

# EAIR

EAIR ARCHIVE

Executive Intelligence Review

December 15, 1989 • Vol. 16 No. 50

\$10.00

**Colombia: No deals with narco-butchers!  
Judge gives Billington 77 years as 'message'  
Behind the Malta seasick summit**

**World conference fights  
AIDS, depopulation plans**



---

Is America still the land of "liberty and justice for all"? Or, are we heading into a totalitarian police state, like Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia? Read this book, and learn the truth about what happened to justice in the United States.

---

U.S.A. vs.  
Lyndon LaRouche, et al.

---



**"I SHOULD GET A CIGAR. . ." bragged the judge after railroading through the frameup and conviction of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.**

Judge Albert V. Bryan was the judge who finally accomplished what a federal government "Get LaRouche" Strike Force had been attempting to do since 1983. That task force swung into motion using the resources of the FBI, CIA, IRS, and private agencies, at the instigation of Henry Kissinger, who bragged in the summer of 1984 that "we'll take care of LaRouche after the elections."

The first federal case against LaRouche and his associates, held in Boston before Federal Judge Robert Keeton, backfired on the government. A mistrial was declared, and the jury said they would have acquitted everyone on *all* charges.

But in Alexandria federal court, the "rocket docket" did the job. Judge Bryan hand-picked the jury in less than two hours, excluded all evidence of government harassment, and rushed the defense so rapidly that convictions were brought in on all counts in less than two months from the indictment.

LaRouche was sent to jail for 15 years, on January 27, 1989, a political prisoner. The conviction and imprisonment have provoked protests of outrage from around the world. In this book, you'll see why.

---

664 pages, illustrated with index: \$10 suggested contribution  
Order from: Human Rights Fund, P.O. Box 535, Leesburg, VA 22075  
Bulk rates available on request.



# EIR

## From the Editor

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editor: Nora Hamerman

Managing Editors: John Sigerson and Susan Welsh

Editorial Board: Warren Hamerman, Melvin Klenetsky, Antony Papert, Gerald Rose, Allen Salisbury, Edward Spannaus, Nancy Spannaus, Webster Tarpley, William Wertz, Carol White, Christopher White

Science and Technology: Carol White

Special Services: Richard Freeman

Book Editor: Katherine Notley

Advertising Director: Marsha Freeman

Circulation Manager: Cynthia Parsons

### INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Africa: Mary Lalevé

Agriculture: Marcia Merry

Asia: Linda de Hoyos

Counterintelligence: Jeffrey Steinberg, Paul Goldstein

Economics: Christopher White

European Economics: William Engdahl, Laurent Murawiec

Ibero-America: Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small

Medicine: John Grauerholz, M.D.

Middle East: Thierry Lalevé

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: Rachel Douglas, Konstantin George

Special Projects: Mark Burdman

United States: Kathleen Klenetsky

### INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bangkok: Pakdee and Sophie Tanapura

Bonn: George Gregory, Rainer Apel

Copenhagen: Poul Rasmussen

Houston: Harley Schlanger

Lima: Sara Madueño

Mexico City: Hugo López Ochoa, Josefina Menéndez

Milan: Marco Fanini

New Delhi: Susan Maitra

Paris: Christine Bierre

Rio de Janeiro: Silvia Palacios

Rome: Leonardo Servadio, Stefania Sacchi

Stockholm: Michael Ericson

Washington, D.C.: William Jones

Wiesbaden: Göran Haglund

*EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., P.O. Box 17390, Washington, DC 20041-0390 (202) 457-8840*

**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany  
Tel: (06121) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

**In Denmark:** EIR, Rosenvaengets Alle 20, 2100 Copenhagen OE, Tel. (01) 42-15-00

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

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

Copyright © 1989 EIR News Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at Washington D.C., and at an additional mailing offices. 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

**Postmaster:** Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

In this final issue of Volume 16, we are proud to bring to our readers a number of world exclusives, which demonstrate why in these turbulent times no person can call himself informed without being a reader of *EIR*. To begin with the *Feature*, we report on an international scientific conference, convened in Philadelphia by venerable civil rights leader Sam Evans, which looked at the AIDS menace to mankind from a strikingly courageous scientific perspective.

The *Economics* section highlights Lyndon LaRouche's economic lesson on the role of small and medium-sized industry in catalyzing the development of Eastern Europe (p. 6), and includes exposés of the dangerous decline of U.S. high-technology industry (p. 10), the GATT assault on farm production (p. 12), and the vanishing game played with milk powder exports to Mexico (p. 14). These are the real swindles being carried out by the Wall Street speculators' faction—while U.S. Attorney General Thornburgh is trying to jail savings and loan executives (p. 4).

Nicholas F. Benton reports back from Malta, where he was on the scene of the "seasick summit," on p. 58. On p. 30, you can read what the U.S. liberal media for sure won't print—how the upsurge in East Germany is bringing to justice the collaborators of the U.S. "Iran-Contra" secret government in international drugs and arms smuggling.

The strategic situation is extremely perilous. As we go to press, the Soviets have put their forces in East Germany on alert, and the Soviet media continue to black out the vote in Lithuania which would end the monopoly of the Communist Party (see page 32).

In Colombia, *contrary to lying liberal media reports in the United States*, the war on drugs is being waged with renewed zeal, after the latest atrocities by the narco-terrorists (p. 34). U.S. bases in the Philippines are more uncertain than ever, thanks to President Bush's "decisive" action to prop up Corazon Aquino during the recent coup attempt (p. 36).

In two weeks, our next issue, No. 1 of Vol. 17, will review the events of 1989 and look ahead to the coming decade. Whether 1990 will fulfill the hopes of the last months of 1989, depends entirely on whether Lyndon LaRouche is freed from his unlawful imprisonment—a question that is haunting George Bush (see page 62).

Nora Hamerman

# EIR Contents

## Book Reviews

### 64 Romanticizing the collapse in farming

*A Gravestone Made of Wheat; and Other Stories*, by Will Weaver; *Remembering*, by Wendell Berry; and *Making Hay*, by Verlyn Klinkenborg.

### 65 Crisis management can't win drug war

*Clear and Present Danger*, by Tom Clancy.

### 66 Books Received

## Departments

### 51 Report from Bonn

Phase 2 of the East German revolution.

### 52 Report from London

Behind the challenge to Thatcher.

### 53 Middle East Report

Syrian defeat in Lebanon.

### 54 Andean Report

Cocaine pushers gain high ground.

### 55 Report from Rio

'Theolib' and the Nicaraguan model.

### 72 Editorial

George Bush is losing around the world.

## Economics

### 4 Justice Department runs cover for Wall Street power grab

While Thornburgh readies more jail cells for thrift officials who got in over their heads, the real swindlers and drug money launderers are being given free rein to wreck what little is left of the nation's productive economy.

### 6 Post-Malta dyspepsia hits business world

It's dawning on some that *perestroika* is all sizzle and no steak.

### 7 Currency Rates

### 8 A 'Mittelstand' for Eastern Europe

Lyndon LaRouche on how to foster this crucial layer of small and medium-sized industrialists.

### 10 Semiconductor industry studies call for junking 'free market' economics

### 12 International farm trade reforms: the secret grain cartel agenda

### 14 Nestlé's 'candy cartel' forced U.S. to deny milk powder to Mexico

### 16 Business Briefs

## Feature



Children during a parade in Brooklyn, New York—the hope of the world's future.

### 18 World AIDS conference assails genocidal policies

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was the scene of a unique conference dedicated to clearing up all the rumors about whether advocates of world depopulation deliberately developed the HIV virus in order to quickly realize their goal. Conclusion: Maybe they didn't, but they sure wish they had.

### 21 Was the AIDS virus developed as an instrument of biological warfare?

By Samuel L. Evans, chairman of the American Foundation for Negro Affairs.

### 24 Global pandemics and depopulation

By Warren J. Hamerman, director of the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force.

### 26 My 15-year war on pandemic disease

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

## International

### 30 Arms, drugs, and terrorism 'made in East Germany'

As East Germany's communist party is dismantled, the democratic opposition has been uncovering what the Iran-Contra scandal was only able to hint at.

### 32 Soviet Communist Party in turmoil

### 34 Colombia is firm: no deals with narco-butchers

### 36 Corazon Aquino: U.S. puppet on a string

### 38 History made as Pope, Gorbachov meet

### 39 Herrhausen: 'patriot and world citizen'

### 40 Yugoslavia on brink of explosion

### 41 Truth about Panama transforms Americans

### 42 India's new premier promises stability

### 44 Venezuelan voters repudiate Pérez, the left, and Gnosticism

### 46 War and philosophy? A conference report.

### 56 International Intelligence

## National

### 58 The 'doormat' legacy of the Malta summit

Even Nature intervened at what will probably be remembered as the "Seasick Summit" off the coast of Malta, to make it known to two arrogant leaders what their grand New Yalta scheme is already dust in the winds of history.

### 60 Billington, fundraiser for LaRouche, given 77 years as political 'message'

### 62 Bush has the power to free prisoner LaRouche—now he must act

### 67 War experts focus on narco-terrorism

### 68 Kissinger Watch Kissinger's "ultimate aphrodisiac."

### 69 Eye on Washington Latvian activists seek U.S. support.

### 70 National News

## Justice Dept. runs cover for Wall Street power grab

by John Hoefle

The financial elites of Wall Street have launched a new phase in their drive to establish top-down control over the United States financial system, and to have the taxpayers bail them out of their self-induced bankruptcy.

The first step in implementing such a plan is to remove from the scene any independent political forces capable of resisting the plan. That job has been assigned to the Department of Justice, which has already jailed Lyndon LaRouche and several of his associates, and is now working on framing up thousands of former savings and loan officials.

Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, just back from exchanging police-state tips with the KGB in Moscow, held a press conference at FBI headquarters in Washington Dec. 7, to announce a “major escalation” against so-called savings and loan “kingpins,” as part of a “27-city attack against savings and loan fraud.” Thornburgh played his role of outraged bureaucrat to the hilt, wildly asserting that “wrongdoing in the savings and loan industry may turn out to be the biggest white-collar swindle in the history of our nation. . . . But because of President Bush’s leadership in winning passage of his savings and loan bill and the financial support provided by Congress, we are now ready to implement a plan to crack down on those responsible.”

Thornburgh said that the Department of Justice and FBI would launch “a vigorous prosecutive effort” to deal with “this uniquely sinister exercise in fraud and dishonesty.”

“There are about 8,000 pending bank fraud cases now,” Thornburgh said. “Prosecutions of those who are accused of violating the law will come—perhaps not as quickly as we would like—but they will come.” Thornburgh’s plan targets 27 cities for department task force investigations, with substantial resources going to the priority areas of Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and San Antonio.

Thornburgh’s mad-dog theatrics are crafted to build a public climate in which any political force not directly controlled by the establishment can be smashed, and in which the public can be induced to swallow a massive consolidation of the nation’s financial system in the name of “reform.” Thornburgh is *not* out to stop “the biggest white-collar swindle in the history of our nation”—he’s a *part* of that swindle, running the police-state enforcement aspect on behalf of the real swindlers.

### The real swindle

The real swindle is not being run by a bunch of low-level thrift operators, but by the titans of Wall Street, who have decided that it is better to throw out the Constitution and install a police state to protect their power, than it is for them to suffer the consequences of their own insane, incompetent economic policies.

Henry Kaufman, whom some have called the Henry Kissinger of Wall Street, gave the overview of the process in an opinion column in the Nov. 21 *Journal of Commerce* (see *Documentation*). Kaufman called for “a slow process of change” in the United States, into a “social” democracy that is “corporatist in character.” This corporatism is the “inevitable consequence” of deregulation, he admits.

Those who remember Il Duce, the Fascist dictator of Italy Benito Mussolini, have an idea of the nasty reality behind Kaufman’s academic facade. In Mussolini-style corporatism, Wall Street and big government work hand in hand to control the country top-down, with no dissent allowed. This is precisely what Lyndon LaRouche has been warning about for 20 years.

Kaufman brags that in his fascist state, “large financial institutions and business organizations dominate. . . . In the field of finance, corporatism is readily evident in the close

interconnections that have long existed between government and the large banks. The universal bank, essentially a European institution, will be fully in place by the end of the 1990s in the United States. It already exists here de facto to a degree.”

### Federal bailouts

While the major banks have de facto federal guarantees under the “Too Big To Fail” concept, or “TBTF” in banking jargon, the big investment houses and insurance companies have no such protection—so far. Over the Dec. 2-3 weekend, however, the Securities Industry Association board passed a proposal under which it would drop its opposition to commercial banks entering the securities business. This proposal, engineered by Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs, and CS First Boston, drops the investment banking community’s decades-long support for the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which was written specifically to prevent commercial banks from engaging in such activities. Naturally, there’s a catch.

What the SIA wants in return is the right to borrow money from the Federal Reserve discount window, just like the banks. The SIA proposal boils down to this: We’ll let the banks sell securities if the Federal Reserve will agree to bail us out, and put us in the “TBTF” category. The proposal also paves the way for the big commercial banks to buy up the investment houses—which are rapidly going broke—in the consolidation process Kaufman touts. That the banks are already broke and can’t afford to buy the investment houses is irrelevant, they think, as long as the Federal Reserve is willing to bankroll the deals.

The insurance companies are also scheming to get a piece of the federal pie, or “rock,” if you will. The insurance companies have floated a plan to have a mandatory national earthquake insurance plan. All homeowners who are buying their homes under any federally financed plan, or from any federally insured financial institution, would be required to purchase earthquake insurance. The premiums, minus the insurance companies’ fees, would be paid into a federally run earthquake insurance fund, which would pay for all losses caused directly by the earthquake tremors themselves.

Proposals have also been circulating to let the Federal Reserve step in to buy securities, to keep the market stabilized, as a buyer of last resort. The idea behind these proposals is simple: Use the taxpayers’ money to prop up the financial corpse of Wall Street, no matter what the cost.

### The crisis deepens

The financial crowd is desperate to ram these changes through quickly, because of the speed at which the economy is deteriorating, and the increasing frequency of financial shock waves pounding the system. The third quarter was a disaster for the banks, which lost a combined \$744 million, due in large part to uncollectable Third World loans and domestic real estate losses. The real estate market is collaps-

ing, with Texas-style problems already evident in Arizona, New England and New Jersey, and spreading elsewhere. New York, Arizona and Texas banks were especially hard hit during the third quarter. Real estate loans make up 35% of commercial bank loans in the country, and delinquent real estate loans account for about half of all the non-performing bank loans in the nation. This year, 192 banks have already failed, and FDIC chairman William Seidman says the total is likely to exceed 200 for the second straight year.

The savings and loans are losing deposits and assets at record rates, in a desperate attempt to “downsize” to meet the new, stricter regulatory capital standards that went into effect Dec. 7. The nation’s 2,903 remaining thrifts shed \$15.2 billion in assets in September, and cut their deposits by a net \$8.9 billion. A large percentage of the assets sold by the thrifts were mortgage-backed securities, putting further pressure on real estate.

The system is ready to blow, and when it does, not even Il Duce’s corporatism will save it.

---

## Documentation

---

### ‘The new age of corporatism’

*Excerpts from Henry Kaufman’s Journal of Commerce commentary, Nov. 21, 1989:*

A slow process of change in the 1990s will transform our country from an economic democracy to more of a social one. I would define this new setting as corporatist in character—that is, one in which large financial institutions and business organizations dominate and, because of their size, become quasi-public organizations over which the government progressively will exert a direct influence. . . .

The Exon-Florio amendment empowers the government to review potential mergers or acquisitions on national security grounds. Even if management of a business organization can convince a government agency to block a takeover on such grounds, it may find later on that there is a *quid pro quo* in the form of greater government intrusion in its business. . . .

In banking, a vast consolidation is under way to create giant institutions that will dominate both wholesale and retail markets.

The next time this economic and financial concentration comes into full bloom with all its international linkages, it is unlikely that we will return to the trustbusting that marked the early part of the century. Instead, the government will bless the arrangements—and then become more intimately involved in business decisions.

# Post-Malta dyspepsia hits business world

by Scott Thompson

On Dec. 4, a two-day conference billed as a report back to U.S. business leaders on the economic agenda discussed at Malta, was held in New York City under the title, "The Opening of the Soviet Market: Implications of Perestroika for Global Business." Its sponsors were *Business Week*, the Soviet Association of Joint Ventures, and the Agnelli family's new International Council for New Initiatives in East-West Cooperation (Vienna). It attracted such speakers as Pepsico's Donald Kendall, Fiat's Umberto Agnelli, and Otto Wolff von Amerongen of West Germany—all leading members of the "Anglo-Soviet Trust," the generic name for those who, since Lenin's 1920s New Economic Policy (NEP), have viewed East-West trade as the means of building a global condominium to rule over lesser nations.

The *Journal of Commerce* wrote on Nov. 6, "The Soviet Union quietly strengthened the lineup at a [conference] scheduled to take place one day after President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov meet in the Mediterranean. Soviet-watchers believe this may signal an effort to use the momentum of the Bush-Gorbachov meeting to push for major advances in trade, such as repeal of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which prevents the Soviet Union from receiving most-favored-nation trade status with the United States until it eases emigration policies." While the "Club Med" summit was turned by winter waves into the "seasick" summit, the conference held in its wake proved to be a funeral celebration for Gorbachov and his doomed *perestroika* policies.

Despite speech after speech about the opportunities of a "vast, 280 million-person internal market" for Pizza Hut and Bloomingdale's, if only the ruble could be made convertible and means found to repatriate profits, the talk in the corridors betrayed anxiety that even though Bush had given Gorbachov almost everything on the Soviet "wish list" at Malta, he might not be around after the snow melts. Thus, Trilateral Commission financier Otto Wolff von Amerongen, who bragged to *EIR* that he "had originated East-West trade in Germany," added: "I travel to Moscow frequently. I have a lot of friends in IMEMO. They tell the danger this winter may not be so much the Soviets going to war to conquer food and essential supplies as the outbreak of civil war in the Soviet Union."

Price Lowenstein, who is director of International Political Risk Services at Frank B. Hall and Co. of California, told *EIR* that he had been warned against mentioning signs of a

coming Tiananmen-style crackdown in the session on "Understanding Risk in the New Soviet Business Environment," but in private he told *EIR* that the "CIA analysis" was that there would be a nationalist coup d'état against Gorbachov, possibly as early as this winter. His advice to businessmen: "Buy more political risk, transaction, and other kinds of insurance."

This sort of response betrayed the second major theme, namely that because of the depression collapse of real industrial potential, businessmen are desperate for new business and markets. The height of this was the furor that greeted word that the U.S. State Department had blocked a visa for the top Soviet official, Vladislav Malkevitch, who is chairman of the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry and co-chairman with Dwayne Andreas of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council. When this reporter explained to a businessman that this was possibly because even the State Department had published a report, based on declassified CIA information, that Malkevitch's Chamber was over one-third KGB and GRU units, and that his predecessor had used the Chamber to found a "KGB Special Reserve" which operated internationally, the businessman flared up: "The State Department can't do that. We're losing out to Germany on trade deals with the Soviets. So what if Malkevitch is KGB? That's old thinking."

Similarly, a spokesman for the powerful Bechtel Corp. construction firm told *EIR* that it would no longer wait for limited Soviet hard currency, but would barter construction for low-quality Soviet commodities, because "we just can't get any jobs."

## 'Bush did not go far enough'

*Business Week* editor-in-chief Stephen B. Shepard tried to open the conference on a euphoric tone, when he said: "Conservatives have criticized Malta, saying Bush gave away the store without concessions in Central America. This is nonsense. After Malta, the conservatives will be on the fringe."

Keynote speaker Donald Kendall, who had opened trade with the Soviets during Kissinger's détente, when he worked with Soviet boss Leonid Brezhnev to found the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, said that Bush's concessions "did not go far enough." Among the steps Kendall wanted Bush to take was immediate repeal of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to grant the Soviets most-favored-nation status. If that occurs, Kendall, who initiated the vodka-for-Pepsi deal, stands to pick up an extra \$10-15 profit on each case of Stolichnaya vodka sold.

In an interview with *EIR*, Kendall revealed some of his real thoughts. He said that food aid to get the U.S.S.R. and Poland through the winter must be a high priority, but added, "I'd worry more about food for Poland than the Soviet Union this winter." Kendall, an operative with Armand Hammer, Dwayne Andreas, and Edgar Bronfman of the U.S. part of



the Anglo-Soviet Trust, parroted the opposition that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the man Thatcher has a teenage crush on, Soviet boss Mikhail Gorbachov, have to German reunification.

Kendall broke off further questions from a group of journalists, after *EIR* asked him whether Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen might have been killed, because he was the architect of Chancellor Kohl's reunification drive. "I don't believe that," said Kendall as he stalked off. Otto Wolff von Amerongen insisted to *EIR* that former East German secret police (Stasi) deputy director "Markus Wolf would never kill my friend, Herrhausen." Wolff von Amerongen told *EIR*, "It is theoretically correct that Herrhausen had been an instrument of German reunification, but his assassination had nothing to do with the Soviet intelligence services. . . . [Siemens executive] Kurt Beckurts was killed because he was a high-tech man. Herrhausen was killed, because he was a symbol of capitalism in Germany. It had nothing to do with the KGB or Stasi, nor did it have anything to do with Herrhausen's friendship with Chancellor Kohl or the reunification issue."

### A handful of optimists

Despite the desperation over Gorbachov's fate betrayed by most businessmen in private, there were a handful of optimists. Fiat part-owner Umberto Agnelli, whose International Council for New Initiatives in East-West Cooperation had co-sponsored the conference, said in his private discussions with businessmen at lunch, that "Bush got Gorbachov through the winter." Perhaps, what Agnelli was actually reflecting, was his personal euphoria over concluding a \$1.36 billion joint venture to make Fiats in the U.S.S.R. for export to Western Europe. Agnelli said in his speech that he was happy because he had tapped a workforce that earned \$50-150 a month, while the Soviets were happy because it was a new way to earn hard currency.

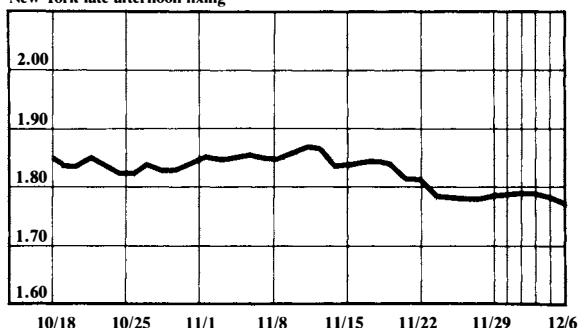
Agnelli's praise of Bush's appeasement was reported by luncheon keynote speaker Hedrick Smith, a former *New York Times* correspondent in Moscow and author of *The Russians*, initially attacked by the Soviets but a bestseller there since *glasnost*. Smith, too, said that despite the food shortages and the onset of winter, he thought Gorbachov would pull through, because Gorbachov, "being an excellent political strategist," had been given concessions he could parlay into political capital at home by Bush at Malta. Smith added that, while the opposition had been sabotaging *perestroika*, it could not find a new leader around whom to coalesce, especially since reputed Stalinist Yegor Ligachov lacked the "weight and power" to overthrow Gorbachov.

Few of the businessmen *EIR* spoke with in the corridors of the conference shared this optimism. Instead, they and their Soviet trade partners betrayed the mien of two stumbling drunks, trying to prop each other up, lest they fall into the gutter.

## Currency Rates

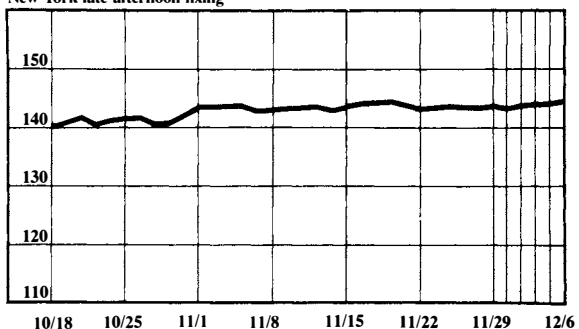
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



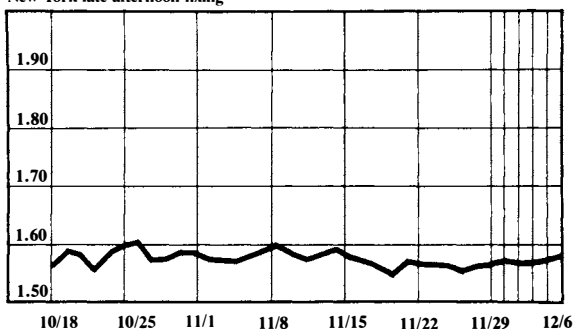
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



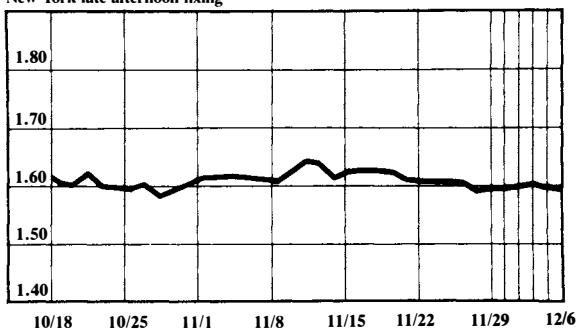
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



## A 'Mittelstand' for Eastern Europe

How can the newly freed nations of Eastern Europe best organize their industry in a rapid manner? This issue was recently taken up by Lyndon LaRouche, a Democratic candidate for U.S. Congress in 1990 from Virginia's 10th District. "We need this, in order to address some analogies which understandably develop when we talk about developing a *Mittelstand*, in the German sense, for Eastern Europe," LaRouche said, referring to the small and medium-sized entrepreneurial system of the Federal Republic of Germany. "This particularly, of course, affects Poland and East Germany, and will also, presumably, affect Czechoslovakia, in the short run. And it will also be of some significance in the case of Hungary.

"This also bears in a subsidiary way, on the discussion of U.S. policy toward the Soviets," in the sense of an "alternative to the rather foolish course which is currently, so far, being pursued by President Bush," he added.

LaRouche contrasted the shutdown of industry and agriculture in places like Dortmund, a steel center in the West German Ruhr region, with the function of the *Mittelstand* in West Germany up to roughly 1984, as the exemplar of a "practical model to which we refer, for any scientific theory" in addressing this issue. The problem, he specified, is that for the last generation, the economies of the "so-called capitalist industrialized sector" have declined nearly to the point of reversal.

"Over the past 25 years, the economies of the so-called capitalist industrialized sector, Western Europe, North America, so forth, Oceania, with the exception of Japan, have generally gone into reversal," he pointed out, due to three factors: the malthusian idea of a post-industrial, ecological, or eco-utopia; the associated idea of usury; and the "free market" idea of privatization, or deregulation of essential sectors of public utilities, government-owned, privately owned public utilities. For the third factor, he pointed to "the break-up of the telephone companies in the United States" as one example. "The break-up of a private utility, the selling of public utilities, such as water systems, power systems, and so forth, is another example of this sort of thing, in England. This sort of thing is absolute insanity."

"Now, in dealing with the East bloc, say East Germany, or in Poland, we're dealing with state enterprises, or large-scale state enterprises, particularly in manufacturing, and related things, which people in the West think ought to be privatized. I think that is, in a sense, a mistake, because who, in Poland, for example, is going to buy a large Polish state-owned enterprise, or in East Germany? In some cases, these East German entities have historic affiliations with the firms in West Germany. And, therefore, one might envisage a socially acceptable arrangement, under which some of these firms might combine their stock holding, as East German firms, with the private stockholding of West German firms. And by giving the management, employees, and otherwise, a share in the stockholding firms, as well as state interests, which can be bought out by the employees, you might do something of that sort."

He continued, "In general, the idea that we're going to have someone come in quickly, and buy up shares of stock in these firms, and privatize them is not the crucial thing. And by no means is it desirable, that we try to privatize the large-scale infrastructure, that is power systems, transportation systems, such as rail and major water systems." The congressional candidate laughed, "The spread of the disease of Thatcherism, into Eastern Europe, is not our idea of the spread of freedom. It is still another disaster that has brought us to the brink of fascism; we certainly don't recommend this as a remedy for the conditions of those in Eastern Europe who have already had more than their share of the taste of totalitarianism in the last 40 or more years."

Instead, "privatization should refer to two specific sectors of society. One is agriculture, the other is the industrial-related sector we call the *Mittelstand*, or at least that portion of the *Mittelstand* upon which we shall try to focus."

### The U.S. family farm

The candidate, who if elected in 1990 will play a key role in the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, recalled, "In the United States, until 1977, approximately, until the Carter administration, despite all difficulties, there developed during the postwar period a system of agriculture, based on, generally, 100-200 or more hectares of well-developed farmland used for crop-growing: corn, mixed crops, grains, raising cattle, therefore, feeding stock of cattle, and so forth, on the same plot. These were farms that were owned, generally, by individual families, or by a group of farm households, such as different households of the same family—a grandfather, brothers, each having their separate families, but combining to operate a farm of 100-200 hectares, or more. These were high-technology farms. They used a great deal of electrical and other forms of power, per capita and per hectare. These were the greatest, the highest producers, in agricultural history, comparable to some of the best farms, say, in the north of the Federal Republic of Germany; what could have been the case in East Germany, but for the regime there, and

the fact that the regime was under Soviet domination, which, of course, is never good for any economy.”

This kind of agriculture is the kind which has given the highest degree of productivity so far, LaRouche emphasized.

In the future, “we will probably be going toward a higher population density, i.e., fewer hectares per farmer, as we move toward factory farms. That is, as we now grow chickens, or pigs, in industrial, quasi-agro-industrial forms, we

---

---

*‘The typification, in my mind, of the high-technology Mittelstand, is the very advanced machine tool shop.’*

---

---

will probably grow, first, very expensive crops, in what is called hydroponics,” i.e., irrigated hothouse conditions. This means that “the actual number of acres operated per farmer per capita, will be reduced, as we increase greatly the energy and technology intensity of farming. But we can still talk, with present technology, of the 100-200-hectare farm, or perhaps, in Europe, 50-200-hectare farm, as a family- or multi-family-operated enterprise, free enterprise, or private enterprise.

“Let’s consider this farm, this type of farm: high-technology, capital-intensive, energy-intensive, extraordinarily high productivity, as the typification in agriculture of the *Mittelstand*.

“Now, in the urban-industrial city, we have, generally, two types of firms, which any healthy modern industrial society must have,” putting aside infrastructure from our considerations for the moment, LaRouche specified. “One is the very-large-scale enterprise, the mass-production enterprise. Despite all the silly discussion which is now going on in the West, deriding Henry Ford’s idea of integrated manufacturing, this is still the most efficient form of large-scale production, under sane and healthy economic conditions. The past 20 years have not been sane and healthy, and therefore, we have conditions in which this kind of integrated manufacturing combine no longer works the way it should work, in a healthy economic environment.

“Now, these firms being large and integrated, have certain advantages for society as a whole, and for themselves. But they also have certain disadvantages, for certain functions. They cannot maintain, in their bounds, all of the functions which are required to maintain them.”

### **The high-tech small firm**

“There are certain kinds of high technology, or skilled services, and so forth, and certain kinds of supplies, which are better provided these firms by vendors of highly skilled services or products, or component parts and machinery,

which are small fits,” LaRouche went on.

“Now, the typification, in my mind, of the high-technology *Mittelstand*, in respect to manufacturing, is the very advanced machine tool shop. Today you might have a machine tool shop, which is specializing in developing laser machine tools, or machine tools which incorporate the function of lasers, for service treatment, and cutting and so forth and so on. These kinds of machine tools were developed in very small shops in East Germany, and West Germany is an example of the kind of place which would develop this. Look, for example, at an aerospace firm, such as MBB [Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blöhm]. You find among a roster of its vendors, firms which fit this description. These firms depend upon, largely, a firm like MBB, or the auto firms, as a large part of their market, but in turn, the large firms depend upon this *Mittelstand*, for competent economic functioning.”

LaRouche went on: “This is what we mean, all the things that approximate this, by a *Mittelstand*. Imagine an engineer, a scientist, a highly skilled machinist, somebody with other special skills, who will set up a small firm, which decides it has a service which it can deliver to any of the number of enterprises around it; sees a market for them; talks with the people in the enterprise; finds he does have a market for his particular type of services; sets up the firm, and supplies the service, say, to larger firms in the area.”

LaRouche described the kind of *Mittelstand* that provides maintenance services. “People buy household appliances. They need these appliances serviced. We have found that the *Mittelstand*, the private firm, in the locality, which specializes in servicing these kinds of appliances, is often the best—better than the factory service department. It is better for the factories to find a firm which does an excellent job in servicing appliances, and make sure that this firm is equipped to service that particular factory firm’s type of appliances in that area. You generally end up with a much better arrangement than if the factory tried to set up its own representative for repairs,” he pointed out.

This is the kind of enterprise that can and must be developed rapidly in East Germany and in Poland, he stressed. A large number of Poles are skilled, and under the proper circumstances, “they would go back into large firms to play a role which befits their skills, but at the same time, they represent a portion of the Polish population which is qualified to develop the kind of *Mittelstand* firm required to service manufacturing, agriculture, and other things.

“In East Germany, we have the same thing. We have many highly skilled people, and what we wish to do is unleash their individuality and skill to provide a highly flexible, and highly diversified, adaptable type of service; to maintain the consumer sector of society, to service in part the infrastructural firms and enterprises, but to center around the servicing of large manufacturing enterprises, which cannot as efficiently do for themselves what they can do by bringing in a good service, or machine tool supplier,” he concluded.

# Semiconductor industry studies call for junking 'free market' economics

by Anthony K. Wikrent

Continued U.S. government *laissez faire* economic policies will result in disastrous obsolescence of the U.S. electronics industry, a growing chorus of industrialists, scientists, and researchers is warning, as a highly significant debate erupted in November over indications that the Bush administration is planning to cut funding for high-technology research.

Though not openly articulated at this time, underlying the debate are the irreconcilable differences between the axioms of "free market" policies, and those of the "American System" policy of dirigistic development of the national economy.

Fueling the debate were two separate studies issued on Nov. 20. One report, by the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors, warned that the U.S. electronics industry was in danger of falling one generation behind its Japanese counterpart in basic semiconductor manufacturing and applications technology, if government support were not forthcoming within two years. In an implicit condemnation of the national shift to speculative financing over the past two decades, the NACS urged the creation of a Consumer Electronics Capital Corporation, that would provide low-cost, long-term loans to help industry develop new technologies.

The NACS was established, and its report mandated, by the U.S. Congress in 1988, and is headed by Dr. Ian Ross, president of AT&T Bell Labs.

The second report, issued by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI), estimates that government failure to support the development of high-definition television and related technologies could result in a \$225 billion trade deficit in those areas alone, and the loss of 2 million jobs, within 20 years. The EPI also noted that lack of a coherent national communications policy makes it almost impossible to plan nationwide improvements, and that U.S. telecommunications have been shaped more by anti-trust and rate regulation considerations, than by upgrading the technological condition and global competitiveness of the industry. The EPI board includes Robert Reich and Lester Thurow.

This emerging debate indicates the growing potential to challenge and overthrow the hegemony of the "free market" doctrines of British opium trade apologist Adam Smith, and

reestablish the pro-development dirigism of the "American System" of economics. As Harvard economist Reich told the *New York Times* on Nov. 17, "American business is beginning to say things that would have been anathema five years ago."

At the very least, a key fault of current U.S. financial policy assumptions has been openly, if indirectly, identified: the hostility exhibited by capital towards the long-term pay-back of basic scientific research, under a "free market" regime. The NACS report states, "The single most important consideration for the current and future health of the semiconductor industry is the availability, cost, and patience of capital."

