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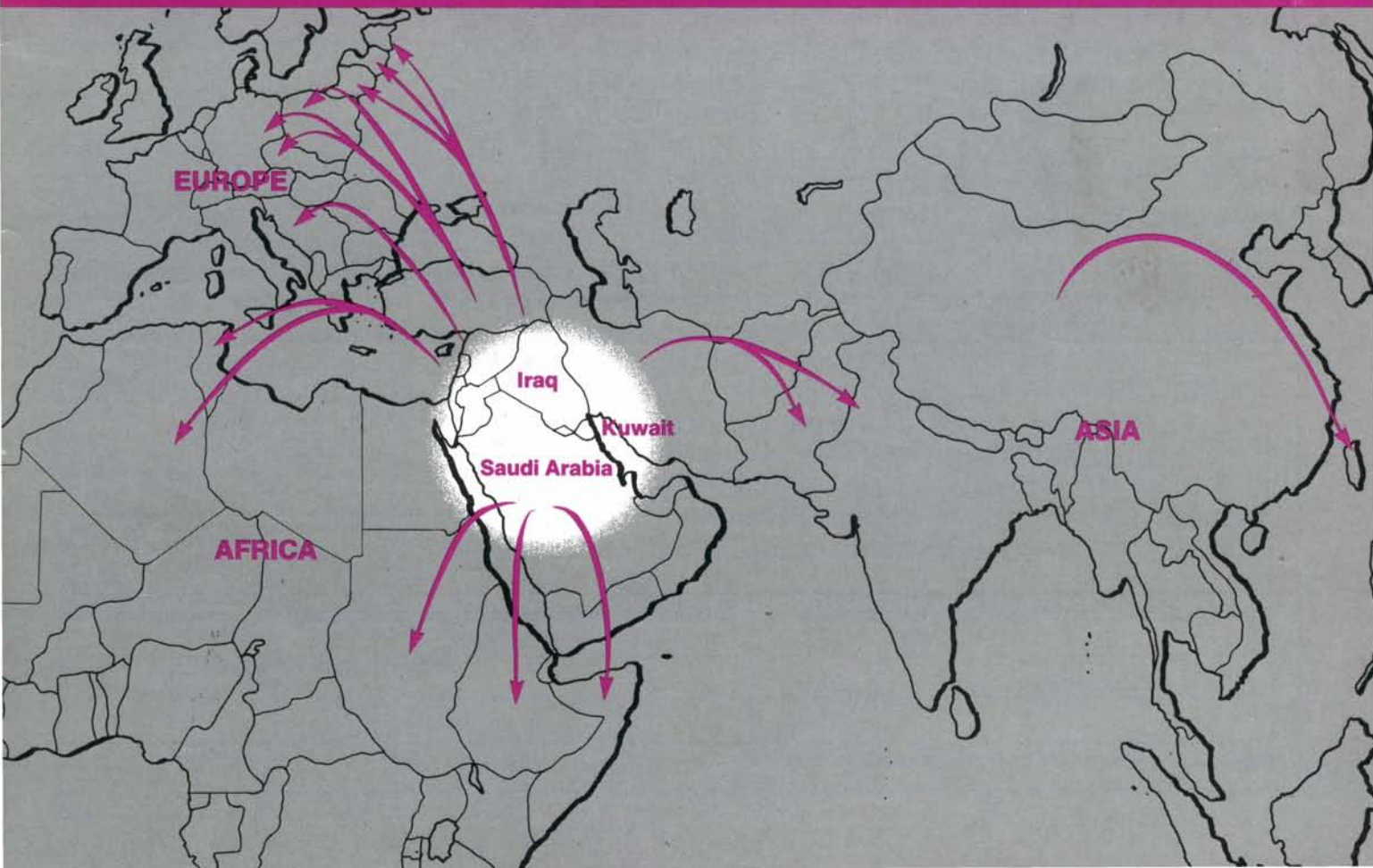
Executive Intelligence Review

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John Train and the 'Get LaRouche' gang

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From the Editor

Those of you who have enough knowledge of history to recall Pax Romana and Pax Britannica, will not be consoled to hear that the New World Order being implemented by George Bush in the Persian Gulf is being hailed in some quarters as Pax Americana. Supposedly the Anglo-American led "coalition" which is now bombing the small nation of Iraq (18 million people, compared to the U.S. population of 250 million) back to the Stone Age, would soon declare a military victory and that would make the world safe for global domination by the American way of life.

As a matter of fact, by turning to our centerfold map on p. 36, you can get a partial image of the spreading dangers of Pax Americana. Not every hotspot we indicate there is going to explode simultaneously, and not every explosion will be directly linked to the events in the Gulf, perhaps. But the malthusian aims which stand behind the Gulf war, are the same as those which have caused the dire threat to peace in these other areas.

Pax Romana produced a Roman Empire which reached its pinnacle in 200 A.D., with borders so notoriously long that they could not effectively be policed by the increasingly mercenary Roman army. St. Augustine of Hippo, writing his famous attack on all empires in *The City of God* in the early 5th century, pointed out that even a war which might be justified as defense against the aggression of an evil adversary, is still caused by evil, and has evil as its root. The Roman policy led to the collapse of population in Europe and the Mediterranean through the long centuries of the Dark Age, to below pre-Roman levels.

Pax Britannica directly led to the two world wars of this century; it was Pax Britannica that created Adolf Hitler, the Frankenstein's monster who turned against Britain.

These empires and others shared with Bush's would-be American Empire and his partners in Moscow, the decision to go to war to cover up internal rot—a huge foreign debt, a collapsing domestic economy, a population weakened by disease and neglect, and a culture marked by the same glorification of pornography, violence, and irrationality as the Colosseum spectacles of Pax Romana.

Contrary to Bush and his admirers, that's not what we here at EIR think of as the American way of life; nor does it have anything to do with peace.

Nora Hamerman

EIR Contents

Interviews

- 41 Rev. Raphael Bidawid**
The Chaldean Catholic primate of Baghdad, in Rome organizing to end the Middle East war, insists "already too many lives have been sacrificed."

Book Reviews

- 14 Anglo-American treachery: what Argentina call tell Iraq**
The History of the South Atlantic Conflict, The War for the Malvinas, by Rubén O. Moro.
- 16 The conceptual power of Christianity**
The Feast of Faith, by Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger.
- 18 1992 celebrations of Columbus: forward to Mars, or back to eco-idiocy?**
The Conquest of Paradise, by Kirkpatrick Sale.

Investigation

- 20 John Train, Paris Review, and the 'Get LaRouche' gang**
Ever wonder where the uniformly identical slanders against LaRouche come from? The trail leads back to the Central Intelligence Agency's involvement in the creation of the rock-drug-sex counterculture, under the direction of British Secret Intelligence, via the "salons" of Wall Street investment banker John Train.

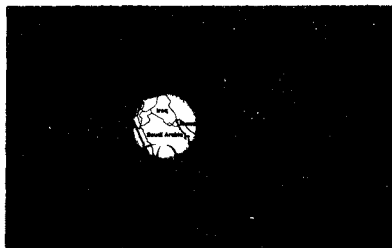
Departments

- 36 Strategic Map**
Will Bush revive world communism?
- 47 Report from Rio**
Vulnerability to Bush's war.
- 48 Report from Paris**
Who will save France's honor?
- 49 Dateline Mexico**
Mexican oil for Bush's "New Order."
- 50 Andean Report**
Gaviria's narco-pact is a sham.
- 51 Panama Report**
What if the U.S. defeats Iraq?
- 72 Editorial**
When the truth comes out.

Economics

- 4 Burden sharing: Bush's second front against allies**
Whether in depression or in war, the White House wants the Group of Seven to pay.
- 6 Bush export controls punish Third World**
Documentation: French author supports Bush starvation policy.
- 7 Currency Rates**
- 8 No 'soft landing' for U.S. airlines**
Say it was the economic downturn, say it was higher oil prices, it was "flea market economics" that shot down PanAm and Eastern.
- 9 Malaysia stumps for Asian bloc**
Prime Minister Mahathir is building for regional economic integration, unencumbered by the British Commonwealth countries and the U.S. "free trade" disasters.
- 10 Agriculture**
"Farmer-friendly" bill to kill farmers.
- 11 Banking**
How big will bank bailout be?
- 12 Business Briefs**

Feature



Alan Yee

A schematic view of the potential effects of a war which has already spread out of the Persian Gulf, and whose murderous effects are hitting Europe, Africa, South Asia, and the Far East.

- 26 Spread of Gulf war will bring back global showdown**
Lyndon LaRouche looks at an unstable world and the potential for Bush's Iran military action to revive dangers that should have been dispelled by the 1989-90 freedom movements in Eastern Europe.
- 29 Balkan powder keg is set to explode**
- 30 Soviets gain a new foothold in Europe**
Germans increasingly fear that Moscow's military hardliners will make policy.
- 31 Gulf war already spread to Africa**
Both Israel and the U.S. are meddling in crises in Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad.
- 32 Gulf madness gives China an opportunity**
- 33 Taiwan leaders fear invasion by P.R.C.**
- 34 Response to Gulf war muted in South Asia**
- 35 North Africa begins to erupt**

International

- 38 Innocent civilians targeted in Gulf war**
U.S. news media are still covering it up, but George Bush's New World Order has been initiated with a bloodbath—and the end is not soon in sight.
- 40 Baltic republics vow to fight, but need Western support to survive**
Lithuania was forced at gunpoint to agree to a referendum of its citizens on Feb. 9.
- 43 Ibero-America is against Iraq war**
Our southern neighbors are still smarting from the invasion of Panama, and angered at the betrayal of the Baltics.
- 44 Europeans don't want another war**
The mass opposition in continental Europe may be one phenomenon Bush did not pre-discount.
- 45 Argentina's cabinet 'Made in U.S.A.'**
Kissinger's Lawrence Eagleburger put pressure on Menem, and ministers whom the White House deemed "questionable" were removed.
- 46 Beethoven's Ninth: a survey of CD versions**
- 52 International Intelligence**

National

- 54 Mass ferment flows into U.S. anti-war movement**
As LaRouche foresaw, 18 months after the world's mass freedom movements began in Tiananmen Square, U.S. citizens are responding to the superpower agreements to bolster each others' collapsing imperiums, by joining a peace movement liberally seeded with LaRouche's program to get out of the depression.
- 56 Billy Graham, Bush's Rasputin?**
A report on the "British Israelite" cult.
- 58 'Mad dictator' makes emergency power grab**
- 59 Bush faces bloody war of attrition**
The U.S. industrial base is in no condition to support a production surge.
- 60 Budget cuts target the poor**
- 61 Trial will revive Thornburgh scandal**
- 62 Trial of LaRouche associates shows Nazi justice reigns in Virginia**
A fact sheet on the kangaroo-court trial of Paul Gallagher, Anita Gallagher, and Laurence Hecht—three political organizers who each face sentences of 40-plus years for the "crime" of soliciting political loans.
- 68 Congressional Closeup**
- 70 National News**

Burden sharing: Bush's second front against allies

by Chris White

The finance ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries met Jan. 20-21 in New York's Stanhope Hotel. The meeting ought to be seen as the opening of the second front in the war which Bush and company have unleashed in the Persian Gulf. This "second front" comes under the battle-cry "burden sharing," and is directed first and foremost at those among the allies of the United States, namely Germany and Japan, which still have functioning economies.

The theme is one heard often before: It has been voiced by such as U.S. Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), and U.S. Senators Robert Dole (R-Kan.), Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), and Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), among others. How come, the refrain goes, the countries which are even more dependent upon Gulf oil than we are in the U.S., don't send troops, and don't pay their fair share? They should help carry the burden.

This is a suicidal piece of nonsense. It is a demand that the economies upon which a real world economic recovery from depression depends, submit themselves to self-destruction to bail out the collapsing free-enterprise usury regime of the U.S. and Britain, among others. If successful, the "burden-sharing" demand will ensure that there can be no recovery from present deepening world depression, because the means by which that recovery might be accomplished will have been destroyed.

Pay for the U.S. depression, allies told

The burden-sharing demagoguery is a suckers' game to pull the ignorant into support of something which the sane would leave no stone unturned to defeat. What is behind the demand has nothing to do with the war in the Persian Gulf, except to the extent that the war serves as a pretext for what is now to come. What is demanded in the name of burden

sharing, is that Germany and Japan commit part of their economic potential to paying the price for the depression in the United States and the rest of the collapsing Anglo-Saxon world, and provide the loot which will help Bush and company shore up the collapsing economy and banks.

As the U.S. Congress provided a blank check for war, so the allies are now expected to provide another blank check, to support the dollar and the U.S. credit system.

The upshot of the meeting was a communiqué which stated that ministers and central governors of the Group of Seven nations were "prepared to respond as appropriate to maintain stability in international financial markets."

Behind the scenes, the major focus of the Jan. 20-21 G-7 summit of the seven industrial nations—U.S., U.K., Canada, Germany, Japan, France, and Italy—was to extract assurances of joint G-7 support for the U.S. dollar, and to present some form of U.S. blackmail demand on the "allies" on burden-sharing to cover the huge costs of the Gulf war.

The carrot for the negotiations was apparently provided by pledges from Saudi Arabia to guarantee that "post-Gulf war" oil prices remain at a low price of approximately \$12 per barrel in order to "help the U.S. economy recover from its current recession." This pledge, according to sources in London, was attributed to the former Saudi Oil Minister Zaki Yamani. Low oil prices and G-7 support for the dollar would be used to permit Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan to dramatically lower U.S. interest rates without fear of triggering a full dollar disinvestment by foreign investors.

Permanent oil blackmail

The stick is the threat of no oil at all. As war started, Saudi Arabia shut down its production facilities to make the point. While opened again later, Saudi Arabia had in the

meantime become an importer of refined petroleum products to provide the jet fuel for Bush's bombing runs against Iraqi targets.

Yamani is not only pushing such oil blackmail against U.S. allies, but he is also advocating a world reorganization of the oil industry which would make such blackmail a permanent feature of every nation's life. From Geneva, he has proposed a new tripartite form of organization of the world oil and refined products industry, in which producers and consumers get together with oil companies to establish stable long-term supply agreements among themselves.

The precursor for this proposal was put forward to the Republic of Korea and Japan this past August, the idea being that Saudi Arabia, in this instance the oily front for British and U.S. finance and military power, will undertake to provide oil on a long-term basis to the two countries, on condition that a to-be-determined portion of both countries' refining capacity be turned over to Saudi ownership, and that profits on sales of the refined products be divided on an equal basis between the producing and consuming nation.

Under the terms of this type of proposal, Japan and South Korea were being offered oil in exchange for surrendering national control over a portion of their energy supplies, provided they cough up the funds to help Bush and company keep the rotten, bankrupt dollar afloat.

Japanese cough up

Publicly the approach has resulted, at least from the Japanese side, in further promises to provide more funding for Operation Desert Storm. A package of up to \$9 billion had reportedly been put together which Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu was to lay before his cabinet in the aftermath of the New York meeting. Subsequently, disagreements among leaders of Japan's political factions prompted the withdrawal of the package.

David Hale of Kemper Financial Services reports that the U.S. may have other alternative demands if cash is not readily forthcoming, for political reasons.

Hale proposes that the Japanese Ministry of Finance use its exchange stabilization fund to engage in large-scale market purchases of U.S. Treasury bonds, or special securities designed specifically to finance the war in the Persian Gulf. He cites the Vietnam War era agreements with West Germany, in which German purchases of U.S. securities were used to offset troop stationing costs, as a precedent for what would now be demanded of Japan.

And this proposal brings us right back to the original thesis. Bush's war is the pretext for the "burden-sharing" demand, to force allies to pick up part of the tab for the U.S. depression. In this case, Japan would now be expected to act, as Germany did in the late 1960s and 1970s, and as Japan did between 1985-87, to provide a floor for the dollar internationally, leaving Bush and company supposedly free to deal with the internal banking crisis and related matters.

U.S. Congress told to cough up, too

In the United States the threats are a bit different. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady isn't quite threatening to cut off Congress's oil supply. But the effect is the same. Now the Bush bunch wants the same kind of blank check it demanded for fighting the war, to deal with the domestic banking crisis. Brady and the Treasury have demanded that Congress cough up \$80 billion extra, without strings attached, to finance the continuing reorganization of the savings and loan institutions. The presumption, of course, is that not doing so would sabotage the war effort and trigger a collapse of the U.S. banking system.

Yamani's proposal to reorganize the way the oil industry functions opens the window further on what Bush talks about as his New World Order. *EIR* and its jailed founding editor, Lyndon LaRouche, warned from early August on that the war unleashed in the Gulf was a pretext for the application of the NATO doctrine known as out-of-area deployments, on behalf of raw materials control and population reduction wars. Now, Yamani has put the raw materials control agenda to the fore.

The proposed tripartite form of organization of the oil industry would create a stranglehold over supplies and thus a stranglehold over the fates of consuming nations. Under this arrangement, there would be the promise of supplies, but no independent means to ensure that there would be oil. It is a proposal which envisions the application of Mussolini fascism-modeled corporatist arrangements to the world economy as a whole, on behalf of dictatorial control by those who organized their war pretext in the Persian Gulf.

Complementary food control

The proposal complements the approach that has been taken by the Anglo-Saxon-dominated "food-producers" cartel, known as the "Cairns Group," during the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations which collapsed last December. The U.S. and British tactics at GATT have been designed to eliminate any independent food production capacity worldwide. Success in that would lead to the same institutionalized top-down control over food supplies which Yamani now proposes for world oil.

At the Group of Seven meetings, Germany and Japan were singled out by the U.S. delegation, led by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, for special treatment. The burden-sharing demand was not only presented in the full session meetings. There were separate meetings, between the Americans, and the Germans and Japanese individually, to follow through on the demands that had been made. The discussions are supposed to be continued at the foreign minister level.

This is a path of national suicide for the United States, for it means the destruction of the only global capability which could help transform the depression wreckage of the U.S. economy as well as of the world.

Bush export controls punish Third World

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The Bush administration is promoting a policy that will doom the economic development prospects of the Third World just as surely as the thousands of tons of explosives which Operation Desert Storm has dropped on Iraq's civilians, universities, and scientific establishments. This overtly genocidal policy has received the enthusiastic backing of such liberal Democrats as Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), who in several recent interviews has insisted that the case of Iraq "proves" that the steadily dwindling flow of advanced technology to the South must be halted.

For the past two months, the administration has been hard at work on a new policy for strangling the flow of high-technology exports to the South, seizing upon the hysteria surrounding Iraq's chemical weapons capability to insist that all technologies which might be linked, however remotely, to weapons development, must be subject to stringent export controls.

'Technological apartheid'

On Nov. 16, President George Bush issued an Executive Order mandating a series of measures to curb the export of chemical technologies to certain developing countries. Four weeks later, the White House announced that, pursuant to the Executive Order, it had embarked on an "Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative" (EPCI), a global accord which would impose harsh restrictions and outright prohibitions on a multitude of advanced technologies, coupled with draconian sanctions against countries, such as Japan or Germany, that might refuse to go along with the policy. EPCI is a crucial element in the drive to institute "technological apartheid," in the words of a high French defense official, against the developing sector. (See excerpts below.)

Although details of the EPCI won't be released officially until mid-February, new information about it has recently come to light, leaked in part by U.S. export-oriented businesses which rightly fear that the proposed controls will dry up U.S. high-tech sales to developing countries.

In a Jan. 21 story, the *New York Times* disclosed that a preliminary list of technologies which the Bush regime wants

to restrict under EPCI is circulating in the business community. The *Times* confirmed *EIR's* Jan. 11 report that a key target of the controls will be so-called dual-use technologies—which, under present conditions, applies to almost any advanced technology imaginable.

According to the paper, the list includes a broad range of technologies that can be used for a variety of peacetime purposes, such as increasing agricultural yields through fertilizer production, which requires some of the same chemicals used in chemical weapons production.

The final list is likely to include a host of "enabling" technologies, said the *Times*, such as desktop computers, which could be used in many business or scientific enterprises, but which could also be employed in a weapons program—as a pencil could, for that matter.

The *Times* also confirmed *EIR's* report that the U.S. has expanded the list of controlled chemicals used in the manufacture of chemical weapons to 50. But it further revealed that, in addition, a list of 24 different types of manufacturing equipment is being considered for control, including items widely used in common manufacturing operations like the production of medicines, fertilizers, and beer, as well as computer-controlled manufacturing equipment.

Malthusians love it

Bush's EPCI is a policy of deliberate and systematic murder of the Third World—which cannot industrialize without continuing infusion of technology from the advanced countries. And it's precisely because it is a blueprint for mass murder against non-whites that it has earned kudos from such rabid malthusians as Senator Gore, a protégé of the late Armand Hammer and a leading sponsor of environmentalist and population-control legislation.

According to a top aide, Gore has been a principal proponent of stringent technology export controls, and has recently proposed creating a new global organization, modeled on CoCom, to tighten controls over North-South trade. The aide said that Gore's stand would make him "very sympathetic" to Bush's EPCI.

Queried about charges that controls on dual-use technologies would impede Third World economic development, the aide heatedly replied: "Every time you try to come up with a regime to control technology, you come up against the dual purpose issue. The dual-use question is all too easily used as a cover for countries who want to obtain weapons technology. I don't give a damn if it hurts them [the Third World] economically. If it's a choice between that, and hundreds of thousands of Americans going into battle, then I say, screw 'em."

The aide attacked the Europeans and Japanese for continuing to sell advanced technology to developing countries. "We're going to have to put it to them to decide whether they want to be on our side, or the side of their pet customers in the Third World," he said.

French author supports Bush starvation policy

The following excerpts are translated from an article appearing in the Sept. 14, 1990 L'Express magazine in Paris. The author is one "Jean Villars," the "pseudonym for a high official who specializes in defense questions."

We must face up to the facts: there are not, on the one hand, "good" transfers of high technology, and, on the other, "bad" ones. Indeed, most technology transfers have a double use: civilian and military. . . .

There is without a doubt a threshold of development, which once crossed, unleashes a cumulative effect in the acquisition of military technologies: it then becomes easier for a country to explore collateral areas, because it already has a certain scientific and technological expertise. . . . Over the last ten years, there are more and more networks of South-South technological cooperation, which get around the few barriers set up by the developed countries to bloc the acquisition of military technologies. . . .

Will preventing a Third World country from having access, as a whole, to the most advanced technologies, also compromise their economic development? This excuse is invoked by all the countries which, under one guise or another, have been barred access to Western technology: This would be part of an "imperialist plot," aimed at maintaining the Arab, Asian, or African (choose the appropriate adjective) "masses" in economic underdevelopment in order to better exploit them.

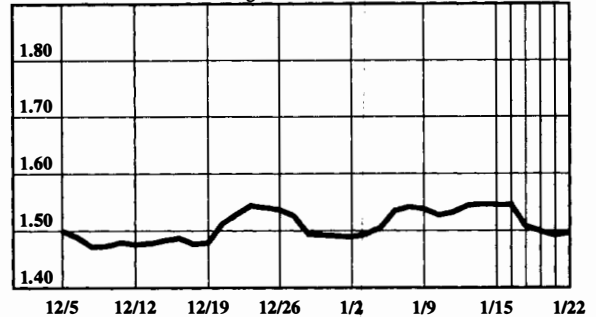
It is preferable to transfer "appropriate technologies" to Third World countries—that is, technologies that consume labor instead of capital, and of an "intermediate" technological level, making them easily "acclimatized" to local cultural and economic conditions, and permitting their immediate use—rather than the highest level technologies which . . . respond only to the desires of megalomaniacal elites and are oblivious to local realities. By refusing to transfer to Third World countries the best by-products of its technological innovation capabilities, the West would be doing a favor to those populations against their own elites. . . .

Technological apartheid is a brutal formula; but it nonetheless remains the last option, before direct military pressure, as a challenge to the blind forces of the Third World. For lack of grasping this, the West will have to resolve itself to seeing its economic growth become hostage to the manipulations of raw materials prices by accidental cartels and, in that case, to waging war, after having put itself in the position of losing the war.

Currency Rates

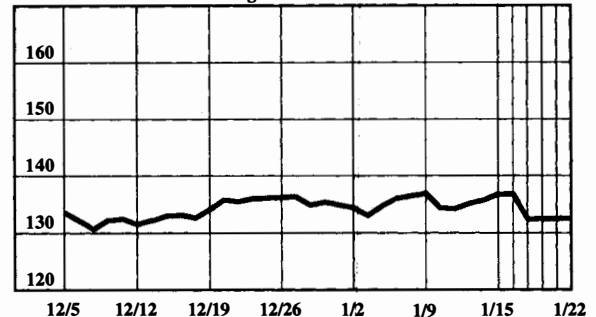
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



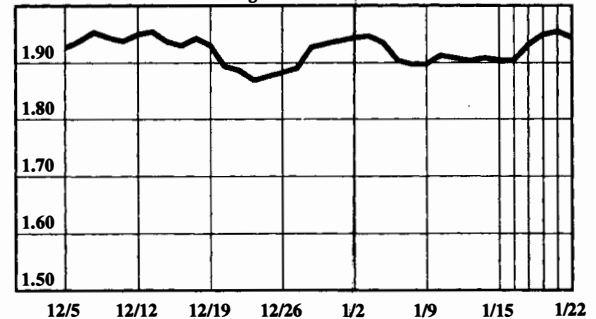
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



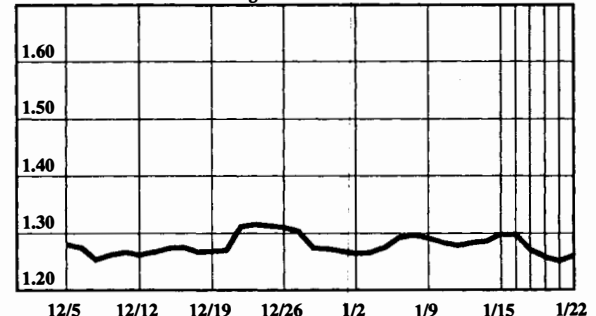
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

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No 'soft landing' for U.S. airlines

by Anthony K. Wikrent

The crash of the U.S. airline industry, with the recent bankruptcy filings by the giants Continental, Pan American, and Eastern, demonstrates the utter bankruptcy of the "free market" deregulation which this magazine has been fighting for more than a decade. The free market "solutions" now generally being put forward to deal with the crisis, will only make things worse, setting up what is left of the industry for foreign takeover. With U.S. airlines struggling to survive financially, the path may finally be clear to removing the present ban against domestic operations by foreign airlines, and the 25% limit on foreign ownership of American airlines.

The Dec. 3 bankruptcy filing by Continental, the Jan. 8 bankruptcy filing by Pan Am, and the final dissolution of Eastern, which had operated under bankruptcy protection since March 1989, are attributed to the run-up in fuel costs since August—jet fuel reached \$1.40 a gallon at one point, from only 60¢ earlier in the year—as the immediate cause. According to the Air Transport Association, the airlines use 41 million gallons of jet fuel each day, or 15 billion gallons a year. An increase in the price of oil by \$1 a barrel increases the cost of a gallon of jet fuel by 3¢. For the airlines, that means \$1.25 million a day, or almost \$500 million a year.

The airlines have attempted to raise fares to recover their increased fuel costs, but worry about a negative impact on passenger traffic. Airline Economics chairman George James warned in October that if fares were not raised to recover higher fuel costs, the industry would suffer an operating loss of at least \$2 billion in 1991, and losses of \$14.5-17.2 billion in 1992.

Problems decades in the making

Beyond rises in fuel costs, analysts are admitting that the airlines have been brought to their knees by "problems decades in the making." They are referring to deregulation—originally hyped as the means to increase competition, improve service, and reduce fares. What has occurred is exactly the opposite: Eight airlines now control 90% of the market, and only three—American, United, and Delta, which account for 55%—are expected to survive; the air traffic system faces congestive failure in the next few years; and the U.S. lacks the capacity to even properly repair its fleets of aging airliners.

The airline collapse also gives the lie to a few other

popular nostrums of the 1980s. Remember the whining by economists and business executives that American labor was overpaid? The three bankrupts were among the four airlines with the lowest labor costs in the industry. Continental had the lowest ratio of labor to operating cost ratio, 23.9%, with an expense of \$36,424 per employee. The respective figures at Eastern were 27.7% and \$39,720; and Pan Am, 28.8% and \$45,536. By contrast, the expected three survivors are among the airlines with the highest labor costs—with Delta having the highest of all, paying \$56,077 per employee for 40.6% of operating costs.

Or recall the incantation that high levels of debt were not harmful, but rather disciplinary tonics that would maximize value for shareholders. TWA, Continental, and Eastern were the three airlines with the largest interest payments. For the year ended June 1990, TWA paid out almost \$400 million in interest, while Continental paid just under \$300 million and Eastern paid about \$245 million. American and United were the next two highest, with interest payments of \$125-150 million, followed by Pan Am, which doled out about \$120 million to its creditors. Delta had the lowest interest cost, of just under \$25 million.

Foreign airlines to come in

Even United, American, and Delta are expected to bleed red ink this year, and their chances for recovery are diminished by the difficulty of securing financing in the United States. With the possible exception of Northwest, all the airlines have been basically written off. "The challenge is finding ways of financing equipment needs of those not in the financial league of American Airlines," Stuart M. Warren, a partner of the Los Angeles law firm of Warren, Clark and Sklar, told an air transport conference in December. In October, Moody's lowered the bond ratings of American and Delta. With the least wounded airlines receiving such treatment, what chance do the more critically wounded airlines have? Frank J. Costello, of the Washington law firm Zuckert, Scout, and Rasenberger, which represents major U.S. and foreign airlines, wrote in the Jan. 22 *Journal of Commerce* that Washington bureaucrats are asking, "So what's wrong with having only three national passenger airlines?"

The rumblings indicate that, rather than admit the policy of the past 20 years in the U.S. has been a failure, the Bushmen are preparing to discard the restrictions against foreign airlines operating on domestic routes and limiting foreign ownership of a U.S. airline to 25%. Jeffrey Shane, Assistant Secretary of Transportation, and previously the leading airline route negotiator at the State Department, longs to see the end of "economic anachronisms"—i.e., national governments seeking to succor and develop industries rather than abandoning them to the ravages of the free market. "The issue is," Shane told the *New York Times* on Dec. 30, 1990, "are we ever going to reinvent the global frame in a way that removes the concern about foreign investment?"

Malaysia stumps for Asian bloc

by Lydia Cherry

In early December, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, Asia's most trenchant critic of Anglo-American policy of keeping the underdeveloped nations in perpetual backwardness, proposed a new Asian economic bloc. The "East Asian Economic Grouping" (EAEG), Dr. Mahathir proposed, would involve all ASEAN member states—Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei—plus Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The British Commonwealth countries of Australia and New Zealand, he made clear, were to be excluded—at least for the time being. He said that he hoped Japan would play a leading role, but added Malaysia expected that developed nations would pressure Japan not to join. The United States, a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation bloc (APEC) established in 1990, was not mentioned.

The proposal, announced on Dec. 10—the same week that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks in Brussels collapsed—immediately drew fire. Early press reports emphasized that the diplomatic community was caught by surprise, since Dr. Mahathir had consulted no one before making his proposal public.

Mahathir had said in announcing the plan that he expected the GATT talks to fail, and that trade blocs already in existence would become stronger. If Asian countries tried to defend themselves individually, they would not have the strength to counter these trading blocs, Kuala Lumpur International Service quoted the prime minister as saying. "If no other country wants to take the lead, we will do it," he said. He added that the Malaysian government "is convinced that developed countries will not help the developing countries."

Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Lim Keng Yaik told the *Bangkok Post* explicitly: "It is about time countries in the East Asian and Southeast Asian regions started to think of having a fallback position to trade among themselves."

U.S. and British press reported the idea as unworkable because, among other things, it would compete with the U.S.-Japan-Australian-dominated APEC. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon was quoted by the Jan. 3 *Bangkok Post* saying the plan was "very unwise." The newspaper, however, noted that, despite the U.S. opposition, Mahathir would continue to send emissaries to Asian nations to bolster support for the new bloc. Solomon, who delivered the U.S. criticism speaking in Washington, stressed Washington's determination to revive GATT. "If

you have regional trading blocs developing, it will even have a more unfortunate effect because many of the countries mentioned [in the Malaysia plan] are not natural trading partners but competitors."

Australian leaders responded indirectly to that nation's exclusion by saying Jan. 2 that they opposed trade blocs, yet were comfortable playing a key role in APEC. Days before, a leader of the Australian opposition, Alexander Downer, had noted on his return from a visit to Thailand, Hong Kong, and China, that there was the risk of a collapse in Australian exports because of a growing view among Asian trading partners that Australia was "economically unstable, racist, and financially irresponsible," the daily, the *Australian*, reported Dec. 24. Downer noted the contrast between Australia's "recession" when much of the rest of Asia is "booming."

Gulf war threatens 'hard times'

Singapore's new Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong was the first Asian leader to endorse Mahathir's plan. While visiting Malaysia in early January, he called the proposal far-sighted and imaginative and called for ASEAN consultation on the matter. Goh clearly had been looking for a new initiative. In his first speech upon becoming prime minister on Nov. 30, Goh expressed concern for his country and the region in light of the Gulf crisis. "Our dreams of becoming a developed country will have to be postponed for years," he said. If neither the U.S. nor Iraq backs down, he warned, war will break out, which will mean a new surge in oil prices, a greater U.S. recession, and a drop in international trade and investment upon which Singapore depends. "We must brace ourselves for hard times."

Other Asian leaders have not been as forthcoming. In Thailand, a senior commerce official said that his country will "likely go along with the Malaysian plan for the solidarity of ASEAN, but will not commit itself at the moment," Bangkok's *Nation* reported Jan. 16. Malaysia and Japan have yet to discuss the idea in detail; they were planning to do so in mid-January, but Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu canceled his trip because of the Gulf crisis. Malaysian Vice Foreign Minister Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, in an interview with Japanese news service Kyodo on Jan. 10, commented on how Malaysia was approaching the idea of a regional bloc and what it hoped from Japan. Kamil acknowledged that Malaysia had been critical of Kaifu's aborted plan of sending Japanese military forces to the Gulf. He noted that Malaysia was not against establishing a new security order in Asia, but that such a move must be taken without relying on outsiders. "What we want to avoid is to have an idea or concept which is not indigenous, which comes from Europe or somewhere else, to be imposed on us," he said.

The first group discussion of Dr. Mahathir's plan will take place in February when officials of the six ASEAN countries will meet in Indonesia. It has been confirmed that the Malaysian initiative will top the agenda.

'Farmer-friendly' bill to kill farmers

As the condition of the farm sector worsens, it is time to scrap the 1990 farm bill—and Agriculture Secretary Yeutter.

In early January, the National Association of Farm Broadcasters conducted a survey indicating that 89% of their respondents favored reworking the 1990 five-year farm bill. This sentiment came not from the expected impact of Bush's Persian Gulf war, but from the already worsening condition of U.S. farming, and the expected impact of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, signed into law last December.

Leland Swenson, head of the National Farmers Union, said that the radio poll just reflects public opinion on the "economic devastation" that rural areas are experiencing. "Wheat, dairy, corn, and other commodity prices have fallen dramatically in the past several months. It's cost the rural sector billions of dollars, and it's the low-price policy the administration has pushed that's causing it."

In his own national radio hook-up in January, Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter, who is leaving his post to become head of the Republican Party, chided those who might want to rewrite the farm bill. He said that the 1990 law is "farmer-friendly" and should be left intact. "No tinkering."

