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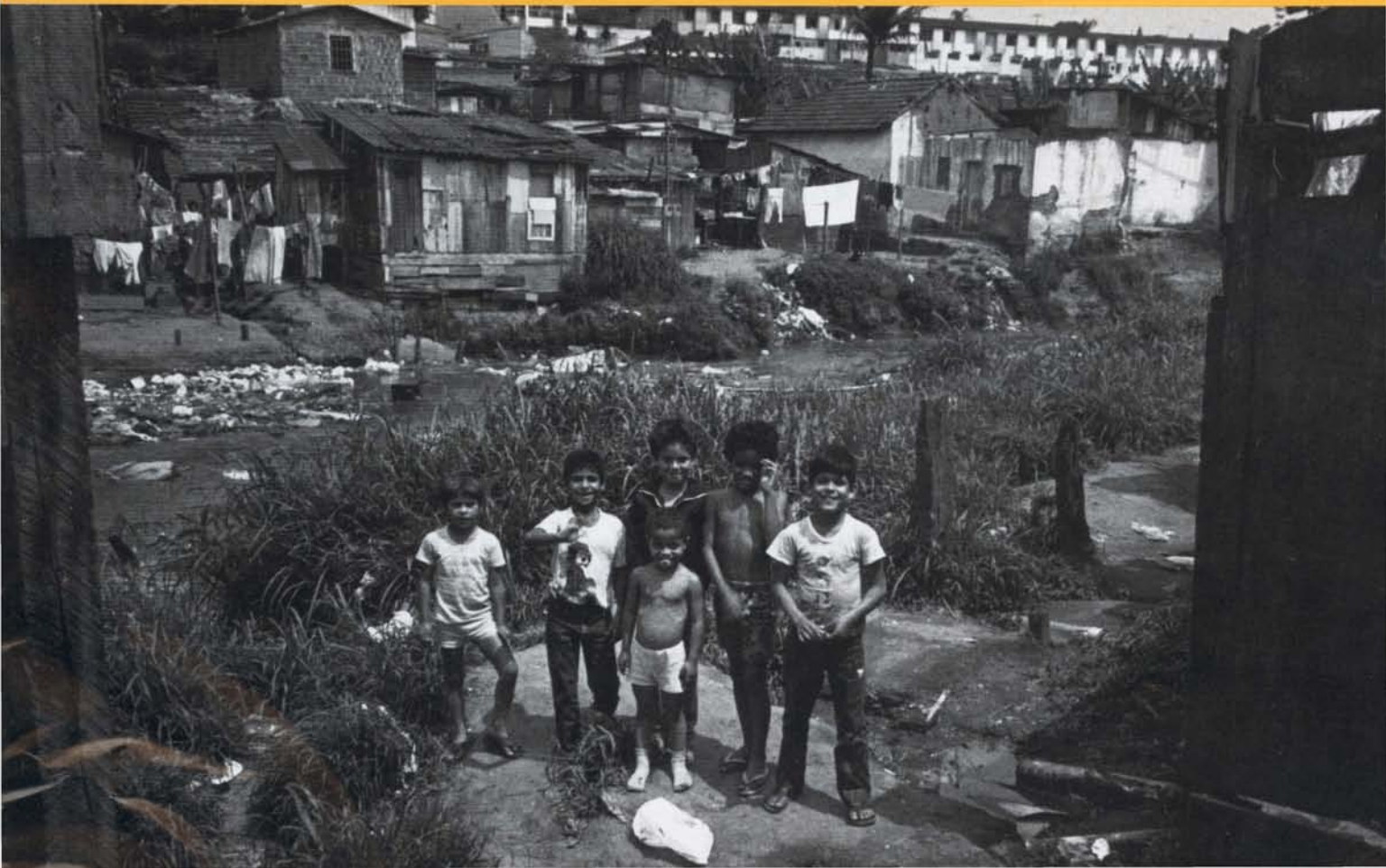
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Bush wanted war from the start: a chronology

**Brazil next on the 'new
world order' hit list**



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From the Editor

No matter how much tribute George Bush extracts from shattered Iraq, or from nations like Germany and Japan which have followed much saner economic policies than the United States over the last quarter-century, it won't be enough to fill the gaping maw of the bankrupt Anglo-American major banks. And no matter how many dollars are poured into the cancerously growing debt, the basis of wealth-creation in the productive economy won't grow—unless the policies which underlie current U.S. economic and foreign policy are drastically changed.

This reality makes the recent allied "victory" in the Persian Gulf war a satanic one. Quite possibly, the relief many Americans feel now cloaks a far deeper anxiety, which the worsening economic crisis will bring to the surface. The bills, economic and moral, are going to come due—sooner than most people think.

In the *Feature*, our Rio de Janeiro correspondents and a team of researchers in the United States and Europe unfold the story of Brazil as the next target of the new world order—with or without U.S. military enforcers.

In *Economics*, we report on two facets of the new world order of Bush and Thatcher: the battered economy of Britain, and the horrifying disease and famine of Africa. Thanks to the Gulf "victory," we can expect pressures for the British model to be repeated in continental Europe (as it already is being foisted off on the newly liberated East bloc countries), and the African model will spread through West Asia in the wake of the U.S. troops.

I draw your attention in the *International* report, to the views of Italian Catholic journalist Blondet and of German Jewish professor Tugendhat. Each, differently, describes the dismal state of political culture which has all but nullified serious debate about the Gulf war policy. Each is an English-language exclusive.

Optimism now centers on the growing international movement around the ideas and the person of the American political prisoner, 1992 presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. In *Economics*, we report on the discussion of LaRouche's economic recovery program before the largest anti-communist political organization in Hungary; and in *National*, on how the U.S. government's persecution of LaRouche and his associates, has been exposed before the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Nora Hamerman

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The first call for a "new world order"—by Mikhail Gorbachov at the U.N. General Assembly on Dec. 7, 1988—was sealed by the decision to hold a World Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, which will make an example of Brazil's Amazon, as an example was made of Iraq.