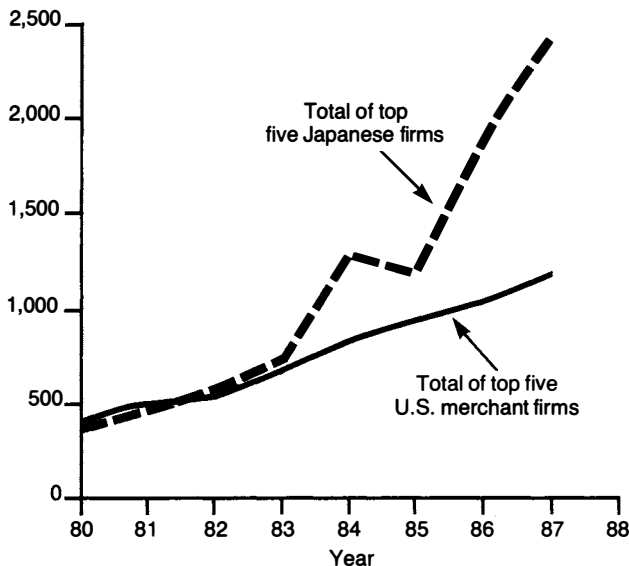
The crucial importance of this point is highlighted by the two accompanying figures. As the NACS report notes, "Despite high investment rates relative to other U.S. industries, the U.S. chip industry is being substantially outspent by its major Japanese competitors in R&D and the gap is growing larger," as shown in **Figure 1**. "In addition, Japanese firms have led the U.S. firms in capital spending since 1982, although the United States had greater semiconductor sales until 1986. In 1988, Japanese capital spending was nearly \$2 billion higher than that of the United States."

Further amplification of this point is warranted. First, note that the population and economy of Japan is only half that of the United States. Second, if the U.S. chip industry has higher R&D investment rates "relative to other U.S. industries," then the investment rates in other sectors of the U.S. physical economy must be abysmal indeed. Thus, we have some indication of how badly skewed in favor of usury and speculation the U.S. financial system has been left by the shift, over the past three decades, to a "post-industrial," "environmentally safe" economy.

The net result is illustrated by **Figure 2**, which details the frightening level of dependence a "post-industrialized" (actually "de-industrialized") U.S. economy has on foreign suppliers of high-technology manufactured goods. This dependence holds true for the entirety of the economy, and lawfully must result when a nation refuses to produce for itself. It is a fitting irony that the U.S. now finds itself depen-

FIGURE 1  
**World semiconductor R&D spending**

R&D spending (\$ millions)



Source: Dataquest.

dent on semiconductors, the basic building blocks of the much touted “information society,” or “post-industrial” economy the United States is supposed to be.

Unfortunately, the NACS does not draw the obvious conclusion—a condemnation of the “free market” and the financial chaos it spawns. While the NACS does make certain excellent recommendations—for example, making the Research and Engineering Tax Credit permanent rather than temporary, reinstating the investment tax credit, and revising the depreciation schedule from eight to five years (the NACS notes that the depreciation schedule in Japan is as short as one year)—the NACS says it is opposed to a tax on short-term turnover of securities in financial markets, and other measures designed to restrain leveraged buyouts and other predatory financial practices.

The NACS report also points to the horrifying condition of the nation’s educational system, and the decreasing skill level of the workforce, as a major impediment to reestablishing U.S. excellence in electronics technology. Unfortunately, the NACS seriously errs in its recommendations by failing to recognize that the cultural deterioration of the population is a lawful result of the abandonment of a national commitment to scientific and technological progress. This is a point that has been eloquently articulated by U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, on the many occasions he has argued for the adoption of a Moon-Mars colonization program and a crash development program of the Strategic Defense Initiative, as the “science drivers” needed to save the U.S.

FIGURE 2  
**U.S. dependence on critical foreign semiconductor equipment and materials**

Equipment	1988 Percent Imported
Stepping aligners	68
Resist Processing	69
Scanning electron microscopes	>80
Wafer saws	75
Die bonders	80
Tape automated bonders	81
Mold and sealing equipment	65
Molding presses	75
Lead trim and form	80
Materials	
Silicon wafers	97
Mask blanks (share of U.S. market only)	91
Sputter targets	96
Lead frames	>95
TAB tapes	85
Molding compounds	78
Ceramic packages	96
Ceramic multilayer packages	84
Ceramic substrates	97
Hybrid packages	80
Bonding wire	>95

Source: Sematech.

economy.

The major weakness of this debate so far has been the unwillingness to attack the underlying philosophy of “free market” economics. To an extent, this unwillingness is probably attributable to lack of knowledge of an alternative—in other words, historical ignorance of the American System. However, it is wondrous that no one has yet commented on the glaring hypocrisy of the Bush men, such as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors Michael Boskin, or Budget Director Richard Darman, who are opposing government support of cooperative research and development efforts by joint government-industry consortia—such as Sematech, the effort to develop advanced semiconductors—or urging cuts in funding of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. If the Bush men are so keen on keeping government out of the economy, what were they doing when they used virtual dictatorial powers of government to stave off another financial market meltdown on Oct. 16?

The U.S. Constitution assigns the federal government an active role in the nation’s economy to promote the general welfare.” A major point Alexander Hamilton made in forcefully arguing for the adoption of the Constitution, was that the central government must be strong enough to fashion a *national* framework for the industrial and agricultural development of the continent. It is instructive to review his argument in the *Federalist Papers* for government encouragement of a merchant marine, and the need for building a world-class navy.



# International farm trade reforms: the secret grain cartel agenda

by Robert L. Baker

On Oct. 25, the Bush administration presented a comprehensive initiative on world agricultural trade reforms to the member countries of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva. U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills made an urgent and demanding statement to the more than 100 participating countries in the GATT to seek "fundamental reform of the global trading system."

Ambassador Hills said that these negotiation proposals may be "this century's last best chance to ensure a truly competitive global trading system." "Publicly and privately, our friends around the world are talking about the need to spur competition through a greater reliance on 'market forces.' "



Carla Hills

The "market forces" to which Hills refers, are the top international grain-trading companies—Cargill (Tradex), Continental (Finagrain), Archer Daniels Midland-Toepfer, Ferruzzi-Central Soya, and Bunge—which control 90% of all grain traded in the world. According to their concept, national food self-sufficiency and domestic farm protection policies must be eliminated and markets brought under top-down control by these companies.

## The Trilateral blueprint

The "friends" Hills refers to are also the architects of the GATT free trade controls, not farm producers and consumers. In 1985 an elite policy group, the Trilateral Commission, released a document, "Agricultural Policy and Trade: Adjusting Domestic Programs in an International Framework." Most of the recent agricultural policy in the European Community (EC) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been structured since, by the architects of this "free market trade" concept.

The same people who wrote this Trilateral report are today making GATT policy. The following were all members

of the Trilateral task force: Art de Zeeuw, chairman, GATT Committee on Trade in Agriculture; Clayton Yeutter, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture; Helmut von Verschuer, EC Deputy Director General for Agriculture; and P.A. Wijnmaalen, assistant to EC Agriculture Commissioner Franz Andriessen (until January 1990).

The agricultural trade reform proposals the U.S. wants the GATT to implement by Jan. 1, 1991, address four areas.

1) Market Access of Imports. Countries would convert all non-tariff protective trade barriers such as quotas and variable levies into dollar-denominated tariffs and make substantial reductions in these protective tariffs over a 10-year transition period. This is the most controversial part of the process called "tariffication."

2) Export Competition. Export subsidies would be phased out over five years and export restrictions imposed on foodstuffs because of short domestic supplies would be prohibited upon enactment of the agreement.

3) Domestic Support Measures. a) Those which are most protective would be phased out, b) those which interfere less, would be disciplined, and c) those having a relatively minor protective impact would continue as long as they meet specific criteria.

4) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. Regulations and barriers would come under an international process for dispute settlement and harmonization.

## Criticism from producing nations

These agricultural trade reforms, proposed by the Bush administration, have drawn harsh criticism from food-producing countries around the globe. Farm groups in Europe and the United States are up in arms, because traditionally, the European Community, Japan, Korea, and the United States have established trade barriers to protect their agricultural producers, thus ensuring a financially stable farm sector and a secure supply of food for their people. These traditional policies have tended to conform to the protective methods of the American System of economics as established by Alexander Hamilton during the first administration of the United States.

In November, Andre Herlitska, the general secretary of

the Central Committee of Producer Organizations, a coalition of European farm groups, called Bush's proposals a giant step backward. "We agree with the premise that we should try to eliminate trade-distorting subsidies, but what we're talking about with this plan is to turn agriculture over to a few large farmers and a handful of giant multinational corporations. What we're talking about here is having a world market completely controlled by Cargill and Monsanto," Herlitska said.

The European Community won't accept the U.S. proposals to convert to agricultural import tariffs and then substantially reduce them over a 10-year period, said European Community Agriculture Commissioner Ray MacSharry, after the Bush announcement in November. If that plan were followed, he said, "the tariffs that replace barriers such as quotas could too easily be reduced to zero, putting thousands of EC farmers out of business, just like in the United States."

In South Korea, angry farmers and students have taken to the streets in protest. The South Korean news agency, Yonhap, said in November that groups of farmers numbering in the thousands held protests and sit-ins in about 20 rural areas chanting, "Drive out the Yankees who enforce the opening of agricultural markets!"

Korea's farmers are angry because the United States, on the one hand, is the world's largest importer of beef, yet is demanding the elimination of Korean beef import quotas in order to export U.S. beef into the Korean market. Beef producers in Korea are already being put out of business by the cheaper American imports.

Speaking at a farm-food symposium in Japan, in October, co-sponsored by Japanese, European Community, and U.S. farm groups, Leland Swenson, president of the National Farmers Union in the United States, called Washington's free-trade proposals unrealistic and disastrous for farmers everywhere.

Swenson, referred to an August 1989 report published by the Economic Research Service of the USDA, which indicated that elimination of support mechanisms to agriculture would lower producer prices by "13% in the United States, by 20% in the EC, and by 49% in Japan." The report indicated that farmers in the developed countries would lose \$15-25 billion due to lower producer prices and food output would decline as well.

The 1989 winner of the World Food Prize, Verghese Kurian, the administrator of the world's largest agricultural development program in India, summed up the protests in a recent interview with *AgWeek* magazine, "I'm mad about the Uruguay Round [of GATT] talks. What business do they have to say, lower your tariff barrier? GATT, in my opinion, is an instrument evolved by advanced countries to further exploit economically undeveloped countries."

Kurian continued: "You pay a farmer for not producing and it's like telling an artist not to be creative. To a world that is hungry, that is hard to justify."

## Prices forced down

Prices for some U.S. agricultural commodities are already being forced down by cheap imports into the United States from other countries.

**Grain:** U.S. wheat growers want action to stop Canadian imports from driving down the U.S. market price of durum wheat. At a time when U.S. durum wheat supplies are unusually low due to the drought, and the price should be up, prices of durum have dropped from \$6.20 per bushel to about \$3.25 per bushel. Canada has exported 411 million metric tons into the United States in the last two years. This is about 15% of total U.S. durum wheat consumption.

**Beef:** U.S. supplies of 500- to 600-pound feeder cattle are very tight as the U.S. cattle herd is at a 28-year inventory low, and plans are being made to increase imports. Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari said in early December, that the per head tariff on cattle exports into the United States would be reduced from \$60 to \$30 per head. This will aid the Mexican National Cattle Confederation's goal to export 1 million head into America, in 1989-90, more than a 100% increase over 1988-89. Cattle prices received by U.S. producers are currently below what is needed to meet costs and low-priced imports from Mexico help to keep U.S. cattle prices even further depressed.

Ironically, U.S. officials have succeeded in prying open Mexico's trade doors, to allow the U.S. to sell cattle-breeding stock for slaughter in Mexico.

**Lamb:** Live lambs from New Zealand have been imported into U.S. markets since last year, as U.S. producers find it unprofitable to maintain breeding stock foundation herds. Since there is no import duty on live lambs, about 100,000 New Zealand live lambs have been shipped into the United States, where they were fed and then sold. As a consequence, the price paid to U.S. lamb producers has tumbled.

"Producers, feeders, and packers are all taking a beating" as a result of low sheep prices, according to Tom McConnell of the American Sheep Industry Association. "Everyone is befuddled. . . . Lamb prices don't come any cheaper than this."

Are the low prices good news for consumers, by any chance? Not at all. Since food does not grow in supermarkets, pricing that drives the producers out of business may mean a cheaper lamb chop for some today, and no lamb chops for anyone tomorrow. It is becoming more evident that when the "free traders" talk about their "friends," the "market forces," they are leaving out the vast majority of farm producers and food consumers throughout the world. If the Trilateral policy is implemented it will mean that the "market forces" will have total control over who eats in the world. If protective mechanisms that have made it possible for sovereign nations to maintain self-sufficiency in agricultural production are removed, then all producers and consumers in all nations will become dependent on the "market forces"—the grain cartels.

# Nestlé's 'candy cartel' forced U.S. to deny milk powder to Mexico

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter bowed to pressure from the "candy lobby" in November and postponed shipping 10,000 metric tons of pre-contracted milk powder to Mexico in November and December this year, in order to divert it to use by the "chocolate cartel" to make sweet profits from selling candy in the United States this Christmas season.

Washington agriculture trade officials have given their assurance to the Mexican government food coordinating agency Conasupo that the United States will honor its prior commercial commitment to Mexico, and ship the 10,000 tons of milk powder by March. However, the original agreement was to deliver the powder to Mexico by Jan. 1. Neither Washington nor Conasupo officials have said how Mexico will manage to find other milk powder in the meantime.

This delay of the large milk powder shipment was a "trade secret" until Nov. 27, when Marcia Merry, *EIR*'s agriculture editor, held a press conference in Mexico City to break the news. Merry represents the international Food for Peace organization, founded last year by U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche and others in order to mobilize public policy for expanding national food self-sufficiency and emergency food relief to Africa and all crisis areas, before the food crisis leads to war.

The facts of the case are straightforward: The cartel "chocolate lobby" demanded priority over Mexico. Those demanding milk powder were the U.S. Chocolate Association, the U.S. Bakers' Association, and the U.S. Dairy Association, who need milk powder for routine food processing.

There are only 12 members of the U.S. Chocolate Association. The chief member is the international milk and chocolate cartel company Nestlé, the Swiss-based giant. Also in the association is the sugar and candy cartel company controlled in Europe, Jacobs-Suchard, Inc. The remaining members of the U.S. Chocolate Association are: Ghirardelli Chocolate Co.; Van Leer Chocolate Corp.; Merchaens, Guittard Chocolate Co.; Leaf, Inc.; Ambrosia Chocolate Co.; and the giant U.S. companies Mars and Hershey's.

There are absolutely no free stocks of non-fat dry milk powder in the United States at this time, and next to none in Canada, the European Community, and New Zealand. As of

October 1987, there was a milk powder reserve in the United States of 55 million pounds in private commercial channels, plus tens of millions of tons of powder in the federal government stocks—for children, the poor, and emergencies.

## No reserves left

Today, there are only 44.6 million pounds of private stocks in the United States, all committed and even fought over, and there are no stocks at all of federal government milk powder and cheese for schools, the poor, and disaster relief.

Mexico, the largest importer of milk powder in the world, faces vicious competition and high prices. Three years ago, Mexico paid about 30¢ a pound for milk powder. Mexico usually made its purchases from the European Community. Because of world shortages of milk powder, Mexico was faced with paying 90¢ a pound as of spring 1989. Thus, in the spring of 1989, Mexico placed a large order for 20 million pounds of powder with the United States, at about 80-85¢ a pound. But by autumn, U.S. milk powder stocks were so tight that Nestlé, Carnation, and other giant companies offered \$2 a pound for milk powder and demanded that Agriculture Secretary Yeutter agree to make Mexico wait three months for milk.

Since there are no reserves of milk powder in the United States, trade officials are asking, "Where will the milk powder come from for Mexico in 1990?" Yeutter says that new production from the U.S. milk cow herd will meet the need. He argues that winter is usually when milk cows in the northern latitudes give more milk, because they have richer food from the fall harvest, and the Holstein breed prefers the cool temperatures.

But farm experts say that Yeutter looks and talks "like the Joker in the Batman movie." One dry milk manufacturer says: "Yeutter thinks you can push a button, or pull a teat, and milk will always come out. But he is sick. He used to be president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the infamous Chicago Board of Trade. Yeutter knows only about speculation, and not production."

U.S. dairy farmers are being forced out of operation in

large numbers. New York State has lost 1,000 dairy farmers in the last two years. The U.S. dairy farmer is getting \$14 per 100 pounds of fluid, raw milk, but he needs \$16 per 100 pounds to stay in operation, and he needs \$24 per 100 pounds as a parity price (fair price to cover all operations costs, and new investment in modern technology) to stay in business in the future to provide urban consumers "milk security."

The United States is producing very little powdered milk now, because the farmers' raw, fluid milk is being processed (pasteurized) direct for the domestic consumer market. There is no "excess" milk for powder. There is also a cheese shortage inside the United States. In September, when schools opened, the Department of Agriculture announced it would no longer give free powdered milk to school lunch programs, nor cheese donations. So 13 million poor U.S. children will lose their nutrition from dairy products.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has cut out all milk powder donations to the needy on Indian reservations, and to poor old people, and the "Women, Infants and Children" program. Millions of Americans are affected. In November and December, the local directors of state food assistance agencies appealed to the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Nutrition, chaired by Rep. Charles Hatch (D-Ga.).

### Yeutter is not to be trusted

Marcia Merry told the Mexico City press corps on Nov. 27: "Will Mexico get its milk powder from the United States in 1990? I don't know. You can not trust a man like Clayton Yeutter. We formed the new policy group, Food for Peace, to force emergency measures in Washington and Mexico, and everywhere, to expand food output immediately."

Merry toured Mexican agriculture facilities at Chapingo and Guadalajara, Nov. 29-Dec. 2, and reported, "Mexico could again be self-sufficient in milk within only five years. This could be based only on implementing new, good management systems in the tropics zones, where 40% of Mexican milk now originates. In addition, there are other regions of Mexico that are perfect for dairy production. This is only a policy question. But now we are in a world food emergency."

Merry added: "I would like to see an announcement in the United States that this Christmas, we will give up the chocolate candy and send the scarce milk powder to points of need for children: to Mexico, to schools in the United States, to Africa, to Poland, and so forth.

"If Nestlé does not like this, too bad. Boycott them. It is time to break their food control. For a really merry Christmas this year, we need four farm emergency measures to build up herds and expand production in the New Year."

Merry called for: 1) parity-fair prices for all farmers of all food commodities; 2) national debt moratoria and debt moratoria for farmers; 3) anti-trust action against food cartels such as Nestlé; and 4) an end to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs "free trade" policy of forcing nations to be dependent on food imports.

## CONSULTING ARBORIST

Available to Assist in

The planning and development of wooded sites throughout the continental United States as well as



The development of urban and suburban planting areas and

The planning of individual homes subdivisions or industrial parks

For further information and availability please contact Perry Crawford III

**Crawford Tree and Landscape Services**

8530 West Calumet Road  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53224

## LaROUCHE

YOU MAY LOVE HIM

YOU MAY HATE HIM

**BUT**

YOU'D BETTER

KNOW WHAT

HE HAS TO SAY



The Power of Reason: 1988  
an autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



## The Power of Reason: 1988

An Autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Published by Executive Intelligence Review  
Order from Ben Franklin Booksellers, 27 South King St., Leesburg, VA 22075.  
\$10 plus shipping (\$1.50 for first copy, .50 for each additional). Bulk rates available.

# Business Briefs

## Debt

### OAU Secretary attacks World Bank, IMF

Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim attacked the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for defeating the purpose of provincial education for all, in a speech to the east and southern OAU consultative meeting on education in Nairobi, Kenya on Nov. 23.

According to KNA/PANA wire reports, Salim said that the Bank's adjustment and restructuring programs imposed upon African countries had adversely affected education and other social services and led to political and social destabilization.

Salim called for close cooperation among African nations in education matters such as training and the exchange of experts.

Mrs. Graca Machel, widow of the late Mozambican President Samora Machel, also told the meeting that the increasing Third World debt and falling commodity prices have accelerated the deteriorating economic situation in Africa. She called on the World Bank to reduce Third World debts to manageable proportions, as the current situation was running out of control.

## Pensions

### System 'at risk,' Labor official says

In his semiannual report to Congress, Labor Department Acting Inspector General Raymond Maria warned that the nation's \$1.7 trillion private pension system remains at risk because of inadequate government regulation, the *Washington Post* reported Dec. 1.

Maria said that inadequate monitoring of private pension plans could lead to a financial crisis similar to the S&L crisis. Citing parallels between pension and thrift problems, he said, "These vulnerabilities do not reveal a pension system currently in crisis; but they do demonstrate it to be at risk."

Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole quickly

objected to Maria's comparison with the thrift crisis in a letter to House Speaker Thomas Foley. It "is inappropriate, and I want to make sure that it does not unnecessarily alarm the nation's workers and retirees. . . . America's private pension system is fundamentally sound and has never been healthier," Dole said.

## Electricity

### Bonneville power expects shortfalls

A study released Nov. 27 by the federal Bonneville Power Administration finds that, in its area, "the federal system now has somewhere between zero and 100 megawatts of surplus" electric generating capacity. BPA delivers about 8,400 MW of power to over 8.7 million people living in the Pacific Northwest, and should therefore have at least 1,600 MW (20%) of reserve power, by industry standards.

The BPA attributes this suddenly developed lack of capacity to unexpected increased demand from aluminum smelters and Northwest utilities and the economy performing "better than expected," but actually it is an indication of the fact that virtually no new capacity has been built.

About half of the power used in the entire Northwest comes from BPA, and nearly 90% of BPA's power comes from hydroelectric dams on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

## Oil

### Soviet exports to West down drastically

Soviet exports of oil to the West are down drastically, according to estimates released by *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* of New York.

According to Western oil industry sources, Soviet oil exports to the West, (one of their two principal sources of hard currency aside from sales of gold), are down by 20% this year to date, some 400,000 of their estimated 2

million barrels per day Western export volume.

London petroleum sources indicate that while the *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* estimate may be excessively pessimistic, exports through key Black Sea ports have fallen "dramatically," with the strikes in Moldavia and unrest in Azerbaijan-Armenia believed to be major factors in the decline. Crude oil shortfalls are reported at 50% at the important Black Sea oil port of Novorossiysk alone for November, which would account for a shortfall of some 180,000 barrels per day.

## AIDS

### Uganda, Peru face caseload explosion

One million Ugandans, 1 in every 16 of the population, are infected with the AIDS virus, the Ugandan Health Ministry revealed. The ministry, announcing the findings of a 1988 national blood survey, said in early December that 10,000 Ugandans have already developed the full-blown disease.

Health Minister Zak Kaheru said an estimated 765,000 individuals over 15 years old were HIV positive, and more than 25,000 children, but the numbers are even higher, since more people have contracted the virus since the survey was done. In some western towns, 29% of adults tested HIV positive. In the capital city Kampala, 17% have tested positive, and in rural areas, figures are about 12%. AIDS is becoming a greater threat to Uganda than all the civil wars the country has experienced since 1979.

Peruvian Health Minister Paul Caro Gamarra reported at a press conference Dec. 1 that Peru had 400 confirmed cases of AIDS, from which he concluded that there must be about 20,000 cases of AIDS country-wide. But the president of the Peruvian Foundation for the Fight Against AIDS and Malaria, Dr. Raúl Cantella Salaverry, revealed that there are at least 600 serious AIDS cases known in Peru, and from that it can be inferred that there are 50,000 people infected with the AIDS virus.

Dr. Cantella also said that one of every 500



## Briefly

units of donated blood in Peru is infected with the AIDS virus. In Callao, one unit in 120 is infected. He also said that since most of Peru's 60,000 homosexuals are also bisexual, AIDS is certainly being transmitted widely. He also said that a majority of homosexuals are also prostitutes, and that 80% of the homosexual community carries the AIDS virus.

### Cold Fusion

#### Japanese scientists announce new method

Scientists at Nagoya University in Japan reported bursts of neutrons 20,000 times background level which lasted one minute in a new cold fusion experiment, according to Reuters Nov. 30.

The experiment involved palladium electrodes being placed in deuterium gas at room temperature and pressure, and a potential of 20,000 volts then being applied to the electrodes. Typical neutron bursts in previous experiments using heavy water, not deuterium gas, have been on the order of 100 times background level. The new result is reported by Nobuhiko Wada and Kunihide Nishizawa in the November issue of the English-language *Japanese Journal of Applied Physics*.

Meanwhile, scientists at Osaka University are expected to report shortly on the details of experiments with platinum electrodes in heavy water in which neutron bursts 2.5 million times background levels occurred.

### Food

#### Banning fungicides would skyrocket prices

Consumer food prices would rise 13% and U.S. supplies of fruits and vegetables would collapse by 24%, if the use of crop-protective fungicides were prohibited, according to a study released by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

According to the study, the hardest hit commodities would be apples, rising 89% in cost; peanuts, rising 70% in cost; carrots, ris-

ing 80% in cost; and lettuce, rising 41% in cost. Some products not grown in the United States, such as bananas and coffee beans, would not be available, because environmentalists want to ban all "contaminated" imports.

The NACA study concludes that if the use of fungicides is prohibited, U.S. physical production of fresh fruits would collapse by 33%, fresh vegetables by 24%, and major grains, such as corn and wheat, would drop by more than 6%.

Advising in the study were the National Association of Wheat Growers, the National Food Processors Association, the Fertilizer Institute, Resources for the Future, the Department of Agriculture, and the National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program.

### Budget

#### Rohatyn tells New York to impose austerity

Big MAC chairman and Lazard Frères banker Felix Rohatyn has, in an unusual, publicly released letter to New York City's Municipal Assistance Corporation board, issued a warning to incoming New York City Mayor David Dinkins that the city must impose brutal austerity to meet its growing budget crisis.

The warning is a virtual order to Dinkins to cut the city's budget by freezing next year's spending at current levels. Rohatyn cites severe revenue shortfalls that necessitate taking "steps to strategically allocate relatively scarce resources" and implementing "management reforms, in which nothing is sacrosanct"—i.e., slash the city workforce. Rohatyn also specified that contracted raises for city workers should be deferred, or at least cut, and a hiring freeze and job attrition instituted.

Such action would mean a \$1.7 billion reduction in services, said Budget Director Paul Dickstein, because of inflation, workload increases, labor settlements, and other built-in costs. "That would be disastrous for the city," he said. "You would be laying off thousands and thousands of people." However, he added, this would generate a budget surplus.

Rohatyn "advised" Dinkins during the campaign and now "serves" as an economic adviser of his transition team.

● **SPACE AND ECONOMIC** agreements were reached between Italy and the Soviet Union in Milan Dec. 1, involving turning war industry to civilian use, and for Italian participation in Soviet space missions from 1992 to 1995, including the Soviet "Mars 94" program.

● **THE COLOMBIAN** government announced the imposition of a tax on 120,000 companies to fund the war on drugs.

● **WATER CONTRACTS** being renewed with California farmers will be subjected to environmental review, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan announced in a victory for environmentalists. The new contracts "can be renegotiated . . . to safeguard the environment."

● **U.S. GOVERNMENT** credit and insurance programs face losses of up to \$350 billion, Comptroller General Charles A. Bowsher told the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

● **ALMOST \$59 MILLION** in fees will be paid to bankers and lawyers in the failed United Airlines buyout, the *Wall Street Journal* revealed Nov. 30.

● **BANKS** must now reveal their exposure to junk loans, as federal regulators have elaborated a definition of "highly leveraged transactions" on loans made for any buyout, acquisition, and recapitalization.

● **THE INDUSTRIAL** Price Index, comprised of 18 industrial commodities, indicates deflationary danger, the *Journal of Commerce* said Dec. 4. It is now below the average of the 250 previous working days, "reflecting a slowdown in the economy."

## World AIDS conference assails genocidal policies

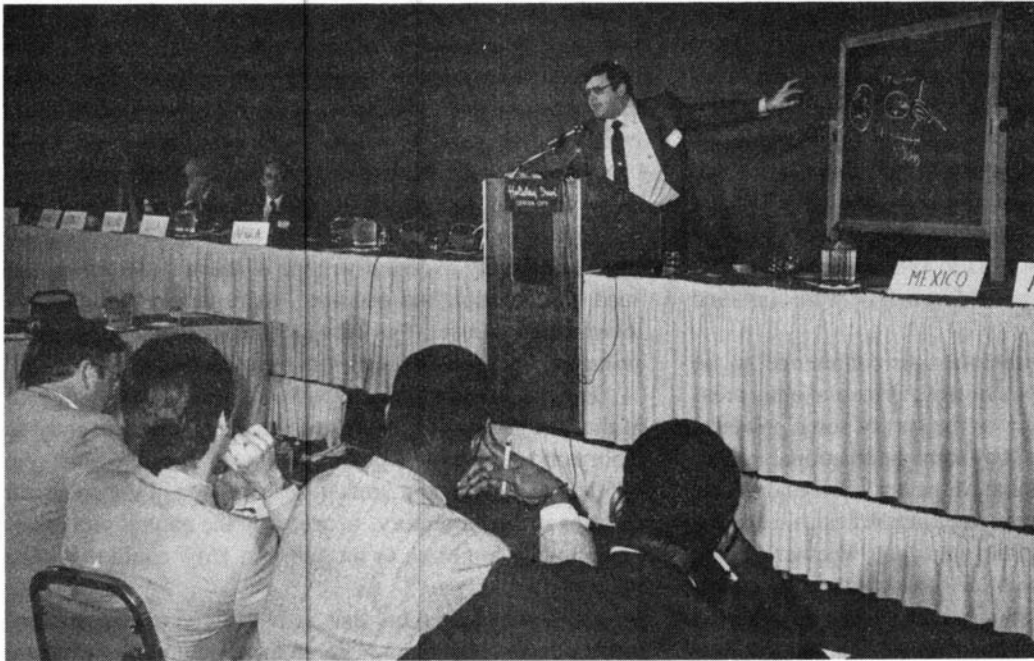
by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Medical scientists from all over the United States, Europe, Africa and Ibero-America met in Philadelphia on Nov. 28-30 to determine whether or not there is any substance to allegations and rumors, to the effect that the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which causes AIDS was created for, or is being used as an instrument of global depopulation. The international group of scientists was brought together at the invitation of Samuel L. Evans, chairman of the American Foundation for Negro Affairs (AFNA) and a leading fighter for civil rights in the United States.

In three days of deliberations, held before a select audience of some 250 observers from the scientific community, as well as teachers, local leaders, and representatives of several nations, the team of experts came to some highly disquieting conclusions concerning the possible origin of the AIDS virus, and the reasons why AIDS is presently depopulating entire regions of Africa and other parts of the world.

In his opening address to the conference, Samuel Evans stated, "This conference seeks clarification of disturbing rumors and grave allegations . . . that the HIV virus causing AIDS was cultivated artificially in laboratories as an instrument for biological warfare: that viruses have been cultivated which will attack only people with melanin [dark pigment] in their skin; that plans for depopulation targeting certain racial and ethnic groups are being implemented through ethnic weapons." Evans noted that despite denials by various U.S. agencies, "these devastating allegations continue to circulate worldwide, doing great damage to the United States' global relations with peoples of other nations." This was the reason why he had invited leading scholars from around the world to examine the scientific evidence, pro and con, in order to "lay these rumors to rest and clarify the allegations."

But, "the reactions of various government agencies to the convening of this conference have proven to be the cause of both alarm and disappointment to me.



*Dr. Robert Strecker presents a hypothesis about the origin of the AIDS virus as a weapon of biological warfare, at the Philadelphia conference on Nov. 29.*

EIRNS

For example, Mr. Todd Leventhal of the U.S. Information Agency contacted me on three occasions, urging me to not hold this conference.”

### **The truth about how AIDS is spreading**

Following Evans’s introduction, John Grauerholz, M.D., a pathologist and former deputy chief medical examiner of the state of Rhode Island, presented the basic facts about AIDS and the HIV viruses. He noted that the U.S. government and other governments have been lying about these basic facts, and in particular have been denying the possibility of casual transmission and transmission by insects. He presented detailed evidence pointing to AIDS transmission by saliva, drawn from the First International Symposium on Oral AIDS held in Montreal on June 1-3, 1989.

Later during the conference, the Florida tropical diseases specialist Dr. Mark Whiteside, together with Prof. Ricardo Veronesi, President of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, presented extensive research showing that insect transmission of AIDS is possible, and is doubtless occurring on a significant scale in tropical areas. Veronesi, who was formerly the health commissioner of the city of São Paulo, with 14 million inhabitants, also told how the promise of millions of dollars of profits in “the dirty, underground side of the AIDS business,” was being used to manipulate scientists into keeping quiet about all the ways in which AIDS is spreading.

### **AIDS is causing depopulation**

Dr. Nicholas Mosezera, a doctor and researcher from Uganda, spoke of the devastation AIDS is causing in his

country, and made a passionate appeal for concrete help, in the form of equipment and training. “The question of where AIDS came from may be very interesting, but my people are more interested in what we can do to save them right now,” he said.

Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, European director of the Fusion Energy Foundations, gave a report on two major AIDS conferences held recently, in Marseilles, France and Rome, Italy. He presented shocking figures on the explosive spread of HIV infection in Africa. In several major cities of Uganda over 20% of the general population is infected, and in many other areas of central and west Africa the rate has reached over 10%. Tens of millions of Africans will die of AIDS during the coming ten years, unless drastic action is taken. The rapid spread of AIDS is directly linked to the catastrophic collapse of living standards and health care in Africa. All manner of diseases are running rampant and serving as “co-actors” accelerating the spread of AIDS. AIDS victims are often sent home without treatment, becoming sources of further infection. Many hospitals have no antibiotics, no pain killers, even no running water, he said.

Dr. Berta Farfán, an epidemiologist from Mexico, spoke of a similar situation developing in many parts of South America. “Brazil is becoming a new Uganda,” she said, showing slides of slum housing and collapsing hospital buildings. The immune systems of people are being weakened by malnutrition, opening the door to infection by HIV and other microbes. In Mexico, 60% of the adult population and 80% of the children suffer from protein deficiency. It is estimated that 2.5 million persons are HIV-infected in Ibero-America, of whom 30% are in Central America.

The AIDS disaster is unfolding in the black and Hispanic slums of major U.S. cities, too, according to Dr. Ernest Shapiro, a New York physician and public health specialist. Dr. Shapiro demonstrated how the actual death toll from HIV in the United States is being concealed from the public by manipulation of statistics and use of criteria exempting all but a narrow range of HIV-caused illness. In one U.S. state, for example, the death rate among women between ages 15 and 44 went up by 30% from 1981 to 1986 as a result of HIV spread. But, most of those who died from HIV were classified under other causes.

Strong evidence was presented to the conference, to the effect that the ongoing depopulation of Africa and other areas is linked to a deliberate policy on the part of some powerful circles in the United States and by some international institutions including the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Dr. Debra Hanania-Freeman, a public health specialist from Baltimore, addressed the question, whether people could exist who were capable of deliberately creating conditions under which depopulation could occur, through the spread of disease and other conditions. Her answer was "yes," and among her evidence she quoted statements by former Secretary of Defense and World Bank President Robert S. McNamara, and of Thomas Ferguson of the U.S. State Department Office of Population Affairs, to the effect that "overpopulation" was the most serious world problem which had to be solved "by any means possible," including fascism. She also cited Bertrand Russell's 1950s statement that "biological warfare might prove effective" for controlling human population growth.

Warren Hamerman of the *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force recounted the history of a groundbreaking study he had coordinated in 1973 at the direction of economist Lyndon LaRouche, to determine what the effects of IMF-World Bank austerity policies would be upon the populations of the developing nations.

### **Artificial origin of HIV**

One of the most remarkable papers presented at the conference was by the British venereologist and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, Dr. John Seale. He spoke about the possibility that the HIV viruses were created artificially in the laboratory, by deliberate or accidental modification of existing viruses of monkeys. Dr. Seale noted that in the last 2,000 years, up to the emergence of HIV in the late 1950s or 1960s, there is no known example of a truly new, infectious virus disease appearing in man. All other viruses of man, such as smallpox, yellow fever, polio, and herpes, can be traced back to the beginnings of medical history. How could it be that suddenly, in the space of a decade or less, not one but *three* quite distinct, new viruses of man—HIV 1, HIV 2, and the oncogenic virus HTLV-1—appeared and began to spread in pandemic fashion throughout the world?