In fact, the low price, "free trade" policies Yeutter advocates are causing disasters around the globe. Wheat is a dramatic example. In December 1990, the National Farmers Federation of Australia, a leading wheat-exporting nation along with the United States, Canada, Argentina, and France, reported that wheat prices are so low that one-third of their farmers will be unable by the June planting time in the Southern Hemisphere to

repay their banks and other debt. NFFA vice president Graham Blight said that there is a risk of huge defaults by 40,000 Australian farmers. "The big question is how the banks will respond to defaults on such a scale, because much of this non-repayment is not simply likely—it's inevitable."

It is the same situation in the U.S. wheat belt. There is a blackout from Washington, D.C. on the scale of the farm and food crisis in the United States, but the pieces of the picture all fit together. Last November, North Dakota wheat growers staged an action to try to break the blackout. They sold bread at 5¢ a loaf to dramatize that what the farmer gets is so little that he can't stay in operation and produce food.

The international cartel of grain companies is imposing prices on farmers that are less than half the minimum cost of production. Wheat prices at the farm were averaging \$2.38 per bushel at year end, compared with \$3.80 in December 1989. The \$2.38 price is the lowest level for the month of December since 1972. Corn is about \$2.18 a bushel.

Cattle averaged about \$77.60 per 100 pounds of live weight, up from \$71 a year earlier. Hogs averaged \$47.60 per hundredweight, a little less than a year earlier. But whatever the price, if you don't produce it, you can't sell it.

The national cattle inventory in the nation has declined from 130 million head in the 1970s, down to about 99.3 million at year end.

On top of this, when farmers are on the margin, bad weather can mean

ruin, instead of merely "one bad season." A rare cold snap in December devastated large portions of California's \$8 billion fruit and vegetable crop, when farmers there are suffering from the high costs of a three-year drought. Joel Nelson, head of the California Citrus Mutual in Visalia, said, "We've had cold weather before, but we've never had a crop loss like this."

Under conditions of low prices, and rising oil and all other costs, debt service is next to impossible. The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), which is run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and mandated by Congress to be the farm lending agency of last resort, has boosted its rate of farm foreclosure actions. The FmHA has a farm loan portfolio of about \$24 billion among 210,458 active borrowers. About 15%, or 31,925, were behind in payments as of Sept. 30, 1990, the end of the FmHA fiscal year.

Last year, the FmHA sent out 5,462 "acceleration" letters (the FmHA euphemism for pre-foreclosure paperwork), which is 2.6% of all its farm borrowers. The previous year, notices went to 4,045 borrowers, or 1.8%

FmHA spokesman Marlyn Aycock said that bankruptcy petitions, and the number of delinquency cases sent to the FmHA's Office of General Counsel for foreclosure action, have also increased. Still more farmers are reacting to the severe financial pressure by just signing over their property to the FmHA as part of a settlement to just quit farming.

The new farm bill that Yeutter calls "farmer-friendly," does nothing to reverse this. In fact, due to federal budget-paring, there is a cut of \$13.6 billion in farm support monies for farmers for the 1991-95 period. With friends like Yeutter, farmers don't need enemies.

How big will bank bailout be?

The big commercial banks claim they want to protect the public, but plan to bleed taxpayers for trillions.

With one week to go before the President's annual State of the Union address, the Bush administration has yet to release the Treasury Department's proposals on restructuring the U.S. banking system, the centerpiece of the President's domestic agenda.

A major reason for the delay is the considerable disagreement among bureaucrats and bankers over what to do with federal deposit insurance.

Everyone knows the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) is broke and desperately needs more money, but that's where the consensus ends. The big banks and the government would like to do away with federal deposit insurance altogether, but that is not politically feasible at this point. Nor is it economically feasible, as the runs which triggered the Rhode Island bank emergency and the failure of the Bank of New England have demonstrated. Large numbers of depositors no longer trust the banks. Without federal deposit insurance, these depositors would abandon the banks in droves, rapidly blowing out the system.

To recapitalize the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund, which is projected to fall to \$4 billion this year, FDIC chairman William Seidman has proposed a special one-time assessment for all FDIC-insured banks, equal to 1% of their insured deposits. This plan would raise \$25 billion for the insurance fund.

The problem with Seidman's plan is that the banks can't afford it. They're already broke—the FDIC wouldn't be bankrupt unless the banks already were—and the \$25 billion

represents over 10% of total commercial bank equity capital. It also represents, in the very best case, at least two years' profit for the banking system as a whole—and that's using the banks' own fictitious profit figures. In reality, the banking system is losing money, and the \$25 billion would just drive it deeper in the hole, causing more failures, and thereby costing the FDIC even more money.

Mindful of the enormous economic and political costs of the S&L bailout, the government and the bankers are proclaiming that the banks will take care of the problem themselves, at no cost to the taxpayer.

But they're lying.

There are a number of schemes floating around Washington and Wall Street, in which various factions plan to stick it to other factions. But the one thing all these schemes have in common is that, in the end, the taxpayer is stuck.

The most brazen of these schemes comes from the Association of Bank Holding Companies, an organization dominated by the biggest U.S. banks. The ABHC wants the banks and the FDIC to jointly create a new FDIC-administered fund. The money in this fund would be invested in selected weak banks—we can easily guess which banks—to prevent them from failing. These favored banks would be permitted to sell their non-performing assets to private investors, with the new fund protecting these investors from loss. Relieved of their bad loans and other assets, and bolstered by the money from the sale, the banks would

then be better able to attract private investors, the ABHC says.

The plan would, in effect, change the FDIC's mission from protecting bank depositors to bailing out the owners of the biggest U.S. banks.

The arrogance of these bankers boggles the mind. On the one hand, they plan to dump their losses on the taxpayers and get paid for doing so. On the other hand, they say we should trust them, that they'll look out for the public's best interests once the Bush Plan megabanks are created.

The Independent Bankers Association, which represents some 6,000 community banks, is understandably opposed to the big banks' plan. The IBA would rather see the big banks pick up more of the tab for the bailout, and would like to see the Federal Reserve pay interest on the money the banks keep on deposit with the Fed. Considering that the very existence of community banking is at stake, that's a pretty wimpy position.

The American Bankers Association, whose membership includes most of the nation's 12,000 banks, is reported to be leaning toward borrowing the \$25 billion from the Treasury or from private markets. Since the private markets would be unlikely to lend the money without government guarantees, the taxpayer would get stuck either way. The ABA is also considering the ABHC's plan.

Only a fool would believe that bankrupt banks will be able to bail themselves out without taxpayer help, and only the gullible would believe that the big banks would put the interests of the public before their own.

When the Bush thrift plan was passed in 1989, the administration promised it would cost only \$50 million for the first three years, and \$166 billion over ten years. For 1991 alone, the administration is now seeking \$80 billion for the S&Ls.

Business Briefs

Markets

Those who invested in Soviet Union may lose all

So-called experts are finally admitting the reality of the breakdown crisis and drift toward civil war in the Soviet Union, and that this means investors are about to lose everything.

"The Soviet Union is on the verge of civil war, and Western investors will get burned," Judy Shelton of the Hoover Institute told the Jan. 20 *New York Times*. "They are in the same position as they were just before the Bolshevik Revolution. Then, France had one-quarter of its foreign investment in Russia. It lost it all."

But experts are still babbling inanities. Shelton believes that the Soviet Union will become a confederation "like Canada" within ten years. Charles Hugel, former chairman of Asea Brown Boveri, said civil war is impossible because the "people there are not armed," and hailed the new prime minister, Valentin S. Pavlov, because Pavlov's son worked for a New York bank for a while. Former U.S. ambassador Arthur Hartman contends that the foes of reform have deliberately wrecked the Soviet economy.

World Trade

Soviets request help on pipeline project

The Soviet government, a Japanese trading house, South Korea's Hyundai group, and a U.S. oil concern are planning to lay a 10,000-kilometer pipeline to transport natural gas from the Soviet Union to South Korea and Japan. Sources quoted the Soviet Trade Representative's office as saying that Gorbachov will seek cooperation from the Japanese government in the \$10 billion plan when he visits Japan in April. Kyodo news service reported Jan. 2.

The Soviets and Tokyo Boeki, a Tokyo-based trading company affiliated with Mitsubishi, are planning to ask North Korea and Red China to participate in the plan, the sources said. The plan calls for developing natural gas in the Yakut region, where reserves are anesti-

mated 1 trillion cubic meters. The natural gas would be transported via the pipeline to Kitakyushu in southern Japan via Yakutsk, Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, the Korean peninsula, and the Tsushima Straits. The pipeline would then run up the seacoast of Japan to Hokkaido, and be extended to Sakhalin. The natural gas field would be developed mainly by an unidentified U.S. oil company, and the steel products would be supplied by Japanese steel manufactures.

If China joins in the project, a pipeline spur would branch out into northeast China. Japan and South Korea would be able to obtain the gas for about 30% less than the market price. Some natural gas would be provided to North Korea free of charge for allowing the pipeline to be laid through its territory.

Industry

Soviets look to South Korean know-how

Nursultan Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers Presidium of the Kazakh S.S.R., recently visited Korea and indicated great interest in South Korean industrial know-how, the Moscow International Service reported Dec. 12.

Nazarbayev said of the Korean technology: "We think that these assets and the entire course of Korea's economic growth are a very proper experience for our republic. We plan to employ this experience in our republic. . . . We were deeply touched during our visits to the enterprises of Samsun, Hyundai, Daewoo, and Gold Star groups.

"The question of rendering aid through loans to our country will be probably referred to during President Noh Tae Woo's visit to the Soviet Union. In the course of our visit, there was an agreement on the allocation of a considerable amount of this loan to Kazakh to secure funds needed for Soviet-Korean cooperation.

"I invited Korean businessmen to visit Kazakh to help them directly grasp the potentials of our republic."

Nazarbayev cited Korean aid in agriculture, building small and medium-size enter-

prises, processing minerals, petroleum, and gas, assembling wireless electronic products, and in car production, as particularly desirable. The biggest obstacle to cooperation is the lack of a convertible currency.

Underground Economy

Drugs funded Australian land boom

Overseas and local criminals are channeling drug money into the purchase of upper-market property, especially in Sydney, Australian federal Minister for Justice Senator Tate charged, the *Australian* reported Dec. 24.

"There's no doubt in my mind that the huge increase in land and house prices in Sydney was in part the result of the channeling of drug money," he said. "And that's been happening time and time again, not only with Australian criminals but with overseas criminal groups who've channeled their money into the Sydney property market."

Police say that in one instance \$37 million was laundered from Hong Kong over four years through purchases with money transferred into an Australian bank account. After waiting up to a year to avoid capital gains tax, the buyers sold the property and the clean money was transferred back to Hong Kong.

Science

Pulsar discovery shows gravity not dominant

The unexpected discovery of numerous pulsars within "globular clusters" of stars is upsetting some strongly held ideas in astronomy and astrophysics. The discovery was reported to the American Astronomical Society at its semi-annual meeting in Philadelphia Jan. 16, by Shrinivas Kulkarni of the California Institute of Technology. The data come from observations with the Hubble Wide Field/Planetary Camera, and the Arecibo Radio Telescope in Puerto Rico.

Briefly

Pulsars (cold, spinning stars of incredible density, the imploded remnants of supernovae believed to be composed of neutrons) should exhibit tropic behavior according to prevailing thinking—they should rotate ever more slowly, and should show no tendency to resist their own self-gravitation. But “it appears that the implosion has been reversed. Instead of collapsing together, many of these pulsars have formed into binary stars” (paired stars in orbit around each other), the *Washington Post* reported. “Meanwhile, as the binary pairs form, their gravitational energy is communicated to surrounding stars and gas, halting the collapse of matter. . . . As a result, the globular cluster that once seemed doomed to collapse has apparently begun to bounce back and spread out again,” the paper reported.

The only astrophysicist to have predicted this general form of behavior is Victor Ambartsumian of the Yerevan Astrophysical Observatory in Armenia, a former president of the International Astrophysical Union. Ambartsumian, while world famous for his observational work, has been ignored for decades in connection with his hypotheses.

The discovery of pulsars in globular clusters also upsets other applegarts. Globular clusters are spherical clusters of stars that are found in the galactic halo—a large sphere of diffuse matter whose equator is defined by the perimeter of a galaxy’s disk. The stars in globular clusters are too small to produce supernovae, and supernovae, if they occurred, would disrupt the clusters.

Agriculture

A third of Australian farmers about to default

Nearly one-third of Australian farmers will be unable by June to repay their banks and other debts, the National Farmers Federation (NFF) has announced, the *Australian*, reported Dec. 28.

The vice president of the NFF, Graham Blight, told the daily that the nation is facing the first significant contraction in agricultural output—and export income—in 20 years. He said that the risk of huge debt defaults by as

many as 40,000 Australian farmers was real as the rural crisis deepens. “The big question is how the banks will respond to defaults on such a scale, because much of this non-repayment is not simply likely, it’s inevitable,” Blight said. “It’s in the community’s interest to avoid a mass exodus from agriculture,” he emphasized.

Blight said there was a dearth of accurate information on the extent of the rural crisis, so the NFF had commissioned a national survey which would produce results by March. “On present estimates, I’d say about 5% of farmers are in a hopeless situation, while another 30% or more will be unable to pay their bills or put in another crop,” he said.

Energy

Sudan could become major oil producer

The African nation of Sudan began pumping its first oil at the end of 1990, but its potential to become a major oil producer is being sabotaged.

The wells are now producing 500 barrels a day, and engineers expect 3,000 barrels a day by March. The pumps are low technology, and the oil quantities are symbolic, but the flow dramatizes the presence of the rich Sudanese oil resources.

Experts have estimated that the Sudan could produce 2.6 million barrels of oil a day, making it the world’s third largest producer. There are significant oil reserves in three areas—in the Blue Nile province in southern Sudan, the south central South Kordofan province, and, mostly natural gas, on the Red Sea, north of Port Sudan. The deposits were mapped as of the early 1980s by Chevron engineers, and plans were made to pipe oil from Kosti (central Sudan) to a proposed refinery on the Red Sea. Plans were dropped after political bickering and a Saudi payoff to Chevron.

The Sudanese oil requires sophisticated extraction technology available only in the U.S., which refuses to allow access to Sudan. Sudan has proceeded on its own, and at present is trying to buy a small oil refinery.

● **RUPERT MURDOCH’S** global media conglomerate may collapse by the end of January, experts predict. Negotiations to reschedule News Corp.’s \$7 billion in debt are going badly, with continental European banks still refusing any new money for the group. The two banks most exposed are Citicorp and the troubled Midland Bank of the U.K.

● **HOUSEHOLD** formation in the U.S. dropped by two-thirds in 1990, to only 600,000 from 1.8 million in 1989, according to the *Federal Letter*. The sale of diamonds—principally engagement and wedding rings—fell 35% from the first half of 1990 to the last half.

● **JAPANESE** and German industrial output is rising twice as fast as that of the U.S., the *Bangkok Post* has reported, based on figures released by the International Monetary Fund for July, August, and September of 1990.

● **THE TAIWANESE** central bank has shifted over \$20 billion of its dollar holdings to the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank and foreign banks in the U.S., the French daily *Libération* reported Jan. 16. Crédit Lyonnais director of economic studies Jean-Paul Betbeze told the paper that “A crisis of confidence could be dramatic: nothing could stop it. The Taiwanese decision is a very bad sign for the health of U.S. banks.”

● **EVICCTIONS** and foreclosures have shot up in New York City area suburbs. The largest increase has been in New Jersey. Since 1986, evictions in affluent Bergen County have risen 25%, while mortgage foreclosures have more than doubled since 1988. In Connecticut, the foreclosure rate nearly tripled in one year.

● **BANGLADESH** is being subjected to trade war by the United States. That desperately poor nation is likely to lose \$35 million after the U.S. slapped restrictions on the import of garment items.

Anglo-American treachery: what Argentina can tell Iraq

by Cynthia Rush

The History of the South Atlantic Conflict, The War for the Malvinas

by Rubén O. Moro

Praeger Publishers, New York, 1989

345 pages, hardbound, \$49.95

Now that Great Britain has embarked on a colonial war in the Middle East using the military might of the United States, it is useful to review Commodore Rubén Moro's account of Britain's war against Argentina in retaliation for that country's reclaiming the Malvinas Islands on April 2, 1982. Written from the standpoint of the Argentine Air Force, whose pilots performed feats beyond the call of duty during the two-month conflict, Moro's history is a moving testimony to the heroism and patriotism of the Argentine Air Force, as well as a vivid portrayal of Margaret Thatcher's colonialist brutality, and the United States' stupid betrayal of its most vital interests.

One is especially struck by his description of Britain's gratuitous acts of cruelty and vindictiveness, such as the unnecessary sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, killing 323 sailors, and repeated cases of British firing on and strafing unarmed Argentine rescue crews as they attempted to save pilots who had been shot down. Thatcher was not about to forgive the "colonials" who had the audacity to challenge British power. She *personally* gave the order from

her London headquarters to sink the Belgrano on May 2, 1982 to the amazement of the British commander on the scene. Then U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger justified the attack on the Belgrano—a flagrant violation of Britain's own rules of engagement—as a response to Argentina's "acts of aggression."

The sense of betrayal comes across strongly, despite Moro's limited treatment of the broader strategic and economic issues involved and a tendency to ignore the fact that the Argentine military junta's decision to reclaim the islands was not a "miscalculation" of the type he suggests, but rather the result of a deliberate setup by Britain and the United States. He reports the fact that during a visit to Buenos Aires on March 8, 1982, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders responded with the phrase "hands off" when asked about the U.S. position on the Malvinas dispute—not unlike U.S. Ambassador to Iraq April Glaspie's response to the Iraqis last year when queried about its border dispute with Kuwait.

The author doesn't mention the fact that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had infiltrated the top levels of junta President Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri's staff, with access to all intelligence regarding the Armed Forces' intentions and movements. Nor does he reference the fact that when General Galtieri attended the annual meeting of Latin American armies in Washington in November, 1981 he received "assurances" that the U.S. would not get involved in any dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas. Moro claims that the junta misread and miscalculated the U.S.'s

response, even implying that the April 2 reclaiming of the islands at that time was wrong.

Who miscalculated?

The real miscalculation was that the junta *believed* the United States, and continued to believe it despite clear evidence of Secretary of State Alexander Haig's treachery and activity on behalf of the British while he "mediated" between the two countries. Moro himself reveals this flawed thinking. On April 14, ABC News reported that the U.S. had sided with the British and would provide satellite communications and logistics support to British troops on Ascension Island and intelligence on the movement of Argentine troops and interception of their communications. Yet Moro generously concludes that Haig was somehow in the dark about this, and "was upset to learn that Mrs. Thatcher had gone before Parliament to state that there could be no negotiations with Argentina."

Moro shouldn't have been surprised by Haig's betrayal. Right in the middle of the war, on May 10, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose networks were still intact inside the State Department, gave his famous Chatham House speech to the Royal Institute for International Affairs, in which he boasted of his allegiance to the Foreign Office (see *EIR*, June 1, 1982, *Feature*). Yet Moro treats Haig as an honest broker, describing him only as the man who ended up "undermining the future of hemispheric relations and discrediting his country's policies toward Latin America." True enough, but this avoids the broader question of the strategic goals of the Anglo-American alliance and Haig as an agent of British interests.

He is harsher on Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the chief architect of the U.S.'s massive military assistance to Britain, whom the Queen dubbed a Knight of the British Empire in early 1988 for his contributions to Thatcher's cause. He reports that Pentagon assistance to London was initiated "without the knowledge of Congress and the White House and sometimes flowed beyond the bounds provided for by law."

Again, Moro's description of Weinberger gives the benefit of the doubt to the Reagan administration—as if the secretary of Defense were acting as a loose cannon, rather than an instrument of U.S. policy. He fails to report that it was Weinberger who wanted to deploy the *entirety* of NATO against Argentina, including bombing sorties against the mainland to wipe the country off the map.

In the face of such treachery, the British Task Force's technological and numerical superiority, and the U.S. military assistance, the heroism of Argentina's pilots, as attested to by Moro, is extremely moving. It should be noted here that they were accompanied in their bravery by Navy pilots, and by some dedicated officers and soldiers of the Argentine Army.

The Argentines were not prepared for war, and not all

in the Armed Forces fought as they should have. The Air Force had obsolete equipment, bombs which wouldn't detonate and technology never tested in battle. Pilots had to fly the distance from the mainland to the islands, make their attacks in only a few seconds and return to base immediately or run out of fuel. Argentina "lost" the war, but the resourcefulness and determination of its pilots on more than one occasion caused the commander of the British fleet, Admiral Woodward, to question his ability to win. "It should be noted," Moro says, "that Admiral Woodward's staff had rated Argentina's capability of launching a massive, all-out attack, using its air and naval assets to the fullest, as an extreme threat."

The Argentine Air Force used any piece of "junk" that would fly, including Lear jets unequipped with ejection seats, and a variety of other aircraft made serviceable only by the ingenuity of technicians and mechanics. Nonetheless, this "Third World" fleet sank or destroyed 9 British vessels (including the Class 42 destroyers *Sheffield* and *Coventry*), seriously damaged 12 others (including the carriers *Hermes* and *Invincible*) and moderately damaged 11 others. Argentina inflicted this damage in spite of the anti-aircraft defense arrays, SAM and Sidewinder missiles, and the use of AWACS and early warning systems provided by the United States.

The Anglo-Americans' U.N. rubberstamp

The parallels in *The War for the Malvinas* to today's Middle East crisis and the British-orchestrated setup of the nation of Iraq are numerous—particularly the United Nations' role in rubberstamping Anglo-American geopolitical goals. The 1982 British-Argentine conflict was a pretext for testing the type of NATO "out of area" deployment now being repeated in the Middle East, and while Moro doesn't analyze this issue in great depth, he indicates an understanding of it when he states that "the coastal states of the Southern Cone area of South America that border on the South Atlantic . . . would play a major role as the location of operational bases for aircraft, ships, or submarines . . . and the potential for those islands' serving as bases to support [Britain's] operations in the area."

Commodore Moro does not address the role of the Anglo-American deployment in destroying the potential for the creation of a debtors' cartel and common market which was the central feature of the continental mobilization which occurred subsequent to April 2, 1982.

Moro's description of the manner in which Britain acted over the years—150 years to be exact—to set up Argentina, back it into a corner, and ultimately force it to choose a military option to seek a solution which could have been achieved at the negotiating table, is striking. Britain had illegally seized the Malvinas Islands (which they call the Falklands) from Argentina in 1833. As Moro recounts, numerous resolutions passed at the United Nations and the Or-

ganization of American States (OAS) recognized Argentina's legitimate claim to the islands and demanded that Britain decolonize them. Britain ignored these, even while it ignored the islands and their inhabitants, known as Kelpers. It was Argentina which provided the islanders with most of their basic services, communications, and transportation infrastructure.

At no time from 1833 until 1965, did Britain make any effort to seriously negotiate a solution to the dispute over the islands which centered around the issue of sovereignty. Negotiations which began after 1965 ended in failure, due to British intransigence on this issue. This was the case right up to March 2, 1982, when the last round of talks between the two nations ended.

From the very beginning, Prime Minister Thatcher's emissaries went into high gear at the United Nations. They had no intention of negotiating. While Argentina bent over backwards to maintain a moderate diplomatic stance, even indicating its willingness to implement the original U.N. Resolution No. 502 (which called for a cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of troops), Britain never maintained any position other than demanding the withdrawal of Argentine forces and a return to the *status quo ante*. It bullied and bludgeoned even Non-Aligned countries into backing its resolutions against their own interests.

In Moro's words, the British moved "with deftness and speed in every possible area of endeavor . . . confounded world public opinion by painting Argentina as the aggressor, by claiming legitimate sovereignty over the islands, by picturing the islanders as hostages, by branding the military government as an atrocious dictatorship."

As today, the cowardly and pragmatic European governments did Thatcher's bidding in condemning Argentina and imposing sanctions against the "aggressor."

The Argentine operation to occupy the islands was bloodless. The junta's stated objective was to make a symbolic occupation, leave a reduced garrison on the islands and recommence talks as quickly as possible. "Occupy in order to negotiate" was the slogan. It had no reason to believe Thatcher would respond by sending an enormous naval task force to the South Atlantic, or that the United States would ally with Britain against Argentina and turn its back on Ibero-America.

The analogy to today's Anglo-American vendetta against Iraq again comes to mind. Moro notes appropriately that what Argentina had really done on April 2 was "to slap a colonial power in the face," adding correctly "and what better excuse could a beleaguered prime minister have to distract her people from the more pressing and crucial problems that endangered her remaining in office?" The South Atlantic conflict "came to Mrs. Thatcher as a tailor-made alternative with which to distract from the realities that were eating away at the foundation of her Conservative government, and she was not about to let it slip by."

The conceptual power of Christianity

by Warren A.J. Hamerman

The Feast of Faith

by Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger
Ignatius Press, San Francisco, 1986
153 pages, paperbound, \$9.95

No matter what your religious belief or personal spiritual activity, here is a book by a provocative Vatican thinker in which you will find rich insights into the survivability of mankind in today's world wracked by moral, economic and strategic crises. In his preface, Ratzinger states his broad intent as follows: "Only if man, every man, stands before the face of God and is answerable to him, can man be secure in his dignity as a human being." Ratzinger identifies the fact that at an hour of complete crisis in the physical and moral condition of man, no solution is possible without an exploration of fundamental philosophical and cultural truth-seeking.

Ratzinger divides his work into two sections: The first is a general theoretical discussion on the contemporary "dispute" over whether the modern age has "ended" prayer and religion. A second section deals with practical applications such as the status of Church music, in which he treats such questions as the distinction between the bestializing aspects of pagan music, and the spiritualizing compositions of Wolfgang Mozart, whom he identifies specifically: "The cultic music of pagan religions has a different status in human existence from the music which glorifies God in creation. Through rhythm and melody themselves, pagan music often endeavors to elicit an ecstasy of the senses, but without elevating the senses into the spirit; on the contrary, it attempts to swallow up the spirit in the senses as a means of release. This imbalance toward the senses recurs in modern popular music: The 'God' found here, the salvation of man identified here, is quite different from the God of the Christian faith. Quite different coordinates of existence are applied, quite a contrary view of the cosmos as a whole is exhibited. Here music can indeed become a 'seduction' leading men astray. Here music does not purify but becomes a drug, an anesthetic."

Ratzinger argues that the so-called "modern" philosophic crisis can be traced to the misconceptions of Aristotle nearly two and a half millennia ago. What the Christian, Jew, or Muslim calls "God," Aristotle and his followers called "being" or "ground." To Aristotle, the higher being existed in a realm which was completely inaccessible to man. Man exists in time, while God or being exists in eternity. Thus, neither can participate in the other: "There is a real theological objection to a God who operates *ad extra* in creation and revelation. Aristotle was the first to put it in its most pointed form; it has always been behind the scenes in Christian theology, and to this day it has probably not been fully dealt with. According to this objection, eternity by its very nature cannot enter into relationship with time, and similarly time cannot affect eternity."

Personal relationship to God

Ratzinger argues that the Christian solution to this apparent paradox is in a personal "dialogue" relationship between man and his Creator, which closes an otherwise unbridgeable chasm. This God is "someone Who speaks, someone to Whom man can speak." From an ecumenical standpoint, the Christian, Judaic, and Islamic God all recognize this two-way dialogue relationship between the revelation of God to individual men and women, and their subsequent words and deeds. The unique characteristic of the Christian synthesis is its belief in the Trinity: "The basic reason why man can speak with God arises from the fact that God himself is speech, word."

The Cardinal argues that the famous Prologue of John's Gospel is best translated literally, as follows: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was in communication with God."

Son and Spirit are described in terms of pure "hearing." Through Christ, God participates in man and man has the capacity to participate in the divine in an ongoing imitation of his Creator.

Readers of Ratzinger's book can expect to have their horizons expanded, while exploring these questions from a variety of unexpected standpoints. For instance, he argues that in our crisis-wracked world, no one should overlook the strong appeal which the Asian religious idea of abandoning oneself into eternal nothingness with the hope of freedom, will have for pained men and women: "I believe that as far as religion is concerned, the present age will have to decide ultimately between the Asiatic religious world view and the Christian faith. I have no doubt that both sides have a great deal to learn from each other. The issue may be decided by which of the two can rescue more of the other's authentic content."

The 'Enlightenment' was sterile

Furthermore, Ratzinger identifies the evil effect which the 18th-century Enlightenment had in attempting to dissolve

the dialogue between Creator and creation into a vague notion of "self-transcendence."

The Enlightenment was a secular tantrum against the greatest minds of Christian culture, such as Cusa, Leibniz, Leonardo, Kepler, and Raphael. It attempted, through either a militant secularism or a sterile religiosity, to substitute the attainment of academic knowledge among an elite for the process of unlocking the divine capacity of every human being to seek the truth.

In contrast to both an abandonment in the eternal beyond, or inspirationless duty, Ratzinger teaches the Christian idea that as a result of God's participation in time in Christ, "love becomes the causality operating in the world to transform it; in any place, at any time, it can exercise its influence. As a cause, love does not vitiate the world's mechanical causality but uses and adopts it. Love is the power which God exercises in the world."

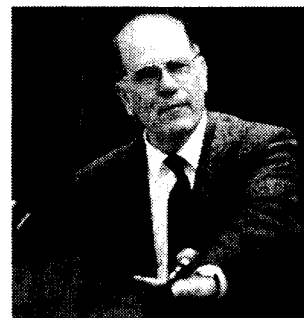
This conception, now under massive attack by the Anglo-American and Russian establishments, has been the basis of all the creative accomplishments in art and science of Christian civilization from the Italian Renaissance through the work of Leibniz, and the positive alternative to George Bush's New World Order.

'From the prison in which the politician's career expires, the influence of the statesman is raised toward the summits of his life's providential course. Since Solon, the Socratic method has become the mark of the great Western statesman. Without the reemergence of that leadership, our imperiled civilization will not survive this century's waning years.'

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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1992 celebrations of Columbus: forward to Mars, or back to eco-idiocy?

by Richard Sanders

The Conquest of Paradise

by Kirkpatrick Sale

Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1990
454 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Three hundred thousand people gathered on the first day of the Chicago "World's Columbian Exposition" of 1892-93 to hear President Grover Cleveland's speech which opened the Exposition; at exactly noon, the orchestra played Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the great event. In total, the Exposition attracted nearly "24 million visitors, in a nation of 63 million people, the largest crowds for any single event in the history of the world to that point." And a true celebration it was. The American exhibits included "Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Machinery, Agriculture, Transportation, Mines and Mining, Electricity, Horticulture, Forestry, and Fisheries. It was, in sum, an assemblage of modernity designed to convince the visitor, as one promotional pamphlet had it, 'that all the marvels of the world, and the products of all the master geniuses in art and invention, are gathered there to delight and instruct—a very panorama of the possibilities of human ingenuity and persistent effort.' "

Can we, and will we match or surpass this in 1992? Shall we be able to use the 500th anniversary for educating millions if not billions of adults and children in navigational astronomy, economic geography, and true, growth economics? What better juncture for proving to large numbers of people that we *must* forge ahead to Mars, as the shortest path to achieving a Christian standard of living for the entire world?

All this, Kirkpatrick Sale, the author of *The Conquest of Paradise*, would prevent. If this book achieves its purpose, we might expect not the "Hallelujah" chorus, but some brainless rock-heads rasping out the virtues of the head-hunters' "harmony with nature."

The Black Legend, as *EIR* has previously presented the

case, was concocted by the genocidal British and Dutch East India Companies run by so-called Christian Protestants, who were trying to convince the world of the mote in the Catholic Church's eye, as a cover for their own drug-running and slave-trading activities. Kirkpatrick Sale goes one further, attacking both Protestant and Catholic—not for their sins of omission or commission, but for the *good that they did* in spite of the liars and scoundrels who survive in the interstices of Christian society, at times like Hitler, Stalin, or Bush, coming to power. Sale is a harbinger of the New Age: With the murder of John F. Kennedy and the launching of the CIA's "MK-ULTRA," which began the sex-drugs-rock cultural paradigm shift in the West, the Anglo-American elites decided the time had come to destroy Christianity forever.

'How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags'

With the failure of communism and fascism to destroy Christianity and Judaism (the Nazis, like Nietzsche, hated Judaism especially because the latter "gave the Christians their God"), the Anglo-Americans have deployed the Cathar-Green cult as the new "Final Solution," more easily identified as the earth-goddess Isis and her castrated priests. Sale, for example, argues that probably "70% of the North American tribes were pacifist . . . [because of the] tradition of gynocentric tribes, characterized by high status for women and central female deities, which are said to have played down conflict and male heroics." Women, Sale says, were better off in pre-Columbian America than in "patriarchal" Europe. (He has not heard, perhaps, that it was Queen Isabella who sent Columbus, and that shortly thereupon, a good deal of world politics would be dominated by another woman, Elizabeth I.)

Sale goes on: "But these men never really did understand the cultures they were intruding on." Horrors! They're not only Europeans, but also men, whose "attitudes towards sex and women were every bit as exploitative and instrumental as those towards nature: Mother Earth and earth mother were all one, and all to be used." Witches, he says, are victims of "a troubled society acting out both a recrudescing miso-

gynism, inflamed now by the pressures of its early modern transformation, and an ancient phobia against the forces of nature and the earth goddess.”

The enemy, according to Sale, is not Columbus or even the Spaniards, but “civilization and above all its Christian form.” To give Sale credit as a well-indoctrinated Isis priest, he does get to the heart of the matter, attacking “Governor Winthrop . . . [who] captured it exactly: ‘The whole earth is the Lords garden, and he hath given it to the sonnes of men, and with a general Commission: Genesis: 1:28: increase and multiplie, and replenish the earth and subdue it.’”

How the Council of Florence led to 1492

The real hero, as we will make clear in the celebratory events leading into 1992, of 1492 is the Renaissance Church, and within it Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, Fernando Martins, and Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, who developed the Grand Design carried out by Columbus, and put the map in his hands (see Ricardo Olvera, “The discovery of the Americas and the Renaissance scientific project,” *EIR*, Oct. 19, 1990, p. 42). Christopher Columbus was chosen as the adequate instrument of this design, not its author.

Alexander von Humboldt, the celebrated German scientist, naturalist, and educator of the early 19th century, spent a good deal of effort “rehabilitating” Columbus, pointing out, among other things, Columbus’s discovery of the variation of the magnetic compass with longitude, and Columbus’s use of the most advanced navigational astronomy for determining longitude.

The Council of Florence (1438-39) laid the basis for making the entire world into a garden. The Renaissance geniuses, by choosing the *Filioque* as the central doctrinal issue around which to reunite the Eastern and Western Churches, unequivocally established the bond between God the Creator and creative man—namely, that what raises man above the other creatures is his capacity for creative thought, manifested by the advances in science and technology which increase, as a species, his population density, *and* his rate of increase of population density, *and* the rate of this rate. Thus it follows that we must nurture the “divine spark” of creative potential in each child that we joyfully bring into the world. This is the alpha and the omega of the Renaissance; this is the diametric opposite of the usurious and genocidal “New World Order” of the mentally unbalanced George Bush.

The leading thinkers of the Renaissance who gathered in Ferrara and then in Florence for the Council—Cardinal Giuliano Cesarini, Nicolaus of Cusa, Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, George Gemisthos Plethon—recognized that for Christianity to survive and expand, it was necessary to outflank the alliance of Venice, the Ottoman Turks, and the slave-trading Arabs who controlled all trade with the East. Since the world’s leading geographers (e.g., Plethon) were also present, it was a simple matter to conclude that the Americas,

the western part of ancient Atlantis, had to be rediscovered and Christianized, in order to move the center of gravity of world population, economy, and power as far west of Venice as possible.

The New World should become the world’s beacon of hope and temple of liberty—or an arsenal for both. If this Grand Design had succeeded in full measure, we might already today have had a thousand Leonardos and a thousand Florences—a few perhaps on Mars.