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Hungarians study LaRouche 'Triangle' to cure economy

by Birgit Vitt

On Monday, Feb. 18, a joint meeting took place in Budapest between POFOSZ, the Association of Former Political Prisoners, and the Schiller Institute. The theme of the symposium was "The Role of Hungary in a Unified European Economic Miracle." Some 60 people heard representatives of the three government parties, parliamentarians, professors, scientists, representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, and farmers address the issues of European and regional development.

Hungary today faces the same problems as eastern Germany, Poland, and the Czechoslovak republic. The fledgling democratic regime, a coalition made up of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, the party of Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, the Christian Democrats, and the small farmers' party, has so far set forth no comprehensive program for the economic development of the nation.

The forint, Hungary's currency, is rapidly being devalued, as the basic necessities become ever more expensive. Since Jan. 1, petroleum, which is imported from the Soviet Union, has had to be paid for with hard currency. Gasoline costs the equivalent of over \$12 a gallon. One-third of Hungary's 10 million people live on the edge of poverty, and joblessness is climbing. The country is in debt to foreign creditors, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF), for \$20 billion. One of the major controversies in domestic policy is over the reprivatization of land and property.

The phenomenon, that the old Communist Party cadres are also the new managers for most of the companies set up in the service sector, is typical of Hungary, too. Real estate at bargain basement prices is changing hands between the old communists and Western corporations.

Hungary's news media pose a particular problem. The new government has no organ under its own control. The German media empire of Axel Springer, which has a "conser-

vative" reputation inside Germany, shows quite another face in Hungary. Like the U.S.- and Australia-based Rupert Murdoch group, it has been buying up the old communist papers at the regional level, taking over the journalistic staff, and making life difficult for the young democracy.

Zepp-LaRouche addresses Hungarians

This is the background for the first conference ever addressing Hungary's role in a "Productive Triangle," the concept launched by Lyndon LaRouche. The idea centers on a high-speed rail transport network which would connect the three capitals Paris, Berlin, and Vienna and thus create the infrastructural basis for a high-technology industrial boom which would radiate out to the rest of Europe and spark a global economic revival.

POFOSZ, the association of the "Heroes of 1956," recognized that it would have to take an active role in formulating the future policy of Hungary. It has taken its orientation from European statesmen of the postwar era like Konrad Adenauer, the first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Charles de Gaulle, founder of the French Fifth Republic, in their Christian ideal of the West.

POFOSZ president Jenő Fonay opened the symposium and extended an especially warm welcome to Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute of Germany, who had already addressed the organization at the national holiday in Budapest's Sports Palace last October.

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche entitled her remarks, "Adam Smith and the Third World War, or Friedrich List and Peace Through Development." In her analysis of the present strategic conjuncture, she stressed that the Marxist system of economy in the East as well as the Adam Smith system in the West have both collapsed. The revolutions which in Central and Eastern Europe have arisen out of this breakdown process, have given Western

governments an unheralded opportunity to help in the economic reconstruction of the newly liberated countries.

Against this, she continued, the Anglo-Americans have started the Persian Gulf war, which works as a strategic attack on the potential of an economically and politically strong Europe. Even the Soviet Union feels itself to have been deceived by Western economic treachery, as the recent statements of Prime Minister Pavlov about the practices of Western bankers against the Soviet Union make clear. At the same time, Moscow is profiting from the fact that the eyes of world public opinion are fixed on the Gulf, so that the Soviets can carry out massacres in the Baltic and regroup for operations against democratic movements in other republics.

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche warned that the economic situation in Central and Eastern European countries is now far worse than in the days of the communist dictatorships, because the architects of the free market economy have marched in with brutal looting methods to squeeze out the last plunder from the countries and populations there. The productive level of today's east German states, formerly the German Democratic Republic, has sunk below the level that prevailed there in 1929!

The Schiller Institute leader went on to unfold the economic model of the "Productive Triangle" by means of which Europe could be rebuilt, so that it can take up its true responsibilities for the lives of the poorest of the poor in places like Africa. The rudiments of this plan, first proposed by her husband, the imprisoned American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, are the concepts of a science of Christian economics, she said. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche noted that they correspond to the ideas expressed in Pope John Paul II's 1987 encyclical *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*.

Jonathan Tennenbaum, co-author of a book on the "Productive Triangle" issued in German by EIR GmbH of Wiesbaden (several chapters of which appeared in English in *EIR* over the past year), gave a detailed overview of the infrastructure projects which would allow united Europe to grow economically in an orderly and rapid way. He especially underlined the necessity of putting Hungary's domestic market on a sound footing, which would take priority over debt repayment and any strategies to increase exports.

He called for protective tariffs to discourage imports of consumer goods, as proposed by 19th-century German economist Friedrich List, rather than free trade policies, and advised that only goods which Hungary cannot produce itself—especially the most modern capital goods—should be imported. Tennenbaum also proposed a tax and credit policy which channels investments into productive projects in agriculture and industry.

In a brief report, Karl-Michael Vitt, another Schiller Institute collaborator from the industrial Ruhr region of Germany, laid out the scale of the world's debt crisis. He said that due to International Monetary Fund policies, the developing sector is bankrupt and starving, and the United States is the world's biggest debtor. He stated flatly that there is no chance

of maintaining this system, or of repaying these debts. One country has to take the first step, Vitt concluded: "Hungary was the first one to tear down the Wall, now it can be the first country which tears down the IMF system!"

In the discussion that ensued, many participants expressed their delight that finally someone was showing an interest in the economic development of Hungary. One businessman asked, "Do we not have the problem that morality and technological development are linked to each other?" Jenő Fonay of POFOSZ stated that the new companies and the money remain mostly in the hands of the old communists. Zepp-LaRouche responded that, instead of accepting the mediocrity of current leaders, "What Hungary needs is a vision. You have to mobilize until the government adopts the Productive Triangle program."