Dr. Seale noted that each of these viruses has a marked

genetic similarity to certain viruses in monkeys, but that some highly unusual event, or chain of events, would have been required to convert a monkey virus into one which could cause an epidemic in humans. The most mysterious of these is HIV-1, the virus associated with over 95% of all AIDS cases known in the world today; although it is distantly related, genetically, to a family of primate lentiviruses, the genetic distance is so great that HIV-1 could not have evolved from that family except over tens of thousands of years. If such an evolution had occurred, there would doubtless be intermediate viruses ("precursors") either in man or in other primates, but no such precursors have been found.

The much more likely hypothesis, Dr. Seale concluded, is that the precursors never existed in nature, but only in laboratory cultures. In fact, it has been possible since the 1950s, by cultivating a virus in a succession of different cell cultures in the laboratory, to speed up the natural process of evolution by a million or more times. How could that have happened?

Dr. Seale pointed out that such artificial modification of viruses occurs on a large scale, in the production of what are called "modified live viral vaccines." In fact, some polio vaccines and other vaccines were produced in laboratory cultures using monkey cells. It is quite possible that one of the monkey viruses might have contaminated an experimental culture, undergone successive modifications (which might have included passage through human cells), and then have been injected into a "critical mass" of humans as part of an experimental vaccine trial.

In answer to a question from Samuel Evans, Dr. Seale stated that he considered the probability as 10,000 to 1 that the HIV viruses were artificially created. But, on the basis of presently available evidence, it is not possible to say exactly when, where, and how this occurred, nor to determine whether it happened accidentally or through deliberate design.

Dr. Robert Strecker and Dr. Allen Cantwell presented hypotheses about a deliberate origin of the AIDS virus as a weapon of biological warfare. Strecker claimed that the HIV virus had been synthesized as a "heterodimer recombination between bovine leukemia virus and Visna virus" of sheep. Cantwell pointed to a correlation between hepatitis B vaccine trials among cohorts of homosexuals, and the appearance of AIDS in the United States.

Dr. John Grauerholz examined the possible feasibility of "ethnic weapons"—microbes which would preferentially attack members of some particular ethnic or racial group. He indicated that the idea of an "ethnic weapon affecting only persons with melanin in their skin" was ridiculous since all persons, black or white, have melanin, though in different amounts. In general human beings are biologically all very similar, and individual differences between members of a single racial group are generally larger than any systematic differences between one such group and another.

All in all—as Evans noted in his closing statement—no

empirical evidence was presented by anyone at the conference indicating that such a weapon existed or was even being developed. Evans concluded that allegations circulated by the Soviet Union, to the effect that the U.S. was cultivating new viruses as ethnic weapons, seem to be “nothing but propaganda.”

### Defeating the AIDS pandemic

The final session of the conference was devoted to “care and cure of AIDS.” Mrs. Garance Phau, editor of the French medical bulletin *SIDA—Médecine sentinelle*, gave a brilliant presentation on the methods of the Pasteurian school for prevention and control of disease.

Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum gave an overview of the possibilities of “optical biophysics,” a branch of biology founded by Louis Pasteur, for research and treatment of HIV-AIDS. This approach is based on the characteristic differences in the geometry of organization of living and non-living matter as electromagnetic processes. Experiments have been done indicating that the AIDS virus could be inactivated in the blood of a patient, without damage to that blood, by irradiation with the proper wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation.

Another promising direction of research was presented by the leading French cancer specialist Prof. Georges Mathe. He announced results of testing of a new antiviral drug, acriflavine, which appears to be 10 times more effective than AZT in combatting HIV.

### ‘In the company of Martin Luther King’

A highpoint of the conference was the reading of a paper submitted by the economist and former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, from his jail cell in Rochester, Minnesota. LaRouche recounted how he had come to play a leading role in the fight against AIDS. As a physical economist in the tradition of Leibniz, LaRouche’s concern is “the means to increase the standard of living and the level of culture and freedom of the individual through increase of the average productive powers of labor of society.”

LaRouche said his best evaluation was that AIDS had emerged as the result of an accident. “It would have been possible for someone to have created it deliberately, but this being a Satan bug—everyone dies of it, no known cure—we didn’t think anyone on this planet with the capability of creating such a disease would have created this Satan bug deliberately.”

“But even disregarding that, we come to the other question. Are we willing to allow the disease to take its course, to the effect that the continent of Africa, at least black Africa, is decimated? Other parts of the world are decimated? Or do we consider human life sacred, and are we willing to mobilize the resources needed, whatever the cost, to save every life, whatever the color of skin, whatever the part of the planet?” LaRouche concluded.

# Is the AIDS virus a biological weapon?

by Samuel L. Evans

I want to take this opportunity to extend words of welcome to all of the participants present here this morning, and special thanks and appreciation to the many scholars from abroad and within the United States, who have set aside their busy schedules to be present at this World Conference on the HIV Virus Causing AIDS and Global Depopulation.

Indeed, the plague of the HIV virus causing AIDS represents the greatest threat to life ever visited on the planet Earth.

The conference seeks clarification of disturbing *rumors* and *grave allegations* which have achieved widespread international circulation . . . that the *HIV virus* causing AIDS was cultivated artificially in laboratories as an instrument of *biological warfare*; that viruses have been cultivated which will attack only *people with melanin* in their skin; that plans for depopulation targeting certain racial and ethnic groups are being implemented through *ethnic weapons*.

Indeed, such is the gravity of these allegations, that two book-length reports addressing these issues were prepared at the request of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, and presented to Congress at the hearing March 28, 1988, by Charles Z. Wick, director of the United States Information Agency (USIA). The USIA asserted that these allegations were part of a Soviet disinformation campaign, and dismissed the allegations as “absurd,” while neglecting to present scientific facts or evidence to refute the allegations.

Notwithstanding, the USIA reports, these devastating *rumors* and *allegations* continued to spread worldwide, doing great damage to the United States’ global relations with peoples of other *nations*. Therefore, in the interest of laying these *rumors* to rest and clarifying the allegations, *invitations* have been extended worldwide, inviting scientists and scholars to attend the conference and present scientific research and empirical data, *pro* and *con*, on the following subjects:

- 1) Is the HIV, the virus causing AIDS, of artificial origin, or a natural phenomenon?
- 2) If the HIV, the virus causing AIDS, is of artificial origins—was it created as an *ethnic weapon* to spread an epidemic among selected *people* and *nations* to achieve *global depopulation*?
- 3) If the HIV, the virus causing AIDS, is of artificial origins, where and when was such a virus cultured or created,



and by whom?

4) *Ways* and *means* to prevent the transmission of AIDS.

5) *Ways* and *means* for the *care* and *cure* of AIDS.

6) Whether certain viruses are being genetically cultured as ethnic weapons that will kill only people with melanin in their skin.

7) Empirical facts and figures on the spread and devastation of AIDS.

### Attempts to suppress the conference

The reactions of various government agencies to the convening of this conference, have proven to be the cause for both alarm and disappointment to me. For example, Mr. Todd Leventhal of the USIA contacted me on three occasions, urging me to not convoke this conference. I would like to read you one letter which he sent to me, so as to make clear what I find so disturbing about his attitude, and that of other government officials who have adopted similar postures:

Oct. 2, 1989

Mr. Samuel L. Evans

AFNA Education and Research Fund

Suite 1200, 117 S. 17th St.

Philadelphia, PA 19103

Dear Mr. Evans:

It was good talking with you today about the upcoming conference on HIV-AIDS and Global Population in November in Philadelphia. Please do send me the materials on the conference as they become available.

I am enclosing for your information two U.S. government reports that relate to the subject of your conference. The first document, the 1987 State Department report on "Soviet-influenced Activities," details the history of the Soviet disinformation campaign claiming that AIDS was created in a U.S. military laboratory on pages 33 to 49, and examines the ethnic weapon disinformation briefly on pages 53-54. The second report, "Soviet Active Measures in the Era of Glasnost", updates the AIDS disinformation briefly on pages 12-13, and examines the "ethnic weapon" allegations in more detail on pages 14-25.

As the reports show, despite the absurdity of these allegations, they have been systematically circulated by the Soviets for years in deliberate disinformation campaigns intended to blacken the image of the United States. A handful of conspiracy theorists, whose views fall far outside the responsible mainstream, have also embraced these bizarre theories, the Soviets have sometimes used the confused views of these fringe groups [sic] extremists to bolster their disinformation campaigns, and vica [sic] versa. All these allegations, whether sponsored by the Soviets or by irresponsible conspiracy theorists, have damaged the U.S. image.

I hope you find this material useful and of interest. I look

forward to hearing from you about the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Todd Leventhal

I call your attention to two important features of this letter:

1) At no point does Mr. Leventhal offer any scientific proof refuting these allegations; he merely asserts that they are "absurd."

2) He refers to those who disagree with the current government policy pronouncements in those matters as "fringe group extremists" and "bizarre."

Such conduct by government officials has always been the hallmark of totalitarian political regimes—and not the type of governmental conduct or attitude which the framers of our great U.S. Constitution envisioned, or wanted to encourage.

To cite another example, I would like to quote an excerpt of a letter which was sent to me as part of an effort to dissuade me from going through with my plans for the conference, which was written by John D. Wells of the United States' National AIDS Program Office, on Aug. 25, 1989.

He states: "*This* is a statement of health ministers from 148 countries who were assembled in London on January 28, 1988, to discuss the world AIDS situation. One will notice that there is not any mention of *blame*, but rather a clear focus and firm commitment to action steps necessary to control the epidemic."

I was surprised to see that Dr. Wells, a Ph.D., would invoke "popular opinion" in the form of what the cited conference in London did *not* discuss about the origin of AIDS (or its possible use as an instrument of global depopulation), as a reason for me not to take up a *scientific study* of these questions in this conference.

### Parallels to 1939

I am reminded of a similar type of argument that elements of the U.S. government made during 1939, with regard to the treat that Adolf Hitler represented. I remember all too well the "fact-finding tour" that Charles A. Lindbergh made to Nazi Germany, to investigate allegations of Hitler's crimes against the Jewish people. He returned proclaiming that there was "*nothing to it*." His pronouncements, backed by the authority of his supporters in the U.S. government, intimidated or quieted much of the opposition to Hitler. . . .

We organized a Save America Committee which included the old *Philadelphia Record* newspaper, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* newspaper, business and civic leaders, and invited Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York as principal speakers at a mass meeting at Convention Hall in Philadelphia, against America supporting Hitler. History will reflect that over 10 million people were killed after Lindbergh said there was "*nothing to it*."

We saw yet another manifestation of this ugly type of attitude during the dark days of American history known as

the “McCarthy Era,” in the early 1950s. Senator McCarthy had teachers, doctors, lawyers . . . everybody running in fear.

We believed that McCarthy was eroding the Constitution. We challenged him in his attack on the famous scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer for his “guilt-by-association” bullying tactics.

We organized an awards dinner for Dr. Oppenheimer at the height of the McCarthy hysteria, gratefully accepting the support of great scientists such as Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr.

Soon the FBI appeared. “Mr. Evans,” they asked, “Why are you around with scientists like Einstein and Bohr? Who’s putting you up to this?”

I replied, “I can understand your problem. . . . If I were selling watermelons and sugarcane, I would not be a suspect.”

The dinner for Dr. Oppenheimer was a success. And I must say, I was especially personally gratified to see President John F. Kennedy bestow the highest award that this country has to offer its civilian heroes, a scant 10 years later, on Dr. Oppenheimer.

From the time of that dinner almost 40 years ago, I’ve had continuously thrust upon my desk the problems of people from all areas, races, religions, ethnic groups, political, groups, etc. The Ukrainians came to me and told me of infirm octogenarians being pulled out of their beds in the middle of the night, by government agents intent upon deporting them without a trial. I’ve defended many Asians from the unjust attacks which were mounted against them. Then individuals associated with Lyndon LaRouche came and spoke to me of violations of due process and constitutional aberrations that were occurring in his case.

I turned 87 years of age Nov. 11. During those 87 years, we have passed through many struggles coming up from the Deep South. I saw five lynchings before I was nine years old, experienced segregation, and rode on the back seats in trolleys, trains, and buses. And I’ve traveled during those years to some 49 countries and met all ideologies—communism, fascist—you name it, I’ve encountered them all.

Through all of this, I am still convinced that the U.S. Constitution is the greatest instrument for human development and growth that any government ever invented. Freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of protest are the pillars on which everything we do in this country must rest.

I resent—and I believe I speak for many millions of Americans who feel likewise—any individual or group who holds American citizens in such low esteem, that they fear that Americans will be converted to a foreign ideology almost as soon as they come in contact with it. There is no more powerful or compelling instrument of civic persuasion in the entire history of mankind, than our extraordinary U.S. Constitution.

The proof of the pudding is right before our very eyes today. . . . The fact that we are holding this meeting, despite ill-advised governmental efforts to dissuade us from doing so, is a testament to the fact that the Constitution is still working.

I disagree with Mr. Leventhal and the U.S. Information Agency. I don’t believe that this meeting will damage the United States. Rather, I believe it will strengthen it, as its occurrence will serve to embolden people, who were other-

---

---

*‘We believe the U.S. government ought to have enough decency and respect for its citizenry, to present a cogent, scientific denial of the rumors and allegations that have been made about it.’*

---

---

wise cowering fearfully in the face of authoritarian governmental edicts, to discharge their responsibilities as U.S. citizens, and strive onward in the pursuit of truth.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt said to those cynics who tried to undercut his campaign for a fourth term in office by claiming that he would become a vertiable king, “Long after I’m gone, there will be Presidents, Presidents, and more Presidents.” So I say to Mr. Leventhal, “Long after this meeting, there will be meetings, meetings, and more meetings.”

So, we are convening this conference, in order to determine scientifically grounded facts with respect to the aforementioned topics on the HIV virus causing AIDS, and global depopulation. It is *not* a platform for various ideologies. Rather, it is one in search of scientific data which can aid mankind in its search for a solution to the plague of the HIV virus causing AIDS, the most dreadful plague in human history.

It is a world conference. Therefore, it is open to all persons of nations to participate, regardless of their political ideology, religion, creed, etc., and *to* present their scientific data addressing the topics of this conference.

A strong *prima facie* case has already been established regarding the artificial origin of HIV-AIDS, and the twin dangers of genetic weapons and depopulation, based upon our cursory review of the material in the public domain on these matters. *Webster’s Dictionary* defines *prima facie* as “adequate to establish a fact or raise a presumption of fact unless refuted; said of evidence.”

Accordingly, we believe the U.S. government ought to have enough decency and respect for its citizenry, to present a cogent, scientific denial of the *rumors* and *allegations* that have been made about it. Thirty million black Americans

deserve an answer. The callous refusal of the government to even address these vital questions is a black mark on a U.S. government which has already been badly besmirched with the blot of slavery.

According to U.S. law, it is illegal for one individual to make a threat of physical violence against another. Yet, *the U.S. government has not even troubled itself to forthrightly and scientifically deny this mortal threat, which has been raised against tens of millions of Americans!*

I send letters to the various leading officials in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Army Biological Research Center at Fort Detrick, Maryland, the World Health Organization, the National Institutes of Health, and Surgeon General C. Everett Koop himself, asking them to present a simple, cogent, scientific refutation of these *rumors* and *allegations*, or to delegate someone to do so on their behalf. Every single individual refused, stating that they would neither attend, nor submit a paper.

For example, Dr. James Curan, Director of the AIDS Program for the U.S. CDC, sent me a letter on Aug. 8, 1989, which stated, “. . . extensive time and travel commitments in November restrict me from giving you a favorable response to your request.”

And Dr. Koop was too busy to respond himself. He forwarded my letter to his *booking and ad agency*, which wrote on Aug. 21, 1989: “Dr. Koop has forwarded to us your letter of invitation dated July 21, 1989 as we are his agents. Unfortunately, due to his extremely heavy schedule, he regrets that he must decline this offer to speak before your group at this time.” . . .

The absence of U.S. governmental officials, and officials of the World Health Organization, does not reflect well on the institutions. *Silence* in the face of of such alarming *rumors* and *allegations* raises more questions than it alleviates.

It remains for American citizens, blessed as we are with that most extraordinary of all documents known as the U.S. Constitution, to persevere in our pursuit of scientific knowledge and truth. It is as American citizens, that we convene these historic proceedings here today.

The history of man may be called the “Greatest Show on Earth”; it has been running continuously since it opened about a million years ago. It is an epic of endurance and ambition, of struggle for survival against the elements, a tragedy of wars, disasters, and privations. The drama of man’s history can highlight only the more salient aspects of his activity upon this Earth—how he created civilizations in one age, only to destroy them in another.

Therefore, the people of the world, especially Americans in 1989 and beyond, are the custodians of the present and future generations of living things, as well as the preservation of the constitutional instrument of our American form of government. Prudence demands that we must be aware and vigilant against the possibilities of human extinction.

## Global pandemics and depopulation

by Warren J. Hamerman

For over 15 years I have directed the work of an interdisciplinary task force of economists, biologists, mathematicians, physicists, and physicians worldwide who have been studying the connection between economic breakdown and global depopulation through the genesis of pandemics. This task force was called into being by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. in 1973.

On behalf of that task force, I would like to salute the courage of Samuel Evans for organizing this conference. One hundred years from today, let us hope that our descendants will look back on this conference as a turning point in which there was a coming together to find the truth, to bring an end to pandemic disease and the resulting unnecessary death and depopulation.

The focus of my report is to address one extremely fundamental question: Is the eruption of AIDS and related global pandemics the result of a deliberate depopulation policy aimed at eliminating impoverished populations of black Africa, the Caribbean, Central and South America, the urban ghettos of North America and inevitably, the densely populated areas of Asia?

The answer centers on the unassailable fact that the map of the worldwide distribution of cases and infected has increasingly conformed to a disproportionate devastation of the precise areas and very same segments of the world population which the policy directors of the international economic and population control organizations have targeted as “overpopulated” with “excess eaters.”

There are only four possibilities for this correspondence:

**Hypothesis A.** It’s merely a *remarkable coincidence* and only Nature is to blame.

**Hypothesis B.** While the initial outbreak was coincidental, those in a position of policy control consciously decided to *look the other way* and let Nature take its course.

**Hypothesis C.** Those in policy control crossed the line to *help it along* through neglect, delay and other so-called “passive” measures.

**Hypothesis D.** It was *premeditated*. Whatever the origin or whatever the initial mode of transmission, the preconditions for the eruption of such a pandemic were known and created in advance. Then massive disinformation and misinformation were disseminated to “blind” the public health radar and cover up the true nature of the threat. Finally,

conscious actions and measures were planned and taken to frustrate the defenses of targeted populations and ensure its maximum propagation among them.

These four possibilities cover the full range from mere natural disaster to premeditated genocide.

I believe that no honest evaluation of the wide array of circumstantial and direct evidence available, can lead to any conclusion but that of either of the last two hypotheses—at best involuntary manslaughter, and at worst murder in the first degree. The difference between the two verdicts hangs on the question of “intent,” which I leave for the jury at some future court proceeding to decide individual by individual.

## A ‘population bomb’?

The victims already number in the tens of millions and could soon number in the hundreds of millions.

Let us begin with the biological and public health facts which no honest observer can deny:

1) The distribution of the infected increasingly conforms to the precise areas which were previously designated as “overpopulated” and targeted for “depopulation” by international economic and diplomatic bodies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements, the U.S. State Department and United Nations agencies.

2) The pattern of global distribution of AIDS not only corresponds to that band around the Earth known as the “Tropical Disease Belt,” but most of the “co-infections” and “co-factors” associated with AIDS are classic syndromes which are provoked, transmitted, or activated in acute impoverished conditions—such as poor nutrition, inadequate sanitation and housing, etc. The “co-infections” and “co-factors” associated with AIDS are among the classic cases of poverty-provoked diseases. For instance, tuberculosis, which is known as the classic “marker disease” for acute poverty because it is activated in individuals who are poorly nourished and living in crowded, unsanitary conditions, is one of the most closely interlinked “co-infections” with AIDS.

3) Those areas are the least equipped in terms of medical and public health infrastructure and the nutritional strength of their people to deal with the crisis, because on the literal eve of the invasion of the virus, their defenses were taken down through savage economic austerity.

4) The international and national public health authorities have willfully covered up the dimensions, knowingly disseminated false information about the nature of the disease and how it is transmitted, and slowed down the response time. Among the most reprehensible lies circulated by authorities is the claim that the only people who contract AIDS are those who voluntarily “ask for it” through their own personal sexual habits or use of dirty needles.

5) The AIDS virus variants are not instant killers. They belong to a special class of viruses known as “lenti” or “slow-acting” viruses because they take years and years to incubate

without manifest symptoms in unsuspecting individuals. What this means is that without a policy of mass testing, the virus penetrates a population under the surface like an enemy invasion of undetected submarines.

6) The AIDS viruses seek and destroy the very immunological and neurological defenses which are normally the human body’s lines of defense against disease. They are all subject to rapid mutations which make them hard to detect and neutralize biologically.

These biological and public health facts all suggest one and only one conclusion:

If one were to design a virus for deployment as a “depopulation bomb,” AIDS would be an ideal candidate.

In the economic and public health policy realm there is a long track record of premeditated actions which have cut off the escape routes of tens of millions of people. The international monetary and population-control authorities and organizations have taken many documentable direct and overt actions to impose brutal economic austerity on the very populations now infected with AIDS and related diseases: Food supplies have been removed; sanitation, housing, and water management systems have been allowed to collapse or were never built; there has been no credit for the construction of adequate hospitals and medical infrastructure or to alleviate overcrowded housing.

## Economic breakdown and AIDS

There is a causal connection between economic breakdown and the outbreak and propagation of pandemic disease.

There is a little history to that finding. For over 15 years I have directed the work of what has become known as the “Biological Holocaust Task Force” of the journal *Executive Intelligence Review*. The task force was formed in 1973 at the initiative of the physical economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who suggested the timely need for a study of the interaction of economic and biological processes. Well before the world had ever heard of AIDS in late 1974, we completed and published a forecast on how new and reactivated old deadly pandemics would be the inevitable consequence of the then-proposed “zero growth,” “Fourth World triage,” no energy/no economic investment “population reduction” policies of the IMF, World Bank, and others. The study was in large part provoked by the outbreak of large-scale famines in India and Bangladesh, the destruction of agriculture and looting of soil nutrients in Latin America, and the outright destruction of healthy human population potential in Africa.

We forecast that a global biological crisis would develop in successive waves of famine and disease, ratcheting downward in a succession of exponential step functions, to a final breakdown phase and into the beginnings of a full “ecological holocaust” in the period 1987-88. This process would undergo several “phase changes,” which can be approximated in simplified form by the classic thermodynamic progression

from ice to water to steam.

Proceeding the final breakdown period, we forecast the outbreak of a cholera pandemic in Africa. We presented a historical study of the spread of pandemic cholera in the early to mid-19th century and projected the trajectory of a cholera

pandemic predicted for central Africa in the mid-1980s.

We forecast that the final phase of ecological holocaust would take a toll into the 1990s of approximately 1 billion people—a toll far, far greater than did the Black Death in the mid-14th century or even greater than a full-scale nuclear

## My 15-year war on pandemic disease

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

My name is Lyndon LaRouche and apart from my notability as a former candidate for the U.S. Democratic presidential nomination, I'm by profession a physical economist, that is, a specialist in the relationship between man's effective use of scientific and technological progress and increase of man's physical productivity in our relationship to nature, to the planet, and implicitly to the Solar System and to the universe at large.

My concern, like that of Leibniz, who is the founder of this branch of physical science, and of Hamilton, who was a follower of Leibniz in this respect, is means to increase the standard of living and the level of culture and freedom of the individual through increase of the average productive powers of labor of society in energy-intensive, capital-intensive modes, as Hamilton and Leibniz both were before me.

In the course of things, my encounter with what is called popularly "AIDS," or better, the HIV virus, or retrovirus, began implicitly in 1973-74, when I commissioned and outlined a study of the epidemiological effects globally of changes in monetary policy, which had been initiated during 1970-72 under Kissinger and Nixon. A study was conducted based on that outline, and the result published, which indicated that if the then present monetary and economic policies of the early 1970s were continued as a trend of policy-shaping, then we could expect that by the middle of the 1970s, the world would be gripped by a major epidemiological disaster or the onset of a major epidemiological disaster.

The study focused upon the signal role of an outbreak of cholera in the Sahel region of Africa during the first half to middle of the 1980s, as the key signal of the outbreak of this general epidemiological crisis globally.

In the context of that study, I emphasized, and was

supported in this by the other professionals working to prepare the study, that these were precisely the conditions for the emergence, not only of *old* types of pandemics and epidemics, such as cholera, typhus, bubonic plague, and so forth; but these were the conditions in which new types of viral pandemics and epidemics might explode. For instance, we considered at that time such things as Lassa fever, which was confined then to a certain part of Africa, but might under these conditions become globally pandemic or epidemic in some variety, or something of that sort. So we were looking from that time onward for the danger of a new type of viral, global pandemic or pandemics, breaking out if these epidemiological conditions persisted, and if the economic conditions producing these epidemiological potentials were to persist, that is, the present drift in monetary and economic and financial policies.

In the course of time, by the early 1980s, especially by 1983, it became apparent to us that there was a connection between what was then called AIDS, or HLTV, and those we had studied, that perhaps this was the kind of viral disease, pandemic or potential pandemic, which we had feared might erupt when we projected our study back in 1983 and published it in the course of 1984.

In the course of events, I had the occasion to bring together a group of scientists during 1985, scientists representing the medical profession, biologists, especially biologists from the field of nonlinear spectroscopy, nuclear physicists, plasma physicists and so forth, and we took a look at these problems, this disease so-called, this infection, with the idea of determining what might be the nature of the problem, what might be the measures that we should take, to deal with the disease, with the infection.

So, we came up, as a result of this, with a three-point program, which emphasized that this was a new type of disease, which the medical profession had never encountered in its clinical practice heretofore, a so-called lentivirus, retrovirus, which veterinarians knew in the animal kingdom, but the medical profession dealing with human patients had not experienced clinically previously, and therefore did not realize what they were up against; whereas, biologists would tend to understand more quickly, the potential of such a lentivirus.

Secondly, that the ordinary methods of treatment and cure would probably not work; that molecular biology

war today.

One decade after the 1974 study, on July 1, 1985, our task force published a new report entitled "Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics," in which we reviewed the 1974 study in context of an unfolding of the predicted

biological holocaust in Africa characterized by the eruption of potentially pandemic cholera epidemics, the worsening of famine, and the emergence of a new lethal disease AIDS. In collaboration with an international array of scientists and government officials, we proposed the declaration of a full-

would play a useful but limited role in dealing with the effects of this infection, but would not be an adequate answer; that a new approach, including resort to the technology of nonlinear spectroscopy, would be required, to find not only a means of controlling the disease, and attempting to prevent it, but also ultimately of curing people infected with it—that is, the hope of eliminating the virus from their system, or eliminating it as a potential factor in their health and as a communicable disease in their system.

### **A three-point crash program developed**

So we came up with a three-point program, in which I recommended that \$3 billion be allocated to fundamental research to develop not only pharmaceuticals—AZT now in use was an example of the kind of thing we had in mind—but also to develop a fundamental cure. We specified that we were thinking of a crash program, like the Apollo Program for space, with a target of five years to discover a basic, feasible approach to a cure, as well as producing amelioratives, such as AZT, to try to contain and slow the disease within persons who are infected.

The second point we emphasized was that we needed a program of nationwide testing for the virus, and we needed an outpatient program of treatment of those who were discovered to be infected. More and more people today are now coming to that view. This was a view expressed by some recently at the Catholic conference on the subject of this disease at Rome, at which it was emphasized that with new devices, new chemicals, it is more and more important to make these things available to people in the early stages, before they become symptomatic, and while they're infected in the early stages, to try to prevent them from reaching the terminal phase of the symptoms, to slow it down, to prolong life.

The third part of our program was to emphasize that indications were that people who did become terminally ill with the infection, the hospitalization costs would reach between \$150,000 per year and up, based on some sample indications from the military and other studies of the cost of care.

It showed us, this investigation, that the costs would be enormous, that with the percentile of the population infected and the likely rate of spread of the infection, that during the course of the 1990s, this disease might approach the order of magnitude of the national defense

budget. For particularly the \$3 billion a year not being so great an amount for basic research, but the amount required for mass testing and clinical outpatient care, as well as for in-hospital care, for constructing the hospitals adequate for this kind of disease, would amount to very large amounts of money, which we would have to come up with somewhere. . . .

### **Is AIDS the 'Satan bug'?**

The likelihood was, in the best opinion of the best experts, that this had been created accidentally. It would have been possible, we thought, for somebody to have created it deliberately, but this being a Satan bug—that is, everybody dies of it, no known cure—we didn't think anybody on this planet with a capability of creating such a disease would have created such a Satan bug deliberately. Maybe we were wrong, but our best estimate, and my personal best estimate to this day, is that this was created accidentally.

We know the capability of doing this was generally known to people from the 1950s on. It could have happened anywhere from the 1950s on. Signs of the eruption of the infection coincide with that, the 1950s and early 1960s. That all fits. And there have been several suggested ways in which this accident might have occurred, all of them all too plausible.

It would be very useful for us to know exactly how it was developed, by what kind of accident it was developed, because this might give us keys as to how to address the problem more efficiently.

But even disregarding that, we come to the other question. Suppose this were not created deliberately, as a means of reducing the population of people of unwanted skin colors or something of that sort; suppose it were just strictly an accident, which got out of control before people realized what had happened. The question is, what is our policy toward it today? Are we willing to allow the disease to take its course, at least to a limited degree, to the effect that the continent of Africa, at least black Africa, is decimated? Other parts of the world are decimated? Or do we consider *every* human life sacred, and are we willing to mobilize the resources, the scientific, medical, and other resources needed, whatever the cost, to save every life, whatever the color of skin, whatever the part of the planet that life represents?

scale War on Disease.

## The coverup

The month after the report was issued, Dr. James Mason, the director of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and acting Secretary for Health and Human Services of the United States, wrote me, on behalf of the Reagan-Bush administration, in response to our 1985 review report. He argued in total disregard for the conditions then unfolding in Africa, Belle Glade, Florida and elsewhere. "We do not," he wrote, "agree with your analysis and conclusion that continuation of human life is threatened and that we are faced with an ecological-biological collapse. We are much more optimistic about the general health of mankind, particularly as compared to the past." . . .

Two months later, then Vice President George Bush wrote me in specific regard to our same 1985 review report and a request for an emergency program to fight the War on Disease in Africa. Bush promised "close attention." Nothing happened. The pandemic raged.

There is no possible way the U.S. government could maintain that living standards were improving in Africa in the fall of 1985. The only reason it was asserted, was as a justification not to allocate the money to save Africa.

Therefore, in early 1986 in the face of the repeated intransigence of the U.S. government, *Executive Intelligence Review* issued "An Emergency War Plan to Fight AIDS and Other Pandemics." After another two years, still after no government response to the emergency situation which had already passed a point of no return for millions of Africans, in the summer of 1988 we issued yet another urgent report, entitled "AIDS Global Showdown: Mankind's Total Victory or Total Defeat."

These two reports contain a detailed plan for eliminating AIDS and any related viruses from the face of this planet through the combination of the universal application of classic public health measures, emergency state-of-the-art medical programs, a full-scale crash program of advanced biomedical research, and upgrading the crisis situations in food, sanitation, housing, water management, and basic infrastructure in Africa and elsewhere. The financial and manpower resources must be committed to this program if mankind is to survive, we stated at that time.

The 1985, 1986, and 1988 *EIR* special reports were circulated to the World Health Organization and every major international health association, every state health department in the United States, and the national health departments of nations throughout the world, as well as to numerous hospitals and university medical and public health departments. In Washington, D.C. they were distributed to every member of Congress and every department of government from the Pentagon to the State Department. The heads of private institutions from the IMF and World Bank to the AFL-CIO also received their own personal copies.

In 1986 and 1988, these reports became the basis of political initiatives on the ballot in California to bring referendums Proposition 64 and Proposition 69 before voters to mandate that the same public health measures which had routinely been applied to other diseases also be applied to AIDS. The opposition of the national and international health establishment was fierce, along with that of Hollywood and the homosexual community. Yet, what defeated the measure was the opposition of the Republican governor and White House who opposed traditional public health measures such as mass testing on the grounds that they cost too much money and would bust the budget.

Lyndon LaRouche, the standard bearer for these initiatives, today sits in federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota because he had the audacity, when faced with the breakdown of the postwar monetary order, to argue that the world was vastly underpopulated and that we need more Africans, more Asians, more Latin Americans and more Americans. He proposed that to end the cycle of famine and disease holocaust in Africa, we needed to forge a New World Economic Order based upon advanced technology transfer to Africa and elsewhere in the Third World through fusion power and modern infrastructure, and the revival of the space program to shape our future.

## Relative potential population density

The methodology behind a solution unifying population expansion, technology, and the eradication of disease was integral to our study 15 years ago. The following conceptions were the foundations of the 1974 study:

1) The world's ecology as a whole is a global phenomenon—not a mere collection of individuals and various species—which has become increasingly dominated by the economic, agricultural, and energy technologies, needs and activities of Man.

2) From the standpoint of total energy throughput, or thermodynamics, the Earth as a single global system has evolved to higher and higher levels of energy flow and of the rates and organization of these energy flows. For that system not to break down into a total "ecological holocaust" or entropy state, the system as a whole has to generate from the process itself not merely the energy to sustain itself at that level, but ever higher levels of "free energy" which can advance the process along.

3) In a growing world ecology, ever greater proportions of free energy are directed into upgrading the standard of living and potential for the most advanced species—the human species as a whole—to not only reproduce itself at its existing level of population potential but at continually increasing quality and quantity of existence. This "potential" of mankind to reproduce itself, LaRouche called *relative potential population density*. This conception encompasses not merely the growth of population per se, but also the need for each and every member of that population to have an



ever-expanding standard of living commensurate with the advance of the human species as a whole.

4) The “crucial experiment” which proves that the character of Natural Law is not “entropic” like a clock running down, but rather is “negentropic,” is the actual historical existence of *man*. At the time of our prehistoric ancestors who lived in hunting and gathering society, there were merely 10 million human beings on Earth. Today, there are over 5 billion, representing a 50-fold increase in the relative potential population density.

5) Man’s ability to increase his species’ relative potential population density is based upon the need to create continual breakthroughs in technology through scientific advance and transfer that technology to all human communities on Earth.

### **An economic model of AIDS**

How does this apply to AIDS and pandemics?

First, when sufficient amounts of nutrition—protein, fats, and carbohydrates—are not ingested, the body is unable to produce sufficient amounts of free energy and cannibalizes itself. Among the first systems to break down is the immunological system, which means that the individual’s resistance to disease, especially to multiple diseases and co-infections, is decreased.

Second, the higher the concentration of individuals in collapsed and crowded living conditions, the more pathogens pass back and forth between individuals. With each “passage” the potential for new variants increases.

Third, to the extent that disease organisms have an increasing chance to mutate and “recombine,” as the resistance of the human population as a whole is lowered, ever more exotic pathogens will be generated and survive at the expense of their hosts.

Fourth, in a collapsing world ecology the free energy is more and more wasted, and pathogens “jump” species and recombine as energy flows from the higher species to the “decomposers” or parasites of biology—bacteria, viruses, and fungi.

Finally, the process of ecological collapse is self-feeding, as the “weak links” or lowest-resistant in populations are the transmission centers for widespread infection into the general population as a whole.

In the age of air travel and global commerce and travel, lethal viruses and bacteria, once they are launched, do not respect geographic boundaries, national borders, and socio-economic status. As they concentrate in density, the pathogens develop new modes of transmission.