Thus, the real “hero” of 1492 was the Renaissance Church whose beautiful task was only imperfectly completed, thanks to the crippling effects of the Reformation-Counterreformation. In the 15th century, the pre-Reformation Church generated the artists Angelico, L.B. Alberti, Raphael, and Leonardo; the scholars and builders Nicolaus of Cusa, Erasmus, Pope Nicholas V, and Pope Pius II; the composer Josquin des Prez, etc.—the greatest genius-density per capita ever achieved before or after. Yet Sale scribbles that the Church was by 1492 “in the dregs of a century-long decadence.”

Eco-fascists

Kirkpatrick Sale is a fitting author of this attack on the Columbian evangelization of the Americas. In addition to being a 15-year board member of the PEN American Center (it is well documented that PEN receives CIA monies), Sale is co-director of the E.F. Schumacher Society and a founder of the New York Green Party. Of course, for the eco-oligarchs and the eco-reactionaries who pay him, Christianity’s assertion of man’s dominion of the earth is unpardonable “eco-hubris, the assertion of human superiority over the natural realm.” We must believe the “eco-historian” who says the Indians lived with “reverence for the earth, kinship with all forms of life, and harmony with nature.” Sale concludes: “There is only one way to live in America . . . as . . . the original Americans,” for whom there was “an interpenetration into earth and its life forms that superseded an indentification with self or species.”

Sale, with typical eco-academic sophistry, shores up his various assertions by citing sundry obscure eco-authorities; but *only* on the topic of those Indians, north of the Rio Grande, who left so little behind that, as he admits, the eco-conclusions are highly speculative. That Mr. Sale is guilty of consumer fraud, and eco-cide of the trees that were murdered to produce his books, is proven by his careful avoidance of citations from real scientists, such as Alexander von Humboldt, and his failure to even mention those Indians, such as the Aztecs, who left us hard evidence of their less-than-idyllic culture, such as the fact that they are documented to have murdered 20,000 people in four days to appease the god Huitzilopochtli. That stubborn fact Mr. Sale’s sophistry must ignore, since he cannot deny it. What does that make of his “prelapsarian Eden of astonishing plenitude”? It sounds more like Jonestown, Guyana.

John Train, Paris Review, and the 'Get LaRouche' gang

by Scott Thompson

Some regular readers of *EIR* are familiar with John Train, the Wall Street scribe and self-described patrician cold warrior, as a key figure in the government's drive to frame up and jail American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Beginning by no later than April 1983—just weeks after President Ronald Reagan's famous March 23 speech adopting key elements of LaRouche's proposal for a new U.S. military doctrine in his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)—Train convened the first of a series of salon sessions to plot out a media slander campaign against LaRouche and his political movement. The campaign had the purpose of breaking LaRouche's channels to the Reagan White House, and U.S. military and intelligence circles, and laying the basis for his eventual assassination or incarceration. The campaign was initiated by the Anglo-American transatlantic oligarchy, which was hysterically opposed to the Reagan SDI initiative, and held LaRouche personally responsible for the President's March 23 declaration.

NBC-TV, the *New Republic*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, and *Readers Digest* all eventually ran lengthy ID-format slanders libeling LaRouche variously as a "neo-Nazi," a "KGB agent," an "anti-Semite," and a "political extremist" as the direct result of the Train project. Behind the scenes, an immense pressure campaign was launched to shut down all of LaRouche's pipelines into the Reagan administration. The September 1983 resignation of National Security Adviser William Clark from his White House post was the first major public signal that the "Get LaRouche" effort had drawn blood.

Train's role as chief propagandist in the "Get LaRouche" drive reflected his standing as a key figure in the Wall Street wing of the official American intelligence establishment.

Ironically, financial community sources familiar with Train's role in public-private intelligence operations describe the investment counselor as one of the "top spooks" on Wall Street; this despite the fact that Train never appears to have ever held an official position with the Central Intelligence Agency or any other government intelligence service. Despite the lack of "official credentials" Train is symptomatic of the dirty networks dominating the American intelligence establishment increasingly over the past decade.

Later, the mainstream New York publishing house of Doubleday issued a compendium of all the slanders in a nearly incomprehensible booklength "unauthorized biography" of LaRouche compiled by Dennis King, an active low-level participant in the Train salon, whose previous claim to fame had been as a guest writer for the drug lobby's *High Times* magazine and as an in-house propagandist for the crime-riddled Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and the New York City crime syndicate.

Train enjoyed the official backing of the Irangate apparatus penetrated into the Reagan administration's national security apparatus, a fact evidenced by the participation of National Security Council staffer Roy Godson in at least one of the early salon sessions. The full resources of the ADL—already mobilized against LaRouche since the mid-1970s—and NBC-TV were placed at his disposal for the effort. ADL official Mira Lansky Boland, the wife of one of Train's Wall Street protégés, John Boland, attended the salon sessions at Train's fashionable East Side Manhattan brownstone, as did NBC producer Patricia Lynch. Within months of the Train salon activation, major East bloc news outlets were publishing virulent attacks against LaRouche, often citing Train's stable of poison pens as their "authoritative" sources.

Bluebloods and Bukharinites

The "Get LaRouche" drive was by no means John Train's maiden voyage into the murky waters of black propaganda warfare. By the time the effort was launched to trash LaRouche and his political movement, Train had earned himself a reputation as one of Wall Street's leading neo-conservative ideologues and literati—the man who served as the active link between Wall Street's blueblood elites and the New York City-centered social democrats, dominated by former communists of the Bukharin and Trotsky lineage, many of whom had gone on to become leading lights of the Zionist lobby. Train's behind-the-scenes role as a big fundraiser for the social democrats' favorite front group, Freedom House, epitomized his special role, as did his early 1980s sponsorship of another salon project which resulted in the publication of a book-length attack against the New Left think tank Institute for Policy Studies (IPS). The latter study conveniently omitted that outfit's early sponsorship by Eastern Establishment scion McGeorge Bundy and Henry Kissinger's law firm of Arnold and Porter, in favor of name-calling accusations that IPS was a KGB front.

But the actual roots of John Train's role as one of the Anglo-American Establishment's leading albeit little-known psy-warriors goes back to Paris in the 1950s, when he was among the principal founders of the *Paris Review*, a literary journal and halfway house for some of the biggest degenerates to leave their mark on 20th-century culture. *Paris Review* not only gave new life to such discredited fascist apologists as Ezra Pound and communist fellow travelers like W.H. Auden, it pioneered the psychedelic movement which blossomed a decade later as the drug-rock-sex counterculture.

Given the recent media chatter about "WASP warriors" and the "New World Order," the editors of *EIR* have decided that this is an appropriate moment to publish the John Train file. It affords a useful glimpse into the oligarchical mind and serves to underscore Lyndon LaRouche's recent observation that all of his detractors are sworn enemies of Western Judeo-Christian civilization.

Harvard, to Paris, to Wall Street

John Train was born in 1928 to Arthur Cheney Train and Helen (Costin) Train. He is a member of a second-tier blueblood family, whose grandfather was a founder of the J.P. Morgan banking group. His education was at Harvard (B.A., 1950 and M.A., 1951) with post-graduate work at the Sorbonne in Paris, where Train was a co-founder with Harvard classmates of the literary magazine *Paris Review*. In between serving as managing editor of *Paris Review*, roughly from 1952-54 to 1957-59, Train served with the U.S. Army, apparently using family connections to gain a post on the staff of the Assistant Secretary of the Army in Washington from 1954-56. In 1956, Train became a staff assistant to Imre de Vegh, who had been part of the Anglo-American economic warfare board during World War II and was then

involved in financial consulting.

Train left de Vegh in 1958 to become president of his own New York-based investment counseling and brokerage firm, Smith, Train Counsel. In 1985, Reuters news service reported, "Some of America's wealthiest families have entrusted more than \$500 million to investment counselor John Train."

While Train's initial source of funds and client list are shrouded in secrecy, some sources believe he might handle the family funds of: the Gardner family of New York; Maurice "Hank" Greenberg of the American International Group; and Richard Mellon Scaife, who has helped Train fund "Get LaRouche" activities.

In 1984, Train sold a 50% interest in Smith, Train Counsel to the English Association Trust (EAT) of London. One of the two board members whom EAT placed on Smith, Train Counsel was Richard Cox-Johnson, who was formerly with N.M. Rothschild and Sons, Ltd. EAT is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the English Association Group, which, in turn, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PKBanken of Sweden.

The Swedish government, with a 67% interest in PKBanken, shares ownership of Train's firm with Erik Penser (20% interest), who is a major shareholder in Nobel and its subsidiary Bofors. In addition to his corporate ties to PKBanken, Train is on the board of PK English Trust Co. of London and PKbank of New York.

In other words, since the period when Train assumed the propaganda responsibilities for the "Get LaRouche" task force, his corporate portfolio has been in large part bought up by European-based financial interests.

At the same time, Train assumed a publicly visible role in various projects linked to what Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) referred to as the "secret parallel government" behind the Iran-Contra operation.

Since 1986, Train has been president of the Afghanistan Relief Committee (ARC), a hub of social-democratic foreign operations which works closely with the International Rescue Committee of Leo Cherne, the Reagan era foreign intelligence advisory board chairman and Irangate crony of the late CIA director William Casey. An ARC staff member reports that Train has worked very closely on Afghanistan with his former Harvard roommate, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who was named coordinator of United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programs for Afghanistan in 1988. White House spokesmen have confirmed that Sadruddin has also been a friend and occasional adviser to President George Bush, since they both served at the United Nations in the 1960s.

In 1984, Train was also made a member of the board of the African Development Foundation, which has been a conduit for millions of dollars from the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development to Africa. He was confirmed in this post at hearings chaired by his cousin, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Generations of kookery

John Train's first American ancestors arrived from Scotland in Salem, Massachusetts on the *Susan and Ellen*, in 1635. Family mythology claims that "Train" originates from the nickname which Mary Queen of Scots gave the boy who carried the train of her throne dress; but if it be true, the 20th-century Trains have long forgotten any Scottish outrage at the English monarchy's trampling on their sovereignty in the execution of Queen Mary. The Trains, whose ancestry may "possibly" be traced to 1552 in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, became a minor, but well-connected family within the Anglo-American oligarchy. The Trains barely compare with the accumulated power of the Cabots, Lowells, Bundys, and related blueblood families of the region. But they share these families' Tory hatred of the American republican system, and like them, made a fortune in the last century, by imitating the British East India Company, establishing the firm of Enoch Train and Co., whose clipper ships trafficked in Chinese opium.

By the present century, the Trains had established themselves in a series of public offices and naval careers, many of them in close proximity to President Theodore Roosevelt, who did more than any other President in American history to destroy the American republic and subordinate it to its historical enemy, the British monarchy. The Trains' services to obliterating the American System occurred in the domains of military and intelligence, government, and culture.

John Train's grandfather, Charles Russell Train (b. 1817), served in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1859-63, then was attorney general of Massachusetts during 1873-80. John Train's father, Arthur Cheney Train (b. 1875), served as an Assistant District Attorney for New York County in 1901-08 and 1914-15. He was part of the "reform movement" around President Roosevelt, whose leading propagandist was the Fabian socialist Jacob Riis, and later became a writer of detective novels and other stories for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

John Train was born in 1928 to Arthur Cheney Train's second wife, Helen Costin Gerard, the daughter of a founder of J.P. Morgan bank. John's education included Groton, a preparatory school preferred by the Episcopalian elite, and then Harvard.

Several family members who later assisted Train's climb up the ladder, made careers in the Navy. One of John's uncles, Rear Adm. Charles Jackson Train (1845-1906), an associate of Teddy Roosevelt, served as commander of the Asiatic Fleet during the 1905 Russo-Japanese War. As an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Roosevelt had relied heavily upon the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), emphasizing the British doctrine of decisive naval power in inter-imperial rivalries. The Spanish-American War, where Roosevelt shaped future generations of the oligarchy with his "Rough Rider" tactics, was the first plunge of the United States into British-style imperialism. Admiral Train's son Charles Rus-

sell Train (b. 1879) served as naval aide to President Herbert Hoover before becoming a rear admiral himself.

Another cousin, Capt. Harold Cecil Train (1887-1968), had attended many of the naval disarmament conferences of the 1930s, which helped pave the way for World War II, before serving as Director of Naval Intelligence in 1942-43. Associates of John Train report that his own introduction into U.S. intelligence circles was made by this cousin. Capt. Harold Train was not only a close friend of the director of the Military Intelligence Division, Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, but also developed close ties with Secretary of State Adolf Berle and State Department intelligence.

Most importantly, however, this Captain Train strengthened the ties of the ONI with the British security coordinator in New York, Sir William Stephenson; with the British Central Scientific Office; and with the British Air Commission and Admiralty Delegation. Naval intelligence historian Jeffery Dorwart writes in his book *Conflict of Duty*: "The director [Captain Train] frowned upon officers who showed little enthusiasm for the Anglo-American collaboration, criticizing one who did 'not seem to have had the word about the complete and free exchange of information between the British and ourselves.' " Thus started the Train family's direct connection with the British Secret Intelligence Service.

Captain Train's son, Adm. Harry Depue Train, went on to become commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic in 1978-82.

Other living relatives of John Train include:

Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), cousin. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, friends of Pell report he has his staff involved in study seminars on reincarnation and other esoteric matters. Pell, the senior "New Ager" in Congress, reputedly wants to reincarnate his mother.

After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Pell joined the U.S. State Department, which stationed him in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he was active in Eastern European emigré matters. He formed ties with White Russians close to the world's richest landowning family, the Princes of Thurn und Taxis of Regensburg, Germany. He next joined up with Leo Cherne as a vice president and director of the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which worked closely with Jay Lovestone, the man whom Nikolai Bukharin, who was then a member of the Soviet Politburo and head of the Comintern, had made secretary general of the Communist Party U.S.A. in 1928.

The IRC's chief accomplishment has been to run interference for the Trust, the Anglo-Soviet intelligence combination set up soon after the Russian Revolution to guarantee the continuity of the Russian Empire and its Western monied friends under the new guise. Working for IRC in 1956, Pell provided the Hungarian Freedom Fighters facing Soviet tanks with only . . . free toothpaste. He also worked with William Donovan, the former director of the pre-CIA U.S. Office of Strategic Services, in an IRC study of Soviet boss

Nikita Khrushchov's resurrection of the Trust. This study conveniently covered up for the ties of many of Pell's White Russian friends to a Soviet scheme to promote Moscow as the capital of a "Third and Final" Roman Empire.

Pell, a senator since 1961, lets his cousin John Train handle his money, as he wrote in introductions promoting two books by John Train on successful investors. This did not stop Pell from voting favorably on John Train's appointment in 1988 to the U.S. African Development Corporation—a move that more than smacked of conflict of interest.

Russell Train, cousin. This chairman of the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. (WWF) is a close friend of President George Bush and of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip. It was Russell Train who got his WWF colleague, William Reilly, named head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, where he has steered the Bush administration's disastrous environmental policies.

Russell Train joined with Prince Philip at a 1986 meeting in Assisi, Italy, which gathered senior Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, and Muslim representatives around a purported "peace" agenda, and in reality started a campaign of anti-Christian cultural warfare particularly targeted against the Catholic Church. What Train and Prince Philip have in mind is to use environmentalism to destroy the Christian conception that man is *imago viva Dei*, in the living image of God, through man's exercise of a divine spark of creative reason.

Russell Train, who is an Episcopalian layman of the Washington diocese, has nevertheless admitted a willingness to emphasize the feminine nature of the Deity. This view has led many radical environmentalists to worship an "Earth Mother," whom they call Gaia. Asked about Gaia in a July 11, 1990 interview with *EIR*, Russell Train said: "I tend to feel that the feminine nature is more attuned to nature and the environment than the male. The masculine tends to use and exploit nature, to rape it. This is sort of a macho attitude—clear the forests, open the wilderness."

Speaking at the North American Conference on Religion and Ecology (NACRE) in Washington, D.C. on May 19, 1990, Russell Train attacked Pope John Paul II for defending population growth. Train said that "burgeoning human population" overrode all other threats to the environment. In his July 11 interview with *EIR*, Train said that "until there is a change of Pope," it will be impossible to implement NACRE's call for removing "irrational anthropocentrism" from religion.

'Paris Review' pushes New Age

One of the most important roots of the Anglo-American oligarchic group directing John Train's 1983 "Get LaRouche" salon was the literary magazine *Paris Review*, founded with John Train as managing editor in 1951. Train served as managing editor in 1952-54 and 1957-59, and he has remained an advisory editor since going into the investment counseling business. *Paris Review*, whose publisher was Train's Harvard roommate and friend, Prince Sadruddin

Aga Khan, was one of the conveyor belts in the 1950s for the "Nazi-communist" literati of the 1930s—e.g., Wystan Auden, Aldous Huxley, Stephen Spender, Ezra Pound—to found the 1960s rock-drug-sex "New Age" counterculture.

Most of the founders of *Paris Review* were, like John Train, at Harvard in the early 1950s. They include: editor George A. Plimpton, who keeps the magazine alive today; advisory editor Archibald MacLeish, who arrived at Harvard as a professor in 1948; Paris editor Nelson W. Aldrich, Jr., a cousin of David Rockefeller; and publisher Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who studied at Harvard with his nephew, Karim—the man Aga Khan III made his successor as Imam of the Ismailis in 1957.

The following anecdote, reported by Plimpton to the *Washington Post*, gives the flavor of this degenerate Anglophile clique: "Train led a band of Harvard students dressed as British redcoats into a crowd of several thousand unsuspecting citizens gathered on the Lexington Common to celebrate Patriots Day, the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride. They seized the platform and ordered the crowd to abandon their unlawful assembly and disperse to their homes."

The Aga Khans provide one of the bridges to another tier of oligarchy associated with John Train. Not only have the Aga Khans been intimates of the British Royal Family since Queen Victoria, but Prince Sadruddin, who has remained John Train's friend since their Harvard days, is also a friend and adviser to President George Bush.

When Train arrived in Paris in 1952 to do post-graduate study at the Sorbonne and to work on *Paris Review*, his social clique also included Sir James ("Jimmy") and Edward ("Teddy") Goldsmith. The Goldsmiths, the Aga Khans, and others were part of a sort of "jet set" Paris grouping, which spilled over to London, where Jimmy Goldsmith's friend John Aspinall ran a gambling and sex enterprise.

Edward Goldsmith's first wife, Gillian, (née Gillian Marion Pretty), was a *Paris Review* editorial assistant. She remained his partner through his early-1970s environmentalist transformation, which included a "back-to-nature" farm in England where many of the *Paris Review* continued to gather. After her divorce, Gillian became the Countess de Monpezat and sister-in-law of the Danish royal family. The Goldsmiths ran junk bond raids on U.S. industry with the British Rothschilds, culminating in Jimmy Goldsmith's failed \$20 billion-plus takeover of British-American Tobacco. Informed sources report that the Aga Khans, Goldsmiths, and others in the *Paris Review* orbit remain close friends of John Train today.

'Homintern' connections

Paris Review helped shape the New Age counterculture, by promoting a group of irrationalist writers associated with Oxford and Cambridge known as the *Sonnenkinder* ("Children of the Sun"). In the 1930s some of these literati, such as W.H. Auden, Stephen Spender, and Christopher Isherwood,

overlapped the Communist International (Comintern) espionage cell at Cambridge, through cultural affinity groups of shared homosexual lovers, forming what some have called the "Homintern" associated with the late Anglo-Soviet spy Kim Philby. Others, like Ezra Pound and Lytton Strachey, flirted with fascism. Communism and fascism were simply two variants, for these circles, of the search for absolute freedom from all natural law, promulgated by their common inspiration from earlier in this century, British satanist Aleister Crowley.

Exemplary is issue 23 of *Paris Review* of 1959, which features an interview with Aldous Huxley. On pages 66-69 Huxley promoted his experiments with British psychiatrist Humphrey Osmond on LSD, mescaline, and other hallucinogens, which became the subject of Huxley's book, *Doors of Perception*. Huxley recommended the use of LSD to unleash the creative juices for lyric poetry. *Paris Review* never criticized Huxley's advocacy of hallucinogens in their pages.

Archibald MacLeish was an early advisory editor of *Paris Review*. Born in 1892, MacLeish was an heir to the Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co. dry goods fortune of Chicago. MacLeish attended Yale University, where he became a member of the Skull and Bones secret society, the American equivalent of the "Cambridge Apostles" cult of Kim Philby. Skull and Bones, co-founded in 1833 by Gen. William Huntington Russell (a relative of the notorious Lord Bertrand Russell), employs a ritual for the lifetime induction of its members based on the ancient Egyptian castration cult of Isis and Osiris.

Among those inducted into this self-styled "Brotherhood of Death" in the past century have been, the following figures, with the dates of their induction: Prescott Sheldon Bush (1917); his son, President George Bush (1949); the late Democratic Party patriarch and billionaire W. Averell Harriman (1913), who employed Prescott Bush for 40 years in business enterprises that helped finance both the Bolshevik Revolution and Adolf Hitler's rise to power*; Harvey Hollister Bundy (1909), who became a special assistant to Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of War William Stimson (1890); his son McGeorge Bundy (1940), Kennedy's National Security Adviser; Robert A. Lovett (1918), who together with Stimson helped inculcate George Bush with Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Rider" imperial ethos.

Upon leaving Yale, MacLeish joined the expatriate writers in Paris, and also traveled through Mexico with Ezra Pound. Despite Pound's role as a Mussolini war propagandist, MacLeish's social connections permitted him to be drafted for wartime intelligence.

As Librarian of Congress (1939-42) and as a deputy director of the Office of War Information (1942-43), MacLeish helped put together the Research and Analysis section of William Donovan's Office of Strategic Services. MacLeish freely admitted he wanted to recruit his quota of "Yalies" and "Bonesmen." One of his closest collaborators in this was

Yale professor of literature Norman Holmes Pearson. Eventually, Pearson became head of X-2 (counterintelligence) at OSS-London, run by David Bruce, who was the head of Virginia high society. Among those MacLeish and Pearson recruited to the OSS was James Angleton, who would become the controversial chief of counterintelligence for the Central Intelligence Agency, founded to succeed the OSS after the war.

Pearson had been Angleton's faculty adviser, when he produced *Yale Literary Review* with McGeorge Bundy, with whom Angleton was later to work in government. With assistance from MacLeish and Pearson, Angleton next launched the literary magazine *Furioso* in 1939, which is very much a precursor of *Paris Review*.

Starting with a letter of introduction from MacLeish, the first issue ended with a piece by MacLeish's friend Ezra Pound, who had come to the U.S. on a "peace trip" to expound Benito Mussolini's views. On his return to Italy, the U.S. government indicted Pound for treason on July 25, 1943, because Pound made 75 broadcasts denouncing the U.S. during wartime. This unspeakably immoral "poet" had tried to destroy Dante's *Commedia*, the keystone of the Italian Renaissance, by writing a modern version, which enshrined Buddha instead of Christ at the pinnacle of Paradise.

The Nazi-communist 'happy few'

Another friend of MacLeish, who was also to be featured later in *Paris Review*, was Wystan H. Auden, who settled in the U.S. with fellow writer Christopher Isherwood in 1941. Auden was what U.S. Army Intelligence then called a "Nazi-communist." In the 1920s while at Oxford, Auden had formed a "Children of the Sun" group, similar to that around Train in the 1950s at Harvard, which was known variously as "the gang," "the happy few," "the lads of the earth." This group included: British Labour Party and Fabian Society leader Hugh Gaitskill; one of Kissinger's mentors, Isaiah Berlin; writers Stephen Spender and Christopher Isherwood; and R.H.S. Crossman, who was World War II deputy director of Allied psychological warfare, before becoming a Labour Party leader.

On a 1928 trip to "Red Berlin" Auden wallowed in the bisexual freedom of groups like the anarchist Otto Gross's Aphroditean Society, which collaborated with the "red fascist" Strasser brothers in efforts to undermine the weak Weimar government of Germany. He next cropped up in Vienna, Austria, where his friend, H.A.R. "Kim" Philby joined the Communist underground. Throughout the 1930s he was part of the "Homintern" around the homosexuals Anthony Blunt and Guy Burgess. In fact, when Burgess and Donald Maclean fled to Moscow, Auden was one of the last people Burgess tried to telephone.

Christopher Isherwood, another intimate, had been one of the leading literary figures of the degenerate Weimar scene in pre-Hitler Germany. His "Berlin Diaries," later made fa-

mous in the musical "Cabaret," extolled the drug-sex culture of mid-1920s Berlin. Not surprisingly, Isherwood went directly from Berlin to Hollywood, where he, along with Aldous Huxley, became one of the American movie industry's leading screen writers. In southern California, Isherwood and Huxley became early gurus of what later emerged as the 1960s' counterculture.

In 1948, MacLeish and his former student, McGeorge Bundy, both ended up at Harvard. MacLeish became an advisory editor to John Train's group, when they launched *Paris Review*. Through his father Harvey Hollister Bundy, McGeorge Bundy won an assignment to edit the memoirs of "WASP Warrior" Henry Stimson, which earned Bundy the title "uncrowned king of the liberal Eastern Establishment" and a post as dean at Harvard. At Harvard, McGeorge Bundy took over the training of Henry Kissinger from British Empire propagandist William Yandell Elliot. When Elliot employed Kissinger in his Harvard International Seminar, Bundy helped Kissinger publish its magazine, *Confluence*, starting in 1952 with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, and the CIA.

Kissinger's *Confluence* swam in the turgid waters between the literary *Paris Review* and the political *National Review*. Writers for both magazines overlapped the CIA-funded Congress of Cultural Freedom of Bertrand Russell,

Stephen Spender, Sidney Hook, and others. Direct overlaps between *Confluence* and the Auden gang were provided by writers like R.H.S. Crossman and Isaiah Berlin.

Note

* Averell Harriman's ties with the Bolshevik regime were exhaustively documented from U.S. State Department archives by British author Anthony Sutton in such books as *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution* and a series published by the Hoover Institution. Among those ties were: 1) W.A. Harriman and Co. was a partner in the American International Corp. at 120 Broadway in New York City, whose staff members, including William Franklin Sands claim to have planned all the projects of the first Soviet Five Year Plan; 2) Harriman worked with Cheka founder Felix Dzerzhinsky to develop a manganese concession in the Urals, which represented a multi-million-dollar investment; and, 3) Harriman worked with the maternal grandfather of President George Bush, George Herbert Walker, through the International Barnsdall Corp. of New York, to reopen production in the Baku oil fields, which had been devastated by civil war.

After the collapse of his manganese concession, Winston Churchill informed Averell Harriman that he had been in error to support Bolshevism, since the future lay with fascism. Churchill introduced Harriman to Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. And, as author Anton Chaitkin documents in a pamphlet, "The Bottom of Bush's Closet: The Queer Case of Mary Sue Terry," Harriman's firm managed a syndicate of 150 firms and individuals that was formed in 1933 to break a boycott and import goods from Nazi Germany. Harriman's partner was Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht. Moreover, the Harriman family financed the same racial eugenicists who later advised Adolf Hitler on his "science" of racial genocide.

THE **WAR** We saw it coming —and knew why

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Spread of Gulf war will bring back global showdown

In the articles below, members of *EIR*'s intelligence team have taken a look at the global implications of the Persian Gulf war. We contend that it is already spreading out of the confines of the showdown between Iraq and the United States, and renewing the nightmare of which this publication warned more than half a decade ago: a "Global Showdown," in which a United States in decline politically, economically, and morally, would be pitted against a desperate and heavily armed Soviet military regime.

In this package, we look at the world map beyond the Middle Eastern theater, and in particular at Eastern Europe and the Balkans; the continent of Africa; and Asia.

In 1985 and again in 1988, *EIR* released book-length studies of the danger of a *Global Showdown*, highlighted by the warnings of Lyndon LaRouche that the United States would have to pursue a very different policy toward the Soviet sector and toward the world in general, in order to avert the probable outbreak of a new world war—or the equally catastrophic conquest of Western Europe by the Soviets by means other than war. The anti-Bolshevik resistance movement that swept through Eastern Europe between 1988 and 1990 appeared to have lessened that threat. Now we confront it again, because the root causes of the crisis remained untouched.

On Jan. 19, 1991, three days after the United States began bombarding Iraq, Lyndon LaRouche reported that he had received an assessment "from a dear and eminently qualified military expert," that Bush's military problem in the Gulf is that he must, or his generals or soldiers must, destroy Iraq *before* the inevitable spread of the conflict prevents any containment of the war to the Iraqi area from being broken.

"That is a valid military concept offered by our friend, and has to be taken seriously," LaRouche responded. "His point was, that the dynamic of the U.S. attack is such, with the technology and all that sort of thing, that we'll overwhelm Iraq before this factor of decontainment would become the dominant feature of



Soviet M-80 tank in Europe: a blackmail capability that remains in place, in the most important global theater of war. Western combat capabilities have been crippled just as Gorbachov turns toward a brutal crackdown on democratic movements in the U.S.S.R. and East bloc.

the military situation as such.” But, LaRouche went on, “at the present rate, our friend’s estimate that the U.S. would overwhelm Iraq is called seriously into question, for the following reasons.”

A global conflict

“We have several dimensions of a global conflict in progress. One, we have the aspects of the conflict which are centered around the U.S. war against Iraq. This involves Turkey, of course; it involves the Muslim populations of much of the world, increasingly, and involves the nations of the region, with a particular emphasis on the escalation, to include openly, rather than merely implicitly, of the war between the Arabs and Israel. The Israeli-Arab war is now escalating rapidly,” he said.

He mentioned as part of this, the protests in various parts of the Arab world, and the likelihood of overthrow or serious destabilization of regimes such as that in Turkey, which have so far supported Mr. Bush.

“More serious, of course, is what will be the reaction in Iran. A change of a type which is, off and on, threatened from Iran on this matter is to be seriously considered, and that spread of the U.S.-Iraq war would be qualitative, as opposed to quantitative,” as in the case of the Arab reaction. “The inclusion of other major Islamic forces, possibly signaled by an action of Iran of the type threatened, would be a qualitative shift, as would a shift in Turkey.”

He added, “We have the conflict in India which may blow

up; the India-Pakistan conflict may take a new form, and these countries are obviously among the next targets of the Bush New World Order policy, as is, of course, Brazil in South America, and so forth, and so on.”

The Balkans and the Soviet southern flank

LaRouche then pointed to the Jan. 19 “ultimatum from the Serbian government—the little brother of Moscow’s military—against Slovenia and implicitly also Croatia. That means Balkan war. We have the move against the Baltic states, which may have slowed down a bit, but it has not necessarily slowed down very much. We have other crack-downs in the Soviet Union.”

Polish President Lech Walesa and Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel and others are signaling “that the Eastern European states which recently have won a fragile freedom, fear that they are about to lose it in a bloody manner at Soviet hands.”

LaRouche concluded, “So, what we have is not a war between the United States and Iraq. We have a war which is spreading in the Islamic world around the Iraq-U.S. war, which appears to be merely an added feature, a flanking feature of an emerging new conflict centered around Moscow and its Balkan assets.” The Serbian military, he stressed, is an asset of the tripartite (military-Russian Orthodox Church-KGB) forces coming into a dictatorial position in Moscow now, around the “conservative” lobby that calls itself Soyuz.

He summed up, “The United States is now tied down on a flank of the Soviet Union, in the Islamic world. Bush has

put the United States military, and other related capabilities, into the mud in the Islamic world—just as Napoleon’s forces were stuck in the mud in Spain, which ultimately brought Napoleon down, militarily, in terms of weakening his position—while the main issue, the Soviet conflict, which Bush thought he had solved, i.e., the East-West conflict, has now erupted to full magnitude, and the North-South aspects of Bush’s conflict policy, or the Thatcher conflict policy, have become a mere appendage to a resurrection of the main lines of conflict which are becoming East-West.

“If the present policy of Bush in the Gulf continues, the erosion of the power of the Anglo-Americans being stuck in the mud of the Islamic world and related places, will mean a rapid Soviet military domination, to overshadowing of continental Europe as a whole, and Japan. And then, ladies and gentlemen, where do we stand? We’re back to Global Show-down,” the scenario against which LaRouche warned in 1985.

The name for peace is development

LaRouche then reflected on the deeper causes of the present spiraling catastrophe. “The fact of the matter is, that the United States and others did have a chance to support continental Europe in a fundamental change in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. That failed, for essentially one reason: the Thatcher-Bush success, along with others, in imposing the Jeffrey Sachs model of IMF conditionalities, first on Poland, then upon Eastern Europe in general, and threatening to impose it upon the Soviet Union, as the characteristic feature of economic reform.

“That push ensured the Third Rome upsurge which is now taking over the Soviet Union,” LaRouche continued, referring to the renewed ideology of Moscow as the capital of a “third and final Roman empire,” the old Russian imperial fantasy. “Pope Paul VI said, ‘The name for peace is development.’ We might also say that the name for avoidance of war is development. Had the development policies which we in particular had proposed, been the leading thrust of German action in the Eastern part of Germany, of Western Europe or continental Europe at least in Eastern Europe, i.e., in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and proposed toward the Soviet Union, we would not be in the strategic mess we’re in today.

“The same thing is true, in respect to the Middle East.”

LaRouche drew attention to the case of Democratic Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.), who bolted from the Democratic majority to vote on the side of President Bush in favor of the use of force in the Gulf. “It is relevant that Albert Gore, like his father, was an asset of the late Armand Hammer. What did Gore say, after supporting war in the Middle East? Typical of the Hammer boy. He said that this experience demonstrates the propriety of denying technology to Third World peoples. Now he’s drawn up a genocide list. . . .

“These are the same people who have insisted, since particularly late 1967, with the Millionaires’ Club meeting in Israel, that there must be no economic development policy

for the Middle East. *This has ensured war.*

“The reason why the United States and Britain refuse to allow members of the United Nations to confer on the subject of a global settlement of the issues of the Middle East? This is the issue: Iraq is for development. The Saudis, while they may have some development of a Spartan type, are *opposed* to development of the Middle East. Do not believe anybody who says the contrary. That’s a fact. These are oligarchical regimes, which demonstrate that they lack the essential qualities of humanity, and they’re about to be overthrown, and doomed, anyway. There’s nothing that can save these oligarchical regimes, such as the Saudis at this time. They’ve just gone too far, they’ve put the sign of doom upon their own foreheads.

“The Saudis are against development. We’ve seen it again and again. In Sudan, they were against development. In Egypt, they were against development. Oh, they’re for token development. They’re for profitable investments. That is, extracting profit from one section of the national economy to invest, by looting the other parts, bringing the other parts to greater poverty than they are already in at present. That’s Saudi policy. Let’s have no illusions about the Saudis’ support for development. They have never been in support of development of the Arab world—not in any real sense. Rather, they have been among the foremost opponents of development, in the Arab world. They’re like Spartans. They’d like a little development for themselves, their oligarchy, but not for their people.

“If there had been an economic development negotiation, as we have proposed repeatedly, most emphatically, beginning 1975, when it became public on this in a prominent way, there would be no war in the Middle East today. Had this been *proposed* as the basis for a solution, even during the recent years in a serious way by the U.S. government, as we proposed in our discussions with the Shimon Peres government of Israel, for example, and others; there would be no war in the Middle East today.

“There’s war in the Middle East today, because the forces behind Ariel Sharon and others, and the Saudis, *suppressed* these development programs, these development alternatives, and demanded political solutions without economic development. They sought to crush the forces which were, in Israel and elsewhere, which were for development, and have sought an oligarchical solution of the type that Sen. Albert Gore’s recent statement demanded.