Western governments negligent

POFOSZ was founded in 1988 and has 70,000 members, more than any of the newly founded political parties. Its members are the Freedom Fighters and heroes of the Hungarian Revolutions of 1956 and 1988, especially those who were imprisoned. POFOSZ helped bring the new anti-communist Hungarian government to power.

The Schiller Institutes, simultaneously founded at the impetus of Helga Zepp-LaRouche in spring 1984 in West Germany and the United States, and since then organized in many other countries, began with the idea of healing the dangerous policy rift between Europe and the United States and addressing the worldwide economic, moral, and strategic crisis by reviving the highest ideals held in common by the American Revolution and the German Classics, especially embodied in the work of the poet Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805). Since their third international conference in late 1984, the Schiller Institutes, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche personally, have been especially linked worldwide with the drive to implement a new, just world economic order.

The day before the "Triangle" symposium, on Feb. 17, Zepp-LaRouche had addressed a 300-person gathering of the POFOSZ, also in Budapest. Speaking as a German political leader, she thanked the participants for having "made it possible for my country to reunify; and I say this especially, because what you did has not been acknowledged adequately yet."

She criticized Western governments for not taking advantage of the opportunity to develop the infrastructure of the newly freed Eastern European countries, instead allowing the "financial sharks" like the International Monetary Fund to come in and destroy what was left of the economies of countries like debt-strapped Poland.

Despite the Persian Gulf war, and the tremendous problems faced by Eastern Europe, Zepp-LaRouche urged the participants "not to give up hope." She also presented the conference with a bust of the German poet of freedom, Friedrich Schiller: "Schiller said the greatest work of art is the building of political freedom."

Soviets intensify currency crackdown

by Steve Parsons

Contrary to the delusions of Western financiers and media pundits that he is seeking to “rebuild bridges with Western businessmen,” Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov has vowed an even tougher crackdown on the hyperinflationary swindle that he says is being run by Western financial institutions against the ruble. In statements on Feb. 22, Pavlov escalated the charges he first leveled in the Soviet newspaper *Trud* Feb. 12, comparing these operations to “the emergence of certain groups resembling the Colombian mafia, especially in the black market exchange of the ruble against the dollar. . . . We will put a stop to such things.”

He revealed information on two foreign operations to buy up rubles, one by a bank based in Geneva aiming to purchase 25 billion rubles, and another involving the Far Eastern branch of a major London bank, which allegedly is trying to buy 100 billion rubles. This follows Pavlov’s charges of a plot by Dove International Corp. to buy 140 billion rubles for \$7 billion, and operations by banks in Switzerland, Austria, and Canada. He also said he has evidence of a Moscow bank selling rubles to a foreign bank and keeping the hard currency outside the U.S.S.R., a violation of central government bans.

Western media and “Sovietologists” have downplayed Pavlov’s moves as theater and a doomed effort by the Soviet old guard to control the supposedly inexorable drive toward a “free market.” The London *Financial Times*, for example, plays up statements by Pavlov that he is not attacking all foreign business, under the headline “Moscow tries to mend links with West.”

In fact, the value of the ruble is being smashed by these deals, often trading at up to 35 rubles per dollar, more than 20 times the official exchange rate, as Western firms try to buy up the Soviet economy at bargain basement prices. The chaos is so grave that even Soviet foreign debt is becoming worthless, with payments being missed for the first time. Soviet debt is worth as much as junk bonds, said Richard Judy of the Hudson Institute. “Even Brazilian debt looks good compared to Soviet paper.”

Far from attempting to assuage Western banks, Pavlov virtually acknowledged that the Soviet Union cannot and will not pay its foreign debt, now estimated at about \$55 billion. With the sharp drop in oil production last year, said Pavlov in a Feb. 16 television interview, “Now, there’s nothing with which to settle our debts. . . . Deadlines for payment have arrived,” but there are insufficient revenues to meet the obligations. “We are

now in a situation where we . . . must say honestly to ourselves . . . we cannot do this for the time being.”

What is happening to the ruble is in effect a Russianized version of what befell the dollar beginning in the late 1960s and peaking during the 1980s, when the Eurodollar market, which was based on speculative ventures, foreign debt schemes, and ultimately drug trade financing, created billions of dollar obligations outside the U.S. and wrecked the dollar’s purchasing value.

Western finance won’t face reality

But rather than admit to the havoc their financial warfare is wreaking on a decimated Soviet economy, or to Pavlov’s emphasis on effecting a productive, capital-intensive economy, the Anglo-Americans have focused on Pavlov’s charges of currency manipulations by Western banks. These are dismissed as “wild fantasies,” since, they say, no self-respecting bank would want so many rubles when their value is plunging. Besides, says the U.S. State Department, it is all a cover for the Soviet Union’s, and Pavlov’s, own economic incompetence.

This is disingenuous, if not shrill. “I was very surprised by the reaction of some quite serious banks. All of a sudden they began to say and to state that this was not the case, that they had nothing to do with that at all, that this was impossible,” Pavlov responded. “That amazed me somewhat because we hadn’t named banks . . . not a single banking cooperation or company was named anywhere. For some reason they began to disassociate themselves very actively in advance. That only makes me suspicious.”

Pavlov is thus signaling a break with the so-called Cosmopolitans, led by Russian Republic President Boris Yeltsin, who have been pushing for “privatization” of the economy, similar to the break during the 1930s between Stalin and Bukharin. Pavlov made this clear in a speech Feb. 14: “Those who simply consider that the market is a panacea against all ills and will immediately bring us to the realm of prosperity—no. [A market economy] bears its fruits when it is combined with the implementation and the mastering of new technologies. . . . We see . . . what connection is appearing between the organs of power and this shadow economy that is using various ways to legalize itself. . . . This has dictated the issuing of a decree in order to strike a blow at *organized crime*, which is no longer content with an economic role, but wishes to have power too.”

