican side feel intense pressure to vote in lockstep for the President's man. I regret that. But I believe such a decision would be most

unwise and would do significant injury to this body."

Majority leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) said that he opposed the nomination on grounds of Gregg's "credibility and judgment."

But Sen. Charles Robb (D-Va.) helped Gregg's nomination along, arguing that the Senate was not just passing judgment on Gregg, but also "on the veracity of the President himself." Robb admitted that the Gregg testimony before the House Foreign Relations Committee had "a few anomalies," but claimed that the Gregg case was merely "a case of guilt by association."

Helms porno bill blocked in House

Opponents of the Helms amendment that would prevent government funding of "obscene or indecent materials" or material that denigrates religious beliefs or people, was blocked on a procedural motion in the House by a 264-153 vote on Sept. 13.

The bill, which was in reaction to an exhibit of blatant sado-masochistic photographs by homosexual artists Robert Mapplethorpe and Andres Serrano, was aimed at the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), which funded the exhibition. One Serrano photograph showed a crucifix submerged in a container of his urine, and was included in a traveling exhibit supported by the NEA.

The Helms amendment had passed the Senate and was to be introduced into the House by Dana Rohrbacher (R-Calif.). Rohrbacher was blocked on a procedural vote from offering the motion. The NEA has been up in arms since the Helms measure passed the Senate, and has put pressure on its congressional supporters to stop the

bill in the House. House opponents of the bill wanted to avoid a floor vote on the sensitive issue and hoped to remove the legislation in conference.

Copies of Mapplethorpe's photographs were put on display outside the House chamber in an area restricted to House members, their staff, and the news media, in order to give them a taste of what the "exhibition" was all about. Two of the pictures showed children exposing themselves, and several others showed acts of sado-masochism. The photos were later removed by the House sergeant-at-arms, after numerous members and reporters crowded around them. Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.), presiding over the House during the debate, refused to allow them to be displayed on the floor.

The defeat is seen, however, as only a temporary setback for pornography foes. The House vote, according to Capitol Hill sources, has set the stage for a showdown in the Senate, where Helms is expected to seek a roll-call vote on the ban.

(See also article on page 61.)

Medellín Cartel said to target Bush

Diego Viafara Salinas, a self-described former medic in the Medellín drug cartel from Colombia, testified before a Senate Government Affairs subcommittee on Sept. 14 on the special training given to terrorist hit squads that have carried out professional assassinations of top political figures in Colombia. Viafara shocked the committee by stating that the drug cartel leaders are considering deploying these hit teams into the United States for use against figures who they think are leading the war against them, including the President.

Viafara testified from behind a screen at the hearings, and is participating in the U.S. Federal Witness Protection Program.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, asked on Sept. 14 by *EIR* whether these revelations meant that the U.S. military now has its own national security interests to take into account beyond assisting the Colombian government, replied that "it serves no purpose for us to comment on such security matters."

Japan-U.S. deal on FSX survives Senate

The Senate failed by one vote on Sept. 13 to override President Bush's veto of proposed restrictions on the joint production of the FSX jet fighter by the United States and Japan. Eight Republicans shifted their original votes on the project to ensure a victory for Bush and U.S.-Japanese cooperation.

President Bush framed the issue on constitutional grounds, by asserting that the conditions set by the resolution would infringe on the President's authority to negotiate with foreign governments. The supporters of the veto also said that a rejection of the bill would have forced a renegotiation of the agreement to build the FSX, which the Senate failed to kill in a narrow 47-52 vote in May.

Liberals attempt rules change to gut defense

Liberal House Democrats, led by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), have established a special panel to set funding for strategic weapons, according to the *Washington Times*.

Sources told the *Times* that Armed Services Committee chairman Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) proposed the creation of the panel in order to head

off a back-room effort by liberals to have House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) appoint conferees from outside the Armed Services Committee. The liberals are demanding conferees who support the deep cuts made by the House in four key strategic programs pushed by President Bush—the Strategic Defense Initiative, the MX and Midgetman missiles, and the B-2 bomber.

The appointment of the 16-member panel takes major strategic decisions out of the hands of a few senior Armed Services members and places them with a more liberal cross-section of the committee. The liberals' efforts to reshape the conference was also seen as a swipe at Aspin, who angered some of his fellow Democrats by calling the defense budget in the aftermath of the sweeping House cuts a "Dukakis defense budget."