“The imposition of International Monetary Fund conditionalities, which is the essence of Mr. Bush’s and Mrs. Thatcher’s New World Order, this form of *global fascism*, and genocide, is the cause for the spreading conflict, not only on the southern flank of the Soviet resurgence in the Islamic world,” LaRouche said, but for the resurgence of the Soviet threat in Europe itself. This foreshadows “the early domination of Western Europe and Japan, by overwhelmingly superior armament as the United States destroys its strategic capability in the quagmires of its victims’ blood in the Third World.”

Balkan powder keg is set to explode

Contrary to assurances by the Yugoslav federal government on Jan. 22 that it would take no military action against the republics of Slovenia and Croatia, sources in Croatia told *EIR* that the danger of just such a showdown remains very much alive. The political crisis in the country came to a head on Jan. 9, when the central government in Belgrade demanded the disarming of "illegal paramilitary groups that are planning terrorist acts and pose an immediate threat of armed insurrection," giving a deadline of Jan. 19.

Croatia and Slovenia refused to back down, and deployed their special police units to protect government buildings, as well as television and radio headquarters. "If we are attacked by the Army, we will shoot back, of course," declared a special police officer standing guard at a government building in Zagreb. The deadline was extended to Jan. 21, and then that deadline also passed.

The fear among Slovenes and Croats is that, although the eight-man federal presidency in Belgrade said in an official statement on Jan. 22 that "fear of alleged intervention by the Yugoslav People's Army is baseless," nevertheless a Yugoslav Army move could occur as international attention is diverted by the Gulf crisis, and as the Yugoslav Army takes its cue from Soviet military and Interior Ministry hardliners in the Baltic republics of Lithuania and Latvia. The Yugoslav Army is dominated by Serbs and communists; Serbia is communist-ruled, but Croatia and Slovenia kicked out their communist governments last year, and are seeking independence and closer alignment with the West.

On Jan. 14, the eve of the outbreak of the U.S. war against Iraq, one British intelligence analyst said that an explosion in the Balkans was a very likely scenario. "Watch the Balkans," said Joseph de Courcy of the newsletter *Intelligence Digest*. "Something might happen." He pointed out that Yugoslavia and Albania were on the verge of civil war, while Turkey has been dangerously destabilized by the actions of the United States and the Europeans in the Gulf. "The European Community will deeply regret this, because Turkey is absolutely key," he said.

Military coup in Croatia or Slovenia?

The Yugoslav Army newspaper *Narodna Armija* on Jan. 19 railed against what it called "major criminal actions,"

claiming especially that there had been illegal distribution of weapons to "paramilitary units" in the two republics. The paper said this was a "criminal act" against the Socialist Yugoslav Republic, amounting to "armed mutiny" and the undermining of the defense of the nation.

For those caught engaging in such actions, the Army paper warned, the punishment would be a prison sentence of 15 years. Earlier, the paper had demanded a government crackdown against draftees who evaded service in the Yugoslav Army, in favor of joining the newly created Slovenian militia.

As the federal government's deadline came and went, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman issued a statement warning Belgrade not to exploit the war in the Persian Gulf in order to carry out a "coup" in Croatia and Slovenia. He had previously warned, on Jan. 17, "I am being approached by people who fear that those who go in for the idea of renewing the communist order, who want to impose the idea of a centralist Yugoslavia, may use the world's preoccupation with the Gulf war and attempt armed intervention in Croatia and Yugoslavia. To us, this [Gulf war] is of special significance, because in these European expanses, tendencies also arise to solve outstanding issues by force."

In the event of an attack, "we will respond," Tudjman said, and affirmed that "already in the first day [of fighting], 90% of Croatian officers and soldiers will desert" from the Yugoslav Army.

On Jan. 21, *Vjesnik*, the principal daily in Zagreb, Croatia, ran a headline warning, "Coup d'état: the beginning of the end of Yugoslavia." The Croatian Liberal Party has sent a call to all the Liberal Parties of Europe, asking for an initiative by them to stop "the internationalization of the conflict in Yugoslavia. Croatia's largest party, the Croatian Democratic Movement, issued a statement proclaiming that if Croatia is attacked, it is ready to fight, no matter what the casualties.

Our sources in Zagreb report panic buying in Croatia's supermarkets, as housewives hoard supplies in anticipation of violence. Seventy thousand women in Zagreb signed a petition against "civil war."

Forty percent of Slovenes polled fear a military putsch in the coming days. Slovenes are particularly worried about a tank brigade stationed south of the city of Ljubljana. This unit is composed of Serbians and is an elite formation.

Slovenian Interior Minister Igor Bavcar said that in the event of a violent attack by the Army, the Slovenian government would authorize armed resistance.

Lack of Western support

In this situation, the governments of Slovenia and Croatia are angry about the lack of support from Western governments. Stated Slovenia's President Milan Kucan on Jan. 20: "I don't know why the West doesn't support us more. We get benevolent smiles, but nothing else."

Soviets gain a new foothold in Europe

by Rainer Apel

"The biggest danger implied in the potential Gulf war is that it could provoke a military coup in Moscow," warned Gerhart Baum, vice chairman of the liberal Free Democrats in Germany, two weeks before war broke out in the Persian Gulf. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher likewise warned in a commentary published Jan. 6 that the parallel escalation of the Gulf and Baltic crises was playing into the hands of "regressive forces" in the Soviet Union. This would have its effect on the political climate in Europe, and specifically on relations between the Soviets and Germans, Genscher declared.

Politicians in Bonn privately expressed fear that the increasing influence of the Soyuz group on Moscow politics would delay Soviet ratification of the treaty on German unification that was signed on Sept. 12, 1990. The restoration of full German sovereignty and the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Germany is directly dependent on the ratification of that treaty.

What can be witnessed now, indeed, is the start of a heavy Soviet blackmail campaign directed against the Germans, whose military status has been significantly weakened by the massive transfer of American, British, and French war-fighting resources from German bases to the Gulf war zone. Further, the states of Eastern Europe, because of the Gulf crisis, are at Moscow's mercy for oil deliveries now. The rise of anti-American tones in the growing anti-war movement in Europe, gives the Kremlin another free ride, to come a step closer to its old strategic aim of dominating Europe.

European defenses depleted

With the United States bogged down in a protracted war in the Gulf, Bush has handed Moscow a strategic windfall in the most important global theater of all. The crippling of the West's combat capabilities has created a nightmarish defense situation in western Central Europe.

The vast amounts of munitions of all sorts that have already been and will be transferred to the Gulf, were the stockpiles for keeping up deterrence against Soviet attack and blackmail. Half of the American ground combat forces based in Germany have been sent to the Gulf, nearly all combat helicopters, and about three-quarters of all combat aircraft. Maintenance crews, the air defense units, and other specialists have been redeployed to Saudi Arabia. The drawing-down of these stockpiles and manpower in the combat units to well below the minimal amount required to defend

Europe, has created a security vacuum in Germany most of all, singling that country out for Soviet political blackmail.

Will Russian troops stay?

Taking full advantage of this situation, Moscow has begun a blackmail game over the issue of troop stationing. The talks with Poland on the envisaged withdrawal of 50,000 Soviet soldiers were abruptly called off by the Kremlin, without explanation. A phony inspection tour of Soviet bases in eastern Germany was then arranged for Leonid Sharin, chairman of the armed services committee of the Supreme Soviet, who "discovered" that the withdrawal of the 360,000 soldiers of the Western Group of Forces from German soil would take more than the four years projected in the German-Soviet agreements on that issue. Seconded by Army General V. Grebenyuks of the WGF, Sharin told journalists in Potsdam on Jan. 15 that there were "problems difficult to overcome in the short run."

Next, the question of costs has been raised by Moscow. An "accelerated" withdrawal from Germany would cost more, and the burden had to be shared by the German government, the Soviets argued. This creates a trap for the Germans: If they don't pay, they risk a delay in withdrawal of Soviet troops; if they do, they free Moscow for its military buildup in the three Baltic republics.

The pain that situation caused in the German government was demonstrated in the unfortunate appeal Chancellor Helmut Kohl made to the Baltic leaders to "take 1,000 small steps and not provoke the central government in Moscow, instead of trying 10 big steps and risking a backlash." Naturally, the Baltic movements didn't pay any attention to this, because Moscow's aggressive actions are destroying all hopes of such slow and patient progress.

Also the Poles got a full blast of the chilly wind that is blowing from Moscow, in a declaration by Gen.-Col. Viktor Dubinin, commander of the Soviet Northern Group of Forces. Dubinin, as reported in the newspaper of the Northern Group, *Znamya i Pobeda*, said there was no justified reason to speed up the talks on Soviet withdrawal from Poland. "I want to stress that until there is a full withdrawal of the Western Group of Forces, there can be no question of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the territory of the Republic of Poland."

The prolonged stay of Soviet troops in Poland, however, means immense leverage for additional blackmail on the front of Soviet economic relations with the Poles, especially as concerns crude oil and gas supplies from the U.S.S.R. on which the Polish economy is almost entirely dependent.

Further, the border between Lithuania and Poland, which once was designed to become an open gate for Baltic land trade into Europe, is being fortified by Soviet border troops and turned into an Iron Curtain again. With, according to Polish government estimates, 59 Soviet divisions massed on both sides of the Polish-Lithuanian border, the "Baltic gate" is now closed.

Gulf war already spread to Africa

by Linda de Hoyos

Even before the first U.S. cruise missile had hit Iraqi soil on Jan. 17, the Middle East war crisis had precipitated major crises for countries in sub-Saharan Africa, as the United States, Israel, and Libya—among other powers—took steps to maximize their force-presence on the continent.

In northeast Africa, the pressure centers around the government of Sudan under President al-Bashir, whose Revolutionary Council denounced the presence of the U.S.-dominated “Multinational Force” in the Gulf as an attempt to destroy Islam and grab the region’s resources. The Sudan central government faces both internal and external pressures. Under U.S. pressure, the *New York Times* reported Jan. 17, the “United Nations has delayed a major food relief operation in the Sudan because of that country’s decision to side with Iraq in the Persian Gulf crisis.” A top U.N. official had been scheduled to go to Sudan to arrange shipping 1.2 million tons of food to the country, where, say relief agencies, millions face starvation this year. “But,” the *New York Times* reported, “after consultations with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen, the U.N. decided to postpone the mission.”

Before this, the U.S. government had publicly upbraided the Al-Bashir government for its alleged blocking of food aid to southern Sudan, where drought and civil war have brought famine. The civil strife in Sudan ostensibly breaks along religious lines—the Muslim north versus the largely Christian and animist south, but this division has long been exploited by the imperial powers, beginning with the British.

Now, Israel is meddling in the longstanding conflict: In November, John Garang, leader of the National Salvation Front, visited Israel, where he met with Foreign Minister David Levy and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, indicating Israeli backup for the Sudan insurgency.

Simultaneously, Israel and the United States opened negotiations with the Ethiopian government of Mengistu Haile Mariam, which was formerly under the tutelage of the U.S.S.R. Leading the U.S. forays into Addis Ababa, under the rubric of negotiating a peace between the Mengistu government and the Eritrean separatist guerrillas, was Paul Henze, former CIA station chief in Turkey and a controller of the Kurdish separatists.

Henze’s “peace negotiations” came to nought, but in December, a formal deal was arranged between Israel and Ethiopia whereby Addis Ababa would permit the airlift of 1,500

Falasha Jews to Israel, and, in exchange, according to the Cairo *Mena*, Israel will be giving “backing to confront military escalation against the government by Eritrean forces.” In December, the government launched a counteroffensive against the Eritrean front, using arms supplied by Israel. Mengistu’s counteroffensive has also pushed thousands more Eritrean refugees into Sudan.

Somalia in flames

There are also suspicions that such Israeli “backing” to Ethiopia may have extended to the Somalian rebels who have laid a bloody siege to the government of Siad Barre. Simultaneous with the Ethiopian assault on Eritrea, the Somalian insurgents, led by the United Somali Congress (USC), stormed the capital city of Mogadishu. Somalian rebel forces have based their military operations from Ethiopia. Siad Barre has ruled Somalia for 20 years, mostly with the backing of the United States. But in 1989, the U.S. suddenly cut all aid to Somalia, citing human rights violations. In addition, it was believed in Washington, Somalia’s strategic importance declined as the U.S.S.R. decreased its own ties to Ethiopia.

For the last month, the USC has attempted to gain control of the capital, amid reports that Barre was holed up in a bunker, or had fled to Libya. According to Arab sources, Barre had also been offered asylum by Iraq. From London, the executive committee of the USC has refused all efforts by the Italian government to mediate a ceasefire, as insurgents ransack the capital. According to the Italian ambassador, the Roman Catholic cathedral has been ransacked and destroyed, and all embassies save the Italian, have been vacated and pillaged. “The city is being attacked and sacked as in the days of the barbarians,” Ambassador Mario Sica was quoted by Agence France Presse as saying.

On the western side of Sudan, the Chadian government of Hissan Habre was successfully overthrown in December. According to the new Chad Planning Minister Kittir, the rebel takeover of the capital city of N’Djamena was made possible by the failure of the French to supply Habre with intelligence on rebel military activity, as it had done during other rebel offensives. Kittir announced that Chad will renew relations with Libya, to its immediate north. In addition, at the end of December, Sudan President Al-Bashir visited the new government in N’Djamena, on his way back from a state visit to Nigeria. The Chad press wrote that the visit “marks a new era in relations between Chad and Sudan. Not long ago [under the Habre government], these relations were at their lowest level.”

On the other side, some nations have been forced to militarily take part in the war against Iraq. Sierra Leone, with its close ties to Israel, has sent 500 soldiers to participate in the “Multinational Force.” With a life expectancy of 41 years, the tiny former British colony has little to bargain with.

Gulf madness gives China an opportunity

by Mary M. Burdman

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, in a strategic review of the world situation at the end of 1990, asserted that "some unexpected things may take place" in the current "unpredictable" period. One thing he certainly had in mind, is that the Beijing government is taking the opportunity presented by the Gulf crisis to put itself forward in a number of diplomatic moves aimed at overcoming the relative isolation in which it has found itself in the 18 months since the Tiananmen Square massacre. These moves include "carrot and stick" initiatives toward the Third World, and new steps toward rapprochement with the Soviet Union.

"Détente, or even compromise and cooperation, between the United States and the Soviet Union has not brought world peace and tranquility that some people predicted," Qian Qichen wrote in his year-end strategic assessment, published in the Beijing magazine *Qiushi* on Dec. 16, 1990. He reviewed the economic collapse in the developing sector, the Gulf crisis, which has been exacerbated by the "change in global structure," the industrialized nations' pressure on the Third World, the economic and political turmoil in the Soviet Union, and the profound problems facing Eastern Europe.

Whose 'New World Order'?

The horrors of George Bush's New World Order are forcing the nations of the developing sector to deal with Beijing, which is dusting off the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," dating back to the mid-1950s Bandung Conference, for a political offensive at this moment. China, Qian stated in his analysis, is proposing its own "new international political and economic order."

"As we see it, the pattern characterized by the domination of the world by the superpowers, or by several powers of the 'richest nations' club' cannot be accepted as a new order," Qian wrote. "The new international order should be established on the basis of equality of all independent states, large or small, rich or poor, strong or weak; and it should contain the kind of political and economic relations which truly conform with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. . . . [This is] totally different from the old international economic order which is economically unfavorable to developing countries."

Over the past 18 months, while waiting for the West to forget the Tiananmen Square massacre, as Deng Xiaoping predicted it would, Beijing has not been idle. It has sent big-

diplomatic missions to Africa, Ibero-America, and especially Southeast Asia, which Prime Minister Li Peng visited in August and December.

In the weeks leading up to the war against Iraq, as Qian Qichen emphasized, he was the only foreign minister of one of the U.N. Security Council "Permanent Five" to visit Baghdad in an effort to avert the war. Of course, China ultimately washed its hands of Iraq by abstaining from voting either for or against U.N. Resolution 678, but there is no question that there is genuine alarm behind the Chinese warnings against the war. A regime that has brutally ruled for the past 18 months by making "stability" its priority, has reason to fear the world upheaval that must follow the carnage in the Gulf.

Li Peng called for "unremitting efforts to achieve peace" on Jan. 15, the day before war began. "Reason must prevail in the Gulf crisis," the official Beijing *People's Daily* wrote Jan. 11. "Once war breaks out, it could cause heavy casualties and material devastation and touch off worldwide political and economic turbulence. Some people believe that the war may be brought to a quick end, but actually, if war really breaks out, it will be independent of man's will and the consequences will be unimaginable." The critical question, Chinese media have emphasized, is that the war will spread.

On Jan. 17, hours after the bombing began, the Chinese Foreign Ministry released a statement that "the war that the international community had striven to prevent and the world's people had not wanted" had broken out, and "the Chinese government expresses its deep anxiety and concern over this."

Asian rapprochement

In the past month, the Gulf crisis has fueled increasing rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union. One Asian analyst asked, "Does the U.S. know what it is doing, what it is setting off, by this war?" George Bush has little idea of what he is really setting off, especially among the world's 1 billion Muslims. But, there is no doubt, both the Soviets and the Chinese do know.

On Jan. 19, the Chinese ambassador to Moscow met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachov to deliver a message on the Gulf crisis from Li Peng. Rogachov had just been in Beijing, where he met with Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei on Jan. 11. The news agency Xinhua reported that they "exchanged opinions on the Persian Gulf, Cambodia, the Korean peninsula, and "further development and deepening of Soviet-Chinese relations." Xinhua noted that Rogachov said "the Soviet Union firmly opposes war in the Gulf and believes not all diplomatic means have been exhausted." Rogachov told Soviet television, "We have had political consultations with the leaders of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Problems had built up that needed to be discussed and we had to coordinate our joint and parallel actions. First and foremost, we discussed the problem of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. I should say that, on the whole, generally the

approaches of the Soviet Union and the P.R.C. to this crisis situation coincide.”

The Muslims of Asia are a key reason why the Soviet and Chinese approaches coincide. The massive unrest in the Soviet Central Asian republics in 1989-90 was followed by an armed rebellion by Turkic-speaking Uighurs in China's Xinjiang province in April 1990. The revolt, in which hundreds must have been killed, considering the extent of the Chinese crackdown since, was a key item on the agenda when Li Peng was in Moscow in April 1990.

Xinjiang is one of the most strategically sensitive regions of China. Besides being one of the world's richest regions in mineral resources—including unexplored oil reserves—Xinjiang borders the Soviet Union, India, Mongolia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. It is also the center of the Lanzhou military region, China's strongest in both non-conventional and nuclear strategic terms. Lanzhou is the site of China's major defense industries, including aircraft, national defense research, and the base of China's main force of the strategic guided missile troops.

Disturbances in this region—which was only finally occupied by Beijing in 1949—is not something China would take lightly.

Empire building

For all the rhetoric about peace and rapprochement, there is no change of heart in Beijing. Since the Gulf crisis came to a head, the P.R.C. has made one move after another to assert its own imperial power, unhindered by any Western objections.

On Jan. 10, Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxing unilaterally announced that China is taking control of the city of Hong Kong—six years before it is officially ceded to Beijing by the British. “China is handling Hong Kong's status within international organizations,” Li said. Five days later, the head of the Chinese delegation to talks with the British colonial authorities in Hong Kong on a project to build a new airport and other infrastructure, asserted that China would veto the project if all its conditions were not met. “Only the central People's government can speak for the people of Hong Kong,” Luo Jiahuan said. “If the Chinese side does not speak, who will? If the Chinese government doesn't get involved, who will? Surely not the government of the United Kingdom.” However, Her Majesty's Forces, now enmeshed in the Gulf, are not being deployed to bomb Beijing.

China is also making a show of force against Taiwan, including staging airborne maneuvers right across from the Taiwan-held island of Quemoy over the Jan. 19-20 weekend. Leave was canceled for Taiwan soldiers, and the Army is on alert. In addition, Beijing's naval command announced Jan. 10 that China's first aircraft carrier fleet is now operating. This will enable the P.R.C. to step up its military threat in the oil-rich Spratley Islands in the South China Sea, where Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia, and the Philippines also have claims.

Taiwan leaders fear invasion by P.R.C.

by Lydia Cherry

Will the People's Republic of China take advantage of George Bush's Persian Gulf war to militarily impose its regime on Taiwan? This is the question raised by Beijing's menacing tone toward Taiwan since the Gulf crisis began. Some leaders in Taiwan think that Communist China may have been given a green light to do this, in reward for the P.R.C. not voting against the U.N. Security Council resolution supporting a U.S.-led war, sources report.

The Taiwan government is expecting the worst. Before Bush's genocidal bombing began, on Jan. 14, the government of the Republic of China readied itself by putting its Armed Forces on full alert “in order to safeguard the security of the Taiwan Strait,” Taipei Domestic Service reported.

Beijing had given indications it might use the crisis to go after Taiwan a month earlier, when Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee President Chien Wei Chang announced that if Taiwan would not open negotiations regarding the unification of the two Chinas, then Beijing would consider “accelerating” the unification process by military action.

The pro-Beijing Hong Kong newspaper *Wen Wei Po* also indicated that the Central Committee had taken a resolution to resolve the Taiwan question, asserting that the mainland's “stable situation” and “thorough development of reform” were conducive to resolving the problem of two Chinas. Taiwan alone bears responsibility for the division of China, the Central Committee stated, because it insists upon its demands that the Communist Party practice democracy and adopt a free economic system, that it give up force as an option for resolving the conflict, and that it restrain from obstructing Taiwan's foreign policy. The Hong Kong daily *Ming Pao* pointed out that the Persian Gulf war has “enlightened” the P.R.C. regime that a military solution may be the best way to “force” the opposing side into negotiations. As if to corroborate that report, in late December, the P.R.C. Air Force held a military maneuver in the Canton district, at the southern tip of the Formosa Straits.

The P.R.C. press is making an effort to show that Taiwan is seeking to overthrow the Beijing government. For example, on Dec. 29, the P.R.C. announced the arrests of several members of a group allegedly plotting to “overthrow the leadership of the CPC and subvert the socialist system.” The Kunming, Yunnan Provincial News Service reported that the group had “crossed over to Burma illegally to throw in their lot with the KMT [Taiwan's Kuomintang] secret service.” The press claimed that Taiwan had organized the group and appointed its leaders in Shanghai and Yunnan Province.

Response to Gulf war muted in South Asia

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

Although India and Iraq at one point shared leading roles in the Non-Aligned Movement, the Indian government of Chandra Shekhar has taken a decidedly anti-Iraq tilt on the Gulf war. At a meeting with foreign correspondents Jan. 17, Foreign Minister V.C. Shukla insisted that only Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait could stop the hostilities, and reiterated the government's position that no linkage should be made with the Palestinian issue.

The poignancy of this situation for India, historically a leading voice for the non-aligned and developing nations, and since Jan. 1 a member of the U.N. Security Council, was articulated Jan. 20 by Rajiv Gandhi, the former prime minister and head of the largest parliamentary party, the Congress (I), in a three-page letter to Chandra Shekhar. "We have lost the initiative and have been reduced to hapless spectators," Gandhi said, adding that instead of "meekly" falling into line with the Anglo-American axis, it was impera-

tive that the government come out with a creative and relevant response to the present crisis in West Asia.

"There is no clear recognition of what national interests of ours are jeopardized by the war in West Asia," Gandhi said. Gandhi himself had been at the center of an initiative involving former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, that was aborted with the outbreak of war.

"At a time when the entire philosophy of non-alignment runs the risk of being rendered irrelevant or even obsolete, India is nowhere to be seen unfolding the vision of a new international order in a world that has unsheathed itself from the chrysalis of the cold war," Gandhi said.

Gandhi urged that any initiative for sustained peace in West Asia would have to have four key ingredients: immediate cessation of all hostilities; replacement of the present multinational force by a U.N. force under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter; Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait; and a just, comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Rajiv Gandhi's letter became the basis for an all-party opposition meeting that sought to mount pressure on the government for a change in policy. The meeting showed that Gandhi was speaking for the entire political spectrum, with the exception of the pro-Hindu, chauvinist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the ruling Janata Dal (S). A senior Congress (I) politician later told newsmen that his party should uphold the anti-imperialist thrust of India's long-established foreign



American statesman Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche are seen here during a 1983 visit to India, part of the LaRouches' decades-long diplomacy for economic development, as "the name for peace." If there is to be a chance of containing the war, LaRouche must be freed from prison, where George Bush put him in an attempt to silence his policy proposals.

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policy, a reflection of the view prevalent here that while no one condones the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, the Anglo-American-led military action represents a continuation of the "imperial" approach and not a solution.

In a recent radio commentary, C. Raja Mohan of the quasi-governmental Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses (IDSA) pointed to Turkey's entry into the war, and reasoned that it might be a pretext for reorienting NATO from East-West to North-South confrontation.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official told a correspondent of the *Economic Times*, that the quest for an International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan was behind India's stand on the Gulf. The same correspondent reported that American officials in Delhi were the first to admit that the IMF loan might prove more effective than any diplomatic channel in silencing India on the Gulf. If this is true, a change in policy cannot be expected anytime soon. Within days of the news that the IMF had authorized \$1.8 billion in loans to India, it was reported that India will seek an additional \$3 billion from the IMF.

The Islamic response

South Asia's Muslim population—numbering some 330 million—have so far responded mildly to the outbreak of war in the Gulf. One reason is the continuing propaganda that the multinational forces have carried out precision bombings which destroyed only military and strategic targets and did not hit the civilian population.

The low-profile response of the Muslims in South Asia can also be traced to the politics within the Muslim fold itself. The most organized grouping in the Muslim community are fundamentalists. Since Iraq has never identified with Islamic fundamentalism, and in fact is viewed as anti-fundamentalist, it does not command allegiance from the Muslim masses on this account. More specifically, the fundamentalist groups are financed mostly by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Gulf nations now aligned against Iraq. Under the circumstances, the Muslim activists are siding with the United States and demanding an immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

In Pakistan, the government's decision to send 12,000 troops to Saudi Arabia has come under attack. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan both take shelter under the fig-leaf that the troops have been sent at Saudi request for the sole purpose of protecting the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and not as part of the multinational force against Iraq. "No one should expect my government to ever bow down to U.S. pressure on any issue," Sharif felt compelled to announce on national radio Jan. 20. He also demanded that the multinational forces stop bombing Iraq and appealed to President Saddam Hussein to vacate Kuwait. Sharif has since set out on a mission to Iran. The Karachi daily, *The Dawn*, reported Jan. 14 that the Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan (JUP) is forming a 25,000-man force to fight alongside Iraq.

North Africa begins to erupt

by Joseph Brewda

The Anglo-American-French assault on Iraq has led to immediate and widespread revulsion throughout North Africa, as well as the rest of the Arab and Muslim world.

In Algeria, hundreds of thousands of people poured into the streets in several cities beginning Jan. 17, with both Islamic activists and secular nationalists calling on the Algerian government to train volunteers to fight on the side of Iraq. Similar mass demonstrations have taken place in Tunisia, Morocco, and Mauritania.

The fact that the French government has dropped its mask of pretended horror of war, and has instead joined with the British and Americans in bombarding Iraq, has been particularly important in embittering North Africa. France ruled North Africa for some 200 years, and its ruling political establishment still considers the region to be part of its empire.

In an unusually harsh statement, the Algerian foreign minister condemned the U.S.-led war in the following terms on Jan. 17: "This war is a translation of intransigence, of a sense of power, and of the will to dominate. . . . Algeria condemns this war with the strongest vigor. . . . The Arab world appears the first victim of the end of the Cold War and of this 'new international order' which is being established upon its own woes. . . . Algeria, closer than ever to the people of Iraq, proclaims its solidarity with them."

That same day, the Tunisian cabinet issued a statement following the outbreak of the war which called upon the U.N. Security Council to "take immediate and decisive measures to put an end to the killing." Also on Jan. 17, Tunisian government radio praised Iraq for "standing fast in the face of aggression."

Even prior to the outbreak of the war, North African leaders were comparing the impending war to France's genocidal war against Algeria in the 1950s and 1960s. On Jan. 13, the Algerian National Liberation Front, which helped lead the Algerian revolution, noted that "the Algerian people were, for more than seven years, victims of a war waged against them under the cover of a 'legitimist' legality which colonialism granted itself, and an Atlantic legality which enabled it to use all of NATO's arsenals."

Will Bush revive world communism?

1. Iran: Despite the long-term hostility between Arabs and Iranians and the bitterness after the bloody Iran-Iraq war that ended in 1988, increasing numbers of Iranians are supporting Iraq because they see the war as the war of the Great Satan against Muslims. Even some of the most rabid anti-Iraq government figures are leaning toward bringing the army in on the side of Iraq, especially as the two Shi'ite holy cities may have been bombed by the Anglo-American led coalition.

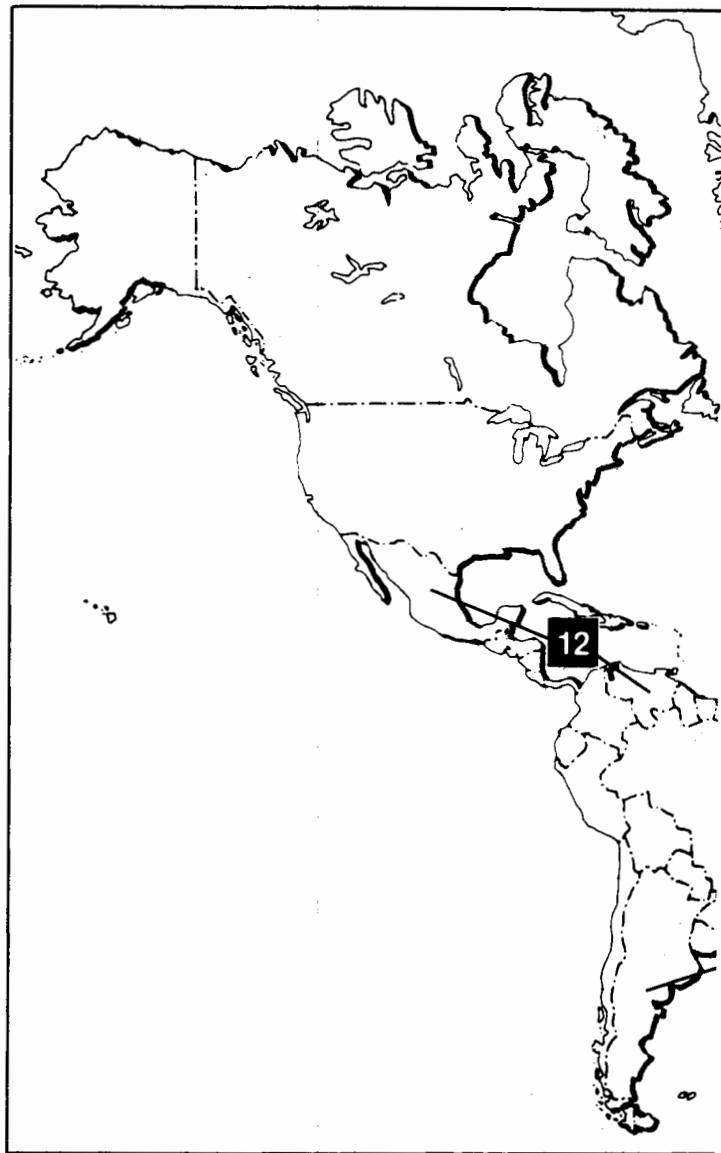
2. Turkey: President Turgut Özal faces massive internal opposition to his policy of backing the United States against Iraq. A second general strike is expected, after the one Jan. 3 which was the largest in a decade. Both major opposition parties have voted against the war, and various retired military officers are condemning it publicly. Terrorism is expected to spread.

3. Balkans: Yugoslavia continues to teeter on the brink of civil war, as the citizens of Croatia and Slovenia fear that the Yugoslav People's Army will move against those two republics, which seek independence and closer alignment with the West, while attention is focused on the Gulf.

4. Baltic states: Elite Soviet troops conducted two massacres of civilians in Lithuania and Latvia on Jan. 13 and 20. Gorbachov, in a Jan. 22 press conference, presented ultimatums to the two republics seeking their independence. Estonia is also targeted, as Moscow center refuses to grant sovereignty to the three Baltic states which were illegally seized by Stalin in 1940, under his deal with Hitler.

5. Ukraine: Soviet airborne troops have been rounding up and arresting hundreds of "draft evaders." Leaders of the student hunger strikes of last October are being jailed. Moscow engineered a referendum Jan. 20 in the Crimea, which has a Russian ethnic majority, where the predictable outcome was a vote to remain in the U.S.S.R. This constitutes a threat, that should Ukraine declare its independence, it would lose territory to Russia.

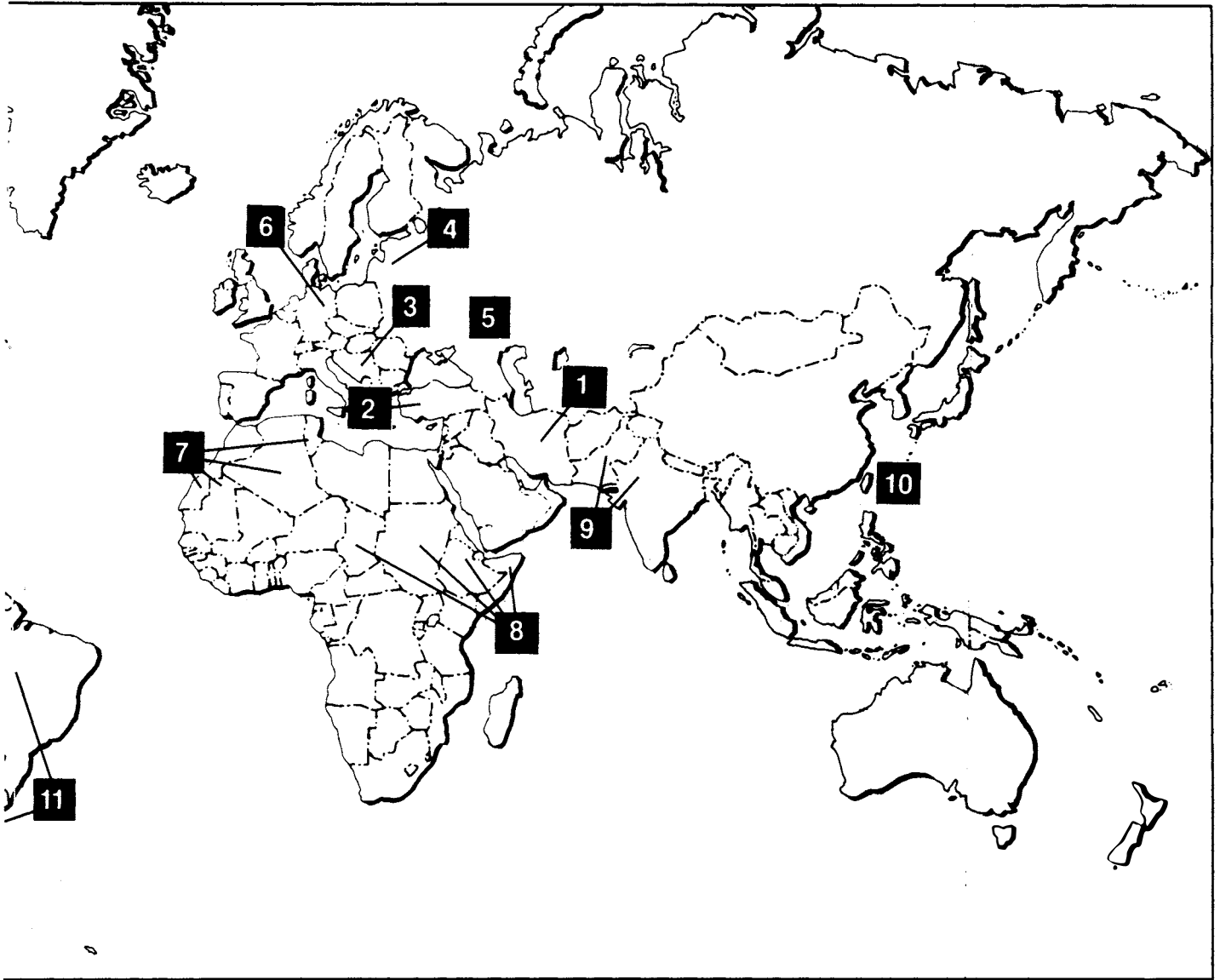
6. Central Europe: A heavy Soviet blackmail campaign has started against Germany under conditions that NATO and French troops have been redeployed to the Gulf war zone and out of Western European defense. The anti-war ferment in Europe has fed anti-American sentiment, resuscitating the communist movement, and encouraging the



old Soviet dream of domination. The Soviets are delaying the agreed-upon troop withdrawal from Germany and Poland.