Peter Palms, a U.S. “investment banker” whose specialty is deal-making with the Soviets, admits as much. “The slogan, ‘The country is owned by everyone,’ has now become, ‘The country is owned by whoever can grab what he can.’ The black market effectively *is* the economy,” dominated by foreign currencies. No one in Russia, says Palms, not even the ordinary worker, earns more than 10-20% from his official job. The rest comes from black market activity in hard currencies, especially the dollar.

British economy in worst shape since '30s

by William Engdahl

The Feb. 27 OECD report on international "Financial Market Trends" warns that as of the last six months of 1990, "recession or virtual zero growth prevailed in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia." What each of these four national economies share, besides their English-speaking heritage, is an intense commitment over the past decade, to radical Adam Smith-type "free market" financial deregulation policies, such as that of Britain's Margaret Thatcher. It's no accident that these economies of all industrial countries are the ones in the worst shape.

The sickest economy inside the 12 nations of the European Community (EC) today, with the highest inflation, near 10%, and lowest growth, is that of Britain, following 11 years of radical monetarism under Thatcher's "anti-inflation" regime.

Latest official data from England's Central Statistical Office published Feb. 20 shows output in both U. K. manufacturing and service sectors (including banking and finance, one of Thatcher's "success" areas of growth in the past decade) plunged during the last three months of 1990. Manufacturing fell by 3% while services fell 0.5%. In official terms this confirms the onset of what is termed "recession," as it marks the second consecutive month of decline. In real economic terms, though no one dares say so publicly, it marks the likely onset of the second Great Depression in Britain this century, whose duration could last, according to informed estimates, at least four to five years.

According to a new report issued by Labor Party Shadow Industry Secretary Gordon Brown, since Thatcher took office in 1979, British manufacturing has lost 2 million manufacturing jobs, falling below a total of 5 million jobs this February, the lowest of this century. Brown reports that Britain's number of persons employed in manufacturing today stands below that of Germany, France, and Italy, and will soon be smaller than Brazil's.

The industrial jobs decline since 1979 is fully one-third. "The Conservatives have been deluding us in pretending somehow that manufacturing can and should be replaced by the service sector," Brown stated. "We manufacture or perish; the real issue is modernization in both traditional and new industries."

Debt spiral

The problem with modernizing industry, however, is that British companies today have the highest debt burden, as a ratio of assets, according to a recent Confederation of British Industry study, since the 1975 recession.

British industry on the eve of entering the competition of Europe's Single Market, faces severe tests. In a recent speech to a group of British industrialists in Renfrew, Scotland, Hashime Yamashina of Japan's Kyoto University, pointed to the problem for British companies' ability to compete. "Japan has proportionally twice as many qualified engineers as the U. K.," he said, adding with biting irony that the U. K. has proportionally ten times as many accountants as Japan. A recent study by Britain's National Economic Development Office revealed that British industry is being forced, even before the onset of the current depression, to withdraw from sector after sector internationally, "not because domestic prices are unduly high, but because Britain is out of line on quality." It accused British industry of "specializing in inferior products."

Financial crisis deepens

But the services sector is also sinking into what already is the most severe crisis since 1974-5. On Feb. 19, Britain's leading bank, Barclays Bank, announced it would reduce total staff by 20%, some 17,000 jobs, as loan losses and other economic troubles hit. On Feb. 26, National Westminster Bank, the second largest, announced bad debt loss provisioning of \$2 billion and 17,000 layoffs over coming months. The troubled Midland Bank is expected to cut 4,000 jobs in the next few months.

Barclays chairman, Sir John Quinton, said in a remarkably frank address Feb. 13 to a group of international bankers, "There is a real threat that the recession in the United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere will deepen and awaken comparison with the Great Depression of the Thirties." Quinton also warned that the recent trend to "free market" financial deregulation may have been a mistake. "The question is whether the process of relaxation can go too far," he stated.

As in the United States, British banks turned to real estate speculation at home to "recover" from their losses in Latin American lending during the 1970s. Now, with U. K. interest rates the highest in the EC at 13.5%, businesses are going bankrupt in record numbers, causing huge loan losses for the banks.

Figures just published show that in 1990, business failures in England and Wales soared by 35% over 1989, with more than 24,000 companies failing, according to Dun & Bradstreet. This is the highest failure rate in 10 years in Britain. The rate of company failures today is twice that in 1980 when Thatcher took office.

With sky-high interest rates for the past 24 months, and collapsing production, real estate prices are dropping too.

The average value of commercial property fell an estimated 25% in the past 12 months. Property forms the main collateral for most British bank loans. Rupert Nabarro of the Investment Property Databank notes, "The severity of the [real estate] slump is fast approaching that of 1974 and the most recent trends show few signs of any respite." The largest commercial construction project in Britain, the London Canary Wharf, an \$8 billion project, is in severe financial problems even before construction on the office complex is complete. London office vacancy rates are at 17% and growing by the week as banks and financial houses lay off thousands. The result is collapsing rental prices.

Human costs of depression

The social and human cost of the British economic depression is the most tragic, especially as it is entirely unnecessary. With the economy contracting and banks fearing to lend, unemployment levels are expected to hit 2 million for the first time in five years in February, the eleventh monthly rise in succession. In the past months, 270,000 names have been added to jobless rolls, a 17% rise over last year, and no end is near.

Manufacturing output is collapsing in the traditional industrial regions, most especially West Midlands, but Confederation of British Industry data indicates depression conditions are spreading across the entire country.

Recent walkouts by nurses and hospital professionals signaled to the government that budget cuts have dangerously undermined medical quality. Urgently-needed new hospital construction has been blocked for months because of prohibitively high interest rates. In ten years of Thatcherism, the cost of private medical insurance has risen 265%; shoes cost an average 226% more; milk is 89% higher, while British farmers are in the worst crisis in 50 years.