From a detailed review of the record of human history, the 1974 study demonstrated that pandemics do not strike productive, expanding populations, but rather follow inevitably as the consequence of brutal, sub-human standards of living. Although pandemics may first break out among a “weak link” localized population, under conditions of overall austerity regimes, the world’s population as a whole is at

risk. . . .

Fifteen years ago we forecast that unless then current global policies of enforced austerity were reversed, an unstoppable ecological holocaust would inevitably result. Human society is an integral part of the biosphere. As the human population collapses in disease and starvation, the biosphere as a whole will collapse to a lower level of potential through “shocks” such as the resurgence and evolution of new deadly diseases to man, animals, and plants. At a certain point the process passes a point of no return and is unstoppable.

We cannot say for certain today where Man stands with respect to that point of no return. That shall be determined in the future by what we mobilize ourselves to accomplish today.

## **Evans praises courage of Lyndon LaRouche**

*Samuel Evans delivered the following remarks, slightly paraphrased here, following a reading of Lyndon LaRouche’s presentation to the World Conference on HIV-AIDS and Global Depopulation.*

I want to say to everyone that I think personally that my decision to have this as a world conference open to everyone is very important. I believe that the speech just presented by Lyndon LaRouche is not only the most valuable contribution to this conference, but the most valuable contribution on the subject of AIDS, because it presented the hope of how we can care for people. He is a great leader, who is now in prison. My decision to open this conference is based on the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

Great leaders often have been put in prison, or have suffered injustice or been martyred. Mr. LaRouche is more feared than John Brown. Mr. LaRouche stands in great company: He stands with Frederick Douglass, Martin Luther King, Marcus Garvey, John Brown, John Kennedy, and Robert Kennedy. We should all hope that soon the people that put him in jail die, so we can attend their funeral. Without this contribution of Mr. LaRouche, we would not have done justice to our Constitution.

## Arms, drugs, and terrorism 'made in East Germany'

by Rainer Apel and Herbert Quinde

The East German people are finally doing what two Republican administrations have actively obstructed, and what the Democratic Party leadership, the U.S. Congress, the Tower Commission, along with the well-staffed office of Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh have been unwilling or unable to do: get to the bottom of the Iran-Contra affair. Over the past two years, a substantial sum of American taxpayer dollars has been spent in search of tens of millions of unaccounted-for Irangate dollars used to purchase weapons for the failed Nicaraguan Contras. And the smell of dirty drug-money was overpowering.

Recent events in the fast-paced East German political scene now promise to reveal that significant amounts of those funds, such as those managed by Oliver North and his friends in the Reagan-Bush White House, the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Agency, found their way into private Swiss bank accounts of some of the most prominent members of the now-deposed East German communist Socialist Unity Party (SED).

On Dec. 6, deposed East German strongman Erich Honecker and several other SED bosses were put under house arrest, charged with embezzling in the range of \$10 billion which is now socked away in Swiss banks. All over East Germany, anti-government protesters surrounded the offices of the East German intelligence service, the Staatssicherheitsdienst (or Stasi for short), chanting, "We want the files! Protect the files!" Daily flights to Romania were canceled as rumors spread that Stasi agents were loading planes full of secret police files for safekeeping. On Dec. 7, a spokesman for the West German constitutional police, the Bundesverfassungsschutz, announced that a large number of senior Stasi officers were defecting to *West Germany* and that their processing had been streamlined.

One of those who presented himself to the authorities in West Berlin was Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, a high East German official who since 1967 had headed the Commercial Coordination Area, a government entity composed of a variety of shady firms. His East German lawyer, Wolfgang Vogel, indicated to the news media that his client feared for his life, because he was a repository of knowledge about the illegal weapons and drug trade. Vogel himself, who is the most prominent attorney in East Berlin and has figured in every major East-West spy exchange over the last two decades, was arrested on Dec. 5 on charges of "criminal blackmail," but was released the next day after the authorities claimed it was a "mistake"—leading one European source to speculate that "It seems Mr. Vogel's blackmail worked." Among other things rumored not to appear on Vogel's resumé, is his former role as "currency exchange" courier for his personal friend Erich Honecker.

### The IMES GmbH connection

"Arms were smuggled into Africa, the Middle East, South America. Is it possible that arms coming from the G.D.R. killed the 175 children in Soweto? Or that terror commandos blew up people in the Middle East with G.D.R. explosives? It is possible that the students who were shot on the Square of Heavenly Peace were brought down by G.D.R. bullets?"

With these words, *Der Morgen*, the newspaper of the Liberal Democratic Party in the German Democratic Republic, commented on the case Schalck-Golodkowski, who had just gone into hiding, and that of his Commercial Coordination Area trading empire. "Who knows," the paper went on, "if the Schalck financial mafia wasn't also in cahoots with the drug mafia in South America, where they were sending

their weapons?"

It first came out in mid-October that top SEDers were involved in import-export firms run by Schalck-Golodkowski, but things became even hotter in mid-November, when residents of the town of Kavelstorf in the vicinity of Rostock observed that approximately 20 East German Army trucks, emblazoned with special "dangerous cargo" signs usually reserved for transport of arms or explosives, had been driven onto the grounds of the firm IMES GmbH and were engaged in hastily loading up some cargo.

IMES, headquartered in Kavelstorf since 1985, is located on heavily guarded grounds and has its own railroad spur which leads to the equally heavily guarded military district of the Rostock seaport. IMES has never employed any local residents from the area around Kavelstorf and Rostock. Whatever the firm did, it was certainly top secret.

When at the end of November it became known that the firm was part of Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski's empire, members of the New Forum and other opposition groups in Rostock decided to have a look. With the assistance of the local police authorities and accompanied by a television crew, the group gained entry into the firm and discovered a huge stockpile of arms, ammunition, explosives, and documents indicating large-scale illegal transactions, including arms shipments to Ethiopia, Angola, the Middle East, and South and Central America. As the cameras rolled, a representative of the New Forum spontaneously voiced the suspicion that "I wouldn't be all that surprised if it also comes out that the G.D.R. was involved in the drug trade."

### **East Berlin, terrorist base**

The revelations in Kavelstorf confirmed earlier hints that the G.D.R.'s intelligence service, the Stasi, was directly involved in the international network of drugs, arms, and terrorism. It has been known for years, that the Schönefeld Airport on the southern outskirts of East Berlin was an important transfer-point for the international drug traffic into West Berlin, and thus into all of Western and Eastern Europe. It was further known that many of the most dangerous international terrorist groups had their base of Western European operations located in East Berlin. These groups included the terrorist "Carlos" and the PFLP-GC of Ahmed Jibril, the PFLP special operations group of the now-deceased Wadi Haddad, and the organization of Abu Nidal, which was responsible for the bombing of the West Berlin discothèque "La Belle" in April 1986.

Western specialists on terrorism knew that especially the PFLP-GC, which was run jointly by the Syrian intelligence service and the Stasi, had been working closely since 1986 with the Red Army Fraction in West Germany. Since 1987 the PFLP-GC's East Berlin group was run by Kassem Dalkamoni, who is thought to have been involved in preparing and carrying out two bombings of American military trains on Aug. 31, 1987 and April 26, 1988. Dalkamoni is also thought

to be the mastermind of the bombing of PanAm Flight 103 on Dec. 21, 1988, which claimed 270 victims in the skies over Lockerbie, Scotland.

On Oct. 27, 1988, Dalkamoni was arrested on West German territory, along with 16 other members of his group, by officers of West Germany's criminal police. But most of those arrested were promptly set free again because of "insufficient grounds of suspicion"—a macabre story, in view of the PanAm 103 bombing, which occurred only three weeks after their release and was already in the final planning phase. Could that disaster have been prevented, if the entire group had remained in police custody?

The Stasi's involvement in the background of the PFLP-GC has been known since early 1986, but was never publicly discussed in the West. It should be recalled that this was when preparations were under way for a visit by Erich Hon-ecker, with the West German government making obscene efforts to sweep all uncomfortable questions about the G.D.R. under the carpet.

### **Rostock and Iran-Contragate**

The mysterious role of the Rostock seaport, which up to now has been a militarily cordoned-off area with no public access whatsoever, has repeatedly come up in discussions about the international arms and drug traffic. In December 1985, for instance, the firm Bofors/Nobel Kemi, whose name turns up repeatedly in the Irangate affair, is known to have shipped arms and explosives from the aforementioned Rostock firm IMES into Iran.

In the spring of 1986, the case of the Danish freighter *Pia Vesta*, which was almost nabbed by the Peruvian coastal guard as it was carrying tons of Soviet trucks, AK-47 rifles, and anti-tank rockets, presumably destined for the Shining Path terrorist group, made international headlines for weeks. The ship headed for Nicaragua to unload its cargo, but was detained and seized by the Panamanian authorities. According to information from circles within the Danish seamen's union, the shipment had originated in Rostock, and had come from IMES.

Further investigations since then have brought to light the fact, that the arms aboard the *Pia Vesta* had actually been destined for the Contra rebels in Nicaragua, and that the shipment had been financed and arranged in a three-way deal between the Syrian arms dealer al-Kassar, Oliver North of Contragate fame, and the Libyan bank ARES in Madrid. The same Monzer al-Kassar is known to spend part of his "business year" in Eastern European countries. The ship itself was owned by SA Shipping of Copenhagen, and was managed by CSF of Switzerland. CSF was a firm identified by Irangate investigators as used by North to run arms to Iran and the Contras. Another ship owned by the Oliver North-NSC network, the *Erria*, shipped tons of Polish arms to the Contras.

Despite Oliver North's reported boasting that he had

fooled the Soviet KGB into getting weapons shipped out of Poland, sources knowledgeable about the East Bloc arms trade concur that North and friends could not have purchased a single arms shipment from any East bloc nation which was not coordinated by, or at least known to, Schalck-Golodkowski's apparatus.

In addition to its involvement in shipments by IMES and other private shipping lines, the G.D.R. also has its very own shipping firm, DSR, which has offices in Vienna and Larnaca on the island of Cyprus, and is very active in traffic between Rostock, Barcelona, and Syrian-dominated ports in the Middle East. I.e., a large portion of Syria's terrorist network in Europe and the Middle East is supplied by DSR with arms, explosives, and other materials.

So, it seems clear that the question asked above by the East German newspaper *Der Morgen* about whether terrorist commandos in the Middle East are using explosives from the G.D.R., can be answered in the affirmative.

An even murkier aspect is the G.D.R. intelligence service's illegal overseas trading with South America along the lines of "arms for drugs" or "drugs for dollars." There are indications that in order to get around the tight customs control in Western European ports, drugs from Colombia and Bolivia are sent into Western and Eastern Europe via Rostock. The G.D.R.'s involvement in the illegal drug business dates at least back to Erich Honecker's visit to Cuba in May-June 1980. Honecker's retinue on that visit included none other than his minister for state security, Erich Mielke. What was he looking for there?

### **Cuba, Nicaragua, and the 'Startbahn-West'**

Stasi agents were already active inside Cuba in the mid-1960s. Around that time, Mielke had his agents take on the dirty work in South and Central America handled up to then by the Soviet KGB, which in the wake of the Cuban Missile Crisis had had to recede more into background. One of the most controversial cases was that of the Stasi foreign agent Tamara Bunke, who together with the Cuban revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara built up a terror and sabotage network in Bolivia, and who, along with him, was caught by Bolivian soldiers while engaged in fulfilling that mission, and subsequently shot.

The G.D.R. also played an important role in preparations for the Nicaraguan revolution and in supporting the leftist junta's seizure of power in Managua. East German supplies of all kinds were sent to Nicaragua not only by sea, but also directly via the Schönefeld Airport. Also, in the latter half of the 1980s, West German extremists from the leftist "scene" around the protests against building a new runway at the Frankfurt Airport, the so-called Startbahn-West, are said by Western intelligence sources to have been formed into "international solidarity brigades" and flown into Managua, where they were taken to special paramilitary camps and instructed in irregular warfare by East German trainers.

---

## The Article 6 Debate

---

# Soviet Communist

by Rachel Douglas

As one after another Warsaw Pact member country in Eastern Europe changes its constitution to eliminate the "leading role of the Communist Party," enshrined in each of them, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself confronts staggering challenges from within and outside of party ranks. Academician Andrei Sakharov, not a party member, has summoned Soviet citizens to go on strike Dec. 11 for the elimination of the corresponding Soviet statute, Article 6 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution. On Dec. 7, the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Lithuania—one of the three Baltic nations that have the status of a Soviet Socialist Republic within the Soviet Union—jumped ahead of that schedule. In a vote of 243-1, it abolished the supreme authority of the Communist Party in Lithuania.

As these rapid events show, the political revolution in Eastern Europe and the internal Soviet economic crisis have trashed the CPSU's painstakingly drawn agenda, which called for a year-long preparation for next year's 28th CPSU congress and for a careful, planned out redivision of power between party institutions on the one side and the popularly elected soviets on the other. The CPSU is in turmoil over how it will continue to rule at all.

Some of the big news on the Soviet party's troubles has been only scantily reported in the West, such as a demand from within the second most powerful local Communist Party organization in the country, the Leningrad party, for the resignation of Gorbachov and the rest of the top leadership.

On the Nov. 26 edition of a weekly Soviet TV program, "Seven Days," commentator Eduard Sagalayev covered a mass rally in Leningrad as "one of the main political events in the country last week." The 20,000-strong rally, on the evening of Nov. 22, became the focus of furious debate in the Soviet press. Newspapers took sides the way they had done in the spring of 1988, when the Russian Republic newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* printed a letter from Leningrad chemistry teacher Nina Andreyeva, who accused the CPSU under Gorbachov of abandoning socialist principles.

The organizer of this rally in the U.S.S.R.'s second-biggest city was the Communist Party—the Leningrad regional and municipal party committees (the Obkom and the Gorkom), which, since a joint plenary session the day before, are both under the leadership of upstart Boris Veniaminovich

---

---

# Party in turmoil

Gidaspov. A former chemicals plant director and academic, Gidaspov assumed the Obkom post in July from Yuri Solovyov, after the latter had been disgraced by losing his election race for the new Congress of People's Deputies, even though he ran unopposed.

On "Seven Days" and other broadcasts, Gidaspov was heard telling the rally he wanted to let the people speak. Then followed shots of placards at this Communist-organized rally, that demanded that Gorbachov and the entire CPSU Central Committee (CC) and its executive body, the Politburo step down. Among the slogans were: "A new CC for a renewed party!" "Supreme Soviet Communist! What color is your party card?" "We demand the convening of an emergency CPSU Congress in January-February 1990!" "Mikhail Sergeevich [Gorbachov]! Pay some attention to the party!"

The regional plenum had just adopted a platform "for deepening *perestroika* under present-day conditions," for its candidates in upcoming local soviet elections. Gidaspov told *Sovetskaya Rossiya* he had warned that the Soviet Union needs discipline: "There is a great deal of democracy and *glasnost*, but no order or organization. Democratization must be carried out in an orderly fashion, otherwise there is a slide towards chaos."

## Izvestia sounds the alarm

On Nov. 26, the national government newspaper *Izvestia*, which has recently run commentaries against a "drift to the right" inside the Soviet Union, sounded an alarm about the Leningrad rally. Quoting rally speakers who said things like, "The Central Committee in its present composition has lost authority among the party and the people," *Izvestia* suggested they were all speaking from the same script. "Given the multitude of voices that can be heard nowadays, it was impossible not to notice the single-mindedness displayed by the orators. One after the other, they persistently erected a wall between rank-and-file Communists and the Central Committee, demanded the convening of an extraordinary party congress, vented spite and irritation against U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet deputies, spoke of cooperative members as 'thieves' and 'fat cats,' and branded the press for its 'defamatory' and 'denigrating' material."

Such speeches, said *Izvestia*, caused "alarm and

anxiety."

At a Nov. 24 press conference, *Izvestia* continued, its correspondent put the question to Gidaspov point-blank: "Boris Veniaminovich, it is perfectly obvious that the predominant ideas and slogans at the rally are a repetition and development of the ideas outlined in Nina Andreyeva's famous article. . . . By taking part in it, you seemed to express solidarity with this position. Is this right or not?" Gidaspov denied it, with a rejoinder that "Maybe these slogans display our inherent Slav desire to feel disappointed by our leaders."

The report by A. Molokov in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* of Nov. 26, however, praised Gidaspov as a true Communist for a time of crisis: " 'There is no alternative to *perestroika*. The whole point is who wants to turn it in what direction.' That alarming thought expressed in the report by B.V. Gidaspov . . . at the joint [Obkom and Gorkom] plenum was categorically and clearly resolved at a citywide rally of Communists on Nov. 22. 'For the socialist aims of *perestroika*' was its slogan. The 20,000-plus participants firmly declared: 'No to anti-Leninism! No to private ownership! We will not let *perestroika* be used to hit communism!' "

Already in October, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* distinguished itself from *Izvestia* and the national party paper *Pravda* by giving lengthy favorable coverage to a Leningrad conference of the United Front of Working People, the new nationwide movement that has been linked both to Andreyeva and to the Russian chauvinist Pamyat (Memory) Society.

The brawl over the Leningrad events took on another dimension, when the Armed Forces daily, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, gave an enthusiastic endorsement of the Leningrad rally, under the headline "Our Banner Is the Red One!" The military press congratulated Gidaspov on his "energetic keynote" speech, and his commitment to "restoration of the authority of the party among the masses, renewal of socialism, and the country's exit from the crisis."

On Nov. 27, the day after this flurry of articles about Leningrad, CPSU Politburo strongman Lev Zaikov (see *EIR*, Dec. 8, 1989, p. 38) came out in an interview with *Pravda*, to identify himself strongly with the Soviet military. Zaikov, who was just promoted to the post of first deputy chief of the U.S.S.R. Defense Council, is a former leader of the Leningrad Obkom.

Introducing himself as someone whose "entire life has been bound up with the defense industry and the Army," Zaikov insinuated that there was widespread concern about defense cuts. He warned, "Détente is détente, but as long as there are diametrically opposed forces at work in the world we need to think about the country's defense." On the much-touted conversion of defense production to civilian goods output, Zaikov struck the same note: "Conversion is conversion, but, if necessary, we should not forget how to make defense products at our plants. We must show daily, hourly concern."

# After bombing, Colombia is firm: no deals with narco-butchers

by José Restrepo

The Dec. 6 bus bomb which destroyed the 11-floor headquarters of Colombia's security police, the Department of Administrative Security (DAS), damaged another 500 buildings, and killed 52 people and injured another 1,000, was just about the last straw for Colombians who are in a war against the cocaine traffickers.

The bombing was the second major massacre by the "extraditables," the terrorist arm of the drug traffickers. At 7:30 a.m. on Dec. 6, they used a crane to leave a bus loaded with 1,100 pounds of plastic explosives in front of the building. Experts have also determined that the "accident" that caused an Avianca Airlines passenger jet to explode on Nov. 27, killing 111 people, was also a bomb. The "extraditables" took credit for that massacre. The same group assassinated Judge Bernardo Jaramillo in the city of Medellín Dec. 4.

The bombings were designed to scare Colombians into submitting to the traffickers' demands for state power. But they are having the opposite effect. The growing popular revulsion against the traffickers brought Conservative Party presidential contender Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo to demand "the death penalty for the crimes of terrorism, kidnaping, torture, and homicide for terrorist purposes."

Cesar Gaviria, the anti-drug contender for the Liberal Party nomination, reaffirmed Dec. 6 his "unrelenting decision to battle the drug-trafficking crime with absolute rigor and to make the entire weight of our law fall upon the criminals." Gaviria, the successor to assassinated candidate Luis Carlos Galán, is the candidate most likely to win the presidency.

President Virgilio Barco, who was in Japan negotiating trade agreements and financing for development projects, spoke to Colombians via satellite, to warn that "the vile assault by the criminal organization of the drug runners, which has cost so many innocent Colombians their lives, with threats of death and destruction, is the way demented criminals seek to subjugate a people and a government, an entire country, under their control."

President Barco swore that the traffickers would not defeat his country. "We are in battle and shall continue. The war is against all of Colombia, against democracy. We are

not going to let ourselves fall under the bloody tyranny of the narco-terrorists."

The Council of Ministers proclaimed Dec. 5 that the Colombian government "reiterates to the country its unbending will to liberate Colombia from the threat of narco-terrorism . . . the greatest threat which any democracy has faced."

## Congressional treason

The bombing of the secret police headquarters took place the morning after the House of Representatives voted to include the issue of extradition in a referendum scheduled to be held on Jan. 21. The decision, yet to be approved by the Senate and full Congress, would mean that voters would decide whether or not the country should continue extraditing Colombian narcotics traffickers wanted for trial in the United States and other countries. By means of bribes and threats, the drug traffickers brought the majority of the congressmen to support the referendum they wanted. The "extraditables" sent out a press release stating, "We are joyous over the smashing majority vote of the House of Representatives." They warned they would only suspend the war when the Congress approved their demands, including the legalization of cocaine "because 40 million North Americans already have legalized it."

President Barco went on national television to condemn the House decision, and to argue in defense of extradition (see *Documentation*).

A few weeks ago, the "extraditables" promised in communiqués that if the House of Representatives approved placing their referendum on the ballot, they would declare a truce. Instead, they bombed the police headquarters. Interim President (while Barco was traveling) Carlos Lemos Simmonds called it "a good demonstration of what the drug traffickers are capable of doing. First they speak of a truce, then they assassinate a judge, and after the truce they do this bombing. They obtained a very significant victory in the House of Representatives yesterday. Everybody thought that after their victory they would calm down. And whoever said that voting down extradition would bring peace to the Republic, and whoever voted in good faith for Colombia to return

to normalcy, should today realize how seriously wrong they were." It is a terrible mistake to believe, Lemos continued, "that in return for concessions on extradition, peace plans, and offers of dialogue, the narcotics traffickers are going to calm down and not commit more crimes."

In the House vote, those who opposed the cartel voted "no" in secret to avoid reprisals. "In a fraudulent vote, the Chamber of Representatives openly violated the Constitution and the country's laws," the courageous daily *El Espectador* editorialized Dec. 7. "And by violating them, they have deserved the public's disrespect and the corresponding sanctions which lead to isolation."

As stated in another editorial in *El Espectador*—the newspaper which suffered a dynamite attack and the assassination of its director by drug traffickers—Colombia is divided into two parties: the party of the majority of the population, and that of the drug traffickers. The cartel's party is small, but very powerful. The congressmen sided with the minority. The majority does not want to live under the cartel's tyranny.

---

## Documentation

---

# Drug traffickers must be extradited

*Following are excerpts of the speech delivered by Colombian President Virgilio Barco on Nov. 30, 1989, in opposition to including the issue of extradition of drug traffickers in a national referendum, to be held Jan. 21, 1990.*

It is not appropriate to use the referendum to decide on extradition. The country cannot be fooled about where a referendum on extradition would lead us, and on the deadly consequences it would have for the morale of the country and the survival of our democracy.

First of all, we are not talking about extraditing Colombian criminals to be tried in other countries, but of extraditing drug traffickers who have committed crimes abroad. Extradition is not a sanction against society, since it refers only to drug traffickers; nor is it an affront to sovereignty as some have tried to present it. Extradition has been dealt with in Colombia's international treaties. By constitutional authority, the direction of foreign policy is the prerogative of the President. The Congress can hardly take the initiative to put an end to public extradition treaties. . . .

For 100 years, Colombia has been extraditing

criminals. . . . I repeat, 100 years since the treaty of 1888, and only now, since extradition has applied to drug traffickers, objections appear to alleged violations of sovereignty. . . .

Extradition is not a general threat to all Colombians; rather it affects only those who've committed drug-trafficking crimes abroad.

Some people have argued that extradition provokes violence and that this would disappear with its elimination. This is not true. . . .

In December 1986, a Supreme Court decision nullified the extradition treaty. After this, that is, while the treaty was not applicable, Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos was assassinated; Andrés Pastrana, now the mayor of Bogota, was kidnaped; [*El Espectador* owner] Guillermo Cano was killed, as was political leader Jaime Pardo Leal, and hundreds of Colombians.

Last year, while the extradition treaty was not in effect, over 600 Colombian peasants were assassinated, in more than 40 massacres carried out by hitmen on the drug mafias' payroll. And let us not forget that the governor of Antioquia, Antonio Roldán Betancur, Judge Carlos Valencia, Col. Franklin Quintero, and Senator Luis Carlos Galán, were assassinated while extradition was not in effect.

It is also said that extradition is undignified because it sends Colombians abroad to be tried, and that it is more dignified for them to be tried and sentenced here, in our country and by our judges. Nonetheless, the drug traffickers have sent to their deaths over 200 judges and officials of the judicial branch.

Can we believe the drug traffickers, then? Can we believe that extradition is what has brought us violence? Can we have a free and dignified country with these gangs of multimillionaire killers?

We know that extradition is only for drug traffickers. We know what they have done and what they are capable of. We have suffered their terrorist actions. Many courageous Colombians have been murdered due to the sole fact that they were opposed to the drug trade.

Do you believe there could be a free electoral campaign, free from intimidation, on this issue of extradition? Do you believe that those who oppose drug trafficking could, without fear, express their opinion? It would be a campaign plagued with terrorism, intimidation, and drug money. . . .

To introduce extradition in the referendum would serve only as the means for a few, less than 100 drug traffickers, to use their money and terror, to intimidate public opinion, the media, and all Colombians, to avoid being tried and sentenced for crimes they have committed abroad. The conditions of terrorism don't allow this issue to be freely contested.

There are those who say the drug traffickers want peace and tranquility. Let me say that eliminating extradition won't bring tranquility but rather impunity and more violence.



# Corazon Aquino: U.S. puppet on a string

*Linda de Hoyos reports on the circumstances, and devastating results, of Bush's "decisive" rescue of the faltering Manila regime.*

Although forces loyal to Philippines President Corazon Aquino appear to have quelled the most recent and serious coup attempt against her four-year-old regime, the political and military conflict is far from over. As Mrs. Aquino may discover, the price for her victory over the coup bid, which was launched in the early morning hours of Dec. 1, may well be the ability of her regime to survive.

As for the United States, which entered into the fray on the side of Mrs. Aquino in a display of Bush "decisiveness," the price may well be the final sinking of any negotiations for a new treaty that would extend the presence of U.S. strategic bases on the Philippine islands beyond the current treaty's 1991 expiration date.

In weathering the current challenge to her government from major factions within the military, Aquino was forced to call upon U.S. military assistance, deployed from the U.S. strategic air base at Clark Field. Although certain U.S. reports indicate that Washington had signaled the availability of U.S. forces to aid her besieged government, the official story is that at 11 a.m. on Dec. 1 (Manila time), Aquino informed U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt that she might require U.S. air cover, since rebel forces had seized several airfields and were strafing the presidential Malacanang Palace. An hour and a half later, Aquino officially requested such assistance. By 1:30 p.m., U.S. F-4 Phantom bombers were providing air cover for Aquino, and placing an "aggressive cap" over the two Philippine air bases that had been taken by the rebels. The U.S. declined Philippine requests to shoot at rebel forces, preferring to take defensive action only as required. Even so, there is little doubt—especially in the minds of her countrymen—that Aquino survived the coup bid only through the U.S. show of force.

## Contrast to Marcos treatment

The U.S. response to Aquino's request might usefully be contrasted to Washington's reactions to former President Ferdinand Marcos in February 1986. When Marcos was confronted with a military rebellion led by U.S. embassy favorite and current Defense Minister Gen. Fidel Ramos, he was told that not only would the United States not support him, but any effort on his part to suppress the rebellion would result in the immediate suspension of all U.S. military aid. This

was stated publicly in order to advance the military coup against Marcos.

This U.S.-planned and -orchestrated military coup—not the "People's Power revolution"—was the decisive factor in bringing Corazon Aquino to power. Even so, Aquino was able to portray herself as the alternative to the "U.S. puppet President" Ferdinand Marcos. No more. Aquino has demonstrated that her political existence hangs on the thread of U.S. support; her mandate is now in Washington.

The U.S. air cover has also made a mockery of Aquino's refusal to commit herself to a new treaty for the U.S. bases. In early November, amid coup rumors, Aquino visited the United States for a seven-city tour to promote investment in the Philippines. The trip was not a success. During her state visit in Washington, tensions came to the fore over the bases issue. The Bush administration insisted on a pledge to the U.S. bases: "A new security agreement will preserve bipartisan support for . . . continued economic and military aid," Bush publicly menaced. For her part, Aquino withheld her commitment and insisted on more funds to aid the islands' shattered economy.

Aquino's reliance Dec. 1 upon U.S. military support against a serious coup bid has substantially reduced Aquino's bargaining position, a fact near-sighted U.S. officials have been chortling over. The increasing likelihood, however, is that either Aquino will not survive long enough to negotiate the bases; or that in order to maintain any popular credibility at all, she will have to refuse a new agreement. Bush's display of "decisiveness" carried a big backfire potential.

Across the entire political spectrum, Aquino is being attacked for her subservience to the United States. This has been a longstanding battlecry of the left-wing "People's Power" component of her once-popular mandate. "The cost [of U.S. air support for Aquino] to the Philippines in terms of national honor cannot be redeemed," railed the leftist *Malaya* newspaper on Dec. 3. Negotiations on the bases "will be practically toothless when George Bush calls in this big IOU."

Now the attack is also coming from the Nacionalista Party, led by Aquino's own official Vice President Salvador Laurel and by Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister under Marcos, who bolted to the Aquino side in

February 1986. A Nacionalista Party statement declared that the "brazen" U.S. military intervention "puts into question the constitutional legitimacy of the Aquino government for renouncing the country's sovereignty to a foreign government as the price for its continuance in power."

Enrile, who has also organized a new anti-bases coalition over the last month, told the press that the quelling of the coup was a "victory for America, not Aquino."

Speaking from Hong Kong Dec. 3, Salvador Laurel called upon Aquino to consider resigning if that were "the only way to avert bloodshed and civil war."

But Aquino has also come under fire from presumably the most stalwart of her political supporters. Even before this latest coup attempt, she drew harsh words from Sen. Leticia Ramos Shahani, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and sister of Aquino's right-hand general and likely successor Fidel Ramos. "If we become too pro-American," remarked Shahani, "we become subservient." Shahani, an outspoken critic of the International Monetary Fund, then compared Aquino unfavorably to Marcos! "To a certain point, Marcos was more nationalistic. He really tried hard to make us more independent, politically and also economically."

### **Military under fire**

The latest coup is believed to have been led by Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honason, who led the August 1987 attempt against Aquino and who warned of a second, bloodier attempt in the last week of November. Honason was a leader of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), and a close associate of Marcos Defense Minister Enrile, who played a key role in the military rebellion against Marcos.

The immediate trigger for the coup—which apparently only involved military forces—may well have been a bill placed before the Philippines Senate to reorganize the military. Specifically, the bill calls for the dissolution of the Philippines Constabulary (PC), a force with dual military and police functions comprised of 50,000 men (out of a total of 165,000 in the Armed Forces). The PC has played a front-line role in combatting the New People's Army (NPA).

The not-so-hidden objective of the legislation is to "clip the wings of the military," reported one wire service. The reaction within the Armed Forces was immediate. Protests were held in camps in various locales. On Oct. 28, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa banned all protest actions, after 1,000 officers and men in the central city of Cebu burned effigies and marched with black armbands in a mass demonstration at the military camp there. Legaspi, a Honason stronghold south of Manila, was also the scene of near-violent protests.

Warnings by Defense Minister Fidel Ramos of court martial had no effect on the demonstrators.

The bill is a further blow to a military which has borne the brunt of fighting the NPA under conditions in which

proper equipment, supplies, and even uniforms have been non-existent. In addition, the military became a political target of certain senators who claimed in November that the Armed Forces have been involved in drug-trafficking.

To the military, the combination of attacks appeared as an assault on the military as an institution—a challenge that has not gone unanswered.

Taking a major role in the attempted coup were Scout Rangers, the AFP's elite force. Aquino also named two generals and 10 other senior military officers as involved. Also noteworthy is that 18 soldiers on trial for the 1983 assassination of Aquino's husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, escaped from an Air Force stockade at the height of the coup bid.

The coup attempt and reactions—including Aquino's "surrender or die" refusal to negotiate—leave none of these explosive issues resolved, despite the physical putting down of the insurrection.

### **Economic issues behind revolt**

Aquino had equally harsh words for her civilian opposition: "We shall also root out those who have given aid and comfort to the traitors. . . . I speak of leaders of the opposition . . . who have . . . encouraged, financed, and in any other manner given aid and comfort to the enemy." Presumably this is directed at the Nacionalista Party, which has the support of many Marcos loyalists and many of the country's business elite who are disgusted with Aquino's own "cronism" and subjugation of the national economy to the austerity and liberalization demands of the International Monetary Fund.

Although the Nacionalistas deny any involvement in the coup bid, they are a prime suspect for its funding. Suspicion is also raised by the timely reappearance in the Philippines of Eduardo "Danding" Cojuangco, a Marcos "crony" and first cousin to Aquino herself. Aquino thought she had successfully banished Cojuangco forever to the United States, but he managed to acquire a U.S. passport. Cojuangco, Asian sources say, has the money and power to possibly emerge as a rallying point for the opposition against Aquino.

Most importantly, the coup bid and the political machinations surrounding it take place in a context in which Aquino's use of her post to bring the Philippines under an International Monetary Fund-bankers dictatorship, has collapsed the physical economy—while a slim percentage of Aquino associates, starting with Central Bank chief José Fernandez—gets richer and richer.

Only two days before the latest coup bid, her government sharply hiked prices on gasoline, diesel, and cooking oil. Filipino trade unions—from moderate to NPA front organizations—are preparing a general strike.

In short, Aquino's mandate of support—with the exception of the U.S. embassy—is far below that of Ferdinand Marcos in 1986.

# History made as Pope, Gorbachov meet

by Maria Cristina Fiocchi

Much has been written and more will be written on the historic meeting in the Vatican between the secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and President of the U.S.S.R., Mikhail Gorbachov, and Pope John Paul II, which occurred on Dec. 1. The only precedent for this was the encounter of Jan. 30, 1967 between Paul VI and then President of the Supreme Soviet, Nikolai Podgorny. An anecdote has been handed down of that meeting, which, albeit measured and diplomatic, marked the first thaw in relations between the Holy See and Moscow: Podgorny, a chain smoker, was very worried about the idea of not being able to smoke in front of the Pope. Paul VI, to put his guest at ease, asked him politely before they began to converse, "Your excellency, would you care for a cigarette?"

But undoubtedly the visit by Gorbachov to the first Slavic Pope, stood out for its unequivocal historic meaning: The leader of the world's most important Communist power crossed the threshold of the Bronze Portal to render honor to Christ's vicar on Earth.

This brings us to the most important aspect of the talks: the issue of religious freedom, the problem of recognition of the Ukrainian Greco-Catholics, and the definition of diplomatic ties between the Holy See and the U.S.S.R. On the first point the Pope recalled in his speech "the well known events of past decades and the painful tests to which so many citizens were put, because of their faith," and expressed his hope that the new law on freedom of conscience, soon to be approved in the U.S.S.R., will contribute to resolving this problem.

On the Uniate Catholics of Ukraine, the Pope said, "My thoughts turn particularly to those Christians who live in the Soviet Union, in full communion with the Apostolic See. For all of them, whether they be of Latin rite, of Byzantine rite, or of Armenian rite, I make vows that they may freely practice their religious life."

How deeply the Pontiff feels about this problem emerged from his reply, via the Vatican press office, to Gorbachov's invitation to him to visit the Soviet Union. The Soviet President, when he finished reading his official speech, added off the cuff, "I wish to announce that, in the course of our colloquium with the Holy Father, we also spoke of a future visit of the Roman Pope to the Soviet Union." Shortly thereafter, the Vatican press office put out a release: "The Holy Father cordially thanks [him] for the invitation, hoping that

developments in the situation will make it possible for him to accept." In other words, first the Ukrainian Church must be legalized, and then a papal trip to the U.S.S.R. can be discussed.

As to diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the U.S.S.R., full agreement was reached to set them up as soon as possible, and it will be up to the two diplomatic corps to define the forms.