7. North Africa: There have been mass demonstrations in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Mauritania, demanding that troops be sent to fight on Iraq's side. The U.S. bombardment of Iraq has built up Islamic fundamentalist forces, fueled domestic instability, and increased opposition to France, which has dropped all pretense of opposing the war.

8. Sub-Saharan Africa: Desperately needed food relief to Sudan was delayed under U.S. pressures, because of the government's backing of Iraq. Israel is suspected of stepping up aid to guerrillas in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia, deepening the civil war conditions in those countries. The Chadian government was overthrown in December.



9. India and Pakistan: The Indian government has sided with the United States against Iraq, but faces pressure from the all-party opposition, which, while not condoning Saddam's annexation of Kuwait, wants India to oppose the "imperial" U.S. policy. In Pakistan, the government's decision to send 12,000 troops to Saudi Arabia has come under attack, and a Muslim group is reportedly forming a 25,000 man force to fight with Iraq.

10. China: The Republic of China on Taiwan expects the People's Republic of China to invade and believes Beijing has a deal that the United States will "look the other way" because of the P.R.C.'s cooperation in the United Nations against Iraq. Beijing has also moved to grab power early in Hong Kong, and is strengthening its relations with Moscow.

11. Southern Cone: Brazil imports about half the oil it consumes, and almost 75% of those imports come from the Persian Gulf, and hence the war has exposed the weakness of the Collor government. Argentina's Menem has reshuffled his cabinet in an attempt to prove that Argentina is the "best U.S. ally" in the region, heightening the potential for economic disintegration and social discontent in the future.

12. Caribbean Region: Using the pretext of the Gulf war, the United States is moving to grab direct control of national oil resources of Mexico and Venezuela. This means accelerating the physical economic breakdown resulting from the Salinas and Pérez governments' embrace of Anglo-American "free trade" policies.

Gulf war intended to wipe out Iraq as nation

by Joseph Brewda

As we go to press, news reports are beginning to indicate that the U.S., British, and French military are systematically engaged in mass murder of the Iraqi civilian population and other war crimes.

According to various estimates based on debriefing of refugees from Iraq, possibly 50,000-60,000 Iraqi civilians have been already killed, and 250,000 or more wounded, in the carnage. Although the exact number of dead and wounded cannot be known with precision, it is clear that the civilian casualties are the intended victims of an official, if covert, U.S. policy whose intent is the extinction of Iraq as a nation.

As of Jan. 24, over 12,000 U.S.-led bombing sorties have dropped tens of thousands of bombs on Iraq, in one week. By comparison, the number of sorties flown against Germany throughout all of World War II was 7,000. According to the Jan. 18 statements of Director of Operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Thomas Kelley, the U.S.-led forces were, within the first two days of the war, dropping a daily bombing equivalent of 1.8 kilotons of TNT. The atomic bomb that hit Hiroshima was equivalent to 1.3 kilotons of TNT.

The U.S. media, lying more than ever now under heavy wartime censorship, claim that there have been few civilian casualties, when they bother to talk about the subject at all. They say that this lack of civilian casualties is because the United States is using "precision bombs," which "surgically" hit their targets. In fact, there are insufficient numbers of "precision bombs" in the allied forces' inventory to account for all the bombs dropped. In any case, a senior Soviet general has put out estimates that 90% of these supposed "precision bombs" have missed their targets, according to a report quoting the Moscow news agency Interfax on Jan. 23.

The Pentagon has already admitted bombing power

plants, oil pipelines, and every industrial site imaginable, in keeping with George Bush's "negotiating letter" to President Saddam Hussein of Jan. 10, which stated that unless Iraq pulled out of Kuwait, "We will destroy your nation," according to CBS-TV reports. In Pentagon Newspeak, insecticide plants are termed chemical warfare facilities, and a Western report that the U.S. had bombed a baby food factory was dismissed with claims that it was in fact a chemical weapons factory.

The total destruction of the civilian economic infrastructure of a state has little short-term effect on the course of any war, as the failure of the Allied "strategic bombing" raids against Germany in World War II proved. If the war were only to last a few weeks, as was originally claimed by administration spokesmen, hitting such targets would have no effect at all.

Mass death

Numerous accounts from such politically diverse sources as the Iranian government, retired German military figures, and the Vatican corroborate each other to the effect that the civilian casualties are high.

In a Jan. 23 interview with the *Cologne Express*, Gen. Manfred Opel (ret.), a member of the German Parliament, charged that U.S. air raids had already caused 300,000 Iraqi casualties. Opel, who based his account on discussions with what he called "reliable military sources in the United States," spoke of 100,000 casualties in Baghdad alone.

The previous day, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency—which certainly has no love for Iraq—reported that the United States was carrying out the continuous carpet bombing of the southern city of Basra and the region around it. The ground shocks caused by the bombardment were so

strong that they could even be felt as far away as the Iranian city of Khorramshahr, some 25 miles away. The fire blasts could be seen as far as 18 miles away.

On Jan. 24, other Iranian sources reported that their interviews with civilian refugees fleeing into Iran from Iraq showed that numerous villages surrounding Basra have been totally wiped out. They estimated that Iraq's total civilian deaths had already reached 50,000.

Similarly, Dieter Schinzel, the vice chairman of the German-Arabian Society, told the *Cologne Express* of Jan. 22 that "tens of thousands" of civilians had already been killed by the bombing. Schinzel based his evaluation on discussions with refugees arriving in Jordan. According to these sources, devastation in the center of Baghdad is relatively low, "but in the suburban areas, there is immense devastation."

"Everything you hear about cruelties of this war," Schinzel declared, "stands in stark contrast to the perfect computer world that is conveyed to us via television—this is creating the false image of war games." Schinzel denounced the picture conveyed on censored television as "premeditated, targeted psychological conditioning of the masses, in order to conceal the cruelties of this war from them."

Both Iraq and the Anglo-Americans, Schinzel added, were covering up the real rate of deaths: "The U.S. would otherwise be faced with a worldwide outcry of rage, and Iraq fears demoralization of its troops." As of this writing, the Iraqi government reports only 47 deaths—an impossibly low figure.

On Jan. 20, Pope John Paul II also denounced "the deplorable bombardments which have been seen as a painful confirmation" of his warnings, and which have done grave damage to the civilian population of Iraq. The "tragic realities" now unfolding in the Gulf, the Pope warned, could "create a new and bigger tension among the peoples."

The Iraqi government, meanwhile, released an official statement on Jan. 23, stating that the U.S.-led bombing sorties "have been directed particularly at civilian targets, civilian factories, food and medical warehouses, religious centers (including mosques and churches), and residential areas where women, children, and the elderly have been the victims."

"These sorties," the statement added, "have covered all Iraqi cities, towns, and even small villages." Because they ordered such strikes, George Bush, British Prime Minister John Major, and French President François Mitterrand must be considered "war criminals and murderers," the statement concluded.

Genocide is official policy

This mass murder has been stated U.S. policy since at least Sept. 16, 1990 when then-Air Force Chief of Staff Michael J. Dugan told the *Washington Post* that the main tactic that would be employed against Iraq would be massive bombing of civilian population centers and cultural sites. While Dugan was retired, effective Jan. 1 after this "indiscre-

tion," the scenario was never denied by the Pentagon.

"The cutting edge would be downtown Baghdad," he said at that time. "This bombing would not be nibbling at the edges. If I want to hurt you, it would be at home, not out in the wood someplace." Until two weeks before, he reported, U.S. target planners had assembled a "conventional list" of targets including, in order of priority, Iraqi air defense, airfields, warplanes, missile sites, and related military sites. "That's a nice list of targets, and I might be able to accept those," Dugan sarcastically noted, but "that's not enough."

He added that he had interviewed various academics to see "what is unique about Iraqi culture that they put very high value on. What is it that psychologically would make an impact on the population?" The intent of this "cultural" targeting is to find "centers of gravity, where air power could make a difference early on."

Among the cultural targets that Dugan was talking about would be the shrines of Kerballa and al Najaf, the two holiest cities in the Shi'ite branch of Islam. On Jan. 21, the London *Guardian* reported that both cities had been hit on the previous evening.

War could go nuclear

Earlier, on Aug. 24, an unidentified Israeli spokesman had gloated to the London *Times* that the U.S. air raid on Iraq would be intended to inflict casualties and damage, like "Hiroshima without the atomic bomb."

However, the use of nuclear bombs by either the Americans or the Israelis is not to be excluded.

Back in September, Secretary of State James Baker was already threatening to use nuclear weapons against Iraq, by stating that U.S. reaction to the Iraqi use of chemical gas would be "severe." Since that time, President Bush has ranted that he would not be fighting this war like Vietnam, "with one hand tied behind his back." Just what does he mean by that? Bush began claiming last fall that Iraq was on the verge of building a nuclear bomb—at a time that U.S. public opinion polls showed that an Iraqi nuclear bomb capability was about the one reason Americans saw as justifying a war. In a speech before Parliament on Jan. 20, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said that Britain would consider using nuclear weapons against Iraq if it could be shown that Iraq had a nuclear bomb.

Even the Pentagon is now admitting, contrary to its earlier euphoric claims, that much of the Iraqi Air Force remains intact, and is housed in underground bunkers, as are most Scud missiles and related capabilities. Iraq's obvious military strategy is to preserve its capabilities to fight a ground war, which Bush et al. had hoped to avoid through terror-bombing. A ground war necessarily entails massive U.S. casualties, with no guarantees of success.

To get out of such a conundrum, the present occupant of the White House might very well decide to use nuclear weapons.

Baltic republics vow to fight, but need Western support to survive

by Hartmut Cramer

The Baltic republics have not been intimidated by the bloody show of force orchestrated by the KGB-military apparatus around Mikhail Gorbachov, and are doing their best to maintain their democratically elected sovereign governments in power. Instead of accepting Gorbachov's so-called All-Union Treaty, which would put Lithuania under Moscow's rule for at least the next five years, the government of Lithuania Jan. 19 called for a poll to be taken Feb. 9. Then, 3.5 million Lithuanians will be asked, "Do you agree that the following sentence is still part of our country's Constitution: '*Lithuania is an independent, democratic state*'?"

Lithuania stands united as never before behind President Vytautas Landsbergis since Soviet troops and tanks stormed the television station Jan. 8, killing 14 people, and there is little question the poll will show an overwhelming "yes" vote.

Hope for the future

"Last night was the first relatively calm one in weeks," a Lithuanian parliamentary spokesman reported Jan. 23. "That doesn't mean the danger is over, but at least we see some hope now."

Gorbachov, he said, after having met Latvian President Gorbunovs in Moscow on Jan. 22, publicly claimed that there would be a political solution in the Baltics, that the military would stop its attacks on the people there, and that the military assaults in Vilnius and Riga would be investigated.

"We know Gorbachov," the Lithuanian continued, "and therefore we have no illusions about his declaration, but nevertheless, maybe there is some hope for us now." But he added, "Tanks are still rolling through the streets of Vilnius, troops are being moved all over Lithuania, and still there are Soviet troops arriving at our harbor of Klaipeda which are coming in from Germany. So you see, there is no reason to trust Gorbachov."

On Jan. 24, Lithuania held a national day of mourning during the funeral in Riga, Latvia, where on Jan. 20 members of the notorious Black Berets, who are directly under the command of Moscow's Minister of Internal Affairs Boris Pugo, stormed the Latvian Interior Ministry, killing five and

wounding 11. According to the Lithuanian spokesman, "A delegation of our parliament is visiting Riga in order to participate in the funeral." Pugo, a Latvian secret police thug, blamed the victims for getting in the way of the bullets. Gorbachov did not disavow the Riga action, any more than he had the Vilnius massacre earlier.

Baltic sources emphasize that it is the cross-border support from other republics under Moscow's thumb which has been critical in securing even the bare possibility of their survival, since the U.S. and Western European governments have done almost nothing.

Said one optimistic Lithuanian source, "There will be a treaty between Lithuania and Russia very soon" inasmuch as "our delegation just came back from Moscow meeting with representatives of the government of the Russian Republic to prepare this treaty." The most important part of this treaty will be the clause which stipulates that "both sides recognize each other as a sovereign republic," he said.

The spokesman praised Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian republic, for supporting Lithuania's stand.

"The huge demonstration of Yeltsin's movement on Saturday in Moscow on our behalf was the *first concrete support operation* we got so far. And that is the basis for our hope," he said. "Not only the Russian Republic, but also others like Ukraine have given us tremendous support; and it is growing by the day."

To explain the increasing cooperation between Lithuania and the democratic movements in the other republics, he said that "many Lithuanian delegates are presently touring Russia, Ukraine, and other republics and telling the parliaments there what happened during the massacre in Vilnius. People in the Soviet Union want to hear the truth."

The Lithuanian pointed out that this support for Lithuania in the Soviet Union and in other Eastern European countries like Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary is "markedly different from the lukewarm and merely verbal support we so far got from the governments of the Western countries."

Waking up the West

"The West finally has to wake up to the fact that red fascists with nuclear weapons in their hands have taken pow-

er in Moscow," Lithuania's President Landsbergis declared on Jan. 18. The next day, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Algirdas Saudargas told a rally in Bonn, Germany, "You are not fighting for the freedom of the Baltic states, but for the freedom of your own country. If Lithuania's sovereignty is destroyed, so it will be everywhere."

The Lithuanian told Germans, whose Chancellor Helmut Kohl had patronizingly advised them on a "go slow" strategy for independence:

"Don't think that you have German unity all sewn up; Moscow still has 370,000 troops on German soil, and it can stage the same bloody massacres here as in our country, if the political and military leadership decides to do so."

Later, asked if he was going to form a government in exile in the West, Saudargas said: "It's true that our parliament gave me the mandate to do that if need be, but frankly, I really have other things to do right now, like saving my country. Now, concerning your question about forming an exile government in the West, I can just tell you, that I have my doubts whether this would be the right thing to do. Why not have it in Tiflis? Quite frankly, the Western governments didn't do anything for us."

This bluntness apparently had its impact on German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had sent a representative to the rally. After some footdragging ("Minister Genscher is too busy with the Gulf war"), Genscher finally received Saudargas on Jan. 21, after which he was clearly disturbed. "The German government has to rethink its position on the Baltic situation," commented Genscher. Next day, Genscher and his French counterpart Roland Dumas issued a statement, saying that "Bonn and Paris will jointly intervene in Moscow and protest against the military action against the Baltic states."

But clearly the Baltic peoples no longer hope for much from Western governments. Commenting on support for the Baltic republics organized by the Schiller Institute in Western Europe, one Lithuanian parliamentarian said, "That strong language and that kind of support is exactly what we need." In Stockholm, Sweden, the Schiller Institute put out a leaflet blasting the Western governments for their disgusting behavior after Moscow's military occupation of Lithuania, and included a clip which every Swedish citizen was asked to sign and send to Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. It contained only one sentence: "I demand that your government officially recognize the independence of Lithuania." The leaflet excited participants at a mass demonstration on the Baltics.

"Please keep doing these things," the parliamentarian told a representative of the Schiller Institute. "Diplomatic niceties don't get us anywhere. If you could initiate similar actions also in other countries we would be very thankful. We here in Vilnius have anyway the impression, that the international Schiller Institute is doing much more for us than entire governments in the West."

Interview: Rev. Raphael Bidawid

Without equity, no peace can occur

The Reverend Raphael Bidawid, the Chaldean Patriarch, who lives in Baghdad, was received on the morning of Jan. 19 by Pope John Paul II at the Vatican in Rome. Bidawid is in Europe for a peace tour.

In a conversation with journalists, the Patriarch stated that there can be no stable peace, in the Gulf or in the world, if the principle of equity is not respected. This principle has been violated by all the belligerents on various occasions, and it is still being violated. The Patriarch referred to the rights of Lithuania, oppressed by the regime in Moscow; the rights of Lebanon, a nation invaded for years and today erased from the map; and the rights of the Palestinians. Replying to a journalist from Panorama magazine, Bidawid stated that no one should deny Israel its security and right to exist as a nation, but that the territories which were occupied after the 1967 war have to be freed. When the journalist said that these were "territories conquered after a war of aggression which Israel won," Bidawid answered that, "This is sophistry. Wars do not justify the conquest of territories in any case.

"If the government of the United States had wanted to think up a pretext to get its hands on the oil of the Middle East, it could not have found a better one than the present Gulf crisis. Surely, if Kuwait had had carrot fields instead of oil fields, very few would have moved."

The Iraqi primate said that the West cannot grasp the Arab mentality, and especially Saddam Hussein's. The Iraqi President, said the Patriarch, has to be treated in the right way, and he will even give you the shirt off his back. But in the case in question, Saddam Hussein was put up against a wall by the embargo and the United Nations ultimatum. Bidawid stated that there was no reason for imposing the ultimatum: "As a man, as a Christian, and as a pastor, I say that the life of one single man is worth five, ten years of negotiations. And today already too many human lives have been sacrificed." What follows is an exclusive interview he granted to EIR's Rome correspondent, Fiorella Operto.

EIR: Can you tell us about the contents of your meeting with the Pope this morning?

Bidawid: The Holy Father is saddened by the war, he could not have imagined that it would happen. He spoke to us of all the efforts he had made to keep the specter of war away, without success. This is very painful for him. The Pope is

thinking about the serious loss of human lives, of property and culture which is yet to come. We know that important cities for world culture have been bombed: Babylon was bombed, but for what motive? Babylon has been restored and was an important world treasure. Takrit was bombed, but that city is a national monument, of the third century, and it was destroyed. Why?

The Pope worries most of all about the poor; he kept telling me, "It is the poor people who will suffer much from this." We have to do whatever we can to stop the war and start peace talks.

EIR: In your view what is the position of the Soviets in this war. Don't you think we are plunging toward a third world war?

Bidawid: Many have spoken of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. deal in this war. I doubt it very much, because, analyzing the situation, I see that the Russians are not convinced of the position assumed up to now. They are seconding the United States because they need Western resources. The Russians have to give in to the United States because the U.S.S.R. is in an economic crisis. But you know that all the weapons the Iraqis are using, are Russian. And I don't know how long things will stay the same in the U.S.S.R.

EIR: You say that Saddam Hussein did not have time to answer the Pope's peace appeal. Do you believe the answer would have been positive?

Bidawid: Yes, I think that the letter was not delivered to the President before the deadline expired. I think that if it had been otherwise, the President would have responded positively.

EIR: Lyndon LaRouche says the reason for this war is that it is a war of the North versus the South, a population war. Do you agree?

Bidawid: We must reestablish equity in the world. What right do the Soviets have to talk about democracy? Of the rights of peoples? How can they speak of sovereignty, when they have crushed entire peoples? Now, they need the United States, they are begging for bread, and they do whatever Bush says. If the Russians were really sincere in their intentions, they would give the oppressed peoples their freedom, starting with Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

How do you Europeans—who call yourselves democratic—ally with those people, who palm themselves off as democratic? Where is the democracy?

And the same goes for the United States. A black bishop came to visit me in Baghdad, at the Council of Churches. Do you know what he told me? "Pray for us, Blessed Father, because we are not free citizens in the United States, we are still slaves."

The United States should think about freeing their own people first, before Kuwait!

EIR: You say that the West did not want to enter a dialogue with Iraq.

Bidawid: I have always repeated that up to now the West has not understood the psychology of the Arab world, and especially of our Iraqi people and President Saddam Hussein. And this is one of the reasons for what is going on now. If there were a profound understanding, we would never have come to this point, we would have found a solution, perhaps not a complete one, but for sure it would not be the tragedy we see now.

EIR: What are your next initiatives?

Bidawid: I am going to visit the Archbishop of Canterbury, then to France, to see the religious who have good contacts with the East, and then to the United States, to meet both the Catholic hierarchy and the Chaldean community. I will also try to meet some politicians there. In Rome, we met Prime Minister Andreotti. In France, we will probably have a meeting at the Quai d'Orsay [Foreign Ministry], a meeting which was already set up with the French embassy in Baghdad. We are on a Church mission, a peace mission. We will not be getting into political questions. But everything which immediately relates to the social and human sphere, we will discuss.

The Patriarch Raphael Bidawid is 68. He was born in Mosul, in northern Iraq, into a Catholic family of 13 children. In 1936-44 he saw the war as a student in Rome. He studied at the Propaganda Fide and the Urbaniana and Lateran Universities, earning degrees in philosophy, theology, and law. Returning to Iraq after the war, he taught for nine years at the seminary in Mosul. In 1956, he was named apostolic administrator in the archdiocese of Kirkuk. In 1957, he was named bishop of Ammadiya in Kurdistan, and remained there nine years, where he again witnessed war.

He participated in all the sessions of the Vatican II Council. At the recent Synod, he was one of only 13 bishops still living, who had taken part in the Council. In 1966, he was sent to Beirut, where he stayed until his election as Patriarch of the Chaldeans, on May 21, 1989.

He first met Saddam Hussein in 1979, after the war in Lebanon, and has met him several times since. The ruling Baath Party is a secular party and does not intervene into religious affairs. Christians in Iraq have full rights as citizens. There are several important Catholic figures, such as Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, as well as the directors of several ministries. "This is because of the Baath Party and also the President personally, who is very liberal," says Bidawid. Bidawid has been in the United States four times.

Ibero-America is against Iraq war

by Carlos Wesley

The Anglo-American-led war against Iraq has given rise to a mass-based protest movement in Ibero-America. "Bush war against Iraq is a war against the whole Third World," said a headline in Panama's only opposition daily *El Periódico*. Citing a leaflet "being distributed all over the world," *El Periódico* says that the war in the Gulf could "set a world war with unforeseen consequences for all of humanity."

According to the leaflet, Iraq's military intervention in Kuwait was just a pretext "for the Anglo-Americans to implement their fascist 'New World Order,' conceived more than 20 years ago. As was the case with Hitler's 'New World Order,' the plan is to stop us from any further industrial development, to destroy what industry there already exists in the countries of the Third World, and to force reduction of the darker-skinned populations of the planet, through war, famine, pestilence, wholesale abortions and other genocidal depopulation measures. On these Malthusian aims, Washington, London and Moscow are fully agreed."

The leaflet asks, where are Bush's troops, now that the Soviet imperial Red Army is crushing the independence of the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia? "Where was the U.N. during Christmas 1989, when the U.S. invaded Panama and massacred thousands of its citizens?" It questions the coalition's stance as to the treatment accorded by the Israelis to the Palestinians, and asks why there has been no outcry regarding the territories illegally occupied by Israel and by Syria.

"Where is the indignation of the superpowers against the International Monetary Fund conditionalities, which destroy our sovereignty and take the bread out of the mouths of our children to pay an unpayable debt?"

In Mexico, the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement distributed more than 100,000 copies of the leaflet. In Colombia, tens of thousands were given out by the Andean Labor Party; similarly in Peru, Venezuela, and elsewhere.

In Argentina, demonstrators forced Congress to reject a request by President Carlos Menem, the only Ibero-American leader who has actually sent military forces to the Gulf. Menem had requested that the two Argentine war ships deployed to the Gulf be allowed to give "logistical support" to the same Anglo-American forces that joined to humiliate

Argentina militarily in the Malvinas War of 1982. The measure was defeated in the House of Representatives, following a heated debate in which opponents of the measure, some of them dissident members of Menem's own Peronist party, came to blows with its supporters, whom they accused of being "cowards" and "sons of bitches."

The Brazilian daily *Jornal do Commercio* printed a series of commentary articles by *EIR*'s Rio de Janeiro correspondent Lorenzo Carrasco. Since Brazil imports about half the oil it consumes from the Persian Gulf, its economy has been shaken by the war. Brazilian industrialists reacted with much interest to Carrasco's proposal that the country change its current economic strategy "and immediately abandon those liberal policies of opening up monetarily and economically to be in tune with President Bush's 'Initiative for the Americas' and other such." Instead, says Carrasco, Brazil should move towards a policy of providing low-interest credits for oil exploration, industrial expansion, infrastructure development, "including completing the construction of nuclear generating plants."

Brazil must also move forward to integrate its economy with the rest of Ibero-America as quickly as possible, wrote Carrasco. Brazilian officials are now calling for emergency meetings of long-dormant hemispheric economic cooperation organizations.

A fight for ideals

In an interview televised nationwide in Venezuela, Román Rojas, one of the most respected veterans of the country's diplomatic corps, challenged the pro-war policy of Social Democratic President Carlos Andrés Pérez. Rojas said that the war was an Anglo-American operation against German reunification, that the U.S. is now plunging into an economic depression, that the Anglo-Americans want to destroy the development potential represented by their rivals, Germany and Japan, and that this was part of their genocidal plans, in connivance with the Soviets, to wipe out the populations and grab the resources of the Third World.

In Peru, television and radio networks publicized the full text of the leaflet and ran interviews with the leaders of the Peruvian Labor Party, Ronald Moncayo and Luis Vásquez Medina. Channel 5, which is seen all over Peru, also ran an interview with Julio Vargas Parada, a noted expert on international law and leader of a faction of Catholic conservatives who rejected the line that the followers of Saddam Hussein were "fanatics." Vargas praised the Iraqis for being willing to die for "higher ideas, for God. We in the Western world have lost that quality. We kill for women, for money, for petty ambition."

Perhaps the most telling sign of the sea-change taking place in the continent was the fact that the ruling PRI party of Mexico's President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, one of Bush's staunchest allies, was itself forced to organize "peace" demonstrations, in an attempt to control the popular protests.

Europeans don't want another war

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

George Bush may have reckoned with an outburst of anti-war sentiment among Americans, and certainly hoped to destroy Iraq before a movement could get off the ground. He must have foreseen that Muslims throughout North Africa and the Mideast would take to the streets in sympathy with Iraq's standing up to the U.S. war colossus. But, he probably had little inkling of what would happen in Europe, whose history and culture he does not understand at all.

Europeans, unlike Americans, have lived through two world wars *fought on their territory*. Bombs dropped by strategic bombing raids, like those pounding Iraq today, did not hit buildings which exist only on the television screen; they hit people's homes, schools, and factories; they demolished churches, like the Gedächtniskirche in Berlin, left standing as a partial hulk in grim reminder of the closing days of the Second World War. They hit the Frauenkirche in Dresden, a city which was so brutally battered by allied bombers in 1945, that its name has become synonymous with the ravages of war. They hit the Santa Maria delle Fiori church in Milan, whose residents risked death to pile up sand bags, in order to spare Leonardo da Vinci's great fresco "The Last Supper" from utter ruin. War for any European is a very sensuous concept, a personal experience for anyone 45 years old or older. It means terror, unspeakable suffering, and human loss; it means separation, deportation, hunger, and the division of the continent into two parts, each occupied by a force calling itself a superpower.

Since the wall dividing Europe came down just over a year ago, Europeans had begun to grapple with this past, and to set about the task of rebuilding the whole of Europe. In this setting, characterized by optimism, albeit mixed with uncertainties and fears, the news that another war was about to begin, this time in the Persian Gulf, went through Europe like a cold chill down the spine.

Rallies and vigils everywhere

This explains why, as the clock started ticking to George Bush's Jan. 15 deadline, people in every part of Europe took to the streets. On Saturday, Jan. 12, the last non-working day before the deadline, Bonn, the quiet capital of the western part of formerly divided Germany, saw 5,000 marching against the war; 25,000 demonstrated in Munich and Cologne, twice as many in Berlin, 30,000 in Hamburg, somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000 in Frankfurt, 5,000 in

Erfurt, and thousands in Dresden. In over 120 cities in Germany, demonstrations took place, bringing at least 200,000 citizens out. In over 70 cities in France (which has a Muslim population numbering over 4 million), people demonstrated, and in Rome, 200,000 marched. Nothing like this had been seen since the last war.

This is not a resurrection of the old peace movement, made up of leftist-leaning youth protesting against armaments. This is a qualitatively new phenomenon, representing the vast majority of the population, about 80% of the Germans, according to polls, who are against war. To be sure, there are the leftists, the anarchists, the greenie environmentalists, and the terrorist sympathizers, who have occupied houses and unleashed riots in the past decades. But they are a minority, from whom the real anti-war movement distances itself. Those demonstrating today are housewives, workers, white-collar workers, public servants, teachers, and policemen, who have been holding work stoppages to protest the war. Above all, they are youth, including the very young. These children, ranging from 5 to 18, have never seen war, but the experience of their parents and grandparents has been impressed on their minds and consciences. Some are the children of the peace movement of the 1970s, who have grown up with a moral repugnance to violence. Such children did not wait on Jan. 15 for anyone to organize demonstrations. Entire classes left their schools, and marched silently through the streets. Every city and small town was the scene of vigils.

It is not the Gulf war alone which has moved these people to political protest, but the simultaneous butchery being practiced by Mikhail Gorbachov in the Baltic region and Eastern Europe. People who, just over a year ago, went through the joys and agonies of fighting for freedom against the Soviet occupying forces, are suffering with the Lithuanians, Latvians, and Estonians, as they struggle to achieve independence. Thus, at every anti-war vigil no matter where, alongside the signs reading "No Blood for Oil," "Stop the Gulf War," "Americans out of Arabia," are banners calling for "Solidarity with the Baltic Freedom-Fighters." In Sweden and Denmark, small groups of exiled Balts had been holding vigils over the past year, almost unnoticed. Now their plight has become the concern of the hundreds of thousands of others.

The night of Jan. 15 into the day of Jan. 16 was one of vigil throughout Europe. Few slept. In the morning, when it was clear that no war had broken out, people again gathered in the streets. That night, the bombs started destroying Baghdad, while the Soviet military threatened Lithuania, and by dawn, every city and town in Europe was the scene of vigils and demonstrations. People stood speechless, confounded by an act which all had deeply feared but never really believed the U.S. President would be ruthless enough to commit. They stood gripped by the fear that another atrocity was in the making in the Baltic. It was like reliving the terror of other dictators, from other times.

Argentina's cabinet 'Made in U.S.A.'

by Cynthia Rush

Many Ibero-American heads of state are scrambling to formulate emergency economic programs in an effort to defend their economies from the effects of the Persian Gulf war. There is even talk of having to scrap some of the free trade and deregulation reforms demanded by the Bush administration. One of the exceptions to this trend is Argentine President Carlos Menem, who has spent the first weeks of this year doing everything possible to prove he is the United States' most loyal ally. When he's not on the phone having cozy personal chats with George Bush, Menem is making public statements attacking Iraq, supporting Israel, and generally trying to convince the public that Argentina is indeed a member of the Anglo-American "First World" as he claims.

The cabinet reorganization announced on Jan. 14 indicates how far Menem is willing to go to please Bush. The announcement came a few days after a public "confrontation" between the Argentine President and U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman. In an early December letter to Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo and Finance Minister Antonio Erman González, Todman charged that unidentified government officials had demanded bribes from a U.S. company, Swift-Armour, to facilitate imports of machinery. When Todman's letter was leaked to the press during the first week of January, it caused a rift that lasted only long enough to give Menem time to reshuffle his cabinet to respond to U.S. charges that corruption was rampant inside the government.

The Todman incident was allegedly the catalyst for the changes; but as the Jan. 22 edition of the *Wall Street Journal* reports, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger has been pressuring Menem for some time to clean out his cabinet. Corruption is hardly the issue, however: The new cabinet is tailor-made to carry out U.S. policy in Argentina, especially in the economic and military realms. Argentine diplomatic sources quoted in the Jan. 16 issue of *Jornal do Brasil* admitted that those ministers who were removed were deemed "questionable" by the Bush administration.

As a result of the changes, Finance Minister González, who already enjoyed considerable power in the cabinet, has been elevated to the status of a "superminister" with total control over all aspects of the economy, the budget, and the privatization of state companies, which is the cornerstone of

Menem's program. In public statements, González went so far as to say that from now on, the privatization process would be carried out in coordination with multilateral lending agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Destroy the Armed Forces

Menem's choice of defense minister, Guido Di Tella, is closely related to strengthening González's grip. Until recently Argentina's ambassador in Washington, the oligarch Di Tella graduated from MIT with a degree in economics and went on to a teaching fellowship at Oxford University. His nomination caused shock and surprise among the leadership of the Armed Forces, which has been doing battle with the finance minister to eke out sufficient funds to keep the military institution alive. Di Tella, who often refers to the Malvinas Islands by their British name "Falklands," hails from social-democratic circles close to Buenos Aires Gov. Antonio Cafiero, known for their hatred of the military. His primary responsibility will be working with González to privatize defense-related industries.

Military sources quoted in the Jan. 18 issue of the intelligence weekly *El Informador Público* say that Di Tella was nominated for the sole purpose of carrying out Washington's policy of dismantling the Armed Forces. He has often frequented international conferences sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), one of the key instruments of the U.S.-based Project Democracy apparatus in carrying out its anti-military policy. Di Tella will reportedly be recruiting the rabidly anti-military politician Hernán Patiño Meyer as his top lieutenant.

The only possible result of these changes will be to exacerbate tensions existing in the Armed Forces over such unresolved questions as wages, budget, and the grievances raised by nationalists. Menem himself is in trouble on this front. Federal judge Miguel Pons has ordered an investigation into whether the President is guilty of obstruction of justice because of his refusal to answer questions relating to the uprising carried out by Army nationalists on Dec. 3 of last year. He made a number of public accusations at the time, about which he now refuses to testify.

Two other cabinet changes have also pleased the Bush administration. The new ambassador in Washington is career diplomat Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, a former ambassador to Britain and close personal friend to George Bush. The new justice minister is Raul Granillo Ocampo, who had been serving as the legal and technical secretary to the presidency. Known to be the "U.S.'s man," he was very concerned that the Todman incident would hurt bilateral relations with the United States. From his new post, he is expected to carry out a fierce "anti-corruption" campaign which will undoubtedly target Menem's political enemies as well. There is some talk of setting up a domestic police force modeled on the U.S.'s FBI.

Beethoven's Ninth: a survey of CD versions

by John Howard

Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 in D Minor, Op. 125, was first performed on May 7, 1824. Some months ago, I undertook to listen to the available compact disc recordings of this masterpiece, which during 1989 and 1990 became the "theme song" of the international anti-Bolshevik liberation movement. While the Choral Finale with its immortal setting of Schiller's poem, "The Ode to Joy," is most familiar, it is the symphony as a whole, which expresses the development of the ideas most pertinent to the liberation of nations and mankind from political oppression.

At Ben Franklin Booksellers in Leesburg, Virginia, we wanted to put together a package of materials that would introduce people to Beethoven's great work. The "Beethoven gift package" was made available for \$25. It included some compact editions of Beethoven's letters and other documents, and a note card with a portrait of the composer. It featured a CD recording, now that this more advanced technology has overtaken the recordings industry and an increasing number of households have replaced or supplemented their phonographs and cassette recorders with CD players.