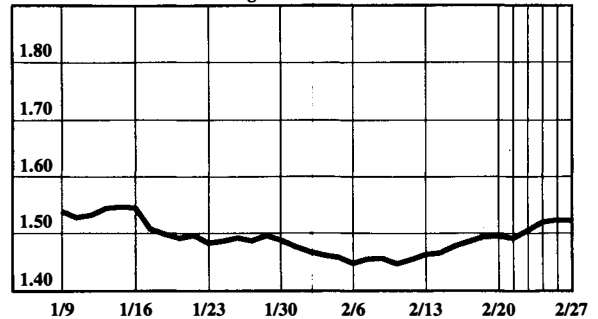
With strict government rules that local municipal governments must balance annual operating expenses with tax income, another Thatcherite innovation, publicly subsidized rents are expected to be increased 21-41% in April to balance the losses. Homelessness is becoming a national phenomenon.

The state of the rail and highway infrastructure is dilapidated, yet cost of travel on the national British Rail has risen 150%. In the recent winter storms, British trains were forced to cancel runs because they did not have the equipment to clear the tracks. British Rail chairman Bob Reid warned that plans to complete a planned high-speed rail link to the new Channel Tunnel linking Britain by rail to the Continent, were endangered unless the government of John Major provided some \$2.6 billion per year for the next five years. He pleaded for funds to rebuild the rail system. "At the moment its infrastructure is wanting and rolling stock is wanting." Reid complained that British Rail gets from the government 20% of the support that the French and German railways receive.

Currency Rates

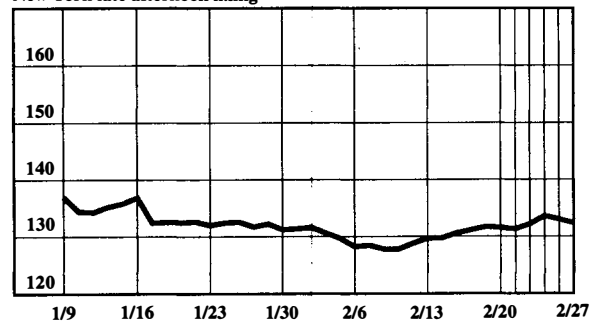
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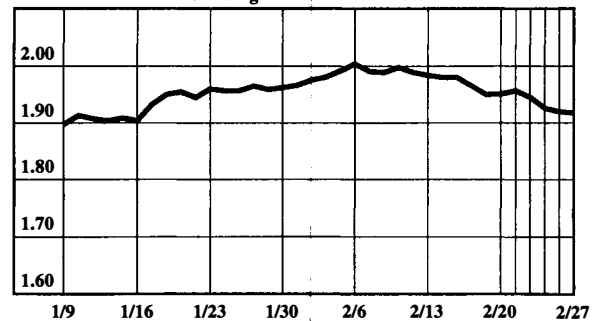
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



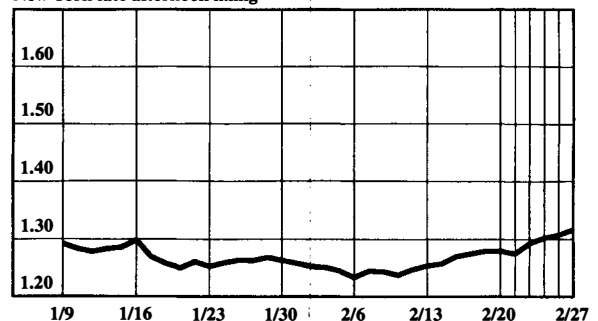
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Researchers find new matter state: atomic bubble 'supercluster'

by Charles B. Stevens

Scientists working at the New Jersey Stevens Institute of Technology have reported discovering a new state of matter. The new form of matter acts macroscopically like one atom, but is made up of what would ordinarily be called millions of atoms. If this discovery is experimentally confirmed, it could revolutionize every aspect of existing science and technology. For one thing, this discovery could resolve the mystery of "ball lightning." More generally, this new state of matter can be utilized for entirely new types of investigations into nuclear structure and nuclear reactions, and, even holds open the prospect of constructing a true, nuclear matter laser.

The research team that made this breakthrough is headed by Dr. Vittorio Nardi and was formed under the leadership of the late Prof. Winston Bostick, a leading scientific collaborator of Lyndon H. LaRouche. The experiments were carried out on a small laboratory device called the plasma focus, which generates dense plasma "discharges."

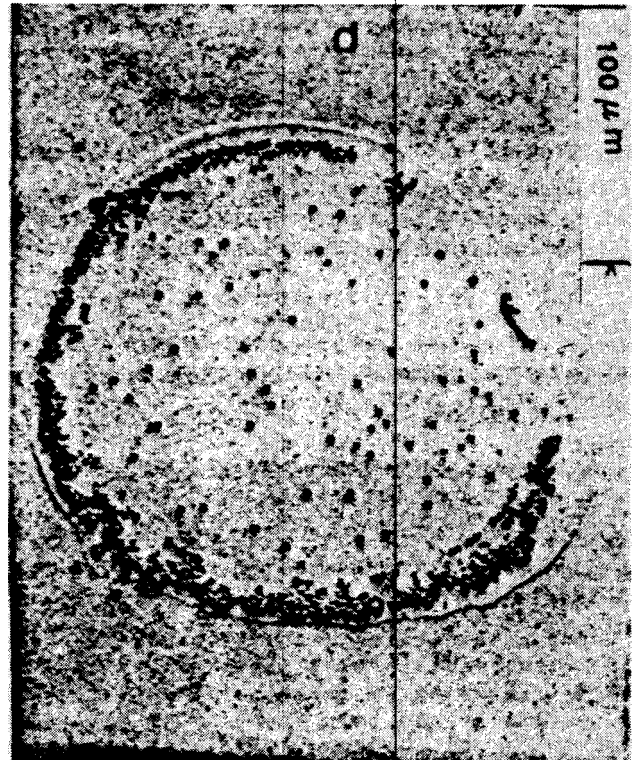
What is plasma?