## Superpowers' duties

The Pope stressed in his speech the needed commitment of the two superpowers toward developing countries. The stronger nations, said the Pope, "overcoming all types of imperialisms and intentions to preserve their own hegemony . . . must feel themselves morally responsible for the others, such that a true international system be established, which shall be based on the foundation of equality of all peoples and on the necessary respect for their legitimate differences."

In the light of such historic resonances, details of course take on particular symbolic meaning. The Kremlin leader was visibly moved after his talk with the Pope, and in introducing his wife Raisa to the Pope he said, "We are aware that we are dealing with the world's highest religious authority, who moreover is also a Slav." The Pope, with smiling eyes, with great naturalness and ease, offered his hospitality to these rather burdensome guests, who even if only for a moment were clearly struck by the grace and power of God.

It fell to Raisa Gorbachova to show the other face of Russia, that of an empire which throughout its millennial history has shown a certain intolerance, if not outright hostility, toward submitting even spiritually to Rome and to the Pope. Thus Mrs. Gorbachova, breaking a custom by which ladies visiting the Pope generally wear black and cover their heads, was dressed in a flaming red suit and looked rather annoyed. During the brief tour of the *Logge* and *Stanze*, of the celebrated Renaissance painter Raphael, guided by Prof. Carlo Pietrangeli, the director of the Vatican Museums, and medieval and modern art expert Fabrizio Mancinelli, Raisa Gorbachova did not appear to have much appreciation for the Italian master. In the room of "The Fire in the Borgo," decorated with several of Raphael's most famous historical murals, she admired instead the gilded ceiling, saying that "this gold reminds me of our religious art of icons."

But John Paul II had a thought even for her, and during the exchange of gifts Raisa received as a present a mother-of-pearl and gold rosary, quite a surprise for the ex-teacher of Marxist ideology, who was unprepared and at first turned up her nose, but then skillfully masked her reaction. To Gorbachov the Pope gave a mosaic reproduction of the Early Christian image of Christ which is on the tomb of St. Peter, with the Gospel open to the inscription, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Whosoever believeth in me shall have life everlasting." As his present, John Paul II received two volumes of the 14th-century Kiev Psalter.

# Herrhausen: 'patriot and world citizen'

Alfred Herrhausen was a German patriot and world citizen at the same time, said Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his keynote at the state funeral ceremony held in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany on Dec. 6. Alfred Herrhausen, the chairman of Deutsche Bank and a leading unofficial economic adviser to Kohl, was slain by terrorists on Nov. 30, two days after Kohl's historic speech laying out a 10-point program for reunifying West and East Germany. Kohl's words echoed the famous phrase of Germany's greatest classical poet, Friedrich Schiller, the author of *Wilhelm Tell* and the "Ode to Joy."

The chancellor's eulogy portrayed Herrhausen as a committed citizen of the postwar German state, a courageous and cultivated man, one who publicly admitted: "I am proud of what has developed in this country."

Herrhausen, Kohl recalled, loved philosophy as his innermost passion, he loved music and the arts, and became a "close friend and good comrade" with the Chancellor over the years. "I owe much to him personally," said the Chancellor. "He has earned merits in serving his fatherland."

Kohl also emphasized Herrhausen's self-conception as a world citizen, when he got engaged in the campaign for debt forgiveness for the Third World over the past few years, his role in the dialogue on Christian ethics in the world of industry with outstanding churchmen like Cardinal Josef Hengsbach (one of Pope John Paul II's closest advisers).

"Do we really comprehend the meaning of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law?" Kohl said. "Are we really able to measure how infinitely precious these goods are? These are goods for which many people—known and unknown—have risked their personal existence. In our more recent history these were the courageous men and women of the July 20, 1944 [who attempted to overthrow Adolf Hitler]. Today, they are the valiant people of Poland and Hungary, in the C.S.S.R., and in the G.D.R. The first German democracy [of the Weimar Republic] was ground up between the extremes of left and right. The second German democracy must not be permitted to snuffed out through complacency, spiritual indolence, and moral indifference."

According to the Brazilian press, Herrhausen had

maintained a close relationship with the late finance minister Dilson Funaro, the author of Brazil's debt moratorium in 1987. "Herrhausen was one of the few bankers in Europe who refused to let the opening to the East serve as a pretext for abandoning the most-indebted developing countries of Latin America and Asia to this new priority," reported *O Estado* on Dec. 1.

## Unity but no neutrality

The day after the funeral, under the headline, "It Would Be Illogical to Loosen our Ties to the Western Community," the nationally circulated German daily *Die Welt* printed excerpts from the speech that the murdered Alfred Herrhausen was to have delivered in New York on Dec. 4, before the Atlantic Bridge group. The speech was Herrhausen's vision of "German unity" achieved in concord with Germany's historic ties to the West, and an adamant rejection of any "neutrality," or, Germany breaking with the West "to go it alone."

Herrhausen began by hailing the Germans of the German Democratic Republic for their peaceful revolution: "In the last two months the citizens of the G.D.R., exhibiting great courage, have forced their government to make political changes, which previously no one would have considered as even possible." Then, Herrhausen stated: "The opening of the Wall has brought up the question of German reunification. Perhaps we'd rather use the term 'unity.' In my view, a united German state is absolutely desirable, not because of the geographical size or power which such a size could dispense, but because this—historically, culturally and from the human side—is for me, a natural striving. . . . Now, in some parts of the Western world it's feared that Germany through reunification could leave NATO and seek neutrality. Some observers believe that that is exactly what could save Gorbachov from the political turbulence in Eastern Europe. In my view, such a demand would not be advisable. Nobody, not even the Soviets, could be interested in having an isolated large country in the middle of Europe, swaying back and forth between East and West. As far as my countrymen are concerned, if confronted with such a prospect, they'd say: 'No thank you.' "

And finally: "It would be illogical to loosen our ties to the Western Community. . . our government and our parliament have made it more than clear that the Federal Republic is in no way thinking of going it alone."

Mrs. Micaela Geiger, vice-president of the Christian Democratic parliamentary group in Bonn, said that Alfred Herrhausen had a well worked-out plan for a second "economic miracle" like that of the Federal Republic, to implement in East Germany. The Deutsche Bank president had hinted at this in an interview published in the *Wall Street Journal* on Nov. 20: "Germany, a reunified Germany will be an enormous, strong economic force. . . . And when you as a bank are strongly positioned within this country, then I think you are destined to play a major role in global banking."

# Yugoslavia on brink of explosion

by Aglaja Beyes

“Yugoslavia has been abolished as a state,” one Yugoslav observer was quoted in the British *Financial Times* Dec. 4. This view was shared by many after tensions dramatically increased between two of the nation’s republics, Serbia—the largest republic in the southeast of the country, bordering Romania and Bulgaria—and Slovenia, the westernmost republic, bordering Austria and Italy, and the most democratically minded of the republics that make up the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The provocation was an announcement by followers of Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic that on Nov. 1, tens of thousands of Serbs would enter Slovenia through Croatia, march on Slovenia’s capital Ljubljana, and demand that the Slovenians change their policies of westernization.

Milosevic—whom many Yugoslavs are calling the “Yugoslav Mussolini”—and large chunks of the Army, which is largely in the hands of pro-Milosevic officers, want to teach a lesson to the Western-drifting republics of Croatia and Slovenia. Slovenia is scheduling free elections for the coming spring. In response to these developments, Petar Simic, head of the powerful Communist organization in the Armed Forces, warned, “The introduction of Western-style democracy will further enhance the national split in Yugoslavia.”

Actually, Simic and others are threatening Slovenia with a military intervention—and at a later point possibly even Croatia. The pretext was to be provided by Milosevic’s threat to invade Slovenia with tens of thousands of “demonstrators.” The Slovenian government banned the march, and Yugoslavia’s Minister President Ante Markovic and President Janez Drnovsek called upon Serbia to cancel the planned confrontation. Under this pressure Milosevic’s men gave up their plan to march on Ljubljana.

But then Milosevic’s Serbian Socialist Alliance called upon all Serbian organizations to cut ties to Slovenia. Within less than a week, 130 Serbian enterprises announced they were breaking all ties to Slovenia. Yugoslavia’s government convened an urgent cabinet session after which Prime Minister Ante Markovic declared it a violation of the federal constitution to break ties with another Yugoslav republic.

“Overthrow the government then,” rose the war-cry from Milosevic’s radicals. Serbian papers called for overthrowing the “regime” in Slovenia. The Serbian federation of the anti-Nazi partisan organizations, Serbian chambers of commerce, and universities demanded the resignation of President Janez

Drnovsek, who is from Slovenia. As of this writing, Slovenia was expecting an official Serbian offensive to force the resignation of both Drnovsek and Prime Minister Markovic, who is from Croatia. All this is taking place in a climate where the shop windows of Slovenian businesses in Serbia are being broken by whipped-up vandals.

## A way out

“Everywhere in Europe and all over the world, Bolshevism, socialism is dead or dying. Only in Serbia it appears as an unshaken vision. Are we in the Middle Ages? Millions of [Milosevic supporters] are calling for a strongman,” a desperate Yugoslav journalist exclaimed in a recent discussion with this author.

While Milosevic is definitely supported by Moscow, he also has visible popular support within Serbia. His slogans include not only, “Serbia for the Serbians,” but he also attacks the Muslims in Kosovo province, and tells the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to go to hell. He has attacked poverty and foreign exploitation, at a time when the Slovenians and Croatians in the government have bowed deeply to IMF demands in the hopes of proving Yugoslavia’s “credit-worthiness.” To the degree that the Western nations turn a deaf ear to Yugoslavia’s pleas for financial aid, this will only help Milosevic and his demagoguery.

Western governments are doing everything to drown those Yugoslavs who want to be friends of the West. On Dec. 4-6 President Drnovsek visited West Germany’s capital Bonn, where he called for financial support, as Ante Markovic had done in the United States in October. But the response from Bonn was no warmer than that from Washington: There were “no bilateral considerations” for any aid or credit. Yugoslavia must come to terms with the IMF and the Paris Club of creditors. Anyway, things were going well, Drnovsek was told: Yugoslavia has unusually high foreign reserves of almost \$3 billion, exports up by 20% this year, an economic reform program to allow private capital, the joint ventures well under way—what need for aid?

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia’s economy and finances lie in ruin. By the end of November, the official inflation rate had approached 2,000% according to the Yugoslav Federal Statistics Office. The official currency, the dinar, is becoming worthless. Prices are issued in West German marks, and few if any Yugoslav mechanics, for instance, will accept payment in dinars.

Yugoslavia is trying desperately to reschedule its \$17 billion foreign debt, and to please its creditors, the country has enforced extremely harsh austerity measures. As a result the official jobless rate is 15% (30% unofficially), farm production has collapsed, and misery is spreading. In Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, which along with its neighbor Slovenia is one of the two most industrialized states of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one-fourth of the people depend on soup kitchens.

# Americans transformed by truth about Panama

by Carlos Wesley

General Manuel Noriega, Commander of Panama's Defense Forces (PDF), welcomed a delegation of 120 Americans to Panama on a fact-finding tour. The group participated in a conference on U.S. aggression against Panama on Nov. 27-29, sponsored by the Panamanian Center for International Studies. Noriega told the delegates that Panama was willing to sit down at the table for face-to-face, direct negotiations, without intermediaries, with the United States government, "to discuss anything . . . to discuss development planning, and the defense of the continent if it's necessary."

He told the American farmers, retired military officers, clergymen, labor leaders, political activists, academics, and journalists, that he was grateful for their presence, "because we are not interested in the news put out by the newspapers but that carried from people to people." The Panamanian leader told the delegates that he wanted those "who come from the American people, to realize that we are another people with our own reality, and that reality has been deformed and distorted" by U.S. media reports.

He said that he and Panama had been at the forefront of the war against drugs, long before it became a popular issue in the U.S. "When the U.S. was getting no support from any nation against drug trafficking, it was here in Panama, in 1972, where for the first time a confederation of nations was established to work on a strategy to repress drug trafficking. And we have the letters from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration where they give recognition to Panama's struggle" against drugs, he said.

Although committed to learn the truth about Panama for themselves, many of the American delegates had a skeptical attitude toward the Panamanian government, particularly toward Noriega, portrayed by media as "a drug-pushing dictator," hated by most Panamanians. "When I came down I had some doubts about Noriega," said Gerald Kopp from North Dakota, "but after I heard him speak about Christianity and science, I am convinced that he is a good leader."

After tours, briefings by Panamanian officials at which frank questioning was encouraged, and unscheduled exchanges with ordinary Panamanian citizens, the majority of the visitors became convinced that Bush administration policy towards Panama is causing damage to U.S. long-term interests, not only in Panama, but in all of Ibero-America,

and that if this continues, the U.S. could see itself embroiled in a new Vietnam-type war.

## U.S. military aggression

One of the things that most surprised the delegates was the extent of U.S. military aggression against Panama. They were denied access to the Miraflores Locks of the Panama Canal, a major tourist attraction, by armed guards employed by U.S. authorities, under the pretext of a non-existent bomb threat. Throughout their travel in the area around the canal, the delegates saw U.S. troops in combat gear, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and barbed wire. They saw U.S. troops deployed in areas forbidden by the 1977 Panama Canal treaties, said Oklahoma farmer and U.S. senatorial candidate George Gentry.

The delegates found out that most Panamanians, traditionally friendly towards the U.S., are becoming increasingly anti-American, and that they are willing to risk their lives to defend their country against what they perceive as American aggression. "I spoke to a fellow just now," said Mississippi farmer Wayne Johnston, "and he told me he doesn't much like Noriega, but he likes what the U.S. is doing here even less."

One delegate, Texan anti-abortion activist David Hall, abandoned the official tour and hired a taxi on his own for an unscheduled visit to the city of Colón, the Caribbean terminus of the Panama Canal. "There is a lot of poverty," said Hall, who added that he believed that the conditions of the inhabitants of Colón have been worsened by the U.S. economic sanctions against Panama, which have decreased government revenues by more than 50%.

During a briefing by President Rodríguez, the delegates learned that the U.S. military has been deployed on several occasions to occupy Panama's main water purification plant, which supplies not only most of Panama's population, but also the Americans who live there.

One of the highlights of the conference came at closing ceremonies, when Rabbi Gerald Kaplan of Brooklyn, New York, presented Noriega with an old Bible that once belonged to victims of Hitler's concentration camps, and with a yarmulka. He read a special prayer to the leaders of Panama "for their determination toward keeping the light of freedom burning for the people of Panama." Rabbi Kaplan cited the words of poet Hillel: "I looked for my God, but he eluded me. I looked for my soul but it eluded me. I looked for my brother, then found all three."

In the end the delegates adopted, with just one dissenting vote, a declaration drafted by Roger Green, Democratic member of New York's State Assembly, expressing "outrage" over the Bush administration policies toward Panama, particularly over the economic sanctions "which have brought undue hardships, particularly on the poor and the working poor." The declaration states that the buildup of U.S. troops in Panama "serves as a provocation and increases destabilization throughout the Central American region."

# India's new premier promises stability

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

The second non-Congress party central government in India since its independence in 1947 took shape on Dec. 2 under the leadership of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Exuding confidence following his swearing-in, Singh told the news media that all the participants in his coalition government are "committed to provide a clean and stable government at the center."

But much apprehension revolves around whether the coalition government can live up to that promise, given that Singh, the scion of the small princely state of Manda in Uttar Pradesh (UP), will be leading a party, the Janata Dal, which has secured only 141 seats in the 524-member Lok Sabha (parliament)—a little more than 25%. As a result, the ruling party will have to depend on the Hindu fundamentalist-dominated Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) with 88 seats, and the Communists of various hues with 51 seats. In all likelihood, the coalition government can also expect support from a number of independent members.

This prospect of a minority government relying on the support of the left and right with opposing ideologies, is a unique experience in independent India. The last and only other time that a non-Congress government came to rule at the center was in 1977, and at that point it had an overwhelming majority.

## Confidence-building measures

Perhaps the biggest challenge that the new prime minister will have to face in the coming days, in view of the essentially negative mandate, is how to present a positive attitude and carry the people with it. As *Economic Times* editor Many Shroff pointed out, Singh's government must "make a few swift moves which can carry conviction with the people that it means business. Thus alone can the trust be reinforced and the government will then be able to push ahead with the fulfillment of election pledges."

The first round of cabinet choices announced Dec. 5 showed promise in this direction. The same can be said for the prime minister's decision to visit the Golden Temple in

Amritsar on Dec. 6 to initiate discussions to resolve the Punjab crisis, as virtually his first order of business. Mr. Singh is being accompanied to Punjab by Deputy Prime Minister Devi Lal and the new Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral, who has long been active in efforts to restore peace to the troubled state.

The advice of others, such as *The Statesman*, to "move with circumspection," is no less apropos. It is obvious that the new prime minister will have to tread carefully, without stepping on disparate forces who are his potential supporters, and at the same time, produce results.

"V.P. Singh is a good man—if he lasts," the typical scooter driver in New Delhi will tell you today. There are some distinct reasons for the apprehension, not the least of which is the cloud of confusion that hung over the capital between the time the election results were announced and the government was finally sworn in. There is no doubt that the confusion was the handiwork of some leaders in the Janata Dal.

During the last three days following the electoral defeat of the ruling Congress-I party, many conflicting statements from elected leaders belonging to the Janata Dal and its supporting parties helped to thicken the cloud. First, while both BJP and the Communist leaders said categorically that they would not participate in the government but would provide support from the outside, the Janata Dal strongman from Haryana, Devi Lal, a veteran of many political horse-trading events, continued to exude confidence that he would get both the BJP and the Communists to become partners in the government. A letter written by a BJP leader to his Janata Dal counterparts indicating that the BJP would support the government if Janata Dal leaders ceased referring to the BJP as a "communal party," helped give the impression that a deal was in the making.

## Challengers on the horizon

While some were busy taking bets whether Devi Lal was bluffing or not, another drama, equally disturbing, began to unfold publicly. Chandra Shekhar, another former Congress-socialist from eastern UP with limited support from the Janata Dal membership, announced that he would challenge Singh for the leadership position in the party—in other words, for the prime ministership. Hectic activity, mostly covert, got under way with the Janata Dal to prevent an open clash between the leaders, and strategies were drawn up to sideline Chandra Shekhar. At the same time, it became apparent to close political observers that besides Chandra Shekhar, Devi Lal was also in the fray for the prime minister's post. Activity at the Haryana House in New Delhi gave a clear signal that Devi Lal, a septuagenarian with a farming background, goaded by his politically powerful son, was indeed testing the waters and that Singh's leadership was certainly less than unanimous.

On Dec. 1, however, amidst a series of maneuvers or-



cheated by Singh's trusted backers, the Janata Dal's leader was picked "unanimously." Chandra Shekhar felt downright cheated, told newsmen that he had reservations about Singh, and made that doubly clear by conspicuously boycotting the swearing-in ceremony before the President of the Republic of India the following day. Yet another surprise was waiting at the ceremony: As soon as Singh finished taking his oath, the turbaned Devi Lal stepped in to be introduced as the "deputy prime minister"—a post which the Indian constitution does not recognize, but which was created once before informally.

These events, and a few others in subsequent days, did little to boost popular morale. It was proof positive that within the Janata Dal, a coalition organized to fight the Congress-I electorally and containing the bulk of both the Janata Party, the Lok Dal, and those congressmen who left the Rajiv Gandhi-led Congress-I, there are, as it were, "too many chiefs." Although Singh survived the first scramble with little damage, it would be naive to assume that the leadership battle within the Janata Dal is over and that the Chandra Shekhars and Devi Lals within the party will quietly fall into line and support the new government.

### **Potential boomerang effect**

Ironically, though, attempts to undermine the Singh government from within will most likely only end up undermining its foes' own political credibility. As various field surveys have confirmed, Singh possesses a wealth of goodwill with those who wanted to see the Janata Dal at the center. Neither Chandra Shekhar nor Devi Lal, nor anyone in the Janata Dal, can claim such general goodwill. Chandra Shekhar's image is that of a perpetual rebel, who is incapable of working with anyone. That his own political base is not unshakable, was evident when he lost his traditional seat in the 1984 elections when the Congress-I ruled the roost in the north.

Devi Lal, the man who is fast running out of time, is considered by a mere handful—most of whom are probably his family members—to be of prime ministerial timber. His grab for the post, according to various reports, was a calculated move by his son, Om Prakash Chautala, to get the old man out of Haryana and so become himself the undisputed leader within his community. Chautala is also itching to settle a few (mostly family) scores which Devi Lal would not allow were he to remain in Haryana. Still, both Chandra Shekhar and Devi Lal are veterans, and have remained on the political map for decades by widely disbursing political patronage. It is not improbable that they could create problems which can snowball into major issues within the party.

### **Policy priorities**

During the election campaign, Singh projected himself as a better candidate for the prime ministership than the incumbent, Rajiv Gandhi, and also posed his party as an alternative to the Congress-I. Singh is the only one in the Janata

Dal who could conceivably steer this minority government for a full five-year term. He has assured his countrymen that his party will give a government that every Indian would be proud of. In his first broadcast to the nation as prime minister, he said his government would lay emphasis on controlling corruption, restoring the sanctity of democratic institutions, and amending the Official Secrets Act in order to make the functioning of the government more transparent.

Besides law and order, which has become an issue in recent days, Indians will be looking toward the new government to provide them with a better quality of life. Known as the architect behind the Rajiv Gandhi government's economic liberalization policies, which have helped Indian industry to achieve significant growth and stimulated exports, the new prime minister will now have to keep a balanced approach to both industrial and agricultural growth.

In a recently published interview with the Delhi-based news magazine *India Today*, Singh described the agricultural sector as "one of the mainsprings" of the economy. "We don't see a contradiction between agriculture and industry," he said. "But agriculture is still the main sector which provides the largest employment. Investments in agriculture have been inadequate. While the prices of agricultural produce have not gone up, the price of what the farmer is buying has gone up. These adverse terms of trade are depleting the rural area and pauperizing it. This has to be reversed—even for the sake of industry. Otherwise, we have to think of industrial growth that is skewed. . . . We have to think of small-scale industries. Now, our biggest asset is manpower. And if this asset is idle, our main asset is idle. So you will have to adopt technologies that will result in greater overall employment. We want agro-based industry," Singh said.

In the area of foreign policy, the new administration is hardly expected to veer from the beaten path. Singh has already pledged his support for the Non-Aligned Movement and continuation of the "struggle for peace, disarmament, and development"—policies which he has described as part of the nation's tradition rather than a partisan matter. Singh said that India was committed to fighting apartheid in South Africa, and securing for the brave Palestinians their inalienable rights. "Effective steps would be taken to improve relations with our neighbors," he added. "It will be our endeavor to make the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation a dynamic institution."

The response of the Soviet Union and the United States indicates that very little change of policy is expected by the superpowers from the new administration. Although China has maintained a stony silence over the Indian elections, it is expected that Sino-Indian relations will continue on the same path of negotiated improvement. Although some Pakistani observers have expressed concern over the divided verdict of the Indian electorate, it is evident that their fear is more about an unstable government in Delhi than about what Singh's administration has to offer.

# Venezuelan voters repudiate Pérez, the left, and Gnosticism

by Peter Rush and David Ramonet

Venezuelans voted overwhelmingly with their feet in the nation's first-ever gubernatorial election held Dec. 3, staying away from the polls in droves in an unambiguous repudiation of both the ruling Democratic Action (AD) party, the discredited Christian Democratic party (COPEI), and the leftist Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) party. Faced with very few good choices among the candidates offered by the three major parties in the 20 gubernatorial races, 68% of the electorate stayed home—up from a normal 8% abstention rate.

Those who did vote trounced the AD, sending a strong message to the party's standard-bearer, President Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP), who has become the most unpopular President in decades for his dogmatic imposition of International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities that have cut living standards in half in less than a year. The AD won only 11 of 20 states, losing many of the most important ones. But the MAS, which had expected to pick up votes from disgruntled former AD supporters, was also crushed, winning only one of the governors posts lost by the AD.

The residents of the critical border state of Táchira resoundingly turned back the gubernatorial bid of MAS candidate Walter Márquez, the leader of the satanic Gnostic sect called the Universal Christian Gnostic Church, despite his having held a commanding lead in the polls just one month before the election. Key in his defeat was the eleventh-hour campaign mounted by the general secretary of the Venezuelan Labor Party, Alejandro Peña Esclusa. After it became clear that no other political groups in Táchira would take the point, Peña publicized Márquez's attack on the Catholic Church and his backing for the Colombian ELN guerrilla assaults against the Venezuelan army, and portrayed Márquez's Gnostic background and beliefs as anti-Catholic and perverted. Peña's successful intervention prevented the creation of a narco-terrorist enclave on the Venezuelan-Colombian border, which would have been a national security threat to both nations.

## **CAP suffers overwhelming defeat**

Above all, the nationwide de facto boycott of the elections, and defeat of 9 of 20 AD candidates, was a repudiation of President Pérez (or CAP, as he is known) and his IMF

economic policy. With inflation nearing 85% for 1989, food consumption per person cut by more than one-third, agricultural production crippled, and the economy disintegrating, CAP steadfastly defends the course of "liberalization" of the economy, and the depressing of real wage levels according to the IMF program he implemented last February. The election results are being called in the country "an electoral February 27," referring to the week of rioting, plunder, and killing that wracked Caracas and other cities earlier this year.

In the capital of Caracas, the AD candidate won with only 43% of the votes cast, based on a voter turnout of only 28%, one of the lowest rates in the country. Outside of Caracas, the turnout was 35%, making a national average of 32%.

The AD lost in the states encompassing the entire coastal belt from Caracas to the Colombian border on the west, including the states of Miranda, Aragua, Carabobo, Yaracuy, Falcón, and Zulia. The first three are the densely populated states that surround Caracas (Miranda actually includes a portion of the capital), and Zulia is the premier oil-producing state, whose capital, Maracaibo, is the second largest city in the country. Carabobo is the headquarters of much of the country's industry, while Aragua is an important agro-industrial state containing important military bases as well.

The AD was also shocked to lose the extremely important state of Bolívar, location of most of the nation's heavy industries such as aluminium, steel, bauxite, and other minerals, and of the state development company Venezuelan Corporation of the Guayana. The governorship was won by Andrés Velázquez, the candidate of the Radical Cause party and the leader of the state's steel workers' union. Although his is not one of the major three parties, Velázquez won with broad support from the population, which made it impossible to carry out the vote fraud that had been put in place before the voting.

On election night, the AD was so enraged at losing this vital state, that it attempted to stage a police-state coup. As soon as the preliminary returns indicated a Radical Cause victory, the incumbent governor from the AD had all the top Radical Cause labor union leaders thrown in jail, and he

announced that the AD had won the election. In response, the entire work force of the factories of Ciudad Guayana, Bolívar's principal city, went on strike the following morning, and by afternoon, the AD was forced to back down, release the workers and concede the Radical Cause victory.

The MAS, which had done quite well in the national congressional elections last December, was also decisively beaten, winning only one governorship, in Aragua, despite prior expectations of winning big. The COPEI, more by default than anything else, picked up the other seven governorships.

### **Voters reject Gnostic Márquez**

It was in Táchira state that the most violent swing of public opinion took place, in the wake of the educational campaign launched by Peña and the PLV starting in mid-November. Going into the final month of the campaign, Márquez was given a 15-point lead in the polls, and was generally considered unbeatable. On Dec. 3, he lost to the candidate of AD by an almost two-to-one margin, 47% to 27%. In the interim, the local press was filled with almost daily stories on the battle between Peña and Márquez, which evidently awakened the Táchira electorate to the dangers of electing the self-professed Gnostic and defender of guerrilla terrorists as their governor. Heard frequently on the streets of San Cristóbal, the state capital, the day after the election, was the statement, "Here the AD didn't win; here Peña defeated Walter [Márquez]."

Márquez's defeat also eliminated what would have been an extremely serious threat to the national security of Venezuela. Located on the border with Colombia in a region in which the Cuban-run ELN guerrillas are quite active, Táchira is very important in the efforts of the Venezuelan Armed Forces and National Guard to keep the ELN out of Venezuela. The group has violated the border numerous times, most recently in September, when they killed five National Guardsmen. A Márquez victory would have virtually opened the border to their incursions and permitted them to establish bases such as they now have in Colombia.

### **'Márquez defends bishop killers'**

Peña launched his attack on Márquez in a Nov. 13 interview that appeared in *Diario Católico*, the principal daily paper of Táchira, under the headline, "Walter Márquez defends the assassins of Catholic bishops." In the interview, Peña laid out Márquez's backing for the ELN, which had just a few weeks earlier murdered a Colombian bishop, Monsignor Jesús Jaramillo, of Arauca, the Colombian department adjacent to Táchira. Márquez had come to the defense of the ELN, and implied in public that not the ELN, but the Venezuelan army itself, had killed the five National Guardsmen. He said that there was no evidence of ELN involvement, despite the fact that the ELN had just issued a public statement claiming responsibility, and never subsequently

retracted the claim.

Márquez first began defending ELN guerrillas last year, when, after the killings of the National Guardsmen, he intervened to claim that the victims were not guerrillas at all, but innocent fishermen. Márquez even forced the bodies to be exhumed, and "protected" two alleged witnesses to the fight, in his effort particularly to discredit the CEJAP, the elite border force that had been attacked by the guerrilla unit.

One week later, Peña upped the ante against Márquez, with an advertisement in the *Diario Católico*, entitled, "The Gnostic sect of Walter Márquez is a satanic sect that promotes perverted sexual rites." The advertisement detailed the evidence, on the public record, that Márquez's Universal Christian Gnostic Church was co-founded in Venezuela by Márquez and an accused terrorist, rapist, and drug trafficker, and that its brother church in Colombia was founded by professed sexual pervert Samael Aùn Weor, Márquez's mentor.

The advertisement quoted from Weor's Gnostic bible, *Perfect Matrimony*, such statements as: "All religion has a sexual origin"; "the dove, symbol of the Holy Spirit and of the voluptuous Venus Aphrodite, is always represented as a phallic instrument used by the Holy Spirit to impregnate the Virgin Mary"; "the energies of the Holy Spirit descend to the sexual organs"; and "the four Gospels can only be understood with the key of sexual magic."

Márquez reacted immediately, seeking and obtaining a court injunction against Peña, forbidding him to speak in public against Márquez, on the spurious grounds that Peña had attacked him because of his religious faith, in violation of the Venezuelan Constitution. But the issue wouldn't die. The following Sunday, Nov. 19, Monsignor Nelson Arellano devoted his homily to an attack on Gnosticism, which was broadcast live by radio, and later in subsequent radio news shows. In response to this, Márquez declared a hunger strike against the Catholic Church for interfering in politics, only to drop it 24 hours later.

On Nov. 27, Peña appeared in court to appeal the injunction against him, where he presented the evidence that his charges against Márquez couldn't be in violation of the Constitution, because they were based on the truth, and introduced into evidence the entirety of Weor's pornographic blasphemy against Christianity. Márquez's lawyers ducked the issue, and instead told the court nothing but that Peña should be stopped because he is a follower of Lyndon LaRouche, someone who has been jailed in the United States. The case was continued until after the elections.

But on Nov. 30, Peña's PLV counterattacked again with a final pre-election ad headlined, "Márquez Offends 16 Million Venezuelan Catholics," which reprinted Peña's court testimony on why Gnosticism was a satanic sect, and which rhetorically asked whether Peña offended Márquez, as charged, or whether Márquez's blasphemy offended all Venezuelan Catholics.

The voters clearly felt offended.

# War and philosophy?

*A report on a conference on military history that took place recently in Switzerland, by Laurent Murawiec.*

Is it possible to think through *war* and *philosophy* together? Is there something in common? Do they influence one another? What is it that connects the thoughts of the philosopher, and the actions of the warrior? Today's philosophy—the myriad heirs to Hegel, Nietzsche, Heidegger, the social philosophers, sociologists, psychologists—pay no attention to such questions. Or, philosophers who busy themselves writing about war, take and use Clausewitz as a textbook, some form of once-and-for-all scholastic recipe: They do not think about war, but about Clausewitz's thoughts about war.

The military seems so deeply ensconced in high-technology weapon systems that philosophy is derided as a futile intellectual exercise; intelligence, command and control, sophisticated and “smart” weapons command all the attention. And the last decades have presented the soldier with the complex constructions of the deterrence doctrine, MAD [Mutual and Assured Destruction], which start with the axiom that technological progress, in the form of thermonuclear weapons, has abolished global warfare. As a result, global war is considered “the unthinkable,” and the only modes of warfare that are deemed worthy of attention are so-called sub-threshold conflicts: low-intensity conflicts, terrorism, and regional wars which fit well-established patterns of the past. Major, recent wars, such as the Vietnam War, respond to the commandments of MAD, where war is treated as an adjunct of diplomacy, and the warrior as the scarecrow used to frighten the opponent to go to the negotiating table.

In the end, there is no commonality between the two areas. The military are firmly pushed back into their job, as experts and specialists, and the philosophers into their ivory tower, the world of academia where nothing is allowed to happen unless a footnote justifies and records it.

“To understand War, one must envision the parameters of *shock*, *firepower*, *maneuver* and, fourth, *uncertainty*, just as in the Art of the Fugue, when the fourth voice of the fugue is heard without being written in the score,” and that principle clearly emerges from the *Theodicy* of Leibniz, the Johann-Sebastian Bach of modern thought. This unusual dialogue between the Art of War and Science was presented by Col. Daniel Reichel, of the General Staff of the Swiss Army, at the annual conference of his *Centre d'Histoire et de Prospective*

*militaires* (CHPM) held near Lausanne, Switzerland on Oct. 21-22.

“Military thought is *durchdenken* [to think through fully—ed.], it is essentially maneuver, encirclement, and a *Weltanschauung* must necessarily preside over strategy and tactics, a “system of coordinates” which organizes the way in which the warrior thinks. For *singularities*—uncertainty—tear systems asunder,” Colonel Reichel said. It is therefore not any particular tactics that matters, wars are not won or lost on the basis of pre-established blueprints, *method* wins wars.

## **We must be Leibnizians!**

Later, in his conclusion, Colonel Reichel asked: “What science is there that allows us to grasp irrationality—that is where Karl Marx failed so completely. We must be Leibnizians!”

Such bold thoughts deserve elaboration, which much of the conference was devoted to.