Two schools

Conductors auditioned include Zubin Mehta, George Szell, Eugene Ormandy, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Otto Klemperer, Roger Norrington, Dohnanyi, Kurt Masur, Erich Leinsdorf, and Georg Solti. These roughly divided into two schools: rhetorical and non-rhetorical. The former use tempo modifications as a primary means to render the meaning of the music. Klemperer and Furtwängler (and to a lesser extent, Leinsdorf) exemplify this school.

All the others take the "straight ahead" approach now prevalent worldwide. The most famous earlier exponent of this approach was Arturo Toscanini (whose metronomic mania was characterized more than once by Lyndon LaRouche as the most efficient "murder" of Beethoven).

A difficult work to play and sing

Listening to eight or nine recordings (CD only) confirmed my suspicion that an ideal Ninth Symphony has yet to be issued. The work is in fact exceedingly difficult to play and to sing.

The burden is unique on the singers, who have to wait in

silence for 45-50 minutes before tackling very high notes, who have lines with wide leaps, etc. Beethoven realized this, but would not change a note (except for the baritone intended for the first performance). Beethoven did say that he orchestrated to reinforce the choir when it was "in dangerous territory."

An added burden on the singers today is the A-440 elevated pitch, elevated in relation to Vienna pitch in the 1820s, which was close to A-430. The Masur recording of Oct. 8, 1981 is near A-446, the Furtwängler A-444, for example.

Of the several recordings available today at lower pitch and allegedly with "original" instruments (both strings and woodwinds were in considerable flux in the early 1800s), I heard the Norrington. Unfortunately, his "anti-interpretive" approach, as well as the attempt to adhere numerically to Beethoven's metronome markings (this issue warrants separate discussion) produces a result quite unsatisfactory to the whole.

The Norrington recording is interesting with respect to way the "earlier" instruments, and the lighter texture, render the choir more transparent. (Note, Mr. Norrington, that Beethoven asked for, and got, a double-sized orchestra for this symphony; even the winds were doubled!)

In making a final selection, I leaned toward a performance 1) that is available in quantity on CD, 2) had a "live" quality as opposed to being spliced together, 3) gave an idea of the *complexity* of the work, especially the "cross-voicing," 4) was passionately rendered, and 5) was musically satisfactory.

The preponderance of classical recordings today are not live, but reflect a false kind of "perfection" shaped by sound engineers in a studio.

I found two candidates: Wilhelm Furtwängler (live, Vienna Philharmonic May 31, 1953, Nuova Era 013.6301 from Qualiton Imports, New York City), and Otto Klemperer (live, Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, May 17, 1956, Music and Arts CD-242 of Berkeley, California).

I chose the Klemperer, because his tempi are closer to Beethoven's than the Furtwängler. Furtwängler's Adagio is over 19 minutes long, compared with Klemperer's 15 minutes (and a literal adherence to Beethoven's dotted quarter=60 produces an Adagio about 10 minutes in length!) A discussion between Beethoven and his nephew Karl reported in Thayer's *Life of Beethoven*, the standard, classic biography, indicates that the total performing time (May 7, 1824) may have been one hour and three minutes. Klemperer's total music time is about 68 minutes; the difference in time is about 10 minutes.

The Furtwängler recording is definitely interesting, however, and reflects a deeper understanding than Klemperer in some respects, as befits a collaborator of Heinrich Schenker. Furtwängler's friend Schenker was a musicologist who had been influenced by Johannes Brahms and therefore had a connection with the German classical tradition leading back to Beethoven himself.

Vulnerability to Bush's war

President Collor's alliance with Anglo-American Gulf madness means trouble for his neo-liberal economic plan for Brazil.

With the launching of the Anglo-American war against Iraq, Brazil is faced with the irony of being the most developed economy of Ibero-America (it has the eighth largest GNP in the world) and yet, at the same time, retaining a dangerous vulnerability because of its dependency on the Persian Gulf for 50% of its oil needs. On the eve of the first bombardment of Baghdad, the fact of this serious energy weakness awakened the government of Fernando Collor de Mello from its neo-liberal daydreams. In a speech to the nation Jan. 14, Collor was forced to admit that the country was unprepared for the war, and warned that "the crisis in the Middle East could bring serious problems to countries like Brazil; if the worst should happen, the price of oil will rise, aggravating a recessive tendency worldwide." As soon as the war exploded, rationing of gas was announced.

In August 1990, Collor unconditionally allied with the Anglo-American superpower and torpedoed its relations with Iraq, thus ending a long tradition of carefully forged independent Brazilian diplomacy toward the Arab world. Brazil has received nothing in return from its supposed allies; in fact, the technological boycott has escalated, and Washington fully backs the intransigence of the bankers in negotiations over Brazil's enormous foreign debt. Moreover, now it is apparent that Collor's neo-liberal program is a disastrous failure.

If Brazil is to survive, it will have to impose diametrically opposed eco-

nomie measures.

Thanks to these neo-liberal policies, the country is submerged in the worst recession in decades, with cutbacks in investment in its already weakened infrastructure and salaries, and increases in unemployment and industrial paralysis. Discontent because of the recession has been accumulating, stripping the government of its early support. Industrialists insist on a lowering of stratospheric interest rates, several of the new governors have made it clear that they will not begin their mandates by shouldering the cost of the war, and the Armed Forces are loudly demanding better wages, and a higher budget.

The urgent need for some major changes in policy is becoming readily apparent. On Jan. 17, in search of political support, President Collor held his first meeting with the newly elected governors of the country's four most economically powerful states. All demanded the same thing, that the recession be braked. "The leading advisers to Economics Minister Zelia Cardoso believe that changes are inevitable . . . [and are] seeking out less orthodox paths for their inflation policy," was *O Globo's* commentary on the meeting.

Influential columnist Castello Branco commented Jan. 17 in *Jornal do Brasil* that no matter what direction the Collor program takes, "it has come to its end." Castello Branco added that it will be necessary to recognize that "the conditions for maintaining an economic plan designed for another

world situation are disappearing."

More relevant is the fact that even President Collor's best allies in Congress are recognizing the failure of his economic plan, by sheer force of events. On Jan. 11, Congressman Gastone Righi, a leader of the PTB party, which is part of the government's support bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, predicted that the Middle East conflict could transform the geopolitical actions of the Collor government, and make way for "other long-term alternatives that supersede the economic recession." Righi offered as an example of such an option the economic program in the 1940s of President Getulio Vargas, which began the process of industrializing the country with an ambitious steel project. The Vargas five-year plan was unveiled in the midst of war, and included as well the construction of a rail transport network, the strengthening of the state-run shipping industry, and even an airplane engine factory.

To assure the nation's future survival, it would thus not be foreign to Brazilian historical tradition for the country to undertake a series of *Getulista* measures based on the recovery of a national credit program directed at building great infrastructural works of this sort.

Brazil's other option would be to continue down the suicidal path of alliance with the genocidal New World Order designs of George Bush. This is precisely the recommendation of a recent editorial in the daily *O Estado de São Paulo*, mouthpiece of a powerful faction of the Brazilian oligarchy: "The President of the Republic," asserts the editorial, "should be very careful so that, when the Persian Gulf crisis ends, whatever the results of the military action, Brazil will not be summarily excluded from participating in re-drawing the international relations that will fatefully occur."

Who will save France's honor?

Madness seemed to grip both the Senate and National Assembly, but through the din, quiet voices of sanity spoke.

Weapons will speak," announced President François Mitterrand prophetically in a short speech to the nation just hours before the bombing of Baghdad began on Jan. 16-17. "We undertook everything that was possible to do, but, unfortunately, not one word, not one sign came from Iraq that allowed us to hope that peace was at the end of the road," he intoned. "Our independence, our security demanded that price. To protect law is to protect our country: Let not the law of the strongest govern the world, because one day or other, it will strike us at home."

In lock-step with the U.S. Congress, France's National Assembly voted support for George Bush's "New World Order, that will last 100 years." (Can France have forgotten the Thousand-Year Reich?) The late President Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who, on all essential issues, sided with the Third World against the Anglo-Americans, must have spun in his grave that night, when 523 deputies voted for war against Iraq.

The 43 who had the courage to vote against war madness included: 26 Communists; 7 Socialists, of whom 5 are tied to Defense Minister Pierre Chevènement; 4 Gaullists, including de Gaulle's nephew Jean; and 1 from Giscard's party, and Le Pen's lone deputy. In the Senate, former minister in de Gaulle's government Maurice Couve de Murville, voted against the war.

"What debate?" asked the economic daily *La Tribune*. The paper characterizes the Parliament speeches as "stereotyped . . . broken by pre-

programmed applause, delivered for the most part, by the political leaders of groups more preoccupied with keeping all their members in line than to give free reign to individual expression. . . . Is there no place for a dialogue, even harsh, when it is a matter of authorizing the Executive to push the button?"

Going the Americans one better, Socialist Party head Pierre Mauroy suspended the 12 Socialists who voted against their President.

Meantime, while France's mission was clearly defined by Mitterrand to "liberate Kuwait," but not to participate in any manner in an attack against Iraq, French troops have been placed under U.S. operational control, for the duration. Not one significant voice has been raised against this breach of what was heretofore a sacrosanct principle of total independence on defense matters.

Voices of sanity have not been utterly silent, even so. In the weekly *Nouvelle Solidarité*, French Schiller Institute President Jacques Cheminade wrote:

"Let's be plain: François Mitterrand, after having defeated what Jean Jaurès and Pierre Mendès-France struggled to build in our history, is now destroying the heritage of General de Gaulle. . . . And hence, apart from certain who upheld the honor of our National Assembly, the Socialists voted against the heritage of Jaurès and the Gaullists against the heritage of General de Gaulle. There was not a single person . . . to establish the links between the Persian Gulf and

Palestine, the Persian Gulf and Lebanon, the Persian Gulf and the Baltic countries. . . .

"In the eyes of history, the deputies who today were able to say 'no,' or abstained, will have the same place as those who refused to vote full governmental powers to Marshal Pétain on July 10, 1940."

On Jan. 15, *Le Figaro* ran an "Open Letter to My Deputy" from former Defense Minister André Giraud—alas! too late.

"How have we come to this pass? . . . In a few hours, and without allowing the neighbors of Kuwait to express their feelings, a position was set, down to the nearest comma, and since then considered immovable, be it at the price of a merciless war. . . .

"Along the way, Syria's President was able to extend his grasp over Lebanon, all the while appearing among the number of our allies. . . .

"For the conflict will not, of necessity, be medium- to short-term, localized, or above all, characterized by enemy losses and followed by the kind of rapid appeasement that some people are writing about. All wars have appeared brief, even fresh and joyful before they start. . . .

"Or is it a question . . . like some say, to . . . destroy the nuclear capability of Iraq? I tell you again: This is a lie. This capability does not exist. Only two countries in the region possess, or are in the process of possessing, a nuclear capability: Israel and Pakistan. . . .

"Finally, a serious problem is that of our position with respect to the United States. To be a friend and ally does not imply allegiance. When the life of the United States was threatened by Cuba, General de Gaulle was the first to support Kennedy, but when it came to Vietnam, he gave his Phnom Penh address, which the Americans would do well to listen to."

Mexican oil for Bush's 'New Order'

The Bush administration wants to "fast track" its plan to tear up Mexico's Constitution and grab its oil reserves.

United States Energy Secretary James Watkins explained the Bush administration's policy toward Mexican oil on Jan. 17 in Washington, D.C. Watkins argued that the Persian Gulf "coalition" offers an excellent opportunity to guarantee oil supplies and to prevent energy disruptions in the hemisphere. "We have to take advantage of the emerging New World Order," Watkins proclaimed.

He asserted that the administration's strategy is to use negotiations for a free trade pact, which George Bush and his Mexican counterpart Carlos Salinas hope can begin on a "fast track" this spring, as a means to siphon off Mexico's oil. "I would hope that petroleum is included in the negotiations by means of reconciling their Constitution with foreign investments," the U.S. official concluded. Article 27 of Mexico's Constitution establishes that the Mexican state has ownership of all underground resources.

Some details of the U.S. plan to grab Mexico's oil were revealed a few months ago by George Baker, an oil industry consultant whose activities, many here believe, border on espionage. Baker is currently the executive secretary of Profmex, a Berkeley, California consortium whose sponsors include the University of California at Los Angeles.

Baker wrote a limited-circulation study, "Mexico's problematic response to the Kuwait crisis, Aug. 7-16, 1990," which was reprinted in *Oil and Gas Journal* Aug. 27 under the title, "Private sector funds key to Mexico's role as major U.S. oil sup-

plier." Using internal documents of Mexico's state oil monopoly Pemex, Baker located the Achilles' heel which makes it vulnerable to a U.S. takeover. "Mexico's ability to benefit from the increase in oil prices is severely limited by the accumulated effects of five years of disinvestment in exploration and production," he correctly observes.

Mexico's plan to develop the Cantarell oil fields and raise production from 1.153 million barrels per day last year to 1.4 million by 1994, would require "a benefactor with \$800 million in his pocket," stated Baker. Without this, Mexico's ability to hold its position in the oil market "is in danger."

Baker dwelled on Pemex's "dangerous" condition, caused by bad management of both the company and the whole Mexican economy.

Mexico increased its gasoline imports 1,500% in 1989 over 1988 levels; natural gas imports went up 600%. Mexican petrochemical imports increased 61%. The increase was due entirely to beginning importing one additive for producing "clean" gasoline for ecological reasons. According to Baker, this additive costs \$1 million a month.

During the same period, exports of petroleum and its derivatives fell 30.9% and Pemex exported 13% less petrochemicals. Baker cited a late 1989 "pessimistic internal study" by Pemex which, he wrote, "foresees a scenario in which Mexico would be a net importer of petroleum by 1997."

In conclusion, Baker identifies

what is actually going on—and what is endangering Pemex's existence as a sovereign Mexican company. "Mexico's attempt to benefit from the high petroleum prices produced by an extended crisis in the Middle East depends on improving the relationships between the governments of the United States and Mexico," Baker wrote.

From the way things are moving, there could be another point which Baker does not analyze in public. The congressional delegation of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) charged on Jan. 18 that "without any authorization from the Mexican government, U.S. submarines are guarding the Bay of Campeche to protect Pemex's oil platforms there." The Campeche fields, off Yucatan, produce 72% of Mexico's crude oil. Some Mexican news media have given credibility to the charges and have asked the foreign relations department to clarify the matter.

By a strange coincidence, on the night of Jan. 17, an ethanol pipeline which supplies the Parajitos petrochemical complex in the state of Veracruz blew up at the Nuevo Teapa pumping station. A Pemex spokesman denied that "the work accident was due to an act of sabotage, as the regional press had irresponsibly reported." He said that Mexican Army and Navy personnel have the installations under rigorous surveillance. But, as one source commented, what might be expected would not be terrorist attacks ordered by Saddam Hussein which the press is bandying about, but acts of sabotage by *non-Arab* intelligence agencies.

Could such actions be related to the strategy announced by U.S. Energy Secretary Watkins, when he said the Bush administration seeks hemispheric energy security which frees the region from somersaults produced by situations such as the present one?

Gaviria's narco-pact is a sham

The surrender of the Ochoa brothers is a victory for the cocaine cartels, not for the people of Colombia.

The first drug trafficker to take advantage of Colombian President César Gaviria's pledge to suspend extraditions and reduce sentences in exchange for surrender was released on parole Jan. 11, a mere 44 days after sentencing, by a judge either bribed or terrorized into what Colombian authorities are now, several weeks later, rushing to denounce as "illegal."

Middle-level cocaine trafficker Gonzalo Mejía had been granted a three-year term, half the minimum sentence for drug trafficking in Colombia, after handing over \$60,000 and a truck to the authorities. He was ineligible for parole under Colombian law. His inexplicable release by Judge Aristides Betancur, who then resigned from the bench, has sent the government scrambling to assure incredulous world opinion that the trafficker's parole was the act of a renegade judge, and will never happen again.

President Gaviria, who has staked his reputation on the success of his appeasement offer to the Medellín Cartel, will have to do some fast talking to convince anyone that billionaire cartel chieftains Jorge and Fabio Ochoa, Gaviria's most famous prisoners, are not going to be soon leaving their "five-star" jail accommodations with a slap on the wrist and a clean slate.

After all, Jorge Ochoa did tell the press during his surrender that he had the utmost confidence in the Colombian judicial system. And well he should: In July 1986, Ochoa was extradited to Colombia by the Spanish

courts, after spending a year and a half in a Madrid jail on cocaine-trafficking charges. After spending 30 days in jail in Colombia, Ochoa was released on bond by his judge, who proceeded to sentence Ochoa to 20 months in jail—for smuggling bulls into the country! Ochoa, not surprisingly, never turned up to serve his sentence.

On Nov. 21, 1987, Jorge Ochoa was arrested by a traffic cop, allegedly on a tip from the rival Cali Cartel. After being held for slightly over one month in a maximum security prison while then-Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos worked with U.S. authorities to secure an extradition order for him, the cocaine trafficker walked out of prison, released on a technicality by the warden. Three weeks later, on Jan. 18, 1988, Hoyos was gunned down by Medellín Cartel assassins.

Despite the skepticism of law enforcement experts across the United States, official Washington is gushing with praise for Gaviria's "Made in U.S.A." plea-bargain solution to the war on drugs. In a Jan. 9 statement to the media, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia Thomas McNamara declared that Washington fully backed the Colombian government's pact with the traffickers, and described Gaviria's "peace plan" as a sovereign decision. McNamara has for nearly a year insisted that the U.S. State Department would have no objection should Colombia decide to end extradition as a weapon against the cocaine cartels.

Worse was Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), head of the anti-narcotics

committee in the House of Representatives, who returned from a visit to Colombia to say that Jorge Ochoa's surrender proved the "viability" of Gaviria's policy, "in which the traffickers are offered a plea-bargain, rather than extradition, if they surrender."

Jorge Ochoa and his brother Fabio are currently in a new jail just outside their home town of Medellín. Jorge's 200-square-foot "cell" consists of a living room, bedroom, and kitchen. Their trials will begin, according to Colombian sources, when sufficient evidence to bring a cocaine-trafficking indictment against them is provided by U.S. authorities. If convicted, they will serve reduced sentences in what have been dubbed "five-star jails," complete with sculptured archways, balconies, color televisions, and video recorders.

However, whether U.S. evidence will now be forthcoming is in doubt in the aftermath of the Mejía case. According to the Jan. 22 *Washington Post*, "U.S. and European narcotics experts fear that if they turn over all their evidence and it is improperly used or the Ochoas are suddenly freed, the evidence could not be used again in future trials. . . . 'The double-jeopardy issue is a serious concern,' said a U.S. narcotics expert working with the Colombians."

It is now reported that the Medellín Cartel's top man, Pablo Escobar, is considering surrendering, but would have the conditions made yet more favorable first. Among those conditions are oversight of his surrender and trial by a human rights group such as Americas Watch, and the creation of a government commission to study the surrender terms. Justice Minister Jaime Giraldo responded to Escobar's demands by insisting that "there will be no dialogue nor negotiation" with drug traffickers. Escobar is no doubt roaring with laughter.

What if the U.S. defeats Iraq?

If "Operation Just Cause" is any indication, "Operation Desert Storm" is likely to end as "Desert Swamp."

Just about the time that George Bush started hostilities against Iraq, thousands of American soldiers in full battle gear were deployed to the Panamanian province of Chiriquí, more than 300 miles west of the Panama Canal. The soldiers, numbering 4,000 according to a statement issued by the provincial governor on Jan. 16, bivouacked on the grounds of the airport in David, the provincial capital.

When Bush ordered the "Operation Just Cause" invasion of Panama on Dec. 20, 1989, he said the troops were only there to "liberate" the country from Gen. Manuel Noriega. Just as he is now telling the Iraqis and the American people that the United States only aims at forcing Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, Bush said that the U.S. was not interested in the long-term occupation of Panama, just in "restoring democracy." But more than one year after Just Cause, U.S. troops still occupy Panama, although their withdrawal has been announced at least three times since the 1989 invasion.

Compared to Iraq, Panama was a cakewalk for Bush's invaders. In Panama, because of the existing U.S. military bases, the invading GIs just had to roll out of bed to find themselves in the theater of operations; the supply line to the Persian Gulf is much longer. In Panama, the U.S. faced a tiny, lightly armed force; in Iraq it is confronting a large, trained army, experienced in warfare.

But there are similarities between Just Cause and Desert Storm. As was the case in Panama, U.S. planners are

relying on massive bombings of the civilian population to terrorize the leadership into surrendering. In Panama, at least 4,000, and as many as 7,000, most of them civilians, were killed by indiscriminate U.S. bombardments. In Iraq, that figure is likely to be at least one order of magnitude larger.

Were Desert Storm to result in a U.S. victory, it would not end U.S. military involvement in the Persian Gulf. That's indicated by what has happened in Panama since Just Cause. The main difference is that the occupation of Iraq and Kuwait will prove far more difficult than Panama has proven to be thus far.

Not that the going has been easy in Panama. "People are assaulting the GIs in Chiriquí" reports a correspondent. On Jan. 18, "a group of American soldiers was walking through Cervantes Park in David, and the shoeshine boys started spitting on them. Earlier that morning, a man took an American flag and tore it up in their faces as they drove down the main street, and onlookers started shouting 'Saddam! Saddam!'"

"Panamanians are not allowed near the tent city set up by the Americans at the airport. Security is very tight. They have installed at least two anti-aircraft batteries."

While the governor claims that the soldiers are in Chiriquí to help with "civic action projects," the only construction anyone has seen is related to what is believed will be a U.S. military base in the northern town of Guacala, and another American military

installation in Tolé, on the Guaimí Indian reservation.

Officials in Panama say the real purpose of the military deployment is to deal with a supposed "Arab terrorist threat." GIs in Chiriquí have taken control of the crossings on Panama's border with Costa Rica. The claim is that security in the area is threatened because many of the businesses there are owned by Panamanians of Palestinian or other Arab backgrounds.

Checkpoints have been set up all over Panama City. Buses and automobiles are required to stop and submit to random searches. Pedestrians are also being stopped and frisked by local cops under the supervision of American officers. These illegal police-state measures have increased popular resentment. Even people who support the U.S.-installed government "don't want the American soldiers here," said a Panamanian.

But "Arab terrorists" might not be the only, or even the real reason, for the high-visibility deployment. Last month, a small-potatoes rebellion against the U.S.-installed government, led by former police chief Col. Eduardo Herrera, a former agent of the Israelis and the CIA, required the U.S. to deploy 500 soldiers to put it down. U.S. forces also launched a massive manhunt last September, when General Noriega's former security chief, Capt. Eliecer Gaitán, disappeared from the Vatican Embassy in Panama.

The Jan. 21 *New York Times* reported that Gaitán, who is from Chiriquí, and a Capt. Jorge Bernal, are leading rebel bands armed with "Uzi and M-60 machine guns, M-16 and AK-47 assault rifles, gas masks and bullet proof vests . . . [and] RPG rocket launchers." A U.S. official told the paper that "there are no Panamanian forces who have the capability to stop these guys."

International Intelligence

Mexican journal mocks Bush's new world order

The Mexico City magazine *Cambio 7* published a bitter attack by Washington correspondent Palomino Arriaga on Jan. 21, on the double standards being applied to Iraq in pursuit of President Bush's "New World Order."

"Napalm was not an example of barbarism when the U.S. used it in Vietnam. . . . Then, that was an example of sophistication," he writes. "The atomic bomb, however, continues being, so far, the maximum. Therefore, barbarous and underdeveloped countries cannot have access to it. It is a terrain reserved for the elect who dominate the planet."

If the new order takes over after an Iraqi defeat, "It will be paradise on Earth. A happy world. Armies will disappear in the destroyed countries, and they will never be able to kill like civilized men. Concepts as backward as national sovereignty will be finished, and others will be perfected, such as national security in which the 'backyards' will be fully and securely watched over by the masters of the house. The international organizations will again become the great ceremonial centers in which the future of humanity is decided."

Yeltsin under fire from Soviet military chiefs

Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and other Russian military figures and Great Russian chauvinists have opened a propaganda campaign against Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin. On Jan. 18, the newspaper of the Soviet Armed Forces, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, published a series of "open letters" to Yeltsin, condemning his call for the creation of an independent Russian Army, and his backing for Lithuanian independence.

One of the letters was signed by four retired marshals, including Ogarkov; two admirals; and ten generals. The other was

signed by a group of Soviet parliamentary deputies, including several members of the hardline Soyuz movement. In their open letter, the marshals and generals expressed "bitterness" that anybody should try to use the "tragedy" in Lithuania "to gain political capital for himself."

The other letter complained of political persecution of Soviet troops in Lithuania "sponsored" by President Vytautas Landsbergis and the Lithuanian Parliament. The deputies accused Yeltsin of failing to protect the interests of the ethnic Russian population of the Baltic republics. They charged: "People have been brought to despair by the inhumane policies of V. Landsbergis and his close associates, who declared on Jan. 12 that Lithuania was at war with the U.S.S.R."

The newspaper also published a condemnation of Yeltsin which it said was signed by more than 500 students at the Lenin Military Political Academy in Moscow.

On the same day, the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* published two columns of letters attacking Yeltsin for "political ambition," "neglecting the interests of ethnic Russians living outside the Russian Federation," and other sins. Many of the signatories were identified as Army veterans.

El Salvador gets no more help from U.S.

Because President Bush is willing to "go the extra mile" to keep negotiations going with the Cuban-allied Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN) in El Salvador, his administration will continue withholding \$42.5 million in U.S. military aid to the government of El Salvador for another 60 days, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater announced on Jan. 16.

FMLN terrorists, who have engaged in a military offensive since Nov. 20, 1990, shot down a U.S. military helicopter in El Salvador on Jan. 2, and then executed two servicemen who survived the crash. FMLN spokesmen continue to justify their offensive, in which more than 400 have died, as

"necessary" to negotiations.

When it comes to Soviet-allied irregular forces in the Americas, the Bush administration apparently accepts this argument. The administration had promised that, at any point that the FMLN returned to the military offensive, it would restore \$42.5 million in aid which was cut in October 1990. Despite the FMLN offensive, that commitment was ignored entirely until the FMLN's execution of the two U.S. servicemen.

On Jan. 15, President Bush did "release" the money for the Salvadoran government—but ordered the delivery of the funds postponed in order to give peace a chance. "If the FMLN takes a serious and constructive approach to the peace talks so that they result in a political settlement and a United Nations-supervised ceasefire within 60 days, these funds will not need to be released," Fitzwater announced the next day. "We must give the peace negotiations under the U.N. mediation every possible chance to succeed."

Schiller Institute backs Lithuanian independence

The Schiller Institute and the Lithuanian community held a joint demonstration in front of the Soviet consulate in Rome on Jan. 15, calling for freedom for Lithuania.

The demonstrators chose this particular site because the consulate building had been the embassy of the free Lithuanian government until 1941. Some Estonian representatives also joined the demonstration.

The chairman of all Lithuanian exile communities, Vytautas Bielauskas, urged all Lithuanians to mobilize to make the governments of the countries where they are living to recognize Lithuania as an independent state.

The chairman of the Schiller Institute in Italy, Fiorella Operto, sent a telegram to Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, calling on him to recognize the independence of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia, together with that of the other non-Russian

republics seeking independence from Moscow, and to push for their recognition by the European Community.

Indian admiral sees U.N. repeat past blunders

The U.N. Security Council resolution demanding full and unconditional surrender from Iraq threatens to re-enact the "similar tragedy of 46 years ago when Allied powers dutifully fell in behind the U.S. President" who then demanded "unconditional surrender" from Germany and Japan, Indian Vice Adm. S.C. Chopra wrote in a commentary in the *Hindustan Times* on Jan. 7.

The 1944 Casablanca Conference, nicknamed the "Unconditional Surrender Conference," prolonged World War II unnecessarily by a full year, and, the admiral states, "although hailed by the media and the general public, it was one of the great mistakes of Anglo-American war policy. Are we not about to repeat a similar mistake on a proud Arab nation?"

The admiral wrote that the Arab countries could surely negotiate the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait, and that a destroyed Iraq is totally against Arab interests, because then either a "rejuvenated" Iran or a greatly emboldened Israel could threaten the entire region.

What are Gorbachov and Bronfman cooking up?

On Jan. 8, Seagram's magnate Edgar Bronfman, at the head of a World Jewish Congress delegation, met Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow, the first such meeting between a Soviet leader and a WJC president since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Officially, the subjects discussed included "the international situation, the Middle East and Gulf crises, Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel, and business support for perestroika." Bronfman aide Elon Steinberg was quoted in the *Jerusalem Post* on Jan. 9 to the effect that

they had discussed formulas for "an international conference [on the Middle East] that isn't an international conference."

Gorbachov reportedly affirmed "the complete continuity of Soviet policy on the Persian Gulf," despite the resignation of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and other shifts occurring in the Soviet Union.

Bronfman surfaced on Jan. 14 with a letter to the Hollinger Corporation's *Daily Telegraph* of London, calling on Israel to open up talks with the Palestinians.

Turkish military at odds with President Özal

Turkey's Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Dogan Ozgunes, publicly attacked President Turgut Özal on Jan. 18 for allowing the United States to use Turkish air bases for bombing missions against Iraq. "I am sick and tired of learning about these things from the president, not by direct consultations, but through the television," he said.

Ozgunes is an opponent of Özal's pro-Bush policy, and took the post of Chief of the General Staff only in early December, replacing Gen. Necip Torumtay, who had resigned in protest against that policy.

Özal, in a televised address on Jan. 18 announcing his decision to let the U.S. use the Turkish bases, countered his domestic critics with the argument that "it is beyond doubt that the Turkish nation will emerge from this war as a stronger power in the region than ever before."

He added that he had pursued a "cautious policy," but could have ordered the deployment of Turkish troops to join the multinational strike force in the Gulf, "which would have been useful, because our soldiers could have gotten used to modern warfare techniques there."

Özal dismissed fears among his people of Iraqi missile attacks, saying that he had learned during a recent visit to Teheran, that even 22 missiles hitting one city at the same time, as happened in Iran during its war with Iraq, "doesn't cause much damage."

Briefly

● **HASSAN HUSSEIN**, a representative of the Iraqi opposition to Saddam Hussein, denounced the U.S. bombing of his country as "brutal aggression" that has nothing to do with the issue of Kuwait. Speaking on German television Jan. 17, he said, "It is hard to understand why Bush is punishing an entire nation collectively for a dictator that sits in Baghdad."

● **THE SOVIETS** vetoed a formal Austrian bid to convene an extraordinary session of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CSCE) to discuss the crisis in the Baltic republics. The idea came from an initiative of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Nordic countries, warning that Soviet actions in the Baltic are a violation of the European charter agreed to in November 1990, which the Soviets endorsed.

● **YEVGENY PRIMAKOV**, the Soviet Mideast specialist, affirmed in an interview to the Soviet daily *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on Jan. 15 that Saddam Hussein was willing to withdraw from Kuwait, but that ongoing diplomatic efforts toward that end were sabotaged by the U.S. and British commitment to destroy him. "I am a realist, I know that I will have to withdraw," Saddam Hussein reportedly told Primakov.

● **ONTARIO PREMIER Bob Rae** on Jan. 20 supported self-government for the Mohawk Indians on the Awkwasne Reserve, which straddles the Ontario-Quebec-New York border area. The reserve is a smugglers' transfer point between the United States and Canada, according to some published accounts.

● **BORIS PANKIN**, the man who was Soviet ambassador to Sweden at the time of the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme in 1986, has now been named ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Pankin is known as a top KGB operative, close to the left wing of the Socialist International.

Mass ferment flows into U.S. anti-war movement

by Nancy Spannaus

When Lyndon LaRouche projected in June of 1989 that the popular upsurge against oligarchical tyranny then erupting in Communist China would likely arrive in the United States approximately 18 months later, there was no immediate detonator for such an upsurge on the horizon. Today, the combination of Bush's war and the economic depression in the United States has sparked mass political action that is combining forces from the churches, civil rights layers, and students, in a new anti-war movement.

There are two levels of activity represented in this anti-war mobilization. On the one hand, there are the officially called demonstrations and the official statements from constituency groups. Some of these, such as the anti-war coalitions, are heavily composed of what might be called professional anti-war activists, but the civil rights and church groups have taken qualitatively new actions against the war.

On the other side, there is an increasing level of spontaneous anti-war activity which is bringing in previously apolitical layers in the universities, high schools, and small towns. The high level of this activity, both before the war broke out and even under conditions of the most intensive pro-war propaganda, is now intersecting the more organized activity, and putting the anti-war movement on the edge of becoming a truly mass-based political movement.

Massive demonstrations

One of the crucial ingredients for such a transformation is the input from the LaRouche movement, which has clearly defined both the genocidal policy commitment which led to the war, and the economic policy solutions, which have been uniquely put forward by newly filed presidential candidate and political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The demonstrations that swept the United States, even in

the few days after Bush started the bombing and over the Martin Luther King Day weekend, dwarfed anything that appeared for years after the beginning of the Vietnam War. In San Francisco, organizers estimate 200,000; in Washington, D.C. the estimate is 50,000. But there were also tens of thousands in places such as Minneapolis, Minnesota, and thousands in Austin, Texas, Chicago, and other smaller cities.

Contrary to the news media, the overall character of these peace group-dominated demonstrations was not flag-burning and violence. Those events occurred near the end, or on the edges, and received all the publicity. But, as exemplified by the Washington demonstration, the crowd primarily listened to speeches which denounced the New World Order as a new imperialism, and called for bringing the troops home. A sizable portion of the demonstrators were students, including delegations from the black Hampton University in Virginia, Oberlin College in Ohio, the University of Buffalo, and many others.

The Washington demonstration, sponsored by the Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention in the Middle East, featured Coalition founder and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Jesse Jackson, and old anti-Vietnam War activist Daniel Ellsberg. Clark's speech concentrated on denouncing Bush's "imperial presidency," and contrasted Bush's ego ideal, the unabashed imperialist Teddy Roosevelt, with the modern martyr for peace, Dr. Martin Luther King. Clark condemned Bush for his abandonment of Lithuania, as well as his aggression against Iraq.

Also visible at the Washington demonstration were representatives of Pax Christi, a peace organization of the Catholic Church; CISPES, the group organized against the U.S. role in El Salvador; a number of labor unions; and a 200-250 person delegation of supporters of Lyndon LaRouche.

Church and black leaders speak up

Nearly every section of the civil rights movement, as well as black organizations such as the Nation of Islam, have gone into mobilization against Bush's war in the Middle East. This provides the anti-war movement with a much more working-class character than it had in the Vietnam War era.

Most striking in this regard was a statement issued by Martin Luther King's widow, Coretta Scott King, on Jan. 18. Mrs. King is not known for being a radical, and this is reflected in her continued support for genocidal sanctions against Iraq. But Mrs. King's statement calls for a nationwide mobilization for a ceasefire in the Persian Gulf. Her statement read in part:

"I join with peace-loving people everywhere in deploring and strongly opposing this misguided and tragic war, and I appeal to President Bush to halt U.S. military action against Iraq. This war will only feed the cycle of revenge and retaliation and cause incalculable grief and economic hardship for the American and Iraqi people for many years to come. . . . Trading the blood of young Americans for oil is an exchange that is unworthy of a great democracy. We can best support our young men and women in the Persian Gulf by working for a ceasefire so that they can return safely home to their families."

Catholic Church activists are also carrying out vigorous public activity against the war. In addition to the statements adopted by the Bishops Conference and from individuals, two Roman Catholic bishops have taken arrests from their anti-war activity. Bishop Thomas J. Gumbelton of Detroit and Bishop Walter F. Sullivan of Richmond, the president and president-elect of Pax Christi respectively, held a press conference and a several hundred person demonstration in front of the White House on Jan. 22, before they chose to kneel down and pray and be arrested. Interestingly enough, there has been virtually no visual coverage of the two bishops being carried away by police.