Plasma is sometimes called the fourth state of matter—the other three being solid, liquid, and gas. When an electric current passes through a gas, the gas can become ionized. That is, electrons which ordinarily are trapped into orbits around their atomic nucleus, like planets around the Sun, can be energetically kicked out of their orbits and roam freely. These free electrons make such ionized gases very good conductors of electricity. Furthermore, both the free electron and the stripped nucleus are electrically charged relative to a neutral atom, and therefore the ionized gas responds to electric and magnetic fields. Thus, as in magnetic fusion, ionized gases—plasmas—can be trapped into magnetic or even electrostatic bottles. In this way these plasmas can be insulated and heated to temperatures needed for nuclear fusion.

One method of producing such plasmas is that of the plasma pinch (see *EIR*, "The Pinch Effect Revisited," by Winston Bostick, Feb. 8, 15, and 22). In a general sense, a neon light is a plasma pinch. When an electric current is passed through neon gas which is trapped in a vacuum tube, then it becomes a plasma and glows with a radiation output. The electric current passing through the neon plasma generates a magnetic field which traps and pinches the plasma.

The plasma focus is just like this, except that a much, much larger current is utilized.

The plasma focus has proven to be an extremely versatile plasma machine. It is small, simple, and cheap to build. It produces very dense plasma pinches which generate significant amounts of nuclear fusion reactions. It is therefore a good source of X-rays and neutrons. The plasma focus is also a natural high-energy particle accelerator, and intense beams of relativistic ions and electrons are found to emanate from the plasma focus pinch.



The above ring-like structure is made by the high energy particles of the "plasma" bubble supercluster as it breaks up when it has a final collision with a diagnostic film.

Removing the pinhole

One of the reasons that researchers had not discovered this new form of matter being produced in the plasma focus was that their diagnostics were too small.

One major diagnostic system is just like the old pinhole camera, that is, it is a box with a small hole. The light, or radiation, or high-energy particle beams emanating from the plasma pinch, pass through the hole and impinge on a film. The picture when it is "developed" then provides a means for measuring the "what" and the "how much" of the light, radiation and/or high-energy particle beams that are recorded. (Various material filters and electric and magnetic fields can be combined with films of various materials to measure a particular form of beam.)

The problem with the atomic bubble superclusters was that they were bigger than the pinhole and would therefore "break up" before going through the pinhole. (Typically, these bubbles are from 100 to 200 microns in diameter.) Once the pinhole was significantly widened or removed, actual images of the atomic bubble superclusters were found by researchers.

Atomic bubble supercluster measurements

The superclusters are either formed within the pinch, or by the combination of the electron and ion beams emission of the pinch plasma. In any case the superclusters can be separated from the plasma focus pinch by sticking a glass tube near the pinch to permit a route along which the supercluster can travel.

The supercluster consists of millions of electrons and ions that are organized in the most unusual fashion. They form a spherical bubble with virtually all of the material being on the surface of the sphere. There are extremely high magnetic fields in the bubble—hundreds of megagauss in strength. The bubble is highly resilient and will bounce many times on the film before breaking up.

When the superclusters break up, the components come out with very high energies, like those found in a particle accelerator. Also the energy of the component electrons and ions is very coherent—monoenergetic. As a result of these measurements, it is found that the supercluster is acting like one big atom or "quantum" system. Furthermore, the density of the bubble surface is near that of solid materials.

The measured energy densities are quite high, and of the order needed to drive inertial fusion targets. Copious quantities of nuclear reactions are observed. Furthermore, more detailed nuclear reaction studies have observed significant numbers of heavy element nuclear fusion reactions—when these heavy elements are added to the hydrogen gas usually utilized in plasma focus discharges. These high rates of heavy element fusion reactions would not ordinarily be expected to take place in even the high-energy conditions found in the plasma focus pinch.

The supercluster bubbles are described as having a "nega-

tive temperature." This means that the supercluster will always transfer energy to matter with positive temperatures, no matter how high that temperature may be. Furthermore, this means that the supercluster bubble will not absorb electromagnetic radiation. (It is like the electromagnetic "shields" which are so often described in science fiction movies.) The bubbles are therefore negentropic relative to the observations of closed systems of ordinary matter-energy.

This "negative temperature" concept is often utilized in describing how lasers and superconductors work. In a superconductor we have "free electrons," like those in the plasma,

Nuclear studies endangered

Today, nuclear science is about to become extinct in the United States. With the virtual ban on nuclear teaching reactors located in or near universities, experimental nuclear studies have been reduced to a few locations. And these reduced sites are primarily utilizing high-energy particle accelerators. From the standpoint of making theoretical analysis of experiments most simple, the accelerator would appear to provide the path of least resistance for nuclear studies. But the path of least resistance is not always the most fruitful in terms of frontier research.

As these new plasma focus results indicate, significant advances can be obtained from what are not considered to be the most antiseptic circumstances determined by the existing theoretical overview. In fact, the accelerator-based nuclear research cannot access reactions with short-lived excited states. By combining creative theory with development of new diagnostics, it is possible to take a more "messy" experimental situation, like the plasma focus plasma pinch, and extract entirely new approaches.

The plasma focus offers an ideal platform for a wide range of advanced scientific research at all levels in a university. It is easy to build, cheap, and easy to run. The level of research is only limited by the insight of the operators. If plasma foci were to be proliferated throughout the institutions of higher learning in the U.S., it would be possible to generate a renaissance of physical science. But the institutional political investment in the existing, large "antiseptic" "pinhole" approach provided by particle accelerators seems to preclude this most promising alternative.

which therefore make the superconductor an extremely good conductor of electricity. But these “free electrons” are still bound together in pairs as though they were in a fixed orbit around the nucleus of an atom. Because the free electrons in a superconductor appear to move without any resistance through the lattice of the superconductor crystal, it is said that this orbit pairing of electrons transforms them into something like the photon of light. Therefore, it would appear that the concept of “negative temperature” is a means of describing what are really new “orbits” through space-time which travel between many atoms. And this is what is physically seen in the supercluster bubbles.