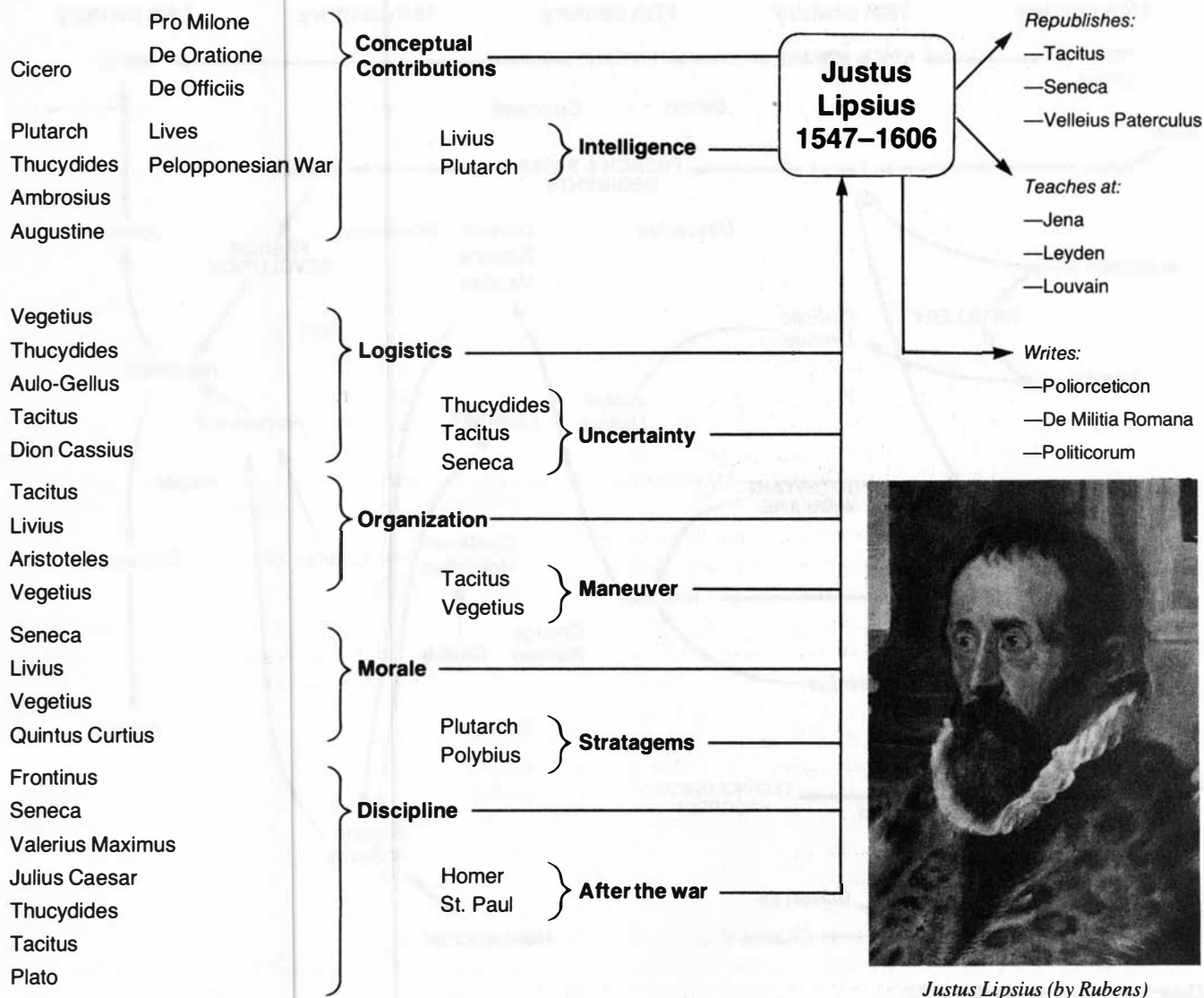
**Figure 1** shows a simplified version of a “map” prepared by the CHPM, which charts the texts gradually collected by the Humanists of the 15th and 16th centuries from the works of authors of Ancient Greek and Roman times: Saint Augustine discusses that the quintessence of the art of war is the art of winning the peace; Saint Ambrose presents the religious justification of war, against barbarians. Cicero discusses fortitude as the key factor of victory, which Machiavelli later will call *virtù*. Renaissance Humanists took concrete case-studies from Thucydides, Plutarch, Tacitus; studied logistics and organization in Vegetius; looked at morale and discipline in Plato and Caesar. The greatest Renaissance collector was Justus Lipsius (1547-1606), successively a professor at the Universities of Jena, Leyden, and Louvain, who republished many of the works of Tacitus, Seneca, and others, and whose own books, *Politicorum* (1589), *De Militia Romana* (1595), *Polioreticon* (1596), were military “best-sellers.”

War had been undergoing revolution upon revolution. The medieval knight's army had been exterminated in the Hundred Years' War. Accelerated technological progress in artillery and firepower had brought to an end the age of cavalry. The Swiss infantry, the Italian *condottiere*, Machia-

FIGURE 1

## The synthesis of Justus Lipsius

Basic documentation gradually collected (15th and 16th centuries) by the Humanists



© Copyright CHPM & Daniel Reichel (simplified version).

velli's concept of the militia had been succeeded in the 16th century by the Spanish *Tercio*. The Thirty Years War again changed the rules of the game, with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden coming after the Orange-Nassau military reforms, and later with Vauban and Turenne of France. At every major point, as **Figure 2** shows, a revolution in warfare, albeit the result of complex interactions, is produced by the coupling of vanguard scientific-philosophical thinking with leading statesmen and warriors: Leonardo da Vinci with Machiavelli, Erasmus and the Dutch reformers, Grotius and Gustavus Adolphus, and with Leibniz in the central position.

**Figure 3** details the 18th century, featuring in particular the dialogue between the two famous correspondents, Leibniz and Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736), and the conveying of Leibniz's thought through the Oratorians to Lazare Carnot, the "Organizer of Victory" of the French Revolution.

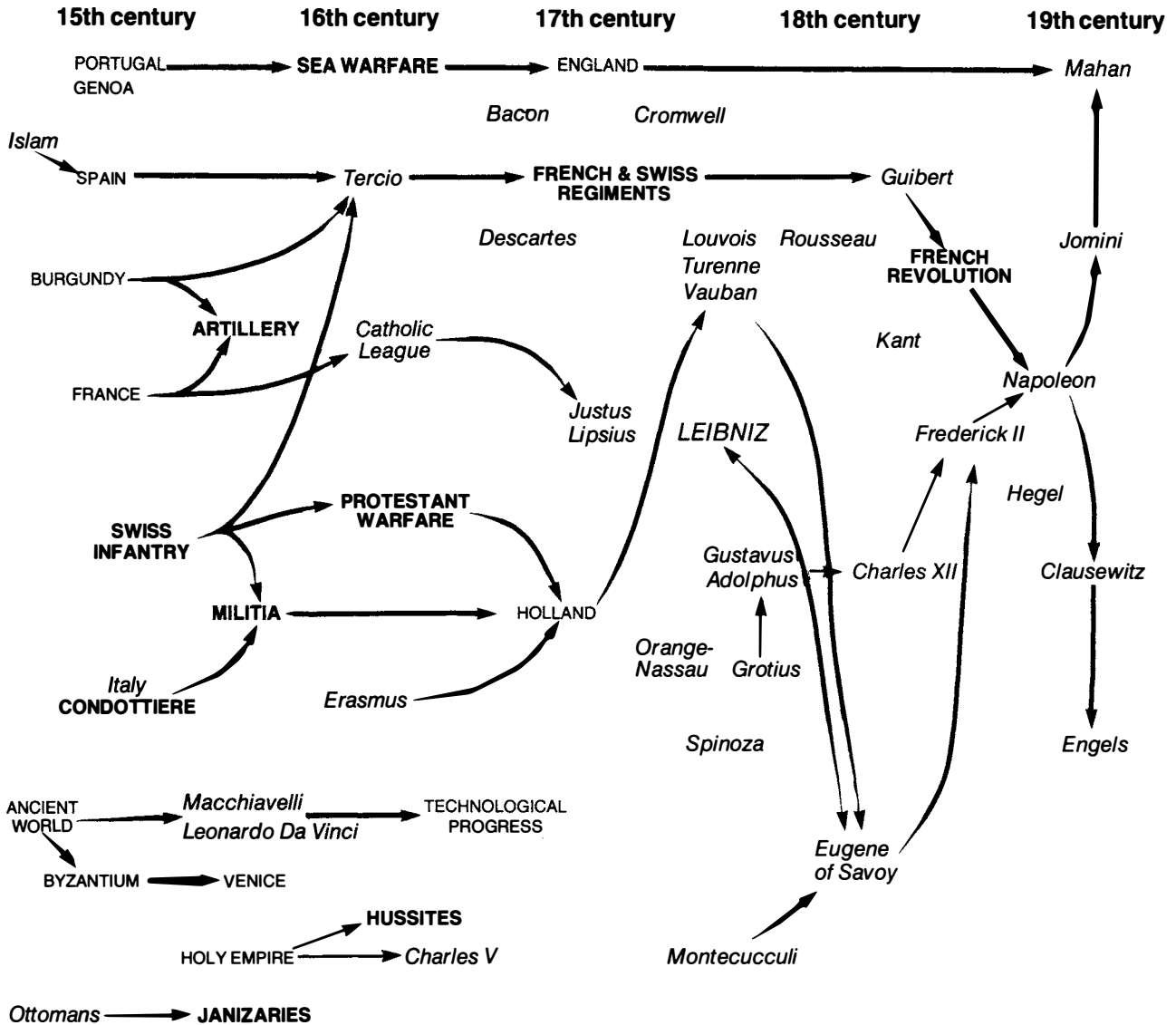
What is asserted throughout is that War and Philosophy are *integral* to one another.

### The question of the Tercio

A concrete demonstration was brought by Rene Quatrefages, Professor of History at the University of Montpellier,

FIGURE 2

**Sketch of genealogies of influence**



© Copyright CHPM & Daniel Reichel (simplified version).

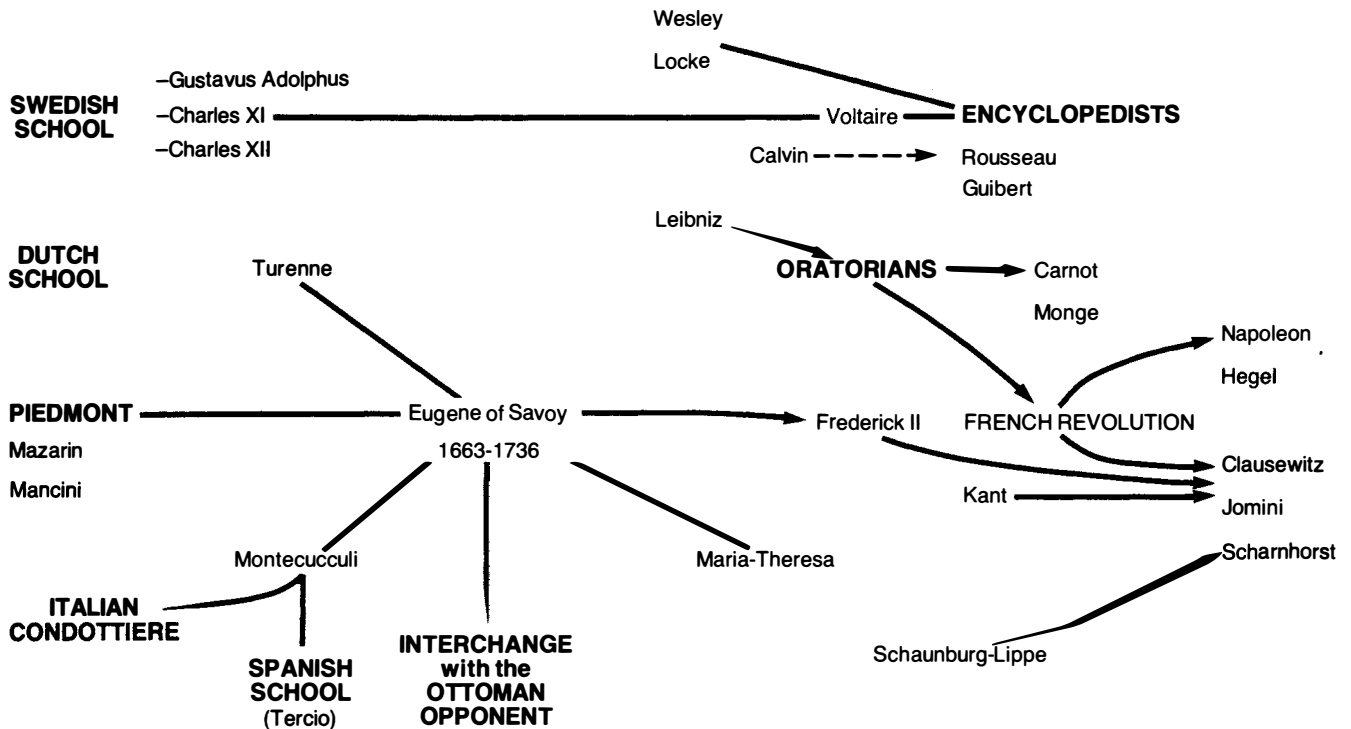
whose presentation documented the development of the Spanish fighting unit, the *Tercio*, the first formation capable of beating the Swiss, the kings of the battlefield in the 16th century. The *Tercio* drew upon the entirety of Spain's military history, and of course, the seven-centuries-long *Reconquista*, which Quatrefages polemically asserted had not been a *religious* but a *national* war. The religious aspect of a crusade had essentially been grafted upon it, *post facto*, for ideological reasons. The war of *Reconquista* was carried out with massive popular participation. Its soldiers were soldiers of the people and of the land, and in all successive march

lands of the *Reconquista*, life was military—which explains the lateness and attenuation of feudality in Spanish history. On that basis emerged the *Hidalguía*, "the sons of a combative people," fighting for Hispania.

It was a group of humanists that worked out the development of the *Tercio*. Among them, most prominent was Alonso de Palencia, whose 1459 *Treatise on Perfection and on Military Victory* reflected and started to solve the crisis and end of the medieval system, the supremacy of cavalry in particular. The king commissioned Palencia to draft a report on a system of militia and the general arming of the people—

FIGURE 3

**Eighteenth-century poles of influence and currents of thought**



© Copyright CHPM & Daniel Reichel (simplified version).

which was finally introduced in 1497, and led to the great turning point, which Quatrefages called “the first modern battle,” the Battle of Cerignoles, in Italy (1503) where the myth carried by the French, the supremacy of frontal shock and assault, was cut to pieces by the *Tercio* infantry deployed with skirmishers and riflemen who combined firepower and “the security of closed ranks.”

The fascinating element about Alonzo de Palencia, the king’s “Latin Secretary,” i.e., foreign minister, Quatrefages mentioned, was that he spent several years in Rome, “in the entourage of Cardinal Bessarion,” one of the moving spirits and great actors of the 1439 Council of Florence, one of the leading introducers of Plato into the Western world, and the collaborator of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. The Byzantines brought to the West experience of warfare with the Ottomans. Hence, a necessary hypothesis: Was the dialogue carried out in Rome integral to Palencia’s later concept of the *Tercio*?

Quatrefages also underlined the decadence of the *Tercio*, when it later became, under Emperor Charles V, imbued with “Imperial messianism” and an expression of the Council of Trent’s Counter-Reformation. The essential role of the individual combatant’s mind was emphasized by Colonel Reichel, in his discussion of Machiavelli’s *virtù*. Thomas Aquinas had defined the Knight’s motivation as the uninter-

rupted line of loyalty descending from God through the Sovereign to the Knight, that is, through the links of feudal vassalage. The personal responsibility of the individual combatant toward God was consubstantial to the development of the *militias*, he stressed, and his responsibility toward the nation. Mercenary armies could not face militia armies inasmuch as “it was faith that gave a content to the militia—and the musket.” Machiavelli was to unify the conception, seeing the infantryman as a citizen-soldier charged with defending the fatherland.

Further aspects came to light, notably with a presentation by Pierre Boyer, Chief Keeper of the French Overseas Archives, Aix-en-Provence: The Spanish Army lost its war against France, in 1557, when the undisciplined troops wasted two weeks looting the town of St. Quentin, in Northern France, whose fortress they had taken after a siege, and which was a crucial choke-point in the defense of Paris. Professor Courtes, of the University of Montpellier, discussed Cromwell’s address to his soldiers—“Place your trust in God, and aim at the ribbons of the shoes!”—there is God’s Providence, and the soldier’s skills, moral authority, and professional rigor. Courtes contrasted Machiavelli’s immense concern, in his book *De re militari (Of Things Military)*, for the instrument, the trooper, the unit, to the algebra



of war compiled by Sun Zu in his own *Art of War*. The spark that turns numerical inferiority into strategic superiority is "the manner of thinking that reorganizes mentally the theater of war."

In another line of thinking, Professor Luraghi, of the Universities of Rome and Genoa, spoke on the 17th-century captain of war Prince Montecucculi, who had joined the Austrian Emperor's Army as a soldier, and rose to the rank of Field Marshal. One of his mottos was that "mathematics is the science of war," a conception inherited by Wallenstein who rationalized logistics to the point of being able to calculate and optimize supplies for his armies. Unfortunately, the announced discussion concerning the influence of Italian philosopher Campanella upon Montecucculi, who was an avid reader of his works, did not take place.

Col. Pierre Carles, of the French Army, developed some extremely interesting ideas of the development of guerrilla warfare—what was called "the small war"—from religiously-motivated irregular warfare in the 17th century (the Valdensian War and the Camisards War in France under Louis XIV) to the attention paid by such a great strategist as Marshal Maurice de Saxe—and Napoleon's blindness and inability to face the Spaniards' guerrilla war against his regular troops. Gen. Jörg Zumstein, chairman of the CHPM and former chief of General Staff of the Swiss Army, stressed the overriding importance of the moral factor throughout the history of war.

### MacArthur and Plato

In the course of the many question and answer periods, it was brought up that throughout his campaign of the Pacific, Douglas MacArthur was carrying Plato's *Republic* in his hip pocket. This is no quirk or idiosyncrasy. Winning the war means winning the peace. War is only in small part the exerting of military force. War is determined by the mobilization of economic, social, political, and cultural forces. MacArthur's war of the Pacific was a Leibnizian war, that is, a principle of least action continuously guided the choice of targets and the deployment of forces, in order to accomplish the most with the least. The same principle is displayed by Lazare Carnot's German student General Scharnhorst, the strategist of the German Wars of Liberation and the man who beat Napoleon. Scharnhorst's book *The General Causes of the Success of the French in the Revolutionary Wars, and Especially the Campaign of 1794*, applies the Leibnizian method, least action and flanking. Scharnhorst's definition of the new mode of warfare generated by the American and the French Revolution was based on *national* war, a *war of ideas* (or of *ideals*), and one where a principle of least action is applied politically, geographically, and geometrically.

"Continuity and discontinuity must be thought together—that is the secret of war. Let us be Leibnizians!" concluded Colonel Reichel—a battlecry strangely efficient, and squarely opposed to the organized illiteracy generally promoted with respect to military science.

## Give a gift with a future

The magazine that covers tomorrow's technologies today.

21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY'S 1990 Calendar

Special gift offer:  
Three 1-year subscriptions for \$50

Plus a gift for you: For only \$5 more, you can order 21st Century's beautiful full-color 1990 calendar, "A Grand Tour of the Solar System." (\$10 each if purchased separately) Calendars are 8½ × 11" with 12 illustrations of the planets and their moons.



Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ for:

- One year subscription (6 issues) —\$20
- 3 one-year subscriptions—\$50
- 3 one-year subscriptions plus calendar—\$55
- Additional calendars at one for \$10, two for \$15, three for \$20 (price includes postage)

U.S. currency only. Gift cards available for subscriptions. Please print names of gift recipients on a separate paper.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Send to: 21st Century, Dept. N, P.O. Box 65473, Washington, D.C. 20035 Telephone (703) 777-7473.

## 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.

Exclusive U.S. distributor:  
Ben Franklin Booksellers  
27 South King St.  
Leesburg, VA 22075  
(703) 777-3661

\$5.99 (plus \$1.50 postage and handling for first book, \$.50 for each additional book). Virginia residents add 4½% tax.

### Phase 2 of the East German revolution

*With deep cracks in the communist regime, a labor strike and free elections are ahead.*

**E**ncouraged by the success of the freedom movement in neighboring Czechoslovakia, the revolutionary transformation of East Germany is taking a breathtaking pace. Growing discontent and signs of open revolt at the lower echelons of the SED (communist) party organization triggered the collective resignation of the party Politburo (including party chairman Egon Krenz) and Central Committee on Dec. 3, followed by the resignation of Krenz as chairman of the state and defense councils three days later.

A decisive catalyst of this decomposition of the leadership was a series of revelations that the SED and its state security apparatus, the much-hated Stasi, were involved in widespread illegal arms and dope trading, money-laundering, and corruption. Specifically, an export-import empire of 100 firms run outside any control by the assistant foreign trade minister, Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, and the Stasi foreign intelligence apparatus, had come under heavy attack in the last days of November. A touch of Iran-gate, of Ollie North's shredding operations, was all of a sudden hitting East Germany.

Ever new revelations about secret SED-Stasi bank accounts in Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Liechtenstein, leaks on intense emergency shredding of files at the Stasi headquarters, were the subject of a heated discussion Dec. 1 in the Volkskammer, East Germany's quasi-parliament. The main motive here was to debate how to respond to popular protest against the new government's harsh austerity, and calls for the reinvest-

ment of these offshore funds into the domestic economy.

Maj. Gen. Wolfgang Schwanitz, the head of the National Agency of State Security (NASI, a new name for the old Stasi), testified that his dismissed predecessor, Erich Mielke, had "emptied all the safes with the crucial files." This testimony was viewed as just another bad excuse and led to a turmoil in the Volkskammer, with enraged calls for a full-scale probe of the Stasi's offices and the foreign trade firms of Schalck-Golodkowski.

The day after, Dec. 2, news broke that Schalck-Golodkowski had fled the country and was hiding abroad, maybe in Switzerland, maybe in Cuba, Israel, or the Soviet Union. This made the growing public outrage boil over. That same afternoon, oppositionals searched Schalck-Golodkowski's IMES company in Rostock, uncovering a huge depot of illegal weapons and explosives, and, as a spokesman of the opposition group New Forum indicated, potential evidence of something else: "If we should find out that there was also involvement in the international dope trade, we wouldn't be surprised at all, the way things look now."

All of a sudden, longtime rumors about the port of Rostock being a key illegal transshipment point for arms and dope deals for the Stasi foreign intelligence machine, proved true. The people's outrage turned right against the SED party leadership, which was meeting in Berlin on Sunday, Dec. 3—ironically the day when Mikhail Gorbachov was to harvest big

political concessions from George Bush at the Malta summit.

A crowd of several thousand was gathering outside the SED party headquarters, calling for the immediate resignation of the entire leadership and punishment of all suspects in the Stasi and in Schalck-Golodkowski's illegal trade empire. Protest rallies also took place outside Stasi offices in Berlin and in the regions.

At noon, Dec. 3, the entire SED party Politburo and Central Committee announced their resignation and the forming of a transition leadership team of 30 leading party members. If this was meant as a concession to calm the waves, it didn't work. Monday, Dec. 4, brought the outburst of open revolt countrywide. The Stasi regional offices in Erfurt and Rostock were stormed by (unarmed) crowds of hundreds of enraged citizens; similar actions carried out in cooperation with the police led to the sealing of Stasi offices in Gera, Suhl, Dresden, and Leipzig.

Dec. 5, the two vice directors of the NASI, Col. Gen. Rudi Mittig and Lt. Gen. Kurt Neiber, resigned. They are charged along with many others by the opposition. As more evidence surfaces from the sealed file rooms, more Stasi personnel are certain to face trial.

Behind these spectacular actions, another severe threat is emerging to the regime: a labor strike movement, comparable to the situation in the Czech factories, is building in East Germany. Before, a strike was discarded by opposition spokesmen as "too premature, too dangerous." On Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, workers at the potassium mines in the Magdeburg region went on warning strikes for several hours. On Dec. 4, a protest rally of tens of thousands in Dresden was informed about the existence of a local strike committee.

## Behind the challenge to Thatcher

*A "New Cliveden Set" is emerging that wants to hand over decision making to Brussels, as fast as possible.*

In Westminster, as the whole world knows, the biggest talking point is the challenge to Mrs. Thatcher as leader of the Tory Party. What is not appreciated overseas is that the party's election procedure constitutes a "coward's charter" whereby big-name contenders can hold back from the first ballot and let a "stalking-horse" outsider test the water for them. If the stalking-horse gains enough votes for a second ballot, the heavyweights can then emerge from the shadows and throw down a serious challenge.

The stalking-horse angle on the challenge has been overplayed in the British press, though. Sir Anthony Meyer, the nominal challenger, is not simply a senile old buffer being used to test the water on behalf of the big boys. He is a genuine ideological opponent of the prime minister on the key issue of Britain's "integration" into an irreversibly unified Europe. Meyer and his shadowy backers have padded out his challenge with a manufactured set of "other objections" to Mrs. Thatcher, such as her attitude to the health service, the poll tax, and other matters. Of course, Mrs. Thatcher's policies on health, local taxation, and the rest have not changed during the past two years. The issue is British absorption into the European "community," and this is the battlefield upon which the Tory big-wheels hope to defeat the premier.

British policy toward the EC is increasingly being manipulated by a gaggle of "serious" newspaper editors, Tory cabinet heavyweights, Foreign Service officials, and business power-brokers. They now form a

brand-new version of the "Cliveden Set," which provided the motive power behind the appeasement of Hitler policy during the 1930s.

Semi-detached from this "New Cliveden" grouping is the former defense minister, Michael Heseltine, who has his own small but efficient machine and has made clear his pursuit of the Tory leadership. Heseltine, a former favorite of ex-Premier Edward Heath, is probably the most fanatical advocate of British integration into the "community." Heseltine wants a European senate and has spoken of a new Euro-imperialistic vision to fire the imagination of "youth" inspired in years past by Britain's "imperial mission."

Whatever the outcome of this leadership ballot, the prime minister's chances of long-term survival look shaky. The plain fact is that she woke up too late to what was going on in the "community" and her cabinet is now largely denuded of Euro-skeptics like Norman Tebbit, John Biffen, and even Nigel Lawson. There are plenty of such skeptics lower down in the party, however, and part of the hidden agenda behind this leadership challenge is to remove Mrs. Thatcher before she has a chance to promote them. The idea is to move one of the "New Cliveden" people—Geoffrey Howe, Kenneth Baker, Douglas Hurde—into the top position, and then to press ahead with the fastest possible transfer of major decision-making powers to the Brussels Commission in what will amount to an anti-democratic constitutional revolution in Britain and Europe.

*Meanwhile, in the City news of*

the takeover of merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell by Deutsche Bank came as little surprise to anyone who had been watching the activities of Deutsche in Amsterdam, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Deutsche's chairman Alfred Herrhausen said the takeover of Morgan—Britain's top ranked merger and takeover specialist adviser—would give the enlarged group "an unrivaled and powerful team" and "the leading position in Europe." Ironically, until recently Deutsche and the other big German banks were held up as examples in the U.K. of what a good bank should be, backing industry and resisting destructive takeovers of its client firms. It is a mark of the speed with which "1992-think" has become embedded in the conventional wisdom that nobody thought it strange that Deutsche should be paying a fortune for a takeover specialist.

*Finally, sterling started to dive at the start of the week of Nov. 27 as the economics masterminds on the foreign exchange trading screens finally twigged that new Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major has no intention of raising British interest rates this winter. Major's first action has been effectively to cancel the "long, hard winter" penciled in for the British people by his predecessor Nigel Lawson. One glance at the opinion polls convinced the Tories that a cozy, inflationary winter would be far more amenable to the British people. The strategy seems to be to try to hold the position together during 1990 and then to reflate further during 1991 in time for an election. However, further falls in sterling could leave this game-plan looking a little sick next year. If the Tories appear to be uninterested in controlling price rises, the electorate might decide that it may as well vote for the party—Labour—that never cared about inflation anyway.*

## Syrian defeat in Lebanon

*There are visible lessons to Western governments here—not least concerning the hostages held in South Beirut.*

**T**he Malta summit arrived just in time to distract international attention: While all the cameras were aimed at Bush and Gorbachov, Syria was able to lick its wounds in peace, far from the glare of publicity. Because no matter what the Damascus mouthpieces are saying, Syria took a psychological beating comparable only to its systematic defeats at the hands of Israel.

Thanks to the death of the puppet President of Lebanon René Moawad, which Syria instigated, Syria had placed all bets on the rapid election of a new puppet President, Elias Hrawi, cynically invested with “legal” and “legitimate” powers, and set on a clear offensive against the Baabda Palace where Prime Minister Gen. Michel Aoun, the nationalist leader whom the Syrians are seeking to displace, was ensconced with forces loyal to him.

Without firing a single shot, Aoun and his supporters defeated the Syrian plan. One element was the international sympathy which the moral stance of Aoun was winning. Even as the Malta summit was taking place, a delegation of 33 deputies of the French parliament, who flew on planes supplied by the French government, visited Lebanon in a show of support for the anti-Syria resistance.

Hrawi told the BBC that his plans to oust Aoun militarily would only involve Lebanese troops, and would occur after international efforts at mediation have been exhausted. “We don’t want there to be a military operation against residential areas and to kill in-

nocents and destroy houses,” he said, according to press accounts. In fact, military experts averred that a joint Syrian-Lebanese initiative would be required to unseat Aoun.

To save face, the Syrian ministry of “information” announced on Dec. 7 that it was to protect “innocent lives” that Syria had decided not to attack East Beirut. The mere fact that Syria’s government felt the need to make such a statement shows its embarrassment.

More than 30,000 troops in Lebanon, of whom 10,000 around Beirut alone, most of them from the so-called special forces better known under the nickname of Pink Panthers—both for their sexual exploits and the color of their uniforms—were not able to bring down the resistance of Aoun and that of a growing part of the Lebanese people, to the Syrian occupation.

There are some visible lessons here for the Western governments which have consistently preferred to accommodate to, rather than confront, Syria. If a few thousand peaceful, unarmed demonstrators can disrupt the plans of the second strongest army in the region, what does that say about the Western powers?

Lessons can especially be drawn about the fate of the Western hostages held in Lebanon by the Iranian-backed Hezbollah terrorists. For years now, Syria has been privately and publicly declaring that it cannot free them, but can only negotiate as an intermediary with the kidnapers. Damascus has insisted that any Syrian effort to penetrate South Beirut would only end up

in the massacre of the hostages. But how long will they keep saying this?

Since the Syrians had to send in troops to massacre the population of East Beirut, the Iranian-controlled Hezbollah withdrew to their positions in the southern suburbs in under 48 hours. In less than 48 hours, Syrian troops occupied the entirety of strategic positions in the region. Did Syria take advantage of this to free the hostages? Evidently not—but that should surprise no one.

There are still, obviously, military dangers to the Aoun-led Lebanese national resistance. Hrawi, uncomfortable in his position as a puppet, is already threatening to resign before he undergoes the fate of his predecessor (assassinated on Nov. 22), when Damascus decides to elect yet a different President. Even if there is an offensive against Aoun and his resistance, the movement has gone too far to be totally destroyed. The Lebanese resistance, though militarily weak, is politically strong.

And what about Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian President? Sure of his situation, he engaged his Army, and got personally committed to the affair—and he lost. More than a political and psychological loss of face, he may have lost the game.

Although it is controlled by an immense repressive apparatus, the Syrian Army is rife with discontent. It is not accidental that the special forces and not the regular Army troops were sent for the offensive against Aoun. In reality, these special units had no real combat training, but they are loyal to their master.

The Army is no longer unified, and its dissidents feel encouraged by certain events, such as those occurring in East Germany. The most generous of them think that the arrests going on in East Berlin represent, perhaps, a precedent for Damascus.

## Cocaine pushers gain high ground

*The Bush administration okayed Peru's alliance with drug growers in the name of fighting terrorism and servicing debt.*

The "Andean Strategy" against cocaine production which George Bush unveiled Sept. 5 has been stillborn in Peru, with the silent help of top officials inside his administration. They are strangling the war on drugs to promote the Establishment's campaign to legalize narcotics.

"The new anti-drug strategy hasn't arrived here yet," a senior U.S. official in Lima told the Dec. 6 *New York Times*. He said that the special funding promised by Bush might trickle in starting in February. "There is a good deal of misgivings among the people in Washington, in both the Executive branch and in Congress as to whether you can effectively invest money in anti-drug programs in Peru," was his excuse.

President Alan García is playing his part in the legalization game. Four years ago, when García was waging all-out war on the cocaine producers, then-Treasury Secretary James Baker III shot down his plea for anti-drug assistance. Baker wanted to punish García for leading a challenge on debt Peru owed to the Wall Street banks. Now, García has come full circle. He says that instead of a war on drugs, the U.S. government should buy all the coca from peasant growers or pay them to plant other crops.

On Dec. 1, Gen. Alberto Arciniega, the political-military chief of the Upper Huallaga Valley emergency zone, led a rally of 30,000 coca-growers in the town of Uchiza. They carried banners reading "Peasants demand peaceful substitution of their coca bushes," and "Eradication, no!" According to the daily *El Comercio*,

General Arciniega "used a microphone to tell them that his command supported the coca-growing peasants. He was given a thunderous ovation by the multitude." Endorsing the assassination last year of more than a dozen DEA-funded coca eradication workers, Arciniega proclaimed, "manual cocaine eradication is not the solution, and the people won't allow it. . . . In a place where everybody is a coca-growing peasant and there is no way of beating them, they must be properly organized."

Arciniega told *Sí* newsweekly, "I have been given the specific mission of destroying subversion. For some, the solution is immediate eradication of the [coca] plants, along with confiscation of already-produced drugs and destruction of clandestine airports. My orders are: Hands off the peasant coca grower. He is an informal vendor." He argued that if coca eradication were to resume, "every peasant attacked, would the next day become one more Sendero Luminoso [terrorist] and subversion would have 150,000 combatants there."

A protest from the U.S. ambassador? Hardly. The *Times* reported, "United States officials say they accept the Peruvian argument that the guerrillas must be attacked first, opening areas in which the police will be able to move against drug traffickers."

This new "anti-subversive strategy" was not invented by General Arciniega, nor by the Peruvian government, but rather by the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD). IAD, headed by Sol Linowitz, openly sought "selective" legalization of drugs and an alli-

ance with drug traffickers in its report, "The Americas in 1989: Consensus for Action." The report maintained that, "If they are left alone, traffickers and growers will often support national police and armies in combatting guerrillas.

"Eradication efforts, however, have occasionally driven guerrillas and traffickers to work together. In 1984-85, in Peru's Upper Huallaga Valley . . . local cocaine dealers provided army commanders with intelligence on Sendero Luminoso. But since then, intense eradication programs have made the central government the enemy of both guerrillas and the coca growers. . . . [T]he fight against cocaine could threaten democratic governments as seriously as drug trafficking itself."

IAD Executive Secretary Abraham F. Lowenthal presented the report to García and the Peruvian public in June. Within days of this visit by the pudgy Harvard clone of Henry Kissinger, General Arciniega boasted that the government had decided to ally with the cocaine growers to fight Sendero. Arciniega denied to *Sí* magazine that the Army collects taxes or bribes from the narcos, but confessed, "The only way they help us is with food, because we can't feed all the troops with our budget."

Shortly after Lowenthal's visit, García named César Vásquez Bazán as finance minister. Vásquez worked out a reconciliation between García and the International Monetary Fund under which his government would obtain \$1.5 billion cash annually from the cocaine traffickers with which to resume debt payments to the IMF and the banks. García thus embraced the IAD's position that "the jobs and foreign exchange from drug trafficking are quite important to these countries exhausted by debt and depression."

## 'Theolib' and the Nicaraguan model

*Defying the Vatican's orders to keep out of party politics, Marxist clergy may have ignited a political time bomb in Brazil.*

Following its success a decade ago in Nicaragua, under its Sandinista government, the evil, Marxist doctrine of "Theology of Liberation" scored one of its greatest successes in the hemisphere with the unexpected victory of its candidate, Luis Ignacio da Silva, in the Nov. 15 first round election for the presidency of Brazil. "Lula," as he is called, won with the backing of the Workers Party (PT), a party composed of Marxist, pro-communist, and even pro-terrorist, tendencies, founded almost 10 years ago on the basis of Theology of Liberation.

It has now been revealed that a large contingent of bishops, priests, seminarians, and even a cardinal—leading protagonists of the so-called "Christian-Marxist dialogue"—openly worked for Lula's election, defying the Vatican prohibition against any participation of the clergy in party politics.

This intervention into an already red-hot electoral situation adds a dangerous politico-religious element that could unleash serious turbulence. The potential for this is growing, as the obscurantist, putative Christian sect Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP) has already reacted negatively to Lula's success.

On Nov. 28, the *Jornal do Brasil* reported that according to information from the general staff of the Armed Forces, at least 20,000 masses were celebrated across the country the day before the election, at which the priests called from the pulpits for the people to vote for the PT. *O Globo* reported that the unexpectedly high vote for

Lula in the states of Minas Gerais and Pernambuco, which gave him his slim margin of victory to enter the second round of the election, was due to backing from the Catholic clergy.

Such massive backing resulted from the previous work of the Ecclesiastical Base Communities (CEBs), which functioned as veritable party cells—there are more than 80,000 of them, with about 4 million active members; and from the work of the "Pastoral of the Land," a movement headed by Bishop Augusto Rocha, the group's national director. Rocha had declared that "there is no doubt that Lula is the candidate of the people."