Frank loses support in prostitution scandal

Massachusetts Rep. Barney Frank (D) is fast losing voter support, as the scandal involving a former aide, homosexual prostitute Steve Gobie, comes under the scrutiny of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

Nearly 7 out of 10 voters living in Frank's 4th Congressional District say he should be disciplined by the ethics panel, according to a recent poll conducted by KRC Communications Research.

Although 61% of the respondents said Frank, one of the two self-proclaimed homosexuals in the Congress, should remain in office and run again, only 33% of those answering thought that a congressman who admits to violating the law is fit to continue to serve.

National News

Bush could be called in Poindexter trial

Judge Harold H. Greene decided Sept. 11, after having considered a request from the defense attorney for former National Security Adviser John Poindexter, that President Bush and his diaries could be subpoenaed in the Poindexter "Iran-Contra" trial.

"Neither a President nor his papers are beyond the reach of the law that requires the production or the giving of evidence," Greene said. "Where a defendant in a criminal case needs that evidence, this court will enforce his right to its production."

Lawyers for Poindexter have said that any time then-Vice President Bush missed a meeting in which the Iran-Contra operation was discussed, he was later personally briefed by Poindexter.

Judge Greene said that Poindexter's claim, "if literally correct," would clearly entitle him to get what he is asking for. Greene gave Poindexter seven days to produce a secret memo explaining "precisely how the presidential and vice-presidential documents would corroborate his claims."

A source close to the defendant told *EIR* that "Poindexter is not going to make any deal. He wants to go to trial because he feels righteous about telling the truth of what happened in Irangate."

Over 800 lawyers back LaRouche's appeal

Baltimore attorney R. David Pembroke filed a motion with the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals on Sept. 13, in the pending appeal of political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in order to add additional signers to his *amicus curiae* brief. If the court grants the motion, over 800 of the most prominent attorneys in the nation will be on record demanding that LaRouche's constitutional rights be protected. The court had previously accepted the brief with 377 signers.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and the other attorneys on the defense team

are scheduled to argue their appeal for congressional candidate LaRouche and his co-defendants in Richmond, Virginia on Oct. 6.

Among the new signers are two former U.S. Attorneys, six former district attorneys, five retired Superior Court judges, professors from eight law schools, the deans of three law schools, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Georgia, a former Attorney General of Colorado, five public defenders, the legal counsel of the Prisoners Rights Union, two chairmen of the American Civil Liberties Union, the chairmen of 21 bar associations, a former president of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association, three national officers of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, two national officers of American Trial Lawyers Association, the Vicar General of the Maronite Diocese of Canada, a former assistant to the mayor of New York City, the general counsel to the Phoenix House Foundation, and prominent defense attorneys.

Legal observers note that the range of viewpoints, positions, and sheer number of attorneys represented by the *amici* on the Pembroke brief, has set a record in the annals of American law.

Environmentalists lose to timber industry

Environmentalists suffered a defeat on Sept. 6 when the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned an injunction brought by environmentalist groups, that would have locked up over 500 million board-feet of timber, on the fallacious argument of protecting the spotted owl.

The ruling was based on a 1987 federal law, sponsored by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), that limits challenges of virgin timber sales by the Federal Bureau of Land Management. That 1987 congressional appropriations rider forbids anyone from challenging federal timber sales with claims of new information about impact on wildlife. Logging is now only restricted in those much smaller areas where either the Bureau of Land Management or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service know the spotted owls live.

UCLA study: Condoms don't stop AIDS

A study conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles has revealed that in laboratory tests the nation's most popular condom brands permitted the AIDS virus to escape.

A copy of the 1,000-page report was obtained by the *Los Angeles Times* through a Freedom of Information Act request and covered Sept. 12.

It was found that the AIDS virus leaked in one of the 10 condoms tested in each of three brands, and six of 25 tested in the fourth. Overall, the study found that 0.66% of condoms—more than one of every 200—failed, breaking in tensile strength tests or leaking the AIDS virus. The researchers, however, still insist that "the chance of using a defective condom is small."

Bush clean air bill a toxic disaster

President Bush's clean air bill, which mandates a switch from gasoline to fuels such as methanol and ethanol, will create a real toxic and environmental disaster, according to experts.