In practical terms these supercluster bubbles open up the prospect for an entirely new approach to nuclear research. Because of their high energy and high particle densities at the time of their breakup, these supercluster bubbles generate extremely intense fluxes of ions. Given the intersection of these beams within a single cluster breaking up, it is possible to not only induce nuclear reactions, but to have the products of one reaction be “kicked” by the beam into an excited nuclear state. In this way very short-lived nuclear products can be reacted to find entirely new reaction chains.

These new reaction chains—one reaction, followed by another previously never seen because the input reactant is so short-lived—could help to explain how the spectrum of observed elements within the solar system were generated. The current theory is that only the explosion of very large stars, which are thereafter called supernovae, can explain the production of the heavier elements. Given the observation of enhanced heavy element fusion reactions, though, associated with the supercluster bubbles found in the plasma focus, this entire theory may be experimentally displaced. The Sun during its formation may have indeed generated the fusion reactions required, locally.

Nuclear lasers

The ability to generate and react superexcited nuclear states would be of crucial importance for general nuclear research. The current methodology—given the previous inaccessibility of excited states for reaction studies—is to work backwards from reactions producing long-lived products. This method could be grossly distorting the actual reaction kinetics.

The ability to access and react short-lived excited state nuclei could greatly improve the prospects for constructing a nuclear laser. The idea would be to produce a significant number of superexcited nuclei of the same type. These could then be stimulated to emit in one coherent beam. The difference, though, is that the resulting beam would be almost infinitely more coherent and intense than any conventional laser. This would in turn create an immensely useful tool for examining the structure of nuclear matter and even, possibly, the structure of space-time, such as in the so-called matter/anti-matter reaction.

The ‘other’ war zone: holocaust in Africa

by Jutta Dinkermann

The world is looking to the war zone in the Persian Gulf region. But another war zone, even bigger in terms of the number of victims, risks being overlooked: Africa. Every 20 seconds a child dies in this world—most of them in the African countries.

Epidemics

As Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly warned, the policy of inhibiting Third World development gives rise to deadly epidemics. The unchecked spread throughout Africa of AIDS, and the reappearance of diseases like cholera in several countries, notably Zambia and Uganda, tell the story. A recent U.S. statistical study estimates that in the year 2015, some 70 million people in Africa will be infected with HIV (the AIDS virus)—this means every 12th person. In some cities of Tanzania, 40% of the adults are infected with HIV; in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, 30% are infected. In the hospitals of Zambia, almost 80% of all patients are infected. AIDS will be the main cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015, and “some areas have reached this point already now,” the study says.

An Ivory Coast government study says that in parts of their country, whose total population is 12 million, 700,000 are infected with HIV; in the capital, Abidjan, it's every 10th person. AIDS is the number-one cause of death overall, and number two for women in the capital. Twelve percent of pregnant women are infected with AIDS. In the other Ivory Coast cities, the rate of infection is about 7.5%; in the villages, almost 5%. Hospitals are filled to overflowing and do not have the equipment to help people. If there is medicine, it is only to help against pain, diarrhea, and itching. In the Rakai district of Uganda, a rural area with about 330,000 people, some 40,000 children have lost their parents to AIDS; 250,000 African children are orphans for this reason. By the year 2015 the number may have climbed to 16 million.

Famine

Relief groups warn that 20-30 million Africans will face famine this year. Especially threatened are Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola, and Liberia. The German aid organization Caritas has warned that this will be the year of famine in the Sahel. Especially in the West African nations, a decline

in rainfall in 1990 has led to 20-80% crop deficits. In Burkina Faso alone, the drought affects nearly 2.5 million people—half of the population.

Several relief officials have seized upon the enormous costs associated with the Mideast war to question nations' priorities. John Hammock, the executive director of Oxfam America, contrasts the U.S. government's ability to "find any amount of money to fight the war" with its seeming inability "to find nearly enough resources to fund a war against hunger in Africa." Hammock and others noted the damage that the Gulf crisis, mainly in the form of the higher oil prices that prevailed up to the outbreak of fighting, inflicted upon fragile African economies. Ethiopia and Sudan were particularly vulnerable, as both received substantial remittances from nationals working in the Gulf states.

All aid relief from the United States to Sudan was cut because of its pro-Iraqi position. Yemen is threatened with the same fate.

The British daily the *Guardian* carried a sharply polemical appeal to the British government by Ann Clwyd: "The famine in Africa is desperate. How many times, in how many places, have those words rung out in the last weeks and months? And why is it no one seems to be listening? The latest and terrible famine predictions released by the World Food Program say that 27 million people in 25 African countries could starve to death this year and many have already died. The Gulf war has, of course, made matters worse. It has made the famine into a forgotten crisis as far as Western governments, the press, and the public are concerned. Yet the cost of one Tornado [bomber] is around £24 million. The cost of five Tornados lost in action would buy enough food grain to feed the 27 million for a month. The British government has allocated £28 million to the famine and part of that will not be available until April—the start of the next fiscal year. This is a war against starvation, but it is simply not being fought. Why are the starving in Ethiopia told to tighten their belts until April? And the starving in other countries who have been allocated no aid yet this year, will, I suppose, just have to carry on dying. In 1988 the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended that in 'exceptional' circumstances, such as the famine in Ethiopia, the budget for Overseas Development should be increased as necessary. There has been no increase. . . . Surely even this penny-pinching government must recognize an emergency on this scale as 'exceptional.' . . . Already overseas development has taken £60 million out of its kitty for developing countries, to give to Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey, because of the effects of the sanctions against Iraq. But just suppose that the budget had already been spent on famine relief: Would the government have told them to wait until April?"