From the date of its founding at the beginning of the 1980s, the PT was totally captured by several famous personalities of the Brazilian Theology of Liberation movement, at which point the early lessons of the Nicaraguan experiment with the CEBs were imported into Brazil. It should be noted that it was at the point of the PT's first electoral victories that the role of the Christian-Marxist dialogue also became more visible.

One of the PT's mentors was Friar Betto, the party's *éminence grise*, along with theologian Leonardo Boff, recently castigated by the Vatican for his semi-heretical writings. In 1979, Friar Betto became an influential adviser to the CEBs in Nicaragua, thanks to his close friendship with Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan foreign minister. It was through him that Betto met Fidel Castro, and from that point forward has been propagandizing on behalf of Castro's political and

cultural initiatives throughout the continent.

Also noteworthy is the role carried out by Cardinal Evaristo Arns, the archbishop of São Paulo, and sponsor of centers of intellectual activity, and of political activism, from which the PT was created. In January of 1989, Cardinal Arns caused a commotion in the Catholic hierarchy when he wrote a letter to Fidel Castro on the anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, in which he said, "Christian faith reveals in the conquests of the [Cuban] Revolution the reign of God."

It is rumored that a Lula government would include Friar Betto, Boff, and the bishop of Duque de Caxias, Mauro Morelli, and would be a faithful copy of the gnostic semi-theocratic model implanted by the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and repudiated by the Vatican.

The Catholic hierarchy has tried to stop the anti-Vatican rebellion of the Liberation theologians, by trying to get them out of politics. To this end, the Congregation for Catholic Education ordered a seminary and its annex, the Institute of Theology, in Recife, closed, since both had become hotbeds of Marxist cadres. Nonetheless, on Nov. 27, on the day of its closing, the seminarians held a support meeting for the PT.

Commenting on this problem, Cardinal Eugenio Salles, archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, who has written extensively on the damage to the Church dating from when it was dependent on the Brazilian monarchy, wrote an article Nov. 25, on the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Brazilian Republic, stating that "with the birth of the Republic . . . some evils didn't disappear, and new ones appeared. Just look at the problem in the seminaries. The infiltration by anti-Christian ideologies is as alive as in the past."

# International Intelligence

---

## ***Anti-terror bill is vetoed in El Salvador***

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani decided on Dec. 2 not to sign the anti-terror bill just passed by the El Salvador National Assembly. Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Valdivieso told the press at a news conference that Cristiani will send the bill back to the legislature "so that we will not have the silencing of the democratic necessity for an interchange of information."

Valdivieso also said that his government is questioning the Army about the circumstances of the killing of six Jesuit priests two weeks ago.

On Dec. 1 Cristiani charged that the FMLN guerrilla insurgents had fired two surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) at Salvadoran Air Force A-37 ground attack aircraft the day before, in the first reported use of the missiles in the El Salvador civil war. Cristiani also rejected the demand from the FMLN that the Army cease using its Air Force, as the condition for not using the SAMs, and said the Air Force had already altered its tactics to minimize the effectiveness of the missiles.

Responding the next day to Cristiani's statement, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that he fully backs the FMLN rebels' use of the missiles.

---

## ***Chinese students defy assembly ban***

Over 100 Chinese turned out on Dec. 3 in Beijing to defy a ban imposed by the People's Republic of China on "English Corner," a parkland haunt where Chinese have gathered for years to practice their English language skills with foreigners. a glade in the Purple Bamboo Park that acts as a Sunday venue was cordoned off, and official notices nearby proclaimed that "English Corner has been withdrawn," Reuters reports.

But students and workers said they would ignore the ban and continue to hold

Sunday conversation sessions. "I will keep coming here," said a postgraduate student of zoology. "The government has no law against talking English and it has no law against going to a park." "China is supposed to have an open door to the world but now they are stopping us meeting foreigners," said one student at English Corner in the northern suburbs. "They say one thing and do the opposite. No wonder people abroad do not trust our leaders."

Official notices said the corner had been closed because Chinese university teachers who used to attend Sunday sessions no longer had time. "But that is just an excuse," said a researcher of economic theory. "Nobody ever came here to talk to the Chinese teachers; we come to talk to foreigners."

---

## ***Mexican opposition party stones capitol building***

Mexico's National Action Party (PAN) held demonstrations, blocked roadways, and staged other forms of civil disobedience in the state of Sinaloa during November, in an attempt to reverse what they claim is a massive vote stealing operation by the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which resulted in PRI victories in mayoral elections in several cities in Sinaloa, including the capital Culiacán.

Sinaloa is a stronghold of the PAN, and according to reliable observers, they definitely won the mayoral elections they are claiming. On election day, a large crowd had gathered outside the government palace where the votes were being counted, and when the PRI-controlled state government announced the results, PAN supporters began throwing rocks and a general melee broke out.

Meanwhile, a fire broke out in the palace, which burned to the ground. The PAN accused the PRI of deliberately setting it; the PRI governor, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, charged the PAN with starting it, and arrested some alleged suspects.

Following two weeks of growing PAN protests, Labastida announced that he would proceed to punish whoever is found

responsible for setting fire to the municipal palace, as well as for the one death that has so far occurred in the disturbances.

---

## ***Left-right clashes resume in Turkey***

At least 10 students have been injured and more than 150 arrested in the first open left-right political clash on a Turkish campus for nearly a decade, Reuters reported on Dec. 2.

Leftwing students fought rightwingers, Islamic militants, and police for six hours at Istanbul University's Press and Publications Faculty Dec. 1, security sources said.

The right-wing newspaper *Tercuman* headlined its report of the clash "Back to the Old Days"—referring to political violence which killed 5,000 people in the 1970s and was quelled by a 1980-83 interval of military rule.

Rightists were backed by a new force on Turkey's campus scene, Islamic militants with beards and long coats shouting "Allah-o-Akbar" (God is Great).

Tension has risen recently amid demonstrations for the right of women students to wear Islamic headscarves, which are banned under Turkey's secular constitution.

---

## ***Italian pro-drug party invades Colombia***

Marco Pannella, former president of the Italian Transnational Radical party and an avid advocate of legalization of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana, traveled to Colombia during the first week of December to meet with Ernesto Samper Pizano, a presidential candidate and a leader of Colombia's drug mafia. But at a press conference organized by the Foreign Press Association of Colombia, he received a highly uncordial reception from members of the other side in the war on drugs.

According to a leaflet distributed just outside the press conference by members of



## Briefly

● **ARGENTINA'S** government sent troops into Rosario, the country's second-largest city, on Dec. 6 in order to prevent any repetition of bloody food riots in response to a new round of austerity and a 20% devaluation of the national currency, the austral.

● **IRAQ** announced that on Dec. 4 it launched a 48-ton, three-stage rocket into space, and that it will now locally manufacture new long-range missiles. "If it's true, it is alarming," said Duncan Lennox, an editor of *Jane's* annual *Weapons Systems*, from London.

● **ISRAEL** said Dec. 6 that the way was clear for a meeting of Israeli, Egyptian, and U.S. foreign ministers on Middle East peace, because Cairo had agreed not to act as a postman for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

● **A MISSILE WARHEAD** and an aircraft cockpit were destroyed by a carbon-monoxide laser during a test in November at the facilities of the French firm Aerospatiale in Marcoussis, near Paris.

● **40,000 ARMENIANS** laid siege to the parliament of Soviet Armenia on the night of Dec. 4, after deputies voted down a proposal to scrap the Communist Party's automatic right to rule Armenia.

● **THE KVANT 2**, the Soviet Union's space module, finally docked with the space station Mir, the Soviet news agency TASS announced Dec. 6, after ground controllers solved problems with the solar array which provides power for the module.

● **KING BAUDOUIN** of Belgium has let it be known that he would rather abdicate his throne and bring on a constitutional crisis, than sign a bill legalizing abortion, which is expected to be passed by both the Belgian Senate and the Chamber of Representatives by early next year.

the Schiller Institute, Pannella, along with Marco Taradash, an American who resides in Italy, held a press conference in London recently, sponsored by the Drug Policy Foundation, to promote the formation of an "Anti-Prohibition League." The leaflet said that in that conference, Pannella and Taradash not only proposed the free sale of marijuana, but also of hashish and distribution of cocaine and heroin at drugstores. The leaflet also said that the Philip Morris cigarette company had sponsored these individuals' drug legalization campaigns.

Asked about these allegations at the press conference, all Pannella could sputter out was, "I run into that Schiller Institute everywhere I go, in all parts of the world, under different names. [They're like] transvestites. . . . Now, they are a real transnational. Who's behind them in the United States? I can't worry about that."

He was also asked why his party had permitted prostitute "la Cicciolina" to join. "Well," he said, "we're like a bus. . . . Anyone who gets on can stay." But a Schiller Institute member in the room supplied a better answer, much to the merriment of the assembled press: "It's because your party lacks a *sosten ideologico!* (In Spanish *sostén* can mean either "support" or "brassiere.")"

### ***Kuomintang loses ground in Taiwan elections***

The ruling Kuomintang (KMT) party of the Republic of China won only about 60% of the vote in the national elections in Taiwan Dec. 2, barely retaining a critical margin in the popular vote over the dissident Democratic Progressive Party (allied with the liberal international and the Greens) and various independents.

The KMT considered a 70% victory to be essential to keeping the radical faction of the DPP in check. The DPP radical faction had repeatedly raised the issue of "Taiwan independence" before the elections, an issue which Beijing considers *casus belli* because it considers Taiwan just a renegade province. Just in the last week of November,

Deng Xiaoping again said he wants reunification of Taiwan with the mainland in five years.

A group of U.S. congressmen observing the election, led by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), called the elections "the most free and fair in Taiwan's history." "The entire world can see the contrast between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China," he said, "where, when people ask for democracy, they are greeted with a hail of bullets. In Taiwan, people . . . are given the opportunity to participate in an election and can vote for the candidate of their choice."

The DPP now has a block of 21 members in the parliament, meaning it can introduce legislation. However, the KMT keeps a huge majority in the legislature overall, because a group of delegates elected on the mainland 40 years ago did not stand for re-election.

### ***Voices in Britain want Anglo-Russian alliance***

"It is not only Mrs. Thatcher who fears the creation of a European federal super-state. So also does President Gorbachov," commented the London *Sunday Telegraph* on Dec. 3 in its lead editorial which advocates an Anglo-Russian alliance in order to halt it.

"For Russia," the editorial says, "a united federal Europe, incorporating a united Germany, would constitute a wholly unacceptable preponderance of potential power.

Along the same lines, the *Glasgow Herald* echoes other papers in attempting to portray all Germans as racially inferior. According to the *Herald*, there have been two kinds of Germans: the northern type, military-looking, grenade-headed and designed to be a master race, and the southern type, reminding one of a beer barrel, bull-headed, drinking beer from three-liter cups. These two racial types, so the paper's tale goes, turned into a real *schweinehund* race when Bismarck put the whole crowd together into one state during the latter half of the 19th century.

## The 'doormat' legacy of the Malta summit

by Nicholas F. Benton

It will not take long for history to determine which of the euphemisms coined to describe the Dec. 2-3 Bush-Gorbachov summit held aboard ships in the Marsaxlokk harbor at Malta will best describe the significance of the event.

While it will surely be remembered by all who were there as the "Seasick Summit," the uncommon, near-hurricane-strength winds that were the backdrop for the summit will have a lasting impact primarily as a metaphor for the tempests in the larger political and economic realms of the world, over which neither of the two most powerful mortals on the planet has control.

The uncanny intervention of Nature evoked dozens of images of weather's role in great historical, including biblical, events. The only role in the Bible played by the tiny Mediterranean island of Malta, which retains remnants of civilizations that found safe harbor there dating back to the neolithic age, is ironically associated with a great storm that shipwrecked the Apostle Paul.

The Bush-Gorbachov summit has been dubbed everything from "the Love Boat" (something critics of Bush's eagerness to support Gorbachov's *perestroika* reform policy began calling it when the summit was first announced in October), to the "doormat summit," because of the lengths Bush was willing to abase himself to boost the Soviet leader in his desperate struggle to remain at the helm of his disintegrating empire.

### A new Yalta

Both critics and cheerleaders of the Malta summit have also compared it with the Yalta summit at the conclusion of World War II. To its critics, Malta represented the worst sellout by the West to the Soviet empire since Yalta, when Roosevelt and Churchill handed Eastern Europe over to Sta-

lin. To its fans, Malta signaled the end of the era of Yalta, the end of the Cold War and the division between East and West in Europe. In an example of the latter view, columnist Stephen S. Rosenfeld wrote in the Dec. 8 *Washington Post* that the Malta summit was "the most important East-West assembly since the two principal victors of World War II met at Yalta in 1945 to set out a new international order." This is true, Rosenfeld argued, because "With the Malta summit, Mikhail Gorbachov has entirely reversed Stalin's postwar decision to seal the Soviet Union off from Europe and erased Moscow's ambivalence about whether the United States has an abiding trans-Atlantic role. On his part, George Bush has conclusively answered the long pending, suddenly urgent question of whether the United States will stay deeply engaged in Europe as the Cold War winds down."

Events will soon determine whether Rosenfeld's view or, far more likely, an altogether different perception of Malta will survive the test of time.

For example, in the same issue of the *Post*, read the headline, "Soviet Union Raises Readiness of Forces in East Germany." Has the Cold War come to an end? Beyond fine words, there are no actions to justify any such conclusion. On the contrary, if there was any reality associated the Malta summit, it was that Gorbachov refused to repudiate the Soviet Union's right to intervene with force into Eastern Europe, and that he lied about Soviet involvement in ongoing regional conflicts and irregular warfare, such as in El Salvador.

### Unresolved: the economic crisis

Added to this was the fact that, despite his willingness to slam his foot on the accelerator for sweeping strategic and conventional arms control agreements, President Bush was simply not able to provide Gorbachov with what he will need

to prevent the continued implosion of the Soviet economy and its associated political disintegration—a process which dramatically heightens the danger of world war.

Not that anything Bush could have done would save Gorbachov or *perestroika* at this stage. Even \$20 billion in hard currency passed under the table aboard the *Maxim Gorky* in a brown paper bag—which Gorbachov wanted, but did not receive—would not prevent the collapse of the Soviet economy at this point. Of course, Bush had nothing like that kind of economic bailout to offer. With the U.S. economy unraveling itself, the lack of U.S. largesse to match its verbal admiration for the reform process in Poland and Hungary, for example, made this point clear last summer.

Instead, Bush offered some minor technical economic concessions, which, matched with his “Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead,” initiatives for major new arms control accords to be completed and signed by the end of 1990, were aimed at little more than buying time for Gorbachov to survive, politically, through the harsh Russian winter.

Will it work? The economic concessions do not put any meat on the table for the starving Russian masses, nor will they any time soon. Granting the Soviets Most Favored Nation trading status by repealing the Jackson-Vanik amendment and negotiating a new trade accord, is not even a new U.S. position. It has always been promised as soon as the Soviets pass specific legislation codifying a liberalized emigration policy.

Offering the Soviets observer status at the international trade talks (GATT) next year is a new U.S. concession, but does not translate into any quick payoffs; nor does the negotiation of a new treaty to provide additional incentives for U.S. private sector investment in the Soviet Union. U.S. business has little enough to invest, and not a lot of interest in high-risk ventures into markets where consumers have almost no buying power.

“Technical” economic aid, in the form of Western expertise on such matters as setting up a stock exchange, developing small business policies, budget and tax management, agricultural and statistical matters, are hardly answers to the urgent demand of the Soviet consumer: “Where’s the beef?”

None of this seems to match the overwhelming historical process which is unfolding. Even in the judgment of such enthusiastic backers of the “new Yalta” arrangement as former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, writing in the winter 1989 issue of *Foreign Affairs* journal, “If forced to choose, [the Soviets] are more likely to opt for all-out repression” in both Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union itself.

On this score, largely overlooked in the joint Bush-Gorbachov press conference held aboard the Soviet luxury cruise liner *Maxim Gorky* at the conclusion of the summit, was Gorbachov’s telling evasion of a question from CBS-TV correspondent Wyatt Andrews about Eastern Europe.

Andrews, who formerly worked in CBS’s Moscow bu-

reau, asked, “President Gorbachov, did you assure President Bush that the changes in Eastern Europe are irreversible and that the Soviet Union has forsaken the right to intervene there militarily?”

Gorbachov replied, “We are part of Eastern Europe, of Europe. We interact with our allies in all areas and our ties are deep.” Continuing to expound on “the course of historic evolution itself” driving the process in Eastern Europe, Gorbachov added a word of caution: “I can only explain my own attitude.”

Asked afterwards what he thought of Gorbachov’s response to his question, Andrews commented, “He completely evaded the issue of military intervention.”

### The arms control agenda

While the total of 18 initiatives offered up by Bush at the summit may not have altered the course of history in the East bloc, it has driven confidence in the United States among its NATO and other allies to an all-time low.

Bush threw common sense to the winds with his idiotic assertion that both START (strategic arms) and CFE (conventional forces) treaties would be negotiated, signed, and enacted before the end of 1990. Never before has a Western leader so cavalierly put a time deadline ahead of the actual negotiation of the issues. The same goes for the chemical weapons and nuclear test ban treaties, Bush wants completed by the time of the next summit in six months.

Especially revolting has been the candor with which the Bush administration has admitted that domestic budgetary constraints are playing a major role in decisions on the future of U.S. force posture in Western Europe. Bush has as much as said, “I hope, for the sake of my ‘no new taxes’ pledge, that the Soviets are sincere about their claims of changing their military doctrine away from an offensive posture to defensive sufficiency.” All the talk of the Bush administration as recently as last summer about “no concrete evidence” of a Soviet military policy shift, has conveniently vanished.

The stormy circumstances of the Malta summit underlined the appropriateness of the “doormat” characterization of the summit. Marooned for 14 hours at one point in stormy seas aboard the *U.S.S. Belknap* anchored in Marsaxlokk harbor, Bush and his entourage were forced to battle the savage elements to meet with Gorbachov aboard the securely docked *Gorky* instead. At one point a Soviet spokesman remarked about “the amount of hours Bush is spending on Soviet ‘turf.’” As Gorbachov relaxed aboard his luxury liner, Bush and his entourage were splashing back and forth to the fiercely rocking *Belknap*, captives both of the elements and the need to “save face” by spending two seasick nights on board.

One commentator quipped, in observing the parallels between Bush’s performance at Malta and the famous appeasement of Hitler by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Munich in 1938, that, given the weather forecast, “At least Chamberlain had sense enough to bring along an umbrella.”

# Billington, fundraiser for LaRouche, given 77 years as political 'message'

Michael Billington, a fundraiser for political causes associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was sentenced to 77 years in the Virginia penitentiary on Dec. 1 by Roanoke County Circuit Judge Clifford R. Weckstein in Roanoke, Virginia. Billington had been convicted by a Roanoke jury of selling unregistered securities, failure to register as a securities broker-dealer, and securities fraud. Weckstein's sentence is believed by legal experts to be a record in the State of Virginia and the United States for this type of criminal allegation. Prosecutor John Russell, in arguing for the sentence, said that it should be a "message to the LaRouche organization which continues to wreak havoc throughout the United States." Billington's attorneys called the sentence an "atrocious" and said they would immediately appeal.

Virginia is one of the few states in the United States where juries sentence the accused in addition to making findings of guilt or innocence. This process has been upheld against repeated constitutional challenges because, it is argued, judges have the right to reduce the sentences where the jury's sentence is disproportionate to the alleged crime. In Billington's case the jury sentenced him to 77 years.

Billington argued in a separate motion filed Dec. 1 that the jury had been inflamed by a deluge of prejudicial publicity prior to their selection. Judge Weckstein—one of whose in-law's writes for the local newspaper—denied this motion. Billington had also filed a double jeopardy motion which was denied by Judge Weckstein. The motion points out that the case against Billington by the State of Virginia is exactly the same case for which he was tried and convicted by the United States in Alexandria, Virginia, receiving a sentence of three years. Billington's federal conviction is now on appeal.

At issue in the substantive charges in Billington's case is \$56,590 in unrepaid loans to political supporters of LaRouche. The process of repayment was stopped by a bankruptcy instituted by the U.S. government, which U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Martin Bostetter found to be in "bad faith" and a "constructive fraud" on the Court one day after Billington's jury verdict. The State of Virginia ruled that the loans were "securities" one month after Billington was charged with the crime in this case, in February 1987. Judge Weckstein found that the bankruptcy judge's ruling would have "no impact" on the trial or sentencing of Billington.

## 'Community standards'?

In arguing for sustaining the jury's sentence, Virginia prosecutor John Russell stated that the jury sentencing was

"constitutional as reflective of contemporary community standards." Russell argued that Billington had committed, in effect, a heinous crime by his political fundraising activities, "using the telephone rather than a gun as an instrument of theft." The method for this crime, according to Russell, was that "Billington would call individuals on the telephone and engage them in discussions about important national issues, such as AIDS. He would also discuss with them art, music, and culture, thereby winning their trust. Then he would ask them for money." According to Russell, Billington is an "enormously talented individual who could have been a success. Instead he chose the political path dictated by Lyndon LaRouche."

Next Russell pointed to the extensive eve of trial proceedings involving Billington's choice of a jury trial. He stated: "Michael Billington was told by his counsel that he had a choice as to whether to proceed with a judge or a jury—he was told by his counsel what the probable result of proceeding with a jury would be. He chose a trial by jury and he must now live with those results."

Billington's attorney, Brian Gettings, attempted to have Billington declared insane in court proceedings on the eve of trial because Billington refused to give up his right to a jury trial. After Judge Weckstein found that Billington was perfectly competent, with Gettings still insisting that Billington was insane, Billington was forced by Weckstein to proceed to trial with Gettings as his attorney.

Prosecutor Russell said that the most important reason that the jury's sentence should be sustained was its "deterrence value." He stated that the 77-year sentence would "send a message" to "Billington's codefendants who also wish to exercise their right to a jury trial about the result of exercising that right." Fourteen individuals and four corporations still await trial in Virginia's "Get LaRouche" rampage. Prosecutor Russell has previously pointed to a "lack of resources" in the State Prosecutor's office as hindering the speedy jury disposition of these cases.

In addition, Russell argued, the 77-year sentence "will send a message to the LaRouche organization which continues to wreak havoc throughout the United States by continuing to raise funds, some of which come from elderly individuals who are preyed upon by precisely the methods we have seen in this case."

Michael Billington's attorney, Jeffrey Hoffman, rose in indignation following Russell's presentation. "I would not dare, because of the Constitution of the United States, to

argue before any court that the sentencing of an individual should be made on the basis of whether or not someone chooses to exercise the right to jury trial, as Mr. Billington did, or to deter others from exercising that fundamental right or other rights. I can't believe that Mr. Russell has just made such an argument, it is outrageous."

Next Hoffman pointed to a second issue in the sentencing—the fact that Judge Weckstein is himself a compromised critical witness in the Soviet-style procedures employed pre-trial to declare Billington incompetent. Unrecorded in-chambers discussions among Weckstein, Russell, and Gettings precipitated Gettings's efforts to declare Billington insane, allegedly because Weckstein stated that he never reduced jury sentences. It is clear from the record in Billington's case that Weckstein, Russell, and Gettings all wished to "dispose" of the Billington case in a bench trial with an efficient and inexpensive finding of guilt. Billington is paying the price for bucking that decision. Defense attorneys commented outside the court that a 77-year sentence appears to be the price of "rent on the Courthouse for a jury trial in Roanoke."

Hoffman told the Court that a "chill went up my spine" when he realized that "in order to be consistent" about his early role in the proceedings," Weckstein "would be forced to uphold the abhorrent jury sentence."

---

## Documentation

---

### Michael Billington's allocution at sentencing

*The following statement was made by Michael Billington before Judge Clifford R. Weckstein on Dec. 1, 1989, just before he was sentenced to 77 years in a Virginia state prison.*

"My conviction on the charges against me here is best addressed by looking at the history of arrogance of the Get LaRouche Task Force. Last month, the prosecutor in the New York case admitted in court papers that there was indeed a joint task force of the federal government, the State of New York, and the Commonwealth of Virginia to prosecute Lyndon LaRouche and his associates.

"The arrogance of this Task Force has been demonstrated repeatedly. In Boston federal court, the government intentionally withheld crucial documents and information about FBI and National Security Council infiltration and wrecking operations, which was determined by Judge Keeton after evidentiary hearings to have been *serious institutional and systemic prosecutorial misconduct*. The role of FBI agent Egan in blatantly destroying our records in that case is now infamous.



Michael Billington (right) and his wife Gail

"When that case failed, the arrogance continued with government forum shopping into Alexandria, to a judge who had participated in imposing the involuntary bankruptcy to shut down our political and scientific publications, who then ruled that we could not tell the truth to the jury that the government was responsible for shutting us down and stopping all debt repayment.

"The arrogance was demonstrated in Virginia when 16 of us were arrested on security charges *before* the State Corporation Commission was even *asked* to rule on whether or not loans such as ours *were* securities.

"Then the involuntary bankruptcy, the height of arrogance, was brought *ex parte*, and blatantly ignored bankruptcy law on several counts. The only effect was to shut down our publications and order the discontinuance of any further debt repayment. It did not affect our borrowing, which had already stopped completely following a cease and desist order.

"Then here in Roanoke I was forced to trial with a lawyer who had spent over a week working with the prosecution to have me declared mentally incompetent, and even trying to have me sent to a state mental institution for 30 days, and who accused me of being guilty of precisely the acts alleged repeatedly by the Joint Task Force. With my accuser as my lawyer, and thus without representation, I was unable to present my defense.

"I am glad to say to the Court and to those who have followed this case around the world, that since my conviction here, Judge Bostetter has thrown out the bankruptcy and ruled that the government acted in bad faith and committed

a constructive fraud on the Court. This has brought great hope to me and to people around the world that it may still be possible to reverse this tyranny in America.

“The bankruptcy ruling points to another issue. The charges against me still did not accuse me of greed. Rather, the prosecution argued that I believed that my political ends justified *any means*, including fraud. This is a philosophy that is abhorrent to me, and against which a good part of my life has been spent combatting. Indeed, Judge Bostetter’s ruling makes clear that it is the Get LaRouche Task Force that believed that any means, no matter how blatantly illegal, were justified, in their view, in their drive to shut down my political movement.

“I must add, that Mr. Russell’s argument that we’re *still raising money*, as if this is part of a criminal activity, demonstrates the incredible arrogance and lawlessness of their effort to stop our political activities. The millions of people now risking their lives to fight for freedom against communist tyranny in China and Eastern Europe will certainly be shocked to hear that in America raising contributions to fight for freedom is a crime!

“As to the lenders—these were our *supporters*. I worked exhaustively especially during 1986, through government raids, arrests, slanders, harassment, to put our companies back on their feet so we could repay these lenders. Only the government’s bankruptcy made that repayment impossible. I only regret that the ruling overthrowing the bankruptcy, coming two and a half years later, cannot reverse the great damage already done to these people, for whom I have great sympathy. I certainly never did anything that was intended to cause the pain to these people.

“And, finally, Your Honor, it is *still* my hope that I will one day be allowed to present the truth of this case to a fair and unbiased jury, prove my innocence, and thus help to restore justice to this nation.”

### **The issue of classical culture**

At the beginning of his allocution, Mike noted that he was departing from his remarks to address Russell’s charges about his method of organizing directly: “To say that by talking and arguing with people about ideas, about classical culture, about the need for a renaissance in the United States, about a strategy to bring the United States out of its degeneration, I traded on their trust, is an absurdity. It is true that many of the supporters I talked with are older. These are the people who are at a stage of their lives when they are looking for universal values. Many of them were stopped by the government or their families from exercising their constitutional rights to support these ideas. I regret that their constitutional rights were interfered with.”

Billington pointed out that Russell’s message was a message that it is this method of organizing, organizing around the highest ideas of Western civilization, which the Task Force wants stopped at any price.

---

## After the Seasick Summit

---

# Bush has the power LaRouche—now he

*Warren Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, issued the following statement on Dec. 3.*

The summit which will go down in history as the “Seasick Summit” has now been completed. Now is the time to take to the streets against George Bush. And George Bush must now take personal responsibility to act on what is within his power, to release material that proves that Lyndon LaRouche is innocent. George Bush personally is acting to keep Lyndon LaRouche in prison, by refusing to release masses of exculpatory material on LaRouche.

The same George Bush administration has recently stonewalled the release of national security matters files in the recent trial of CIA Costa Rica station chief Joseph Fernandez. This action led to the dismissal of the trial and may lead to the dismissal of the trial of Adm. John Poindexter as well. The actions of the Bush administration through Attorney General Richard Thornburgh not to release alleged national security documents has ignited a firestorm of justified outrage from Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.), and other congressmen. They argue that the Bush administration is adopting a double-standard policy to protect a gang of national security operatives above the law.

This is precisely, as well, the central issue in the LaRouche case. The various U.S. intelligence agencies, including the FBI, have admitted that there is a national security file of documents on Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. This file was created in part under Executive Order 12333, the same “secret government” executive authority for intelligence operations which are at the core of the Iran-Contra Affair. The Justice Department even admits that they will not release this LaRouche file because it is a “national security repository.” George Bush has the personal executive authority to declassify these files. When the Bush administration refused to declassify the files against Fernandez, his case was dismissed. But in the instance of LaRouche, he was framed up, falsely imprisoned, and today sits in the Rochester, Minnesota federal prison. The Justice Department knows that Lyndon LaRouche is innocent—that is, the Justice Department of George Bush’s administration.

Lyndon LaRouche has been denounced by the government of Mikhail Gorbachov as the Soviet Union’s number-one strategic adversary. Again and again, the Soviet media have targeted Lyndon LaRouche as public enemy number

---

---

# to free prisoner must act

one. George Bush is overly friendly with Mikhail Gorbachov, as all the world can see.

Lyndon LaRouche's legal troubles which led to his frameup and false imprisonment began in 1983, when, according to Jeane Kirkpatrick, George Bush and Ronald Reagan began to make love to the Evil Empire. The Department of Justice of the George Bush administration is doing everything possible to keep Lyndon LaRouche in prison, as George Bush himself personally sits on masses of exculpatory documents. Does George Bush not realize that by not personally acting to free Lyndon LaRouche, he makes LaRouche into the Man in the Iron Mask? The Man in the Iron Mask, made famous by Alexandre Dumas, was one of the two sons of Louis XIII in 17th-century France. The real heir to the throne was kept in prison, in an iron mask, to disguise his identity. Does George Bush not realize that if he does not personally act to free Lyndon LaRouche, LaRouche will haunt his administration and career forever?

It is true that George Bush does not foam at the mouth about LaRouche, like the imbecilic Sen. Pat Moynihan from New York; nonetheless, around George Bush's administration, after the "Seasick Summit" there is the unmistakable smell of mildew from Neville Chamberlain's old umbrella. The reason that George Bush is not acting to protect Lyndon LaRouche is because his friends in the Kremlin don't want LaRouche freed.

The alliance between George Bush and his Russian allies with respect to Lyndon LaRouche is no more clearly seen than in the trip and love-fest of Attorney General Dick Thornburgh to the Soviet Union during the middle of October. In the Oct. 20, 1989 statement issued by the Department of Justice when Dick Thornburgh returned from the Soviet Union, the Attorney General of the United States brags: "Our visit was an historic first. Our delegation had a series of extremely productive meetings which I believe will be beneficial." During the meeting in Moscow, the Attorney General of the United States was accompanied by known enemies of Lyndon LaRouche, such as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General of the Criminal Division, Mark Richard, and others. They met in the Soviet Union with high Soviet officials, including the chairman of the Committee on State Security (KGB) Vladimir Kryuchkov, Minister of Justice Yakovlev, Prime Minister Ryzhkov, Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Lukyanov, Procurator General Sukharev, and Su-

preme Court Chairman Smolentsev. Thornburgh and his Russian counterparts established mutual legal assistance and cooperation on civil and criminal cases, as well as active working groups on such topics as environmental law, organized crime, and so-called "anti-Nazi enforcement efforts."

From the standpoint of the interests of the population of the world, George Bush must be kept on a very short leash. If Lyndon LaRouche is not freed from prison soon, the world will have no choice but to hold George Bush personally responsible. The Bush administration's attitude toward Aoun of Lebanon, and toward Noriega of Panama, shows the President personally to be bad-tempered and narrow-minded. At the press conference following the Seasick Summit, George Bush went so far as to praise the Soviet Union's role in Lebanon. All the world knows that, in fact, the Soviet-backed client-state of Syria has been unleashing genocide against the Christians of Lebanon.

Who exactly is Gorbachov, the public paramour of George Bush? He is the head of a gang of mobsters, hit-men, and thugs, who rose to the top through brutally eliminating their competition. Imagine if Meyer Lansky were to become President of the United States, key figures of organized crime were to run the government, and the nation's capital were shifted from Washington, D.C., to Las Vegas: That would be the meaning of Gorbachov's regime translated into identifiable American terms. The only sense in which Gorbachov and Shevardnadze could be called "peace-loving" is because of the way they have filled graveyards.

George Bush is not thinking in historic terms at the precise moment that our nation and the world requires it. Hope for the world has been kindled by the millions in the streets in Eastern Europe and China, not by Mikhail Gorbachov. Now is the time to free Lyndon H. LaRouche from Rochester prison.

**Now Available!**

# J.S. BACH

**The Six Suites for Solo 'Cello**

**Eliane Magnan, 'Cellist**  
Ibykus Series

Set of Two Compact Discs

\$38.00 Add \$1.50 postage and handling for first set of 2 CD's,  
\$.50 each additional set.

Make check or money order payable to:  
**Ben Franklin Booksellers**, 27 South King Street, Leesburg,  
Virginia 22075. Telephone (703) 777-3661. MasterCard and  
Visa accepted.



---

## Book Reviews

---

# Romanticizing the collapse in farming

by Marcia Merry

---

### **A Gravestone Made of Wheat; and Other Stories,**

by Will Weaver

Simon and Schuster, New York, 1989  
205 pages, hardbound, \$16.95

---

### **Remembering**

by Wendell Berry

Northpoint Press, San Francisco, 1988  
124 pages, hardbound, \$14.95

---

### **Making Hay**

by Verlyn Klinkenborg

Nick Lyons Books, New York, 1986  
157 pages, hardbound, \$14.95

---

Harvest time is a special time to reflect on crop cycles and nature. It is also timely to review a few of the recent books about growing crops and rural life.

The best thing about *A Gravestone Made of Wheat*, a collection of 12 short stories, is that the author uses good English. This reviewer cannot say the same about any of the other recent issues, especially *Remembering*, the first novel in 14 years by the much-acclaimed Wendell Berry, literary guru of the small-is-beautiful, "alternative agriculture" movement.

The title story of *A Gravestone Made of Wheat*, opens in the home of a Minnesota farmer, grieving over the casket of his wife. The story ends when he and his sons take the casket with their tractor, and respectfully bury it on their farm in a wide open wheat field. The farmer does this after he was informed by county authorities that local health ordinances do not permit burials on unhallowed, unapproved sites. How-

ever, the story recounts how the farmer was also forced, in 1920 after World War I, to defy local authority, and take to wife his betrothed, without a marriage ceremony of any kind. The young woman was German, and local officials would not grant her the needed papers for a marriage license because, as a recent immigrant, she was suspect. Therefore, the grieving husband finds solace when he puts his good wife to rest under a "gravestone made of wheat."

The author, Will Weaver, can tell a good story. However, what seeps through is his viewpoint that all is arbitrary. Therefore, despair is always close at hand.

The most depressing example of this is "Dispersal," the account of one farmer buying a mowing machine at the foreclosure auction of his neighbor. The foreclosed farmer runs down the road after the departing mower. " 'This is not my fault,' he said, swinging his arm at the pick-ups, at the whole auction. '—It wasn't me.' " The farmer who scavenged the mower, ends the story, "What I most wanted to do was to get the mower home, park it in the machine shed, and close the door on it. Then I wanted to eat lunch, sweep up in the barn, feed silage, milk, eat supper, watch the weather report, and go to bed. Because once I had done those things, this day would be over."