Dr. Tody Litovitz of the National Capital Poison Center in Washington, D.C. found methanol to be 25 times more deadly than gasoline. According to Dr. Litovitz, "the acute hazard posed by conversion to methanol-based fuels is unacceptable due to the predicted increases in fatalities, blindness and permanent neurologic disability."

Dr. James Cannon of the environmental group Inform notes that because of methanol's toxicity and ability to be absorbed through the skin, "self-service gas stations could be a thing of the past with this fuel." Aside from detailing the fuel's potentially lethal effects, Dr. Cannon points out that it could easily contaminate water supplies, because "removal of methanol from water is virtually impossible."

The congressional Office of Technology

Assesment rates methanol as the most expensive means of reducing the source of pollution from vehicles, volatile organic compounds.

Los Angeles mayor faces civil charges

After a six-month investigation into Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's personal finances and professional conduct, City Attorney James K. Hahn filed a six-count civil suit against the mayor on Sept. 13, and released a 1,000-page report on his findings.

Under state law, Bradley could face penalties totaling \$2 million for failing to properly report investments, income, real estate, loans, gifts, and other business dealings over a five-year period. This estimate is based on more than 100 errors allegedly found in state-required financial disclosure statements filed by Bradley.

The Los Angeles Police Department is meanwhile continuing to investigate possible criminal wrongdoing by Bradley's business partner, Juanita St. John, for her failure to account for \$180,000 in city funds that were allocated to the Task Force for Africa-Los Angeles Relations, a trade promotion organization.

Operation Rescue activists are acquitted

Randall Terry, head of Operation Rescue, and four other anti-abortion activists were acquitted on Sept. 13 of 24 misdemeanor charges stemming from an Easter weekend blockade of a Los Angeles abortion clinic.

Municipal Judge Richard Paez declared a mistrial on three remaining charges, after jurors failed to reach a unanimous verdict. Prosecutors said that they were not sure if they would refile the charges.

It was the inhumane treatment of the demonstrators by police which persuaded the jury to decide for acquittal. "They were non-violent, they tried to work with the police, and I can't believe they came down on

these people like that. Mr. McMonagle was arrested in front of the chief of police and they nearly twisted the man's arm out of the socket," said one jury member. Jurors agreed with the defense that police brutality was used selectively, targeting Operation Rescue protesters, and not the pro-abortion demonstrators, some of whom were closer to the clinic's doors.

LaRouche associates file civil rights suit

A group of California associates of Lyndon LaRouche filed suit for violations of civil rights in Los Angeles on Sept. 6, against California Attorney General John Van de Kamp, Los Angeles District Attorney Ira Reiner, Secretary of State March Fong Eu, Assistant Attorney Generals Steven White and Ellen Peter, Attorney General Investigator John Horton, District Attorney Investigator Ed Messinger, and Department of Corporations Investigator David Hiaroka.

The plaintiffs in the suit include the National Democratic Policy Committee and eight of its local chapters, American System Publications, the National Caucus of Labor Committees, and proponents of two anti-AIDS initiatives.

The plaintiffs demand an end to more than three years of systematic harassment of supporters, contributors, subscribers, and candidates by the Attorney General and District Attorney's offices. The suit charges that the defendants used their offices to carry out a political witchhunt against those associated with the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, violating the plaintiffs' constitutional rights of freedom of association, freedom of speech, and freedom to petition the government for redress of grievances. Those violations included the 1986 raids on the offices of the plaintiffs resulting in the confiscation of membership and subscription lists.

KFWB, a boomer all-news radio station, highlighted a Sept. 7 press conference by Khushro Ghandhi, a plaintiff in the suit, as one of its lead news stories. District Attorney Ira Reiner, when asked to comment on the suit by KFWB, said that he would not "dignify" the suit by commenting on it.

Briefly

● **PRESIDENT BUSH** ruled out the use of U.S. combat troops in the Andean nations' war on drugs. "Let me state clearly: None of the Andean nations have asked for U.S. troops, and there is no contemplation of the use of American armed forces in any combat role here," he told the press on Sept. 11.

● **SATANIC** "high priestess" Mary Ellen Tracy, of the Church of the Most High Goddess, who admitted performing sex acts with more than 2,000 men as part of an ancient Egyptian religion, was convicted in Los Angeles on Sept. 8 of running a house of prostitution.