At the press conference, Gumbelton announced that 31 Roman Catholic bishops in the United States and the heads of 70 religious orders have joined a call for an immediate ceasefire. He vigorously declared that the Middle East needs development, not destruction, and denounced Bush's New World Order, stating that it has nothing to do with the hopes of the world's population for economic justice. Bishop Gumbelton also stressed that the Catholic Church "will not be silent" as it was for such a long time during the Vietnam War.

Students and housewives

Perhaps the most important indication that the anti-war movement is capturing Middle America as well, however, is the activity emerging from high school students, universities, and small towns throughout the United States. These are previously apolitical layers of the population, who have been compelled by the insanity of the war drive to enter the political arena.

A few examples characterize the situation. A couple of

weeks before the war broke out, *EIR* received a report of citizens in Montana, who had taken to eating their lunch outside the courthouse in frigid weather in protest against the war. Small towns in Colorado and Pennsylvania have seen anti-war pickets of up to 100 persons. And in the Baltimore working-class suburb of Dundalk, an anti-war demonstration of 5,000 people occurred the weekend before war began—organized by a hairdresser!

The political mood is also spreading among high school students in a manner not seen since the civil rights movement in the South. Before the war broke out, high school students were holding teach-ins and spontaneous demonstrations from California to Chicago to Long Island, New York. On Long Island, the students decided to travel from school to school, to pull out more students in protest.

University campuses are also hot, with meetings of several hundred students on the war coming together on short notice. The meetings are polarized in many cases, but quite political. In some cases, students are just taking off for Washington to voice their protest.

The LaRouche role

Playing a major role in the activation and education of the emergent anti-war movement is the LaRouche movement. LaRouche, who drafted a Middle East development plan for peace back in the mid-1970s and has updated it as an Oasis Plan for the present period, has offered himself as a negotiator to find an end to the war. Because LaRouche's programs address the joint problems of the depression collapse in the United States, and the global malthusian economic policies which have led to the neo-colonialist Gulf deployment, his movement is an essential ingredient in building the kind of mass movement which can force Bush to reverse his policy—by impeachment or otherwise.

To say that pro-war forces are upset about this is an understatement, but they have held back in their explicitly political attack on LaRouche's anti-war activity, for fear that that might backfire.

But on Jan. 22, the *Boston Globe* broke the blackout, and in a prominent article entitled "Peace activists express concern about anti-Semites in movement," attacked Ramsey Clark, the Nation of Islam, and LaRouche's movement for working together. Dragged out to lead the attack are the director of the Boston office of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, and drug lobby scribbler Chip Berlet, both members of the "Get LaRouche" task force. The article claims that all three are spreading anti-Semitism by not condemning Saddam Hussein's invasion and opposing economic sanctions. It's all right for others to criticize Israel, the ADLer is quoted, but not LaRouche.

The article is a blatant attempt to force Clark to separate himself from LaRouche, whom he is representing on appeal, and to narrow the coalition. It is unlikely to succeed as mass ferment spreads.

Billy Graham, Bush's Rasputin?

A report on the role of the "British-Israelite" cult in determining current U.S. policy, by Chris White and Scott Thompson.

The night Bush launched his genocidal war against Iraq on Jan. 16, he spent with crusading fundamentalist Billy Graham. The couple spent two hours reflecting on what the White House called the "moral issues" of the war. The next morning, Bush attended church services with Graham in a Washington area Baptist church.

Apparently, the two have known each other since 1960, when Prescott Bush, George's father, introduced them to each other, according to Billy Graham's senior press spokesman. The Bush and Graham families are on such terms that the two have vacationed together, both at the Bush family retreat in Kennebunkport, Maine, and in Mexico. Graham was the only clergyman at Bush's inauguration, delivering both invocation and benediction.

It was Graham who told Bush Jan. 17, "There come times when we have to fight for peace. . . . Out of this war will come a new peace and, as has been stated by the President, a new world order."

The relationship between the two brings to mind that between an earlier doomed emperor and priest, the Russian Czar Nicholas II, last of the Romanov line, and the wild-eyed starets, Rasputin.

On Aug. 8, 1990, two days after Bush decided to commit U.S. forces to what was then known as "Operation Desert Shield," Graham issued a statement from his headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota. "An outbreak of war in that region would affect every nation and every person on earth—economically, politically, and socially. Upheavals there also could have major spiritual implications. These events are happening in that part of the world where history began, and, the Bible says, where history as we know it will some day end."

On Sept. 24, Graham was in the midst of a series of speaking engagements on New York's Long Island: "If ever a country could be called a part of the Bible land, it is Iraq," Graham said, according to his office's release. "I believe there are some spiritual forces at work—both good and evil—that are beyond our comprehension. . . . We must double our prayers, history has gone full circle and we are coming back to these lands." Graham considers Iraq part of the "Bible

lands" because it is the geographical location of the former Babylon. Graham has also charged Iraq's Saddam Hussein with attempting to "rebuild Babylon."

The references ought to be sufficient, though the language cited seems vague, to establish what Graham's views are. They reflect the same kind of apocalyptic millennialist nonsense about "the final days" that has been widely spread in recent years, especially through the ranks of fundamentalists and evangelicals. "End of history," "spiritual forces at work," "history gone full circle"; his press people don't quote him on the approach of Armageddon, nor do they need to.

If this Rasputin is an advocate of apocalyptic millennialism, then what is his emperor?

British Israel

Graham's reading of scripture doesn't have too much to do with the traditions of Western Christianity at all. In fact, it is the very opposite. Graham's preaching comes out of the racist doctrines of a Freemasonic-affiliated cult called the British Israel World Federation. Spokesmen for the preacher deny that their front-man is a British-Israelite.

They cannot deny that Graham's writings have been published in Kenneth de Courcy's *Religious Review*. Kenneth de Courcy, a self-professed British-Israelite, is part of a family-based intelligence operation providing services to sections of the Britain establishment, publishing such sheets as *Special Office Brief* and *Intelligence Digest* for the edification of political, military, and security types within the Anglo-Saxon world.

This is the same Kenneth de Courcy referred to by Lyndon LaRouche in his concluding statement to the Alexandria, Virginia court which supervised his frameup and railroad at the end of 1988. LaRouche told the court at the time of his sentencing on Jan. 27, 1989, that de Courcy "well known to be a powerfully connected and influential person in Britain," had represented himself as a contact for those people in the Anglo-American establishment responsible for bringing the prosecution and trial.

De Courcy's friends at the British-Israel World Federation claim that it was the British-Israelite Mordechai Hamm

who was the early protector of Bush's spiritual confidant Billy Graham.

The cultist weirdness of British-Israel is overlapped with the British faction, including Freemasonry which promoted the political career of Adolf Hitler, and backed him as their instrument in imposing Nazism on Germany in the 1930s. George Bush's father Prescott, who introduced George to Billy Graham, was during that period a partner of the late W. Averell Harriman's Brown Brothers Harriman, while Harriman and company were building the racialist eugenics movement, and backing Hitler as its instrument.

Will Farrish, the present custodian of Bush's blind trust, is the son of the eugenics-promoting "America First" whose money was made in I.G. Farben's Nazi gas ovens. Both de Courcy, and one of de Courcy's long-time friends, former British Prime and Foreign Minister Alec Douglas-Home, now the last survivor of Chamberlain's "Peace In Our Time" trip to Hitler's Berchtesgaden, were then involved, and both remain friends of Dr. Billy Graham. Douglas-Home speaks effusively of Graham in his autobiography.

These were the political forces who backed Hitler's "New Order," as Graham recently did Bush's.

The underpinnings of British-Israel are no different than Hitler's Aryan race supremacy theories. Believe it or not, they insist the Jews are not the real Jews. The real Jews, God's chosen people, are the inhabitants of the British Isles, selected peoples of Northern Europe, and offshoots of Britain, like the Anglo-Saxons of North America, Australia, and Canada. These are really the chosen people, not any other. There is an insane word game which backs this up, namely, Saxons = really Isaac's sons, Briton = Man of the Covenant; and so on.

From there it is a short jump indeed to insanity—to the proposition that the spread of British imperial rule and methods are the working out of some so-called divinely scripted plan for his chosen people. After all, it says so in the Bible, doesn't it?

With this comes a cycle of prophecy for the fulfillment of the plan. The British-Israelites are proponents of a cyclical theory of history, in which after 2,520 years, a selection of developments, chosen by the cult's keepers, are repeated in reverse.

On Oct. 21, 1990, for example, Margaret Thatcher, then still Britain's prime minister, told Soviet envoy Yevgeny Primakov that Saddam Hussein had "eleven weeks" to get out of Kuwait. This was before the Nov. 29, 1990, United Nations Security Council vote, which set what Bush called "the deadline," and also before Bush's Nov. 8, 1990 decision to transform the U.S. deployment into what he called an "offensive" mode. Why "eleven weeks"? Ask the British-Israelites. Jan. 1, 1991, was for these nutters, the 2,520th anniversary of the return of the Chosen People to the Promised Land after the years of Babylonian captivity.

Bush and the British demanded the deadline be set for

Jan. 1, but accepted the old-style calendar Jan. 15 New Year, still observed by Russia's Orthodox Church.

Was this what Graham was talking about when he spoke in Uniondale, New York on Sept. 24, 1990, and told the crowd, "We must double our prayers. History has gone full circle and we are coming back to these lands"?

The British-Israelites hasten to excuse themselves at this point. They assert that there are two matters involved: a physical "return," and a "mystical return," a defeat of the physical "Babylon," and a defeat of the "mystical Babylon."

The excuses bring us back to Bush's New Order, and his continuity with those who promoted the earlier efforts of Adolf Hitler.

Mystical Babylon

The target of the backers of British-Israel, what they call "mystical Babylon," is not in the Middle East. It is Western Europe, and chief among the targets for destruction in the decade before the millennium, are Germany and the Catholic Church under the Pope, called by them "Rome." The cult's spokesmen talk freely of Europe as "the hub of a conflict," international in scope, "the equivalent of World War III."

For them the conflict began Nov. 9, 1989, the day the Berlin Wall came down. That momentous event bore "marks linked to World War I and World War II. You see that it has gone sour within a year. It was a phony period of happiness. Now, the battle axe will fall. It marks the beginning of World War III."

Their war is to replace "counterfeit" European institutions with pure British ones. The "battle-axe" of their war against "mystical Babylon" is the very real Red Army; it is the "battle axe of the time, and it is fitting that they bring pressure on Mystical Babylon, especially pressure on Germany." The war in the Middle East, they confess, via the threat to oil supplies is merely a flank in their war against the "Mystical Babylon" in Europe.

So here we have Britain's standing geopolitical commitment, since the days of Winston Churchill's forebear the Duke of Marlborough, and the War of the Spanish Succession, that no power be permitted to emerge in Europe contrary to the espoused interests of Britain. Over this century, that axiom of policy was embedded in the British geopolitical school of Halford Mackinder et al., directed against the prospects for cooperation in economic development of Eurasia between France, Germany, and Russia.

World War I was the result of this thinking. World War II, the continuation of World War I, was also the result. And now, wrapped in the cultist paraphernalia of Britain's own "blood and soil" faction, comes the same unholy mixture all over again.

The last U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, used to turn to an astrologer for advice on what his wife Nancy thought were matters of importance. Now, it seems we've got something else again.

'Mad dictator' makes emergency power grab

by Kathleen Klenetsky

"There sure is a mad dictator loose in the world, but his name isn't Saddam Hussein. It's George Bush." So one Washington analyst characterized Bush's latest moves to use the Persian Gulf war to place the United States under a "national security" dictatorship.

Bush seized upon the opening stages of the war to implement several new emergency initiatives:

- On Jan. 18, the White House announced that Bush had authorized Defense Secretary Richard Cheney to call up as many as 1 million reservists, for terms of up to two years, to serve in Operation Desert Storm. As required by law, Bush utilized existing emergency powers to make that decision, bringing to at least four the number of times Bush has invoked such powers since August.

- The same day, the administration took another step toward placing the economy on a command footing, when Cheney issued a Military Airlift Command Order, allowing the Pentagon to commandeer as many as 181 planes owned by commercial passenger and cargo airlines, for use in the Gulf. That followed an Executive Order, issued by Bush on Jan. 9, requiring U.S. companies to give military contracts and orders priority over all other commerce.

- On Jan. 19, Washington radio station WTOP reported that Bush had recently signed three Executive Orders establishing strict wartime controls over all media coverage of the war, and authorizing the CIA and military intelligence to carry out a propaganda campaign whose theme would be that the United States was invincible.

Bush's drive toward emergency rule will likely be aided if the war lasts longer than its supporters predicted—which now seems inevitable—or in the event of a major terrorist upsurge, real or manufactured, at home.

The FBI and CIA have been fomenting hysteria about the prospects of terrorism. Using the specter of terrorist activities, the FBI has been conducting an outrageous intervention in the Arab-American community for over a month, sending out its agents to interview American citizens of Arab ancestry, allegedly to seek information about possible terrorist activity.

This intimidation campaign drew an angry attack from Reps. Don Edwards and Norm Mineta, both California Democrats, who rose on the floor of the House of Representatives on Jan. 16 to warn that such "government overreaction" to the war and its repercussions could lead to the wholesale abrogation of civil liberties.

Mineta, who was interned during World War II because of his Japanese ancestry, compared the FBI's activities to the roundup of Japanese-Americans and to McCarthyism: "The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry during the Second World War was the culmination of a pattern of racism and hysteria. The same pattern may be at work today against Arab-Americans. . . . There was another time in our history when questions of this sort led to a tragedy of civil liberties. . . . This was the time of the blacklist."

Mineta noted that in the 1980s, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) had plans to "round up" Arab-Americans and place them in its "100-acre prison complex in Oakdale, Louisiana," which it had created as "a detention center for so-called undesirables."

Plans like this could be put into effect under current conditions, he warned. "Should terrorism hit at home as a result of war in the Middle East, I fear that there will be calls for wholesale arrests that go beyond probable cause. I fear there will be calls for internment. . . . The great Constitution of the United States of America must not be allowed to become a casualty of our conflict with Saddam Hussein."

Don Edwards, a former FBI agent who heads the Civil and Constitutional Rights subcommittee, raised similar concerns: "We must be alert to the threat that the Gulf confrontation and fear of terrorism will result in an overreaction here at home, making us less free."

The FBI's targeting of Arab-Americans has already produced ominous results: In Detroit, Mayor Coleman Young declared a state of emergency on Jan. 18, calling on the governor of Michigan to make National Guard troops available for duty in the city for the first time since the riots of 1968. Young said the deployment was necessary to guard against terrorist infiltration across the Canadian-Michigan border, as well as to protect Iraqi-American businessmen from violence.

FEMA moves in

Evidence is mounting that Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other components of the "emergency dictatorship" structure, is preparing to crack down on the anti-war movement. This news service received reports from anti-war activists, citing a FEMA employee, that FEMA held a meeting in mid-January, involving the top Pentagon brass and representatives of other government departments, to discuss how to handle domestic opposition to "foreign military operations."

A FEMA spokesman confirmed that the meeting took place, but refused to divulge its contents. Asked about charges that FEMA has plans to round up dissidents in a national emergency, he sputtered, "That's ridiculous!" But, he noted that "the old report that FEMA was going to round up minorities and put them in an internment camp in Louisiana" had been mentioned on a recent edition of the widely watched "Oprah Winfrey" television program.

Bush faces bloody war of attrition

by Leo F. Scanlon

The Bush administration began its war against Iraq with the most ferocious air bombardment campaign in history. Within hours of the onset of the attack, news media were reporting that the air raids “had achieved complete tactical surprise . . . decimated the Iraqi Air Force . . . destroyed the command and control apparatus of the Iraqi military,” and generally dealt a fatal blow to Iraqi air defense capabilities. Within days, each of those claims has proven hollow, and at the end of one week of war, it is clear that this air campaign—which has destroyed much infrastructure and decimated civilian neighborhoods—is merely the beginning of a bloody war of attrition.

The first glimpse of this reality was provided by Viktor Sakharov, a Soviet military expert who was interviewed on U.S. television on Jan. 19. Sakharov has trained both the Egyptian and Iraqi military in defensive war-fighting tactics. As he explained, it is Iraqi doctrine never to respond to an aerial bombardment or attack by an overwhelming force, but rather to protect vital aircraft and air defense systems until they can be employed in defense of the ground army.

Sakharov pointed out that these Iraqi assets have not been used because they are safely bunkered underground. A U.S. expert who inspected part of this system, and who had also studied the Japanese fortifications in the Pacific, reported that the Iraqis have engineered one of the most sophisticated systems of its type in the world. And the weapons held in reserve are formidable: over 100 radar guided Roland systems—recognized by U.S. experts as the premier low-level air defense weapon in the world today—and thousands of 23-millimeter ZSU self-propelled guns—which destroyed over 40% of the Israeli planes sent against Syria in 1973.

The key to this strategy is the fact that the officer corps of the Iraqi Army considers the land battle to be the key to warfare, and will not sacrifice air defense capabilities until the U.S. engages its tanks. At that point, U.S. planes must fly low—within range of these weapons—in order to protect U.S. armor. That is when the war of attrition begins. Iraq has no hope of militarily defeating the superior U.S. force, but the casualties that will ensue once this phase of war begins, will puncture the aura of invincibility which grips Washington.

Bush is attempting to postpone the onset of higher U.S. casualties by using strategic bombing—hoping to “break” the Iraqi people. The damage is occurring against Iraqi civilians.

This is clear even from heavily censored U.S. media reports, which show Baghdad residential neighborhoods and power and sanitation facilities demolished. But the one undisputed lesson of air warfare is that population bombing steels the will of the target nation—and in this case, that potentially includes millions of Arabs and Muslims throughout the world.

Buying time threatens wider war

U.S. planners persist in the belief that the Iraqi military does not have the depth to conduct a prolonged war; but time is critical, and as the Soviet crisis worsens, the threat of a wider conflict grows. Under such circumstances, attrition becomes a major factor.

According to Maj. Gen. George B. Harrison, writing in *Air Force* magazine, “judgments about attrition can only be made in the context of an overall loss rate for an entire air campaign.” Harrison points out that from the standpoint of the industrial base, “Even seemingly low attrition rates have a surprising long-term effect. . . .

“Assume that the United States begins the campaign with a 2,000 aircraft combat force and that it suffers a 5% per sortie attrition. Even if each plane flies just one sortie per day, the overall losses would quickly get out of hand. To sustain the original 2,000 plane force size in the face of such losses, U.S. aircraft makers would have turn out no fewer than 1,560 aircraft each month.

“Even at 1% per sortie attrition rates, the force size could be maintained only if industry produced 520 fighters per month—30 times today’s production rate.”

General Harrison’s article shows attrition rates for a force of 100-planes flying 60 sorties, and shows that a 1% attrition produces a 45% loss of aircraft at the end of the cycle. In practical terms, losses must also include problems caused by lack of spare parts. A reasonable guess is that 50% of those planes not in the Gulf have been cannibalized for parts already, and the U.S. industrial base is in no condition to support a production surge.

The rates of attrition in this campaign are hard to determine, since the Pentagon is reporting only the total number of sorties flown, with no break-out of the actual combat missions. In spite of that distortion, the reported figures are interesting. According to Gen. Thomas Kelley, director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as of 7 p.m. on Jan. 18, the U.S. had flown 2,107 sorties, dropping 18,000 tons of bombs, and admitted the loss of four aircraft and their crews. This does not include the sorties and losses of the European and Arab aircraft.

These figures show an attrition rate of 0.2%—roughly equal to the loss rate in Korea. The attrition rate in Vietnam was 0.69%, but this included high-level bombing raids by B-52s, which were not often shot down. Thus, in spite of the claims that Iraqi defenses have been “minimal,” the attrition rate is negligible only in the context of a short war.

Budget cuts target the poor

by H. Graham Lowry

State and local governments are stepping up the war at home—against the growing number of victims of the collapse of the U.S. economy. Nearly every state in the Union is currently drawing up deeper budget cuts, targeting especially the poor, the elderly, and the disabled.

In Michigan, which faces a \$1.1 billion deficit in its current budget of only \$8.9 billion, new Gov. John Engler wants to eliminate a state-financed welfare program which assists 125,000 poor. The legislature voted instead on Jan. 22 to cut *all* social service programs by 9.2%, which would leave Michigan ineligible for about \$450 million in federal matching funds, including the entirety of Medicaid assistance for nursing and health care for persons with low income. The across-the-board cuts take effect immediately, and result in funding levels below those mandated by federal law. For Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the cuts reduce Michigan's contributions far below the 1988 level required by Washington, thus eliminating federal assistance for that program as well.

Maryland's Gov. William Donald Schaefer has just proposed restricting eligibility for "short-term" disability assistance by denying payments for at least six months of suffering, instead of the current 30 days. This would include cutting off people with heart disease, who are already ineligible for federal AFDC and permanent disability funds. Schaefer also wants to put a ceiling on general public assistance to the poor, as the state faces a welfare caseload of 21,000—the highest in a decade—and expects at least 28,000 by July 1992.

Optimism, or stupidity?

In his State of the State address Jan. 18, Governor Schaefer asked the legislators "to be optimistic"—and then called for \$800 million in new sales, income, and personal property taxes, and for extending the 5% sales tax to gasoline as well. Speaking less than 48 hours after President Bush launched his massive assault against Iraq, Schaefer said, "It is important that we not succumb to melancholy paralysis. . . . One day the war will be over. One day we'll be out of the recession."

Schaefer had little to report, however, as grounds for optimism. "We have more people on welfare. . . . This is

adding continually to the . . . deficit. Fewer people are paying bills. We had to make some very painful decisions just to balance the current budget."

In California, newly installed Gov. Pete Wilson presented his budget for the next fiscal year Jan. 10. His package of \$4.1 billion in cuts already includes reducing AFDC payments by 9% to their 1988 levels, as far as federal law allows. For a family of one adult and two children, monthly checks would drop from \$694 to \$633—a major loss, critics noted, since many families lose as much as 85% of the total just to rent payments! Wilson prompted comparisons to Marie Antoinette by remarking, "I am confident they will be able to pay the rent, but they will have less for a six-pack of beer. I don't begrudge them the six-pack, but it's not a necessity."

Even the rent money may soon be classified as a luxury. Wilson's budget, prepared before Bush launched bombing of Iraq, projected a \$7.1 billion deficit on the assumption of *no* Mideast war, and an economic recovery within six months! Unemployment was forecast at only 6.3%, even though California's official rate is already 7.1% and has been climbing steadily for six months. The state finance commission previously calculated that with a prolonged war and "recession," the deficit for the coming fiscal year would reach \$10 billion.

New York City's self-destruction

The stupendous human cost of the nation's failed economic policies are nowhere more starkly revealed than in the center of usury and speculative finance, New York City. Over the past two months, the city's current-year deficit has grown by \$888 million. The projected deficit for the next fiscal year shot up from \$1.6 billion to \$2.2 billion in just the first three weeks of the year. Mayor David Dinkins announced Jan. 16 that the city will lay off 16,000 workers over the next 18 months, and eliminate 9,000 more jobs through attrition. More than 10,000 of the layoffs would come in the Department of Education—a proposal which Schools Chancellor Joseph Fernandez called "tantamount to mortgaging our children's future."

"The only thing I haven't heard is, 'Let's sell a piece of Central Park,'" Dinkins said. "We know from our experience in the 1970s that the budget cuts of today lead to higher social costs a decade from now," but "one has to look at the total picture." Budget Director Philip Michael intoned, "the problem's going to get worse." City departmental cuts, besides \$321 million in education, include \$76 million in sanitation, \$38 million in social services, \$32 million in transportation, \$34 million in police, \$24 million in parks, and \$33 million in hospitals, including the elimination of outpatient pharmacy services for insured patients.

Dinkins's budget assumes there will be no cut in state aid to the city, even though New York Gov. Mario Cuomo has projected a \$5 billion deficit and has threatened to place the city under a financial control board.

Trial will revive Thornburgh scandal

by Steve Komm and Jeffrey Steinberg

Barring a delay, a former top aide to Attorney General Richard Thornburgh is scheduled to go on trial on Feb. 4 in federal court in Scranton, Pennsylvania on charges of cocaine use and perjury. Henry Barr, who was Thornburgh's special assistant in charge of all major federal drug prosecutions from August 1988 through May 1989, was indicted in 1990 as part of a Harrisburg federal grand jury probe into drug use among state officials during Thornburgh's two terms as governor (1979-87).

Barr is charged with repeated cocaine use between 1983-89 and of lying to federal investigators who conducted a background check following his appointment as a special assistant to Attorney General Thornburgh. During Thornburgh's tenure as governor, Barr was his general counsel.

Barr is one of at least three top Department of Justice (DoJ) Thornburgh aides who are either indicted or suspected of cocaine use. According to Pennsylvania sources, Murray Dickman, who is Thornburgh's administrative assistant, has received a letter from the grand jury indicating that he might be indicted on drug charges. And Ronald Stern, another member of Thornburgh's "Harrisburg Mafia," resigned his post as special assistant to Thornburgh late in 1990 in order to avoid a perjury felony indictment. Stern had failed to complete FBI questionnaires required for security clearances because the forms contained questions about drug use.

Up until Barr and Stern departed Washington, they shared a house in Alexandria, Virginia with Dickman and a fourth Thornburgh aide, Richard Weatherbee, who is Thornburgh's personal liaison to the Drug Enforcement Administration. As head of the Pennsylvania State Police anti-narcotics division under Thornburgh, Weatherbee had been responsible for suppressing a state investigation into drug-trafficking allegations against another former Thornburgh man, state chief prosecutor Richard Guida.

In May 1989, Guida was indicted by the same Harrisburg grand jury on cocaine charges. He eventually pleaded guilty to cocaine trafficking as part of a plea agreement in which he became a cooperating witness. Guida identified Barr as a cocaine user.

Crimes of omission or commission?

Last autumn, before the Thornburgh scandal was buried under news coverage of the Persian Gulf crisis, Thornburgh's son had been identified as a suspected cocaine user. Within

less than 24 hours, the FBI had dispensed with the allegations, apparently by strongarming two key witnesses and by issuing an unprecedented public statement absolving Thornburgh's son.

But now, on the eve of the Barr trial, new questions are surfacing about Thornburgh's links to Pittsburgh area cocaine traffickers and organized crime circles. According to several Thornburgh adversaries, the Attorney General has been associated with western Pennsylvania mob elements since the 1960s when his law firm, Kirkpatrick and Lockhart, served as a bridge between the Mellon family-centered bluebloods and the crime syndicate.

Typical of Thornburgh's role was his involvement with the Investors Security Leasing Corp. (ISLC). In the late 1960s, shortly before he was appointed by Richard Nixon as the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Thornburgh incorporated ISLC and a second company, Investors Security Corp. (ISC). Both firms engaged in securities sales and mutual fund investments. A local Pittsburgh businessman with longstanding mob ties, William H. Brown, ran both corporations.

In November 1976, a Securities and Exchange Commission probe of the two companies resulted in federal indictments against Brown on charges of fraud and illegal securities sales. Brown and two other corporate officers were convicted and packed off to federal prison.

In addition to his involvement with ISLC and ISC, Brown had also been a longtime business partner of Pittsburgh mobster Frank Romani in a hotel management firm, Xpressway Motels, Inc. In 1987, Romani was sentenced to 30 years in jail for cocaine trafficking. He was named as one of the major drug wholesalers in the Pittsburgh area, and his corporations were accused of laundering cocaine profits. Last year, Romani was convicted on a second series of charges, including arson and insurance fraud. He apparently arranged the torching of several of his own motels in the Johnstown, Pennsylvania area.

Thornburgh cried foul when his links to Brown were brought up during his run for the statehouse in 1978, but Harrisburg sources say that his mob links run deep and that the relationship with Brown was symptomatic. These sources report that in January 1979 when Thornburgh became governor, among the honored guests at a private inaugural ball was Youngstown, Ohio "businessman" Edward DeBartolo, a suspected crime boss of eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. For years, DeBartolo owned the Metropolitan Bank of Tampa, Florida, which was investigated by federal authorities for laundering drug money in conjunction with the World Finance Corp. of Coral Gables, Florida—a notorious Meyer Lansky front operation. When things got hot at Metropolitan, DeBartolo sold off the bank to another Ohio man, convicted money launderer Marvin Warner.

With such friends, it is no wonder that one of Thornburgh's first acts upon becoming Attorney General in August 1988 was to dismantle the DoJ Organized Crime Strike Forces.

Trial of LaRouche associates shows Nazi justice reigns in Virginia

by Warren A.J. Hamerman

On Jan. 7, 1991, a self-admittedly biased jury in southern Virginia returned guilty verdicts against three leaders of the LaRouche movement accused of selling unregistered securities with intent to commit fraud. The jury, which fixes punishment for crimes under Virginia law, recommended sentences of 41 years for Paul Gallagher; 46 years for Anita Gallagher, his wife; and 40 years for Laurence Hecht—in effect, life sentences for each. The 12 members of the jury deliberated less than five hours following a trial of two full months, then delivered their verdicts and sentences with their backs turned to the defendants.

The trial, which began Nov. 5, 1990, was the most recent in a series of prosecutions designed to destroy the LaRouche political movement by the Virginia section of the “Get LaRouche” task force, headed up by Attorney General, and would-be governor, Mary Sue Terry.

Behind every prosecution of the LaRouche movement to date stands President George Bush who, between his 1988 election and inauguration, jailed his presidential opponent Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche, who warned that the collapse of both the Soviet and Western economies would lead to global depression and a Mideast war, is Bush’s “man in the iron mask.” As part of their war preparations, Bush and his accomplice Henry Kissinger are determined to finish off the LaRouche movement through rigged trials. Since all the prosecutions are really one case, a single legal victory would open up the possibility of a new trial, and freedom, for today’s foremost political prisoner, Lyndon LaRouche.

All the prosecutions of the LaRouche movement were publicly launched with a Grenada-style invasion of the movement’s offices in the northern Virginia town of Leesburg on Oct. 6, 1986. The search, conducted jointly by the state of Virginia and U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson of the Eastern District of Virginia, featured armored personnel carriers, automatic weapons, helicopters, and an assault force of 400 state and federal law enforcement officials. Over 435 boxes of documents, approximately 75% of the movement’s documents, were seized, including its entire list of political and financial supporters.

On Feb. 17, 1987, a Loudoun County, Virginia grand jury in Leesburg, which by law kept no written minutes,

indicted 16 individuals and five corporations on charges of securities fraud. The state of Virginia charged that political loans by individual supporters to the movement’s political corporations were “securities,” and that the indicted persons and corporations 1) had sold unregistered securities; 2) had acted as unregistered securities broker/dealers; and 3) had sold unregistered securities to certain named individuals, all with the intent to commit fraud.

The facts expose the vendetta

The determination that political loans were “securities” was not made by Virginia’s State Corporation Commission until two weeks after the LaRouche associates were indicted. *This finding has never been applied to any political organization or individual other than the LaRouche associates, although newspapers across the state reported political loans raised during the 1989 state election campaign virtually daily.*

The day after the 16 individuals were indicted and arrested in a media circus, the State Corporation Commission met for the first time to consider whether or not political loans were securities. Commissioner Elizabeth Lacy terrified the prosecution by refusing to rule that the political loans of the LaRouche movement were securities, instead declaring Mary Sue Terry’s novel legal theory “a case of first impression,” requiring further legal argument.

A Feb. 23, 1987 article by the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*’s prosecution-connected reporter Bill McKelway leaked the Attorney General’s fears: “Privately, investigators close to the LaRouche case say they are stunned by the delay and by the possibility that the Virginia investigation could turn up empty-handed. ‘Depending on what the commission does, the entire case, including the felony cases, could be down the tubes,’ one investigator said.”

Everything that took place in those two weeks of frenetic activity by Terry’s office is not known. However, on Feb. 27, 1987, ten days after the arrest of the defendants, the full hearing was held. On Feb. 28, 1987, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported that Commissioner Elizabeth Lacy was under consideration for a seat on the Virginia Supreme Court. Lacy’s husband, Patrick Lacy, is the former law partner of



Defendants Paul Gallagher, Anita Gallagher, and Laurence Hecht, the latest associates to face trial on concocted "securities fraud" charges. The Roanoke Virginia jury recommended, in effect, life sentences for raising political loans.

then-Gov. Gerald Baliles of Virginia. According to statements made by Mary Sue Terry, Governor Baliles was personally involved in launching the state's prosecution of the LaRouche movement.

At trial, it was clear that the prosecution never intended the jury to make a rational decision about so novel and complex an issue as "securities law." The very idea that loans to one of the most controversial movements in the world could be considered securities investments is absurd. The prosecution's strategy was simply to inflame this biased jury by putting on testimony from or about elderly people who were "defrauded."

The facts are quite different. 1) Most of the people who gave money as loans to the LaRouche movement were not elderly. 2) Many of those who gave loans in 1984-86 did not know that the U.S. government later made repayment impossible by filing an involuntary bankruptcy against the corporations to which the loans were made. 3) In the wake of that bankruptcy, initiated by the same U.S. Attorney who initiated the criminal action, every supporter who gave major loans was visited by the FBI, the Virginia State Police, or both, and pressured to complain.

Many of the prosecution's own witnesses admitted that their motive for making loans was their political or philosophical agreement with the movement, that they were told

of the risk of lending to a controversial political movement, and had continued to financially support the movement after their loans were overdue—all of which could never characterize an investment.

Why the venue was moved

Before the first "securities fraud" case was tried by the state of Virginia, Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan of the Eastern District of Virginia, known as the "rocket docket," ran a trial that convicted Lyndon LaRouche himself within two months of his indictment! LaRouche's conviction and 15-year jail sentence were massively publicized while the jury was being selected in nearby Leesburg for the state of Virginia's opening trial of Rochelle Ascher. LaRouche associate Rochelle Ascher was sentenced to a barbaric 86 years by that massively contaminated Loudoun County jury, later reduced to 10 years, in accord with northern Virginia practice, by Judge Carleton Penn. At this point, the defendants' motion for a change of venue was granted, in a manner similar to Christ's Golgotha cry, "I thirst," which was answered by vinegar from the Roman centurions. The remaining cases were transferred 200 miles south to Judge Clifford Weckstein in the small town of Salem, in Roanoke County.

In the new Roanoke venue, picked because Judge Penn found that massive adverse publicity precluded finding any

impartial jury *after* Rochelle Ascher's case, LaRouche associate Michael Billington was convicted of securities fraud charges on Oct. 24, 1989, and the jury imposed a sentence of 77 years. Judge Weckstein refused to reduce the sentence, citing the prevailing custom in southern Virginia, where the sentence by the jury is viewed as a statement of "community values."

History is replete with comparable horrors unleashed whenever raw, uninformed democracy is given free rein. In southern Virginia today, exercising one's constitutional right to trial by jury means risking a sentence of decades. The practice of jury sentencing has been upheld on appeal only because the judge has the power to adjust it so as to afford equal protection under the law. However, in southern Virginia, 99% of the time, the judges play Pontius Pilate before such "community values."

On Feb. 1, 1990, a Roanoke jury under the direction of Judge Clifford Weckstein found LaRouche associate Donald Phau guilty of four counts of securities fraud, and sentenced him to 35 years in prison. Judge Weckstein reduced the sentence to 25 years.

Who is Judge Clifford Weckstein?