Thus, Weaver is able to depict sorry scenes accurately. But, for what purpose?

Fortunately for the reader, Verlyn Klinkenborg, in his first book *Making Hay*, avoids even trying to achieve moving depictions. His observations and writing are silly. He says in his preface, "I was raised in a small town in Iowa. My dad was a farmboy, and my mom a farmgirl, though they grew up to be a teacher and a nurse. Most of my relatives on both sides of my family are or were farmers. Like farmers everywhere, and like the Big Hole's ranchers [in Montana], they have suffered as the agricultural debt crisis has worsened. *Making Hay* is not about that crisis, not about banks, politics, economics, or erosion. It is about what keeps men and women farming despite the hard times: work, animals, machines, and the land. My aunts, uncles, and cousins are among the numerous cautious farmers who, though hurt by low prices, have not, so far, been threatened with loss of their farms or way of life." Klinkenborg, with a Ph.D. in English literature from Princeton, and experience writing for *Esquire*, *Road and Reel* and the *Washington Post*, then goes on to write 154 pages of romanticism about making hay in the Midwest and Montana. For example, "The silent wheelrake looks, to my imagination, as if it should make a 'snick snick snick snick' sound." Klinkenborg doesn't know what is happening to farmers anywhere, and probably wouldn't know it "if it hit him."

### **'Small is beautiful' propaganda**

Wendell Berry's *Remembering* is a more serious matter. He has been promoted for years as the literary figure for the small farming movement. Since the 1950s, he has produced



poems, essays, stories, and novels attacking modern, industry-based agriculture, and extolling "traditional" farm methods, by which he means pre-mechanized methods, such as the horse and mule farming of the Amish. Berry's promoters make a plug for how he has lived simply on 75 acres in Henry County, Kentucky. Berry is on the board of the Land Stewardship Project, the Minnesota-based group that serves the interests of the international food cartels, by pushing the line on farmers that they should be happy to return to old, tried-and-true backbreaking farming, to keep their costs low, and help the environment.

Berry's latest novel is a pompous diatribe about the virtues of plain Amish farming versus high-debt, high-tech agriculture. The story line traces the alienation of a young man, Andy Catlett, who leaves his farm roots to be a reporter, then sees the light when visiting an Amish farm. However, he loses his hand in a compicker accident, he suffers terrible depression, but finds his way back to peace of mind with his family and a "sense of place" by returning to his Kentucky farm.

Berry's writing is as poor as his reasoning. In the opening chapter, Catlett is visiting in San Francisco, and is depressed. "In his dream a great causeway had been built across the creek valley where he lives, the heavy roadbed and its supports a materialized obliviousness to his house and barn that stood belittled nearby, as if great Distance itself had come to occupy that place. Bulldozers pushed and trampled the loosened, deformed, denuded earth, working it like dough toward some new shape entirely human-conceived."

Any serious farmer should be wary of romantic drivel like this, and even more wary of the motives of those who write it.

## Crisis management can't win drug war

by Stuart Pettingell

---

### **Clear and Present Danger**

by Tom Clancy

G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1989  
656 pages, hardbound, \$21.95

---

In the absence of leadership, people revert to the little that they know and are trained to do when faced with a crisis. Usually this is not sufficient. So it is today, with the Bush administration, where statecraft has been replaced by "crisis management," and one bungled covert operation after another.

Tom Clancy's best-seller *Clear and Present Danger* is a fictional promotion of such a covert operations solution for the current drug plague which is destroying the United States and Western civilization: Invade Colombia with covert teams, shoot down some drug planes, wipe out some coca refineries, kill off some drug lords in hopes of starting a war between them, then get the hell out. Even Clancy admits that this will not stop the drug problem, but it will help, he insists.

In Clancy's scenario, we see what must be a very close representation of the secret fantasy life of every special operations field man. Smoothly run, successful operations, highly skilled and trained operatives who are virtually selflessly dedicated patriots, few or no leaks, and the politicians kept at bay.

*Clear and Present Danger* takes us through the political origins of a covert plan, into the planning stages, recruitment of personnel, special training and deployment. The operation is the covert insertion of troops into Colombia to monitor traffickers' airfields, while Air Force fighters intercept the planes and either escort them into a U.S. base for arrest, or shoot them down.

Things escalate when the narcos, "the Cartel," kill the U.S. FBI director in Colombia, in retaliation for the FBI's seizing of over \$600 million in Cartel bank accounts. The White House responds by redeploying the troops further up country to destroy coca refineries and personnel, and employing pinpoint bombing techniques to assassinate several leaders of the Cartel in their homes.

The issue of violating national sovereignty is never really discussed by Clancy. In fact the Colombian government is written out of the scenario. The military is inept and corrupt. The justice system is helpless and terrorized, and anyone can be bought by the Cartel. It is a fight between the Cartel and the intelligence community.

Likewise, the United States government is downplayed. Congress is, of course, kept in the dark, so there will be no meddling by politicians. The President and agency officials only set policy, leaving the planning and execution largely in the hands of the field operatives. The best, and most important decisions are always made by the field men. This is truly an agent's dreamland, where the REMFs (Rear Echelon Mother Fuckers) don't mess up the operation.

What seems to be of more concern than sovereignty is the difference between murder and sanctioned killings. All of Clancy's characters struggle with this "ethical dilemma." When a drug lord's house is bombed, killing four leaders of the Cartel, the White House gets upset when it finds out the drug lord's wife and children were killed also. The soldiers sent into Colombia worry about it. But, "Christ, these drugs are killing our kids back home," they rationalize. The Air Force pilot who shoots down drug pilots in the Caribbean laments, "What else can you do?" His mother had recently been killed by a crack cocaine addict.

At one point in the story, the planned operation "goes off

the wire" thanks to internecine political intrigues. It appears that Clancy's hero will try to come to grips with the legal and moral problems of the invasion. But, in the end, he finds the only real issue is a technical problem of running operations behind the backs of the Congressional Oversight Committee, and the old ethical problem of abandoning field operatives to be slaughtered in the field, to the political exigencies of covering up a potential scandal.

### More verisimilitude than truth

Clancy, who is obsessed with giving his tales verisimilitude, with details sometimes bordering on the tedious, loses touch with reality, when he keeps out some "extraneous" factors that might complicate the scenario.

The economic issues behind the growth of the drug trade are avoided. Colombia was a nice country, one of the characters observes, "It was a pity that the economy had not developed along proper lines." This is echoed several times in the text by various characters, and is the only concession to the fact there are other dimensions to the drug problem in Colombia. But Clancy is an intelligence buff, and intelligence and military people cannot concern themselves with the larger political intricacies. So they act in the only way that they know.

The issue of money laundering is dealt with as a simplistic scheme in which the Cartel buys a few corrupt businessmen who do some fancy manipulations. Major banking and finance institutions are apparently just as naive and helpless as the Colombian government.

There is also no involvement of hostile foreign powers in the cocaine business. The Cartel has bought the loyalty of a former DGI Cuban Intelligence colonel. Clancy accepts the existence of small conspiracies, but does not entertain the possibility that the drug trade is a low-intensity war against the United States by the Soviets and their allies in what is called the "Anglo-American-Soviet Trust."

Clancy's oversight is the equivalent of the lone assassin theory of the Kennedy assassination, but in Clancy's world such a depiction of "the larger picture" might complicate things past the point where a field operative would be able to make the best decisions on the ground. Clancy's story is only a struggle between the Cartel and military and intelligence field operatives.

Unfortunately, as we have seen over the past decades, things don't work quite so smoothly. And the real constitutional and moral issues are never discussed. Clancy's scenario revolves only around the problems brought out in the Iran-Contra scandal, and described so clearly during Oliver North's 1987 congressional testimony, when North explained that he had violated the laws of the American Constitution in order to preserve the American Way.

So, this book, which will fall on receptive ears in Washington, is no more than another position paper, reinforcing the current thinking about how to conduct the "war on drugs."

Apparently, since the Vietnam War, we have forgotten the fundamental lesson that in order to win the war, it is also necessary to win the peace.

## Books Received

**Pardons: Justice, Mercy, and the Public Interest**, by Kathleen Dean Moore, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989, 271 pages, hardbound, \$22.95.

**Parting the Waters, America in the King Years, 1954-63**, by Taylor Branch, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1988, 1,064 pages, hardbound, \$24.95.

**Insider: My Hidden Life as a Revolutionary in Cuba**, by José Luis Llovio-Menéndez, translated by Edith Grossman, Bantam Books, New York, 1988, 466 pages, hardbound, \$27.95.

**Taking the University to the People, Seventy-five Years of Cooperative Extension** by Wayne Rasmussen, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 300 pages, 1989, hardbound, \$24.95.

**Toward a Well-Fed World**, by Don Paarlberg, Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1989, 270 pages, hardbound, \$29.95.

**Massacre at Beijing: China's Struggle for Democracy**, by the Editors of Time Magazine, with an Introduction by Nien Cheng, Time-Warner Books, New York, 1989, 280 pages, paperbound, \$5.95.

**The Andy Warhol Diaries**, ed. by Pat Hackett, Warner Books, New York, 1989, 807 pages, illus., \$29.95.

**The World of Jeeves**, by P.G. Wodehouse, Harper and Row, New York, 1989, 654 pages, paperbound, \$10.95.

**Collecting Himself: James Thurber on Writing and Writers, Humor and Himself**, edited by Michael Rosen, Harper and Row, New York, 1989, 268 pages, hardbound, \$19.95.

**For Love and Money: A Writing Life 1969-1989**, by Jonathan Raban, Harper and Row, New York, 1989, 344 pages, hardbound, \$22.50.

**"Dumbth": And 81 Ways to Make Americans Smarter**, by Steve Allen, Prometheus Books, Buffalo, N.Y., 1989, 359 pages, hardbound, \$19.95.

# War experts focus on narco-terrorism

by Leo F. Scanlon

While there is no agreement among military specialists about what exactly constitutes a "Low Intensity Conflict," the leaders of the U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF) agree that narco-terrorism presents the closest thing to a definition of the term in the world today. The American political establishment has little real appreciation of the dimension of this threat, and has even less commitment to the strategy of nation-building that underlies any viable campaign to defeat this insurgency.

This assessment, and the problems it poses, dominated the discussion throughout a two-day symposium in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict Division of the American Defense Preparedness Association. The first annual symposium was the occasion to gather together top-ranking retired and active duty leaders of the Special Operations Forces (SOF) and the representatives of the industries which provide high-tech and low-tech support to this specialized branch of military activity.

The challenge which narco-terrorism poses to the military was summed up by the keynote speaker, Gen. Fredrick Woerner, the recently retired head of the U.S. Southern Command: "We have no trade policy, and no commerce policy" coordinated with our anti-drug efforts, "and short of a total crisis, I'm afraid that we are incapable of developing a coherent policy on any issue," he said.

General Woerner highlighted the contradiction between the increasing political sophistication and self-government of the republics in the Southern Hemisphere, and the economic degradation these countries are being subjected to. "Mexican real wages are down 40% since 1983. . . . Throughout Latin America inflation is 213% on average. . . . In the area of health care, the major cause of infant and child mortality in the Western Hemisphere is common diarrhea." The military has a decisive role to play in dealing with these problems, he said, but our forces are not prepared to meet the challenge. "When I looked in my quiver for the arrows of quality security assistance, engineering, and medical assistance, I found sawdust."

An important indicator of the relative commitments of the two superpowers to the future of the region is illustrated

by the fact that "there are 10,000 Latin American students studying at Patrice Lumumba University [in Moscow]. . . . We finance 1,000 students to study in the U.S."

The problems of U.S. policy in Panama are exemplified by Woerner's observation that "as we approach the year 2000, and prepare to turn over the canal to Panama, there are 20 Panamanian youth studying waterway management in the U.S.S.R.—and there are zero in the U.S." While he emphasized that he is no friend of Gen. Manuel Noriega, Woerner stated that he is retired today because he considers U.S. policy toward Panama to be an unmitigated fiasco. In his view, the Panama Canal is being operated flawlessly, Panama is a relatively stable country with developing republican institutions, and U.S. policy should have concentrated on assisting in those areas, and "just ignored Noriega." Once the Justice Department indicted Noriega, Woerner pointed out, the trap was sprung, and the United States was diverted from its actual interests in the country.

The task facing the U.S. in the region, he said, is to "further the professional competence of the Latin American militaries, see that they are adequately resourced," and "legitimized" within their societies.

## Economic development vs. People's War

The issue of economic development has been central to the concept of special forces since the idea was first proposed by the late Maj. Gen. Ed Lansdale almost 40 years ago. What the SOF military planners have never been comfortable with, is the fact that the policy of the State Department, and the U.S. government in general, has been to prevent the type of nation-building which Special Operations Forces were created to facilitate. Unfortunately, they are still unable to do anything about it.

George Talbot, who has taught generations of officers at both Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Bragg, readily agreed that there is an absurdity in the fact that present-day political dogma—"free trade," "free enterprise," and "democracy"—has nothing to do with the policies which actually built the United States, "That's not how it happened here; we had our Army Corps of Engineers go out and lay the railroads and canals."

The resolution of this problem will determine whether any of the administrative steps, tables of organization, and chains of command of the newly reorganized Low Intensity Conflict command will amount to anything useful. Lt. Col. H.T. Hayden pointed out that *glasnost* is a "change in method, not goals," and presented the thesis that "People's War" is being waged as ruthlessly today as it was in Vietnam. "The people who didn't see it then, don't see it today," he said. He demonstrated how the Tet-style offensive underway in El Salvador is complemented by an in-depth political and social organization mobilized by the insurgents. U.S. intelligence never adequately understood this process in Vietnam, according to Hayden, and we are about to miss the boat again in El Salvador and the Philippines.

## Kissinger's 'ultimate aphrodisiac'

Readers of the November issue of *Spy* magazine may have been shocked to see Henry Kissinger wearing coconut brassieres like a character in *South Pacific*, dancing with Merv Griffin and mistletoe on the front cover to advertise *Spy's* exclusive coverage of the annual Bohemian Grove retreat among the California redwoods. As it turned out, the picture was a "dramatic replay" in the sense that Henry's head had been grafted upon a plump body, but the story says that although the photo had been faked, it represented scenes similar to what the journalist who infiltrated the exclusive West Coast club had seen during its July annual gathering.

In an understatement of the moral degeneration of the Establishment, since the days of President Roosevelt, the article managed to make the Bohemian Grove sound like a version of *Porky's Revenge* for full-grown adolescents. What ought to be troubling from even this very expurgated version of Grove goings on, is that, while Henry Kissinger may have been the most egregious example of a pre-adolescent level of emotional maturity, the Grove gathering brought together top members of the U.S. government and business community, perhaps explaining why these individuals are at such a loss, now that the economy and foreign affairs refuse to follow the rules of their childish games.

## The 'low jinks'

This adolescent game playing by the

grownups of the Establishment was highlighted by Kissinger's cameo appearance at the club's "Low Jinks" stage play. Says author/infiltrator Philip Weiss: "Late in the Low Jinks the elevator doors opened and a man came out wearing a rubber Henry Kissinger mask. He had a dumpy body a lot like Kissinger's. A 'heifer' [Bohemian Grove's name for 'woman'] asked him why he was there. The man peeled off the mask to reveal that he really was Kissinger, and he said in his familiar gravelly accent, 'I am here because I have always been convinced that the Low Jinks is the ultimate aphrodisiac.'"

Readers of this column over the years will realize that Kissinger may have been lying. While he undoubtedly finds the homoerotic behavior of the American Establishment in the redwoods—which includes a high priority upon the right to "pee where one wilt"—an "aphrodisiac," Mexican government officials have informed *EIR* about an orgy in Acapulco, where Kissinger murdered a Romanian busboy with a booze bottle. Then, too, there are reliable accounts from an expert on child abuse, that Kissinger is a hopeless pedophile.

Perhaps Kissinger is reforming. As *The Spy's* Philip Weiss reports: "Today AIDS has put a damper on the Grove's River Road pickup scene, but a man on his own often gets invited back to camps by brother Bohemians."

## The whole gang

It remains the case that many members of the Establishment may find the power of the Grove's Druidical rituals among the redwoods and the adolescent, locker room humor an "aphrodisiac." Nietzschean "power" is an Establishment "aphrodisiac" too. Kissinger's own 1983 letters (released

under the Freedom of Information Act) to "Dear Bill" William Webster, who was then director of the FBI, reveal that the "Get LaRouche" Task Force was launched in conversations between Kissinger and Webster at the Grove. It is quite a commentary upon the degeneration of the American ruling elite that a plot to railroad a patriotic statesman and economist such as Lyndon LaRouche, could be hatched in a club where it is the habit for waiters to awaken campers with cocktails known as "nembutals."

Kissinger's guest this year, according to the *Spy*, was French Premier Michel Rocard, who reported to his nation that he was going off on a secret vacation to contemplate world events. Philip Weiss overheard Kissinger advise the French politician: "Do anything you want, hide in the bushes—just don't let them see you."

Others present this year included:

- Ex-President Ronald Reagan, who told the Grovers that his greatest cause of homesickness as President had been that he had to miss the annual encampments. He held court with former Secretary of Defense Cap Weinberger, former Secretary of State George Shultz, former Secretary of State Al Haig, and former Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis.

- Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady, who won his post by claiming there would never again be a stock market crash, represented the Bush administration; Secretary of State James Baker III is a member, but could not attend this year.

- Representing business: billionaire John Kluge of Metromedia, Bechtel chairman S.D. Bechtel, Jr., and Liz Taylor's alleged suitor Malcolm Forbes.

They all reportedly shared in Druidical rituals burying their "cares of the world," then got down to X-rated, *Our Gang* jokes and pratfalls.

## Latvian activists seek U.S. support

*Members of the Latvian Popular Front are in Washington urging Bush not to back Gorbachov.*

A delegation from the Latvian Popular Front (LTF) and the National Independence Movement of Latvia (LNNK) arrived in Washington early this month to seek support from the Bush regime for their strivings for independence.

The Latvian Popular Front has over 250,000 dues-paying members. Unlike the other Baltic states, Latvia, as a result of Stalin's forced migration policy, is only inhabited by a relatively small minority of Latvians (20-25%), with a large Russian population and some 19 other nationalities living within its borders. The LTF claims to have members among all nationalities.

During the March 1988 Soviet elections, LTF-supported candidates won 25 of 29 contested seats to the U.S.S.R. Congress of Peoples' Deputies. The smaller, 10,500-member LNNK was publicly denounced as unconstitutional in March 1989 by the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party. But on June 22, following an extensive investigation of LNNK activities, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian Socialist Republic adopted a resolution granting the LNNK the right to exist, and concluding that its program was in no way unconstitutional.

Many LNNK members are also members of the Popular Front, and some serve on the council of the Popular Front.

The broader-based Popular Front had initially adopted a program calling for Latvia's "sovereignty" within

the U.S.S.R., but were soon forced by popular pressure to call for total political and economic independence.

The delegates made clear, however, that the institutions of repression have by no means been dismantled, and the independence movements are walking a tightrope in their attempt to cast aside 40 years of domination by the Soviet Empire.

This correspondent asked Eduards Berklavs, a board member of the LNNK and a council member of the Popular Front, about the dangers of a political crackdown by Moscow. He referred to a communiqué by the assistant of the KGB chief in Riga, the capital of Latvia, which assured that there would be "no repression against movements, but we do have cases against individuals which could be used in the future." Berklavs himself had received two warnings because of his activity, and had been accused of stirring up ethnic tension.

"If we give them a chance, they will crack down," said Vladien Dzorzev, an ethnic Russian who is vice-chairman of the board of the Popular Front. "We realize that our secession may lead to a chain reaction of the disintegration of the Russian Empire. We shall try to extend this process so that it can be orderly and as painless as possible."

On the weekend of Dec. 9, there will be local elections in Latvia. The Popular Front is attempting to get a majority of their members elected, in order to build up momentum for the big elections in March to the repub-

lic's parliament.

Berklavs said that they would work together with the Supreme Soviet on the question of independence. "Independence," he emphasized, "would not be a gift from Moscow." He also noted that the Communist Party is collapsing throughout the entire Soviet Union. In Latvia, with 260 seats in the new parliament, Berklavs predicted that the Communist Party would only get 10 seats.

Another delegation member, Mavriks Vulfsons, himself a delegate to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union from Latvia, noted that there is strong opposition to Gorbachov, especially by "people in charge of big management and the leaders of the *kol-khozes* (collective farms). But also from "a part of the intelligentsia who see *perestroika* as a retreat from Russian culture and values, people like Belov. But also among workers there is a growing opposition."

"Initially the working class supported Gorbachov," said Vulfsons. "I suppose they still do today. But portions of the working class are thinking in terms of syndicalism. This is not Gorbachov's way of thinking. There is a division between Gorbachov and the workers. They expected that, with *perestroika*, things would change for the better in two to three years, but they have changed for the worse. Social conditions in the U.S.S.R. are not good."

Although Vulfsons saw no alternative to Gorbachov, he said that the "people who brought down the Wall and people on the streets of Prague are not thinking of Gorbachov."

As for what possibilities open up for the Latvians, it was clear that the reaction in the West would be a decisive factor. "If there is a crackdown on popular movements," said Berklavs, "I hope the West will not provide economic aid to the Soviets."

# National News

## Government must show Lockerbie documents

Federal District Court Chief Justice Thomas C. Platt in Brooklyn rejected a government motion Nov. 28 to quash subpoenas and discovery requests filed on Sept. 27 by Pan American World Airways against six government intelligence agencies. The subpoenas aim at obtaining evidence from government files of the CIA's role in covering up the bomb plot against Flight 103 which exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland—both before and after the fact.

A law clerk to Judge Platt confirmed that the CIA, FBI, National Security Agency, National Security Council, Drug Enforcement Administration and State Department will be required to comply with the Pan Am demands for documents, but the court will protect some documents that may reveal national security "methods and procedures."

"Frontline," a documentary aired in late November by the Public Broadcasting System, revealed that top-secret U.S. government documents identified PFLP-GC head Ahmed Jibril as the author of the Dec. 21, 1988 bombing, and that by no later than February 1989, President Bush had in his possession evidence proving with 95% certainty that Jibril's Damascus-based terrorist group had planted the bomb.

## 'Fusion' shutdown scored by journalists

The forced bankruptcy shutdown of *Fusion* magazine, published by associates of Lyndon LaRouche, by the U.S. government, was denounced by the Society of Professional Journalists in a statement delivered at a press conference in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 7.

The statement was authored by Paul McMasters, deputy editorial director of *USA Today* and chairman of the National Freedom of Information Committee of the Society of Professional Journalists, which has 18,000 members and is the nation's oldest and largest press organization.

"The ruling by Judge Martin Van Buren Bostetter, Jr. is welcome news to members of the Society of Professional Journalists, which called for an investigation when the government shut down two publications in April 1987," McMasters said.

"It's a serious matter when the government arbitrarily shuts down publications, and Judge Bostetter's ruling vindicates protests by publishers of *Fusion* magazine and the *International Journal of Fusion Energy*.

"But the real victors are the public and the press. Although few mainstream journalists expressed concern about the government's action at the time, all citizens, not just the press, should have taken note. It is not necessary to agree with a publication's views to defend its right to exist.

"Arbitrary and illegal action by the federal government put these two publications out of business. Hopefully, Judge Bostetter's decision will give future officials pause before they try to shut down a publication.

"The whole affair should be a reminder to all of us that we can't take for granted the free speech and free press rights embodied in the First Amendment."

## LaRouche commends Wall Street Journal

Political economist and congressional candidate Lyndon LaRouche commended the *Wall Street Journal* for some of its recent editorial positions, but warned that backing Friedmanite free-market economics policies would preclude realization of laudable aspirations.

"The Wall Street Journal correctly lays the emphasis on the importance of the Strategic Defense Initiative as the key element of United States economic and military-strategic strength" in its Nov. 28 editorial, LaRouche said, "and deplors the transformation of former congressman Dick Cheney from Secretary of Defense, his assigned post, back to a congressional view of the matter of defense budgets, as the Secretary of . . . 'madcap disarmament.'

"Our disagreement with the *Wall Street Journal* on most issues is its support for Adam Smith and for the insanity of madcap

deregulation," LaRouche said. He decried the scapegoating of the savings and loan executives for recent difficulties, he said, because, "If there was fraud in this matter, it was obviously the fraud of Washington's policy. . . . It committed a fraud by following the dictates of Milton Friedman and Margaret Thatcher and Friedrich von Hayek. The axiomatics of belief in that kind of free market is the fraud. . . ."

"So, while we applaud the *Wall Street Journal's* defense of the SDI, and its disapprobation of the fraudulent practices of the Justice Department of late, we have to point out to the *Wall Street Journal* that the excellent objectives which it proposes . . . on these counts, cannot be achieved as long as the fraud of Thatcherism—that is, of Milton Friedman and von Hayek—continues to be axiomatic in the policy-shaping of Washington, D.C.," LaRouche concluded.

## DNC seeks tighter party control of candidates

Democratic National Committee Chairman Ron Brown revealed Nov. 29 that he intends to screen all potential candidates for the party's 1992 presidential nomination, so as to rule out those whom he views as "unelectable."

"We have to encourage people who can win elections and discourage those who can't," Brown said. Brown's policy reflects recommendations made by Lloyd Cutler for shifting the United States toward a parliamentary system by giving the two parties dictatorial control over the entire political process—including who gets to run for office.

## Military chiefs offer unilateral disarmament

U.S. military chiefs are officially willing to cut more than 250,000 U.S. troops, 60 ships, and five Air Force wings over the next four years.

After Defense Secretary Dick Cheney ordered the military to submit plans for pos-

sible cuts of up to \$160 billion by the end of 1994, the generals' and admirals' rush to reply has surprised official Washington. Their recommendations include cutting the 2.1 million U.S. military troops by more than 250,000, eliminating three of the Army's 18 divisions; decommissioning about 60 ships, including two of 14 aircraft carriers and their supporting battle groups to roll back to a 500-ship U.S. Navy; and eliminating five of the 24 Air Force wings, which each have up to 70 planes.

The Pentagon has not discouraged talk that withdrawal of up to half the 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe could be negotiated in consultation with U.S. allies if Eastern European nations "continue their move to democracy."

---

## Gentry challenge to Bush nets coverage

George Gentry's challenge to President Bush that he release classified government documents which would prove the innocence of U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche, received major coverage in the *Tulsa World* in the context of Gentry's announcement for the U.S. Senate seat from Oklahoma.

The article, headlined "Democrat Announces For Senate," notes that Gentry's campaign will focus on organizing support for Hamiltonian economics. The *World* then reports, "Gentry says the Federal Government admits it has classified documents relating to Lyndon LaRouche. Gentry challenged [Sen. David] Boren [D-Okla.], chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, to conduct an immediate investigation into this and force disclosure of the documents."

---

## Navy rams Greenpeace ship, tests missile

The U.S. Navy rammed a Greenpeace ship Dec. 4 as it was attempting to disrupt the test-firing of a Trident II missile from the submarine U.S.S. Tennessee off the coast

of Florida. The missile test was successful.

Vice Admiral Roger Bacon, commander of the Atlantic submarine fleet, told Reuters the Dutch-registered Greenpeace was "bumped and damaged" by the U.S.S. Grasp. He said the Navy ship mistakenly rammed the Greenpeace while it sprayed the protest ship with water from fire hoses. He said the bump knocked a one-foot hole in the hull of the Greenpeace about three-feet above the water line.

The confrontation began shortly after sunrise when the protest ship entered a 5,000-yard danger zone around the submarine about 40 miles east of Cape Canaveral. Bacon said the Greenpeace ship ignored "at least 50, maybe more" warnings to leave the danger zone.

Greenpeace, a Soviet-backed terrorist-environmentalist organization, is increasingly directly deployed against Western military capabilities.

---

## Court hears parental consent on abortion

The U.S. Supreme Court heard arguments Nov. 28 on two laws which restrict abortion, the twin cases of *Hodgson v. Minnesota* and *Minnesota v. Hodgson*, and *Ohio v. Akron Center for Reproductive Health*, all of which deal with the issue of whether a state has the right to insist that minors inform their parents about an impending abortion, which the court will decide in June.

The Minnesota law calls for a "reasonable effort" to be made by the abortionist to notify the child's parents. The American Civil Liberties Union claims the law causes emotional crisis for teens to find their biological parents when, in some cases, they never knew them. The ACLU also rejects judicial bypass, where a judge may allow the abortion without parental notification if the child fears physical abuse from parents.

Minnesota lawmakers want parents to help their child through the traumatic time instead of having the teen resort to counseling at an abortion clinic, while the ACLU argues that adolescents have the maturity and right to make this decision without parental knowledge.

# Briefly

● **AN INVESTIGATION** of the Red Chinese Aerotechnology Import-Export Corporation (CATIC), to buy the Mamco Manufacturing Co. of Seattle which makes metal components for commercial airlines, will be conducted by the United States for its security implications, the *International Herald Tribune* reported Dec. 6.

● **A NATIONAL GREEN** party is being created in the United States and the final platform may be ratified at a September 1990 meeting in Boulder, Colorado. Green planners are debating whether their new party should make an early run at national office.

● **DANNY WALL**, the director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, announced his resignation Dec. 4 over his role in delaying the closing of Lincoln Savings, Reuters reported.

● **FORMER CIA OFFICIAL** Donald Jameson endorsed German reunification in a Dec. 4 *Washington Times* commentary. "It would give to Germany a sense of purpose, a role in history, that could engage the aspirations of the nation, enriching the lives of all of those nations caught up in the process," he said.

● **A RICO PROSECUTION** of three people charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government, two of whom were already convicted and serving time for a series of terrorist bombings and a third convicted of harboring a fugitive, ended in a mistrial Nov. 29. Federal prosecutors, who spent millions in the failed use of the RICO statute, said they would not retry the three.

● **GEORGE BUSH** tried desperately to get a passport numbered so that it would end with 007 when he was head of the CIA, but despite his efforts, he didn't get it because such a passport had already been issued to Nelson Rockefeller, the *Washington Times* reported Dec. 6.

## Editorial

# *George Bush is losing around the world*

History will no doubt judge the "seasick" summit as a sideshow—a disgusting exhibition but nonetheless relatively unimportant against the background of historical events now ongoing. Whether or not, and for however long, Mikhail Gorbachov retains power, his policies have proved, and are recognized in the Soviet Union, as a disaster.

The truth is that George Bush will very soon be in the same situation as Gorbachov. He is losing credibility everywhere. Bush's attempt to sacrifice Europe to his condominium aspirations with Gorbachov has left Europeans disgusted.

He has played a disgusting role in Central America, particularly with Panama. That is not yet understood generally enough, for that to be a political factor inside the United States, and elsewhere; but nonetheless, when the truth about Panama begins to come out—that the United States has been stabbing its best anti-communist ally in the region, Noriega, in the back in the service of a power-sharing deal with Gorbachov—there is going to be great agony in Washington, D.C.

● The **Philippines** situation is backfiring against Washington, against both the Reagan and the Bush administrations. What Bush did, under the influence of advisers, was the worst possible thing—to show Mrs. Cory Aquino of the Philippines to be an American puppet. That certainly fostered, if not for the immediate present, at least for a short term down the line, the overthrow of the Aquino government. Mr. Bush just dropped what was left of the tattered "Mandate of Heaven" of the Aquino government, by intervening with U.S. air cover against the rebels.

● More disgusting, is **Lebanon**, where Bush has also cut a superpower deal. He has turned against the entire Christian population of Lebanon, and left them as targets of the world's leading Mideast drug runner and terrorist, Syria's President Assad.

Not only has President Bush been playing Kissinger's ugly game in the Mideast, but he has lost his bet that Gen. Michel Aoun could be easily unseated. The Lebanese population has rallied to Aoun's support. Assad is hated as the occupying oppressor by most of the

people of Lebanon. He is liked only by the drug-runners of Lebanon, whose godfather he is.

● Bush's policy with regard to **Eastern Europe** is equally bankrupt. Events in the German Democratic Republic, we hear from him and Secretary of State James Baker, must be slowed down. "It is a good development—a nice development, but it is going a bit too fast." But what's happening in Eastern Europe, is not simply an orchestrated political shift. This is a genuine revolution. This is the kind of process, that shapes and makes history.

It is revolutions and wars that make history. That's the history of mankind. If you have successful revolutions, you don't have wars. If you don't have successful revolutions, you may end up in wars. Mr. Bush wants to stop a revolution, not aware that this is the best way to start a war. He's talking about stability. He says that the East Germans should slow down. Obviously, this also means that the Czechs should slow down, and the Poles should slow down.

However, the economic emergency in Poland is such that there must be a concerted effort involving both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic as well as France to send massive relief into Poland. This means the first steps towards the integration of the economies of the two Germans.

Failure to move in a timely fashion will destroy the Polish government. It will also open the door to the kind of Balkanization which led directly to the First World War. One example of this is the dangerous civil war situation developing now between the Serbs and the Slovenes in Yugoslavia.

● Perhaps President Bush could survive the catastrophes of his foreign policy, but he has another looming disaster facing him. What is going to sink George Bush, if he continues to evade reality, is going to be the **economic crisis**.

George Bush has got to wake up. He's out of touch with reality. It's his last chance, and unfortunately it may be ours as well, if the present enormously hopeful revolutionary process now sweeping the East bloc is halted, and war follows.



# THE POWER OF REASON

A 90-minute videotape of Lyndon LaRouche

Now available  
from  
The Human Rights Fund



An exciting new videotape is now available on the life and work of Lyndon LaRouche, political leader and scientist, who is currently an American political prisoner, together with six of his leading associates.

This tape includes clips of some of LaRouche's most important, historic speeches, on economics, history, culture, science, AIDS, and the drug trade.

This tape will recruit your friends to the fight for Western civilization! Order it today! \$100.00

Checks or money orders should be sent to:

**Human Rights Fund** P.O. Box 535, Leesburg, VA 22075

Please specify whether you wish Beta or VHS. Allow 4 weeks for delivery.

## Executive Intelligence Review

### U.S., Canada and Mexico only

1 year ..... \$396  
6 months ..... \$225  
3 months ..... \$125

### Foreign Rates

Central America, West Indies, Venezuela and Colombia: 1 yr. \$450, 6 mo. \$245, 3 mo. \$135

South America: 1 yr. \$470, 6 mo. \$255, 3 mo. \$140.

Europe, Middle East, Africa: 1 yr. DM 1400, 6 mo. DM 750, 3 mo. DM 420. Payable in deutschemarks or other European currencies.

All other countries: 1 yr. \$490, 6 mo. \$265, 3 mo. \$145

I would like to subscribe to  
*Executive Intelligence Review* for

1 year  6 months  3 months

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ check or money order

Please charge my  MasterCard  Visa

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to EIR News Service Inc., P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390. In Europe: *EIR* Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, 62 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, telephone (06121) 8840.

# Do you need to be plugged in to the world's best intelligence service?

## **EIR** Confidential Alert

With revolution brewing in Eastern Europe, the physical collapse of the U.S. economy all around us, and a financial crash on a hair-trigger, you may very well need to be ahead of the news.

When you subscribe to the EIR Confidential Alert service, you get stories on what's happening on the economic and strategic fronts, before the crises break in the regular press, or down on your head.

Every day, EIR gets news dispatches from our bureaus all around the world. As an Alert subscriber, you get access to the inside story on the most important trends among policy-makers and governments. Much of this material will never be published anywhere else!

EIR Alert brings you 10-20 concise news items, twice a week, by first-class mail—or by fax (at no extra charge).

**IN THE U.S.** Confidential Alert annual subscription: **\$3,500**

**IN EUROPE** Confidential Telex Alert annual subscription: **DM 12,000.** Includes Quarterly Economic Report. Strategic Alert Newsletter (by mail) annual subscription: **DM 6,000.**

Make checks payable to:

**EIR News Service**  
P.O. Box 17390  
Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

In Europe:  
EIR Nachrichtenagentur GmbH.  
Postfach 2308 Dotzheimerstr. 166,  
D-6200 Wiesbaden, F.R.G.