● **VICE PRESIDENT QUAYLE** claimed that the U.S. supports the national independence movements in the Soviet bloc on Sept. 9. "Let's hope that the Baltic states continue in the direction they want to go, and that is toward asserting their independence," he told CNN's Evans and Novak program.

● **HENRY KISSINGER** may testify in a libel suit against Seymour Hersh taken out by former Indian prime minister Morarji Desai. In his unflattering biography of Kissinger, Hersh asserts that Desai had been paid by the CIA to reveal Indian secrets.

● **DAVID DINKINS** defeated Mayor Edward Koch in the New York City Democratic mayoral primary Sept. 12. He will face former U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani, who won the Republican primary. Koch has been mayor since 1977.

● **THE JUSTICE DEPT.** will probably launch an investigation of the Virginia Beach police department for alleged excessive use of force against black students over Labor Day weekend, it said Sept. 6. An estimated 100,000 students gathered at the seaside town for traditional drinking parties, following which youths looted some 100 stores, leading to 220 arrests.

Editorial

Who is this man?

On Oct. 6, oral arguments on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants will be heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. While the appeal itself will be argued by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, it will be backed up by 804 American lawyers who have filed an *amici curiae* brief on behalf of LaRouche's constitutional rights—these in addition to European and other American individual *amicus* briefs submitted as well.

The men and women who are joining this appeal would, in most cases, never have supposed that they would be siding with LaRouche—a man whom most of them would consider a political maverick. Nonetheless, the enormity of the miscarriage of justice in this case, and the ongoing witchhunt against associates of LaRouche, have made these eminent jurists fear for the political health of the United States.

The signators include state senators, presidents of regional bar associations as well as national minority bar associations, former judges, heads of trial lawyers' associations, and eminent legal authorities from the academic sphere. The signators represent a wide spectrum of political viewpoints on every issue except their absolute commitment to the defense of the U.S. Constitution.

While we wholeheartedly endorse this constitutional defense, we can say with certainty, that the defense of LaRouche is a defense of the United States also because of the unique role which LaRouche himself has played in shaping policy. Some of his proposals, such as President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, have been adopted—if only partially. Others, such as the economic policies urged by LaRouche over the past 15 and more years, are now being carefully studied, as a collapse looms.

The War on Drugs is a case in point, of how LaRouche has shaped policy, and the bitter results of the failure of his policies to be properly implemented.

In the late 1970s, it was LaRouche who first called it a *war on drugs*. At his urging, the book *Dope, Inc.* was published and sold internationally. Here was revealed the workings of the upper levels of the drug cartel, the reality that drug traffic and terrorism are one

and the same—*narco-terrorism*; and the links between the KGB and dirty intelligence networks in the West were spelled out.

The book was translated into several languages, and it inspired the publication, also in many languages, of the magazine *War on Drugs*. Anti-Drug coalitions were formed throughout Europe, in the United States, and in Ibero-America.

Besides exposing how hundreds of billions of dollars of drug money were supporting an international, unregulated black economy, these Coalitions declared war on those who were urging legalization of drugs, often in the form of "decriminalization." This was not merely a literary campaign, although it featured extensive documentation of the potentially irreversible, destructive effects of drug use particularly on young people, and polemicized against the corrupting role of rock music.

In the United States, for example, the National Anti-Drug Coalition took great pride in its role in defeating Jimmy Carter for reelection in 1980, because he brought the marijuana legalization lobby into the White House and put it in charge of drug policy.

Lyndon LaRouche would not now be serving a 15-year sentence after a railroad trial which is best compared to the scandalous frameup of French Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, had he not made a lot of powerful enemies, not least the Soviets who have resented his repeated identification of their calculated campaigns to spread *desinformatsia*. The Soviets fear LaRouche as the man who best understands their unremitting drive toward world empire; but perhaps LaRouche's most bitter enemies are the top controllers of the international drug cartel.

You can be assured that men like Hafez Assad, who is the major narco-terrorist controller in the Mideast, and his admirer Henry A. Kissinger, are determined that LaRouche's period of imprisonment will be a life sentence.

On Oct. 6, LaRouche's appeal will be argued in open court, but it is not he who is really on trial; it is rather the fate of the United States which is to be determined.

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