Judge Clifford R. Weckstein, age 41, is an asset of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, a pro-drug, pro-pornography collection of gangsters that has nothing to do with Judaism but a great deal to do with British Freemasonry. Stuart M. Lockman, president of the Michigan Regional Advisory Board of the ADL, publicly boasted, as reported in the Detroit-based May, 19, 1986 *Jewish News*, that the "ADL is clearly identified as an opponent of the National Democratic Policy Committee—the LaRouchites of the old U.S. Labor Party—and virtually all of the public exposure of that group is either ADL produced or generated."

The ADL is a leading member of the non-governmental, private part of the "Get LaRouche" task force. It was a major player at the April 1983 meeting convened by New York investment banker John Train at his New York East Side apartment, to plot how to stop LaRouche. Irwin Suall, head of the National Fact-Finding Division of the ADL, and Mira Lansky Boland, the head of the Washington, D.C. Fact-Finding office, attended that meeting, as did LaRouche slanderer Pat Lynch of NBC, Dennis King and Chip Berlet of the pro-drug *High Times* magazine, and various defector-insiders from LaRouche's political association.

Judge Weckstein is connected to the ADL like a hand is connected to its arm. Between April 12 and May 15, 1990, in response to a motion to recuse himself because of his ADL connections, or alternatively, to disclose all correspondence, Weckstein produced more than ten pieces of correspondence about the LaRouche cases between him and the office of Murray Janus, the ADL national committee member in Virginia, and Ira Gissen, the regional director of the Virginia ADL.

Weckstein knew Murray Janus at least from the time both

traveled around the state giving a series of seminars on drunk-driving cases. Some say that attorney Clifford Weckstein first came to the attention of Virginia's "old boys" when he succeeded in getting Roanoke's state senator, Chip Woodrum, acquitted on a drunk-driving charge. The same sources note that the policeman who caused Woodrum's arrest was driven out of the police force.

The "cut-out" for this blatantly illegal correspondence between a judge and the political enemies of the defendants in ongoing cases, was the son of Weckstein's former law partner, Jon Lichtenstein, who now, with Weckstein's recommendation, works in Murray Janus's office.

The subject of Weckstein's letters was leaflets criticizing him for his 77-year sentence of Michael Billington, put out by Billington's associates. Incredibly, on May 10, 1990, Weckstein admitted in open court that *it was he himself* who had initiated the correspondence with the ADL! Weckstein released a letter showing that in response to his call for help against the LaRouche movement's criticism, the ADL sent him several scurrilous pamphlets. These pamphlets were sent secretly to the judge, without the knowledge of the defendants, to influence him, an action totally against legal ethics.

The same letter also enclosed an ADL resolution proposing that the next vacancy on the Virginia Supreme Court be awarded to a Jewish judge. Weckstein failed to rebuke the ADL's attempts to influence him in ongoing cases, and became so enraged when the defense raised his connection to ADL national commissioner Murray Janus, that he fined each defense lawyer \$2,000. Later, realizing how bad this looked, Weckstein canceled the fines, but continued to hold back additional letters which were referenced in those that were disclosed.

Following these astonishing admissions and prior conduct of the LaRouche cases, Weckstein refused to recuse himself for the third time in the case of Gallagher, Gallagher, and Hecht. Despite the universally recognized standard for judicial recusal, which is whether a reasonable person would think, under the facts of the case, that the judge *could* be biased, Judge Weckstein refused to recuse himself, arguing that since the Virginia Supreme Court had appointed him, he must sit. Before trial opened, a three-judge panel of the Virginia Court of Appeals clearly debated the issue, but compromised by turning it back to the Supreme Court, which ruled in Weckstein's favor.

The jury bias

The state Supreme Court, the judge and Attorney General's office collaborated to move the trial not to the City of Roanoke, where Judge Weckstein maintains his office, but to the village of Salem, a "post-industrial," white collar enclave, to which Judge Weckstein journeyed every day from his office in Roanoke. After the first day of screening the panel, Special Assistant Commonwealth Attorney John D. Russell asked the defense attorneys, "Now that you see the

jury pool, are you ready to plead?" (In LaRouche cases in Boston and Illinois which ended in mistrials, urban juries declared that they would have acquitted LaRouche associates.)

Of the 60 people in the original jury pool, four were dismissed without substantive questioning. Of the 56 remaining prospective jurors, 27 said that they had heard of LaRouche and had negative or extremely negative feelings toward him and his movement. Of the pared-down panel of 24 prospective jurors, 9 said they held very negative opinions of LaRouche. Of the final panel of 12 jurors and two alternates, 5 admitted extreme prejudice against LaRouche and his associates. To seat a jury, Judge Weckstein leaned heavily on the question which has gutted jury selection safeguards in the United States today: "Can you put those opinions aside, and be a fair and impartial juror in this case?" Even a juror who admits prejudice can thus be "rehabilitated" and seated.

The Roanoke area was saturated with negative publicity about LaRouche for years before the 1986 raid and subsequent trial, both black and gray propaganda, aimed against the "outsiders" disrupting the way of life of a small Southern town. Before the first LaRouche associate was tried in Roanoke, 179 negative articles appeared in print, leaving aside other media coverage. In fact, Roanoke was as polluted as Leesburg itself, while, unlike Leesburg, the defendants were not present to undermine these libels with their activities.

One incident during jury selection demonstrates the massive prejudice. The defendants and their staff were billed for the lunch of four women prospective jurors, which the defense, being in a large party, inadvertently paid. Some prospective jurors actually seriously discussed whether a \$3 lunch was a bribe attempt. One of the four women in the party was so prejudiced that when the judge instructed the jury pool that he had investigated the incident and determined the defendants' explanation was truthful, she said she still could not accept it! One of the people who served on the jury was a member of that woman's party.

At the apex of the prosecution's case, one of the jurors brought in a Time-Life Books biography of Judge Roy Bean, popularly known in America as "the hanging judge of the Old West," and asked a bailiff to give it to the judge. The one-page write-up referred to Bean as a "Solomon of the Southwest." The defense moved for a mistrial, contending that this was a message to Judge Weckstein to "hang them high." Judge Weckstein refused to allow the bailiff to be asked which juror requested that the book be given to the judge—knowledge which the bailiff clearly had. When an inquiry was made to the entire group of 13, approximately five of the jurors, including the juror who later was chosen foreman, acknowledged familiarity with it. Judge Weckstein denied the mistrial motion, claiming that 1) its interpretation was unclear, yet refusing to clarify it; 2) it was a joke; 3) the defense was "over-reacting," while he quoted by act and scene from Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, a *bête*

noire of the ADL.

During the defense's portion of the trial, a Jewish cemetery in Roanoke was reported desecrated. The *Roanoke Times and World News* ran an editorial linking the cemetery desecration with the supposed "anti-Semitism" of the defendants on trial. Judge Weckstein's father-in-law, John Eure, was for many years the managing editor of the *Roanoke Times and World News* and still participates in discussion of editorial policy. Judge Weckstein's brother-in-law Robert Eure is currently the paper's political reporter. The local NBC affiliate, WSLN-TV, also linked the cemetery desecration to the defendants. In the brief group questioning allowed by Judge Weckstein, four of the prospective jurors indicated some familiarity with this incident; the juror who later became foreman indicated that he had read the headline of the editorial, which linked LaRouche associates and the cemetery desecration.

The conduct of the trial

The three defendants gave up their absolute right to individual trials in exchange for an agreement from the prosecution that the "Get LaRouche" task force's financial warfare against the LaRouche movement would be allowed as a relevant defense. This also included the relevancy of involuntary bankruptcy forced on the LaRouche companies by the U.S. government on April 20, 1987, which shut them down and prevented the repayment of loans.

Prior to the trial, Judge Weckstein summarily denied every defense pre-trial motion, without even setting a hearing. These included:

- a) a motion charging selective and vindictive prosecution—no similarly situated organization or individual had ever had its loans ruled securities;
- b) a Brady motion for exculpatory material—on the eve of trial, the prosecution claimed that its four-year investigation and interviews of hundreds of people uncovered no statements or facts that would tend to exculpate the defendants;
- c) a motion addressed to double jeopardy—that the federal prosecutions on fraud charges barred subsequent state prosecutions for the same offense. This was, in fact, the reason the state of Virginia framed its indictments around the bizarre theory that political loans constituted sales of securities;
- d) a motion to dismiss the case for failure of due process—inasmuch as the question of whether the defendants political loans were securities had not been *civily* determined before they were *criminally* prosecuted.

These, and every other pre-trial motion, such as the motion to recuse the ADL-linked Judge Weckstein, were denied without a hearing.

Judge Weckstein further violated the Joint Defense Agreement by refusing to issue subpoenas for any of the leading figures of the private section of the "Get LaRouche" task force. These included Irwin Suall of the national ADL,

local ADL officials Murray Janus, Jon Lichtenstein, Mira Lansky Boland, and New York investment banker John Train.

Striking at the heart of the defense, Weckstein refused to issue a subpoena for Henry Kissinger. It was Kissinger who in 1982 wrote to William Webster, then FBI director, asking for action to stop LaRouche and proposing an investigation of the LaRouche movement's finances. Task force policy has never deviated from that strategy to the present day. Although that single letter from Kissinger to Webster was admitted into evidence, every other act by Kissinger and his lawyers, such as Edward Bennett Williams, to attack the movement's finances, was precluded.

The right to subpoena witnesses in one's defense is a fundamental right under the U.S. Constitution. It is so uncontested that subpoenas to in-state witnesses do not even require a judge's signature. Judge Weckstein instructed the clerk's office that in this case, it was to issue no in-state subpoenas without his approval!

When the LaRouche associates subpoenaed in-state residents Lt. Col. Oliver North and Gen. Richard Secord, leaders of the illegal Contra support apparatus, attorneys for both stated out of the jury's presence, that their clients would plead the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. Judge Weckstein refused to require them to take the Fifth Amendment before the jury in response to specific questions.

LaRouche had aroused the ire of the Project Democracy "secret government," which made Contra policy over the heads of elected officials, by exposing the folly of U.S. support for the drug-running Contras. An example of this hostility is a telex message from Richard Secord to Oliver North released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) by the office of special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, which shows LaRouche high on the "enemies list" of the Iran-Contra networks: "Our man here claims Lewis [President Bush's dirty tricks operative in Texas] has collected info against LaRouche."

Judge Weckstein refused to issue out-of-state subpoenas to Project Democracy operatives Walter Raymond and Roy Godson, formerly of the National Security Council (NSC). At that point, the testimony of Richard Morris, the executive assistant to former National Security Adviser William Clark, had already identified Raymond and Godson as LaRouche's chief enemies on the NSC.

Judge Weckstein participated in tearing up the Joint Defense Agreement by refusing to allow the defense of financial warfare. The defendants argued that, after the victory of two LaRouche associates for lieutenant governor and secretary of state in the Illinois Democratic primary in March 1986, over 15,000 negative articles appeared in the press and crippled their fundraising ability. National Democratic Party chairman Paul Kirk appeared on television and urged that Lyndon LaRouche be stopped "by legal or other means." Judge Weckstein quashed the defendants' subpoena to Kirk.

Illegally bankrupted corporations can't repay

One of the central issues in the trial is the involuntary bankruptcy brought by the United States government in April 1987 against Caucus Distributors, Inc., Fusion Energy Foundation, and Campaigner Publications, Inc., the three entities which took the political loans which were declared securities after the indictments were issued. The prosecution hammered at the fact that the defendants took loans that were not repaid. But all repayment ceased when U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson, who had directed the joint federal-state raid on Oct. 6, 1986 for purposes of criminal prosecution of the defendants, proceeded in April 1987 with an *involuntary* civil bankruptcy action against the defendant corporations, stopping repayment of lenders forever. Before Hudson initiated that action, according to testimony of Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham of Massachusetts, Hudson got the approval of the state of Virginia—exposing as a lie its professed concern about the unpaid lenders.

That involuntary bankruptcy was challenged by the defendants immediately. It was the first bankruptcy carried out without notification to the defendants—in a proceeding kept secret from them, with no transcript made—in the 200-year history of the United States. Caucus Distributors, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation, and Fusion Energy Foundation is a public, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) foundation. Therefore, neither is subject to bankruptcy. Political journals and science magazines have no doubt been shut down before in the U.S.S.R., but never before in the United States.

It took federal bankruptcy Judge Martin Van Buren Bostetter two and one-half years to figure out that the federal government had lied. In October 1989, Judge Bostetter ruled that 1) the bankruptcy was illegal, 2) U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson had acted in bad faith, and 3) the U.S. government had committed a fraud upon the court. Soon after, Kenneth Starr, the Solicitor General of the United States, threw in the towel and declined to appeal Judge Bostetter's ruling.

If the government illegally shut down the corporations which owed money to lenders, how can the same U.S. government, or any other branch of government, prosecute for non-repayment of loans? In fact, as David Kuney, the attorney for the bankrupted corporations, told the jury, the government had no economic motive for the bankruptcy, but it did have a prosecutorial one, and that design included the actions of Virginia prosecutor John Russell who, Kuney testified, was "all over the bankruptcy proceedings."

How the evidence was hoked up

The state of Virginia, participating in the joint federal-state raid on LaRouche offices on Oct. 6, 1986, was playing second-fiddle to the federal government's fraud prosecution against LaRouche himself. Its legal figleaf was a ruling made two weeks after the indictments that the loans were securities.

Since the defense subpoenaed Lewis Brothers, chief of the State Corporation Commission, and forced him to testify

Victims of illegal government vendetta

Up to the present, the "Get LaRouche" task force has gotten away with the following railroads in its pursuit of Henry Kissinger's 1982 direction to attack the movement's finances:

- William Wertz, Jr.: sentenced to 5 years in federal prison.
- Edward Spannaus: sentenced to 5 years in federal prison.
- Dennis Small: sentenced to 3 years in federal prison.
- Joyce Rubinstein: sentenced to 3 years in federal prison.
- Paul Greenberg: sentenced to 3 years in federal prison.

- Michael Billington: sentenced to 3 years in federal prison; sentenced again to 77 years in Virginia state prison.
- Anita Gallagher: sentenced to 46 years in Virginia state prison.
- Paul Gallagher: sentenced to 41 years in Virginia state prison.
- Laurence Hecht: sentenced to 40 years in Virginia state prison.
- Donald Phau: sentenced to 25 years in Virginia state prison.
- Rochelle Ascher: sentenced to 10 years in Virginia state prison.
- Lynne Speed: sentenced to 6 months in New York state prison.
- Robert Primack: sentenced to 1-3 year in New York state prison.
- Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.: sentenced to 15 years on conspiracy counts, in federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota.

how new law was made exclusively for the LaRouche prosecution, Judge Weckstein gave the jury a specific instruction that the defendants *did not have to know* that they were selling a security in order to be guilty. Likewise, he instructed the jury that despite the fact that the statute specifies "knowingly and willfully sell a security with the intention to defraud," that those words did *not* mean what they clearly say: that is, with full knowledge and an intention to break the law, but simply that the defendants did not raise the loans by accident!

Imposter witnesses

Every political, legal, and press attack on LaRouche triggered problems for his political/financial supporters, from family members, bankers, and accountants, exactly as the task force intended. The people who had given money as loans, in the same way American patriots gave "war bonds" to George Washington, found themselves in a Valley Forge situation. Even under such intense attack, only 13 lenders sought cover in the prosecution's lie that these were "investments" undertaken for economic gain, rather than high-risk political loans that depended on the movement's success.

This was the case, despite the fact that for four years, the Chief Investigator of the Virginia State Police, Charles D. Bryant, personally called or visited hundreds of people who gave money in the form of loans.

The defense obtained an audiotape which clearly reveals Bryant's *modus operandi* in every interview. Bryant starts out by telling the interviewee that he or she has been in touch with "really bad people." He next proceeds with a panoply

of lies to convince the interviewee that his or her money has been spent on "LaRouche's lavish lifestyle"—despite the fact that Bryant testified that he had no facts at all to back up these assertions! If this technique succeeds, Bryant has lined up another terrorized witness.

The defense was able to prove this when one intrepid senior citizen from upstate New York taped Bryant and a representative of the Attorney General's office when they tried to recruit her to their scheme of fraudulent prosecution. Bryant lied that he had made these statements up until the moment the tape was produced in court—whereupon Judge Weckstein stopped the defense from playing it and ordered the jury out of the room.

Even these Gestapo investigative methods failed to produce enough lender witnesses for the prosecution, especially in the elderly group they count on exploiting before the jury. So the prosecution decided to add eight "impostor" witnesses to testify for deceased lenders or lenders who would not testify. These included hostile family members, bankers, or lawyers who had no understanding of the political and philosophical motivations behind the loans. None of these witnesses were present when any loans were made. All they could testify to was hearsay, or gossip.

The prosecution case was dominated by hearsay evidence. Every alleged statement or thought attributed to anyone in the movement was allowed into evidence, even though none of the defendants were even charged with conspiracy. Audiotapes were played to the jury of conversations involving none of the defendants, but associates of theirs who had already been tried.

Few congressmen are still fighting for peace

Despite the growing anti-war sentiment in the United States and the close votes for war just days earlier, the House and the Senate passed separate resolutions on Jan. 17 and Jan. 18 commending the actions of President Bush in launching the war against Iraq.

The Senate passed its resolution unanimously on Jan. 17, while in the House, six representatives voted against the resolution and six abstained. Another 24 did not vote at all.

The members who showed the courage of their convictions were a handful of black congressmen and a few others, who, like Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), are still working to stop the war.

Rep. Gus Savage (D-Ill.) lambasted the opportunistic flip-flop on the part of most Democratic senators and House members: "If you are opposed to capital punishment, you cannot say you are opposed to it until someone is convicted and put on death row, and say, 'Okay, go ahead with the execution.' If you are against the plan, you must be against the execution, to be consistent." Although stressing that he also supports U.S. troops in the Gulf, he noted that there were other victims who have been totally ignored by the media. "What about the civilians in Baghdad? We are all God's children, or we none are. We are equally so," said Savage.

Rep. Charles Hayes (D-Ill.), an opponent of the war who had visited the Gulf shortly before the vote on the authorization resolution and who has relatives among U.S. forces stationed in the Gulf, condemned the hypocrisy in the new resolution. "We all know that this measure will carry overwhelming support here in the House," said Hayes on Jan. 18. "We also know

that the media will tout these results all over the world as clear support for the President's actions. . . . I do not support the President's actions in the Persian Gulf and never will. I refuse to sanction more deaths. I will not contradict myself. However, I will never abandon my support for our troops, nor for the death of innocent human being whether they are American, Israeli, or Arab. Everyone is entitled to the right to life." Hayes called for the President to immediately initiate serious negotiations to end the war.

Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), noting how the resolution blurred the distinction between support for the troops on the one hand, and "commending and supporting" the President's actions in the execution of the war on the other, said that he regretted "that this legislation is put before us in this manner. It does the nation a disservice to cloud this important issue with ambiguity."

Mazzoli condemns loss of life in Gulf war

Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.), who voted against authorizing President Bush to use military force against Iraq, expressed horror on Jan. 16 over the loss of human life and the civilian casualties in the war.

"While President Saddam Hussein and I profess to a different religion and to a different God, I think each of our gods has one idea about life," said Mazzoli, "that life is precious. Human life should not be sacrificed." Referring to the "beautiful children of Iraq," Mazzoli warned members, "this will not be a television war, but this will be a real war, and the victims of this real war will be the

innocents: the children, the boys and the girls."

Mazzoli condemned the "soap opera" type of media coverage of the war, where he felt the war "appears to be just an episode on television of 'China Beach' or 'MASH' or some such television show." He warned that what was occurring was "not a television special, but a bloody, killing war, which will take the lives of our men and now our women, at the flower of their youth, at the flower of their talents and abilities."

Mazzoli noted with dismay that "in all this television, we tend to forget [Iraq] is not a nation without a rich history. This is not a nation without a rich tradition, without a very rich civilization. After all, the cradle of civilization is where the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers come to confluence, and that is in the nation of Iraq, where we have the earliest of civilizations."

Gore calls for new environmental restraints

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) introduced on Jan. 14 the World Environment Policy Act, which would place major curbs on industrial production. The bill is co-sponsored by Sen. Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.).

The proposal is premised upon the mythical "ozone problem," which Gore characterizes as "the single most serious manifestation of the global environmental crisis" and "the single greatest environmental threat that our planet has ever faced."

The Gore bill goes beyond the Clean Air Act passed by the Congress in 1990, requiring greater control of methane emissions, especially from landfills, and making recycling a priority for the federal government, es-

pecially in procurement policies.

The bill would amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act, requiring states to design and operate landfills and sewage treatment facilities, to minimize emissions of methane and "other pollutants." It would also place new penalties on so-called "gas guzzlers," would require the federal government, in all of its major procurements, to buy recycled products in preference to those produced from raw materials, and includes provisions to facilitate the export of environmentally sound technologies produced in the United States. It also seeks increased support for international family planning organizations.

The enviro-maniac Gore is also using the war with Iraq as a pretext to place further restrictions on the export of high-technology products to Third World countries.

Moynihan bill would deny China MFN status

Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) introduced a bill on Jan. 14 which would revoke the Most Favored Nation (MFN) status granted to the People's Republic of China because of its continued repression of political opponents to the regime. China had been given MFN status in 1980 on the premise that the totalitarian regime was changing its character.

"Clearly, the conditions under which China received Most Favored Nation status have changed. We would not have offered MFN status to China had the events in Tiananmen Square occurred in 1979, rather than 1989," said Moynihan. "We cannot ignore what happened in China. And we cannot avoid calling it by its name: an armed revolt by the Chinese Army

against what we must recognize to be the legitimate authority of the Chinese people."

Similar legislation introduced by Moynihan during the last session of Congress failed to pass.

Senate resolution backs Lithuanian freedom

A Senate joint resolution was introduced in the U.S. Senate on Jan. 16 calling on the Soviet Union to "immediately cease all hostilities against the Baltic people, remove their troops from Baltic facilities and government buildings, and initiate good faith negotiations with the democratically elected Baltic governments regarding the restoration of the independence of the Baltic countries."

Until the time when the President can certify to the Congress that the Soviet Union has met these demands, the resolution recommends that the Export-Import Bank not issue any credits for the financing of exports to the Soviet Union and that the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development oppose any association status for the Soviet Union in these institutions.

The resolution further instructs the Commodity Credit Corporation to extend agricultural credits to the Baltic states, and recommends that appropriate private institutions provide emergency medical assistance to the Baltic states.

Rep. Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio) hinted at the danger which the U.S. embroilment in the Gulf might cause in the face of increased Soviet aggression in Europe. In comments on Jan. 14, shortly before the bombing of Baghdad, Oaker said: "We should also recall that

the consequences of Soviet aggression against Hungary in 1956 were far more serious than Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal."

Sen. James Exon (D-Neb.), an opponent of the war, had warned of the resurgence of the Soviet military on Jan. 16. "As chairman of the Subcommittee on Theater and Nuclear Forces of the Armed Services Committee, I have long struggled with the ultimate threat to mankind and that is the reascension in the Soviet Union of the hardline military leadership that I am very fearful is taking place right now."

Energy Policy Act to set oil floor price

Rep. Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) introduced Jan. 18 the National Energy Policy Act which would set a floor price on oil of \$16 a barrel at the point that imported oil prices fell below that price.

The bill would exempt from the tax all oil produced from onshore wells and would permit the President to exempt oil exports from Mexico, Venezuela, and Canada as a means of furthering Western Hemisphere energy cooperation.

The bill calls for rapid development of "alternate fuels," and would require federal agencies to have 60% of federal vehicle fleets using alternate fuel vehicles by the year 2000.

The proposal also increases the automotive fleet mileage fuel efficiency targets required by the corporate average fuel economy law 20% by 1996 and 40% by the year 2001. The bill also calls for increasing the strategic petroleum reserve to an "eventual" level of 2 billion barrels from its current level of 590 million barrels.

National News

'War powers group' readies police powers

White House counsel C. Boyden Gray is leading a "war powers group" in the White House, a group of lawyers who specialize in preparing the legal justification for the White House's contempt of Congress, the Constitution, and the War Powers Act, according to *Legal Times*.

The group shares "a staunch belief in presidential prerogatives, a familiarity with the national security bureaucracy, and a penchant for leaving their business behind closed doors."

The group is preparing responses to any further legal challenges by Congress to Bush's police action in the Gulf, is reviewing the military's rules of engagement, examining the government's statutory authority to reclaim property once owned by the Defense Department for wartime purposes, studying what steps can be taken in the name of maintaining internal security, and restricting press access to information about armed conflict, *Legal Times* reported.

"A lot of these powers haven't been used in 50 years. . . . It's critical to review these kinds of things in advance for their legal soundness," one lawyer said. "'Once the balloon goes up,' this lawyer adds ominously, 'it's going to get awfully chaotic,'" the article concluded.

Cities back freedom in Baltics

The city councils of Boston, Massachusetts and Toronto, Canada passed resolutions on Jan. 16 in support of freedom and independence for the Baltic state of Lithuania. Similar resolutions have been introduced into state and local governments throughout North America.

The Toronto city council denounced Gorbachov's attempt to justify the military intervention and the massacre of unarmed innocent civilians as "heightening the return of Stalinism and the demise of freedom and

democracy."

It proclaimed Jan. 20 as a day of mourning in Toronto for those killed in the Vilnius massacre; supported the right of the Baltic states for full independence; called for a convening of the U.N. Security Council to stop the bloodshed and suppression of freedom in Lithuania and the other Baltic states; requested that the Medical Officer of Health meet with representatives of the Toronto Lithuanian community to find out what medical assistance can be provided; and requested the councils of the cities of Kiev and Volgograd, Toronto's sister cities, to support its positions.

Minister Farrakhan warns of global war

Minister Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam warned that "While it may appear" that the Gulf war "is between President Saddam Hussein on one side and the united forces of 28 nations behind President Bush," this will "not be confined to the Middle East" but "will engulf the entire planet," in a Jan. 14 press conference in Washington.

"We have heard of the alleged aggression of President Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi Army and its annexation of Kuwait. But we have not heard what motivated this man to such actions, and until and unless we are ready to expose that motive and if there is a grievance at the root of that and address that grievance then we cannot bring peace between the aggrieved parties," he said.

By insisting that there will be no negotiations, Bush has "taken the position that there are no real terms for peace. . . . This is arrogance. Arrogance that afflicts those in power because of their enormous power."

Farrakhan said he personally believed that Bush has underestimated the will of the Iraqi people.

"Those who are bent on war do not realize that this means their own destruction." The United States, he said, "is a great nation. But greater nations than this have gone into the pit of Hell, because of the blindness of leadership." He called upon "the spiritual men and women of this nation" to "rise up and with our last breath call out for sanity."

Washington Post admits it lied on acid rain

The *Washington Post* confessed that it lied on the issue of acid rain, thus influencing the outcome of the Clean Air debate in Congress, in a half-page feature in its Jan. 14 Science section. The paper acknowledges it did not mention a single word of a \$500 million study that proved conclusively that the acid rain problem was an environmental hoax.

"In three volumes weighing more than five pounds, the study concluded that acid rain, while still a problem, has caused far less damage to the nation's forests and lakes than previously estimated. Yet the report was virtually ignored by the *Washington Post* and given scant attention by most other major news organizations last year, even while Congress debated and approved new acid rain controls that will cost as much as \$4 billion a year." (The actual costs are closer to \$20 billion.)

The paper excused itself with the claim that "Michael Weiskopf, the *Washington Post's* environmental reporter, said he was on vacation when the report was released."

Bush has gone mad, says German paper

George Bush thinks God chose him to be the new Messiah, according to a profile of Bush in the first 1991 issue of the German weekly *Der Spiegel*.

Over Christmas at Camp David, Bush met with Joe Hyams, who is working on the biography of George Bush. Bush told Hyams that thinking about the Gulf crisis, he has revived the memory of what happened on Sept. 2, 1944, when the bomber plane he was on was shot down by Japanese flak near the Pacific Island of Chichi Yima. Bush survived; the rest of the crew died. Forty-six years later, Bush feels, "it was like an awakening, why was my life saved, what was it God saved me for?"

Bush believes that God chose him to do

some mission, thinks that God is on his, rather than Pope John Paul II's, side in this "conflict between the Good and the Evil" in the Persian Gulf. Saddam Hussein is the personification of Evil for Bush, and that is why he insists that Iraq must be crushed to pieces, that no compromise is possible, that the Iraqis have to pass through Armageddon, the magazine reported.

AIDS carrier indicted for assault

A man has been arrested in California for allegedly infecting a woman and her baby with the AIDS virus, in a case described as the first of its kind.

The individual was indicted by a county grand jury on 15 counts of assault with a deadly weapon, one for each of the times he had had sexual intercourse with the woman, whom the prosecution has not identified. The woman charges that even after he had been diagnosed as testing positive for the HIV antibodies, he did not tell her, nor did he take any precautions. The woman became pregnant by him, and now she and her baby also test positive.

Prosecutors say that this is the first prosecution in California on assault charges for passing the AIDS virus to an unsuspecting person. It is believed that the state senate may consider a bill that would make such an offense a felony.

CIA chief's widow slams Bush's terms to Iraq

The widow of former CIA head William Casey attacked George Bush's conduct of the war against Iraq in a letter to the Jan. 14 *Washington Times*. The letter references her late husband's critique of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Casablanca in which, Casey charged, that conference introduced the "unconditional surrender" demand into the "vocabulary of World War II," a decision which "changed forever the character of the war and the world that

emerged afterwards."

Mrs. Casey quotes the late CIA director arguing that "many thousands and perhaps millions of casualties" could have been avoided, "in gas chambers as well as in battle, and . . . the freedom of millions of people in Eastern Europe" could have been saved if this approach had not been taken.

"This is what President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker are constantly selling to the American people regarding Iraq. I get the shivers when I think of the loss, the additional loss, of our national treasures—our fighting men.

"We can expect terrible losses if we have a war with an unconditional surrender demand," she warned.

Columnist lashes out against war censorship

Syndicated columnist Richard Reeves attacked the censorship of the press being conducted in the Gulf war, in a column in the Jan. 18 *Houston Post*. "These days, it's PNN—Pentagon Network News," read Reeves's headline. "And the press . . . has been acting as cheerleaders, with 'Hi, Mom' coverage commencing as soon as President Bush decided that precious Kuwait was our 51st state. . . .

"The Pentagon is covering its own war this time. PIOs (public information officers) are doling out transportation chits, photo opportunities, debriefing films, and monitored interviews behind the lines to desperately grateful television and print reporters in the truth deserts of Arabia and Washington. Off Grenada and in Panama, the military experimented with keeping the press under armed guard and on short rations.

"There was little complaint . . . and now the Pentagon feels confident it can impose total control and censorship on war news.

"What is becoming endangered these days, I think, is the connection between the U.S. military and democracy itself. With all-volunteer forces, a stubborn and secretive President, a reactive Congress, and now a disconnected and passive press, the Pentagon is becoming answerable only to itself."

Briefly

● **RAMSEY CLARK**, the former U.S. Attorney General, charges that George Bush wants war in the Gulf not to defend Kuwait, nor only for the oil, but "to strengthen the U.S.'s debilitated economic power compared with its competitors Japan and Germany," in an interview in the Jan. 15 Mexican daily *El Dia*.

● **GEORGE BUSH** is potentially responsible for Nuremberg crimes, London *Guardian* commentator Edward Pearce wrote Jan. 16. The main psychological force driving the war, he wrote, is Bush's rage at being called a wimp. Bush is a "feebleton rolling his pectorals," who can "plead only his vanity."

● **HENRY KISSINGER** confessed he is a blundering fool. Interviewed by TV commentators a day after the Jan. 15 deadline for use of force against Iraq, Kissinger said that he never thought Saddam Hussein would not back down.

● **BALTIC** interest organizations were "absolutely fuming" after meeting a Bush adviser Jan. 14, BBC reported. One individual described the attitude of the White House as "pathetic." They asked that the U.S. open consulates in the Baltic nations, and that fact-finding missions be immediately undertaken.

● **MILES COPELAND**, a top figure in the CIA-British intelligence "Occult Bureau" for decades and the CIA's *éminence grise* in Middle East operations, died on Jan. 14 in Britain, his adopted homeland. Copeland was recently wont to boast in the British press, that the CIA would ensure the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.

● **NEW IRAN-CONTRA** material has surfaced, the Jan. 18 *Montreal Gazette* reported. Canadian Immigration authorities are to decide the fate of Antonio Motolese, a man wanted in Italy who claims he's in danger because of his work as a former undercover agent for the CIA in the Iran-Contra episode.

Editorial

When the truth comes out

As soon as the Persian Gulf war started, President Bush signed three secret Executive Orders which put the U.S. media under U.S. intelligence agency war-time control. According to Washington, D.C. radio reports on Jan. 17, this is part of a deliberate propaganda effort intended to demoralize Iraq and engender pro-war sentiment in the United States. The role of the international Cable News Network (CNN) is key to this operation.

CNN was formed in 1970 by Robert Edward "Ted" Turner III, seemingly out of nowhere and with unknown financing. Over the next decade, Turner depicted himself as a maverick intent on taking on the establishment media. Former CIA director William Colby has been one of Turner's top advisers. Within a mere 20 years, CNN had expanded to an international audience of 53 million, with audiences in South America, the Middle East, and Asia. It is well placed for intelligence gathering and black operations, such as running the disinformation campaign about the Gulf war.

In the opening hours of the war on Jan. 16, CNN Pentagon correspondent Wolf Blitzer claimed that "high-level Pentagon sources" had just told him that the first U.S. bombing raid of Iraq had already "decimated" Iraqi military and industrial capabilities. Reality has proven otherwise. Then, take the case of the bombing of a Baghdad factory which produced Iraq's only supply of infant formula. When the Iraqis protested the genocidal implications of such targeting, the Pentagon tried to sell the story that this was really a chemical warfare installation. Even CNN correspondent in Baghdad Peter Arnett felt obliged to contradict this lie.

The press has proven restive in the face of this extreme censorship. One reporter in Dhahran, for example, had his cameras pan in on a crater presumably caused by an Iraqi Scud missile, while he read the official Army disclaimer that not all Scuds had—at that time—been intercepted by U.S. Patriot missiles.

In France, censorship is apparently extending to the domestic anti-war movement. Several demonstrations against the war have been stopped by French police,

and anti-war videos have been confiscated.

Meanwhile, Bush's Soviet "partner," Mikhail Gorbachov, has abandoned the pretense of perestroika and glasnost. First Gorbachov demanded renewed press censorship inside the Soviet Union, to repress accounts of events in the Baltic states. The Soviets moved to take over the Lithuanian communications media, first in the violent takeover of the Vilnius TV tower on Jan. 13, and on Jan. 23, when the Red Army seized paper and ink production facilities that supplied Lithuanian government papers. Similar moves are occurring throughout the U.S.S.R. as Moscow embarks on bloody repression of the independent republics, and potentially in Eastern European countries such as Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia as well. Soviet moves toward police-state repression are greatly underplayed by the U.S. media.

Bush's Gulf war is based upon two major premises: first, that the U.S. will be able to force Iraq into submission before the war spreads to other nations, thus going out of control; and second, that the day of East/West conflict is past. Both premises are wrong. By lying to the American people, Bush is ensuring that their anger will be that much greater when the truth comes out.

Unfortunately, it is not just the political future of the Bush crowd which is at stake. As the Gulf war spreads and the U.S. atrocities become known, the United States ceases to be a credible rallying point for those who would fight repression. In a period when the Soviets are reasserting their imperial ambitions, George Bush is putting the future existence of the United States in jeopardy.

The handwriting has been on the wall since Bush and the liberal Establishment that backs him, began trying to silence the voice of Lyndon LaRouche and the press which publishes his writings, such as *EIR*, through financial warfare and Soviet-style court proceedings, against LaRouche himself and his close associates. The spread of this publication's circulation is the best defense of freedom of the press in the U.S.A. and in the world. That is where *you* come in.

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