A Dutch individual, in a letter to the editor of the *Guardian*, asked if starving Africans are the victims of the new world order. "As an independent consultant, I participated in the mission organized by the World Food Program to

assess the emergency food aid requirements for this year. Our assessment came to 1.2 million tons, including food for urgently required supplementary feeding programs. We recommended that food should be sent with the minimum delay to the most distant areas such as Darfur, Bahrel-Ghazal and Upper Nile region, where we found the situation to be most serious. Very little has reached the population so far. Men, women, and children in many parts of Sudan and elsewhere are being dehumanized and suffering agonizing deaths because of donor apathy and irresponsible elites. Must these starving and willfully neglected communities be the harbingers of this much-banded-about new world order, or does it signal the end of a civilization that couldn't care less? Surely, many farmers in the U.K. and in the Netherlands, proud of their skills, would be more satisfied producing life-giving food and sharing their long-acquired skills than to be 'bribed' not to produce and watch their way of life degenerate."

Population lobby's blackmail

Under the headline "Nothing is unthinkable," the *Lancet*, Britain's leading medical publication, recently supported a physician's suggestion that sick Third World babies should not be treated, but be allowed to die. The article, by one Dr. Maurice King of Leeds University School of Public Health, says that "this statement should jolt many people into thinking very carefully about the explosion in human numbers," King wrote.

Robert S. McNamara, the former president of the World Bank, had outlined a Blueprint for Africa, published in January in the official magazine of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, *People*. IPPF and McNamara propose a nearly 50% reduction in the total fertility rate of Africans by 2025. *People* reads: "Populations in sub-Saharan Africa are the fastest growing in the world, fueled by declining death rates and weakening traditional patterns of child spacing. Doubling times of 22 years are not likely to be radically changed by the AIDS epidemic."

McNamara and IPPF regret that the AIDS epidemic is not going to decimate the African population fast enough! They discuss the costs to provide African couples with contraceptives, calling for \$650 million a year by the end of the century and for a doubling of funding for environmental action plans.

The following comment from the *Hindustan Times* reflects growing resistance to this genocidal policy: "Dr. King's and *Lancet's* proposal is barbaric. When Hitler called for the killing of the disabled and mentally sick, people everywhere were justifiably outraged. What should one then think of civilized Englishmen, calling for the killing of infants? Does it not give rise to thoughts of racism, Third World babies being mostly brown or black? And the thought of whites' fear of being overrun by the colored race? The *Lancet* and Dr. King must be told that there are some things that are uncivilized."

Natural gas supply: politics or policy?

by Charles J. Mankin

A guest commentary by the director of the Oklahoma Geological Survey in Norman, Oklahoma.

Natural gas development in the United States has been driven largely by politics. When first discovered in the late 1800s in association with crude oil, its value was limited to heating for local use because of the inability to transport the commodity to potential markets distant from the well. The development of large-diameter interstate pipelines rapidly expanded the use of natural gas for industrial process heat, electrical power generation, and home heating. Today, natural gas supplies about one-fourth of the nation's energy requirements.

In a landmark decision in 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right of the federal government to regulate the price of natural gas in interstate commerce (*Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Co.*). That ruling set the stage for many of the problems that were to follow in the marketing and maintenance of a natural gas supply in this country.

The ruling, in effect, legalized a two-tier marketing system. Under this arrangement, natural gas that was sold in the interstate market was regulated by the Federal Power Commission (now the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission), while natural gas produced and marketed from state or fee land within the state of origin was exempt from such regulation. The price for intrastate-marketed gas kept pace with inflation, while interstate-marketed gas lagged behind under the thesis of consumer price protection. The result was a generally adequate supply of natural gas for the intrastate market and a growing supply shortage for the interstate market. This shortage grew because the price of natural gas in constant dollars declined each year, thus encouraging increased use while discouraging development. Market growth peaked in 1973 with the annual sale of 22.6 trillion cubic feet (tcf).

Boom and bust

The administration and Congress responded to the so-called energy crisis of 1973 by passing several bills designed to address a growing problem in natural gas. The perception in Washington was that most of the natural gas potential in the United States had been developed, and little additional

supply could be expected from future exploration. This regulatory agenda culminated in 1978 with the passage of the Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA). A primary purpose of the act was to eliminate the two-tier marketing structure that had produced adequate supplies in the intrastate market and growing shortages in the interstate market.

One section of the NGPA deregulated the price of natural gas developed below a depth of 15,000 feet. That provision, together with the perception of a growing supply shortage, triggered a massive exploration effort for deregulated natural gas. Prices offered by interstate pipeline companies soared to as much as \$7-9 per thousand cubic feet with guarantees for minimum quantities purchased per year (so-called "take or pay" provisions). Euphoria reigned in the "oil patch," and billions of dollars from investors poured into the gas-producing states. Little thought was given to who would be able to afford such gas.

In spite of the enormous amount of money wasted in this "feeding frenzy" of the petroleum industry, a lot of gas was found and produced. But during the period 1977-84, price escalation and regulation caused natural gas consumption to decline from 19-16 trillion cubic feet per year, the loss coming primarily from the industrial and electric power-generating sectors. This resulted in a growing surplus of natural gas supply and a corresponding collapse in price. A multitude of bankruptcies followed, and the effects are still evident in gas-producing states.

Today, we find that natural gas is again prominent on the federal agenda, and is being touted as the fuel of choice. The NGPA has been repealed, and the price of natural gas is about \$1.40 per thousand cubic feet at the well on an average annual basis. However, while the magnitude of the undiscovered resource base is very large in the opinion of most experts, converting that base to supply may prove to be politically difficult. As much as one-half of the undiscovered potential is located in areas that are either barred from development by administrative or congressional mandate, such as the Outer Continental Shelf, except for the Gulf of Mexico, or are in areas that make such development unlikely, such as the natural gas in subsurface reservoirs overlain by wetlands. Furthermore, the continuing demand for ever-larger quantities of crude oil for transportation fuel will produce a growing quantity of lower-grade fuel oil and residual oils. These commodities are, in effect, by-products of the refining process for transportation fuel, and will present strong price competition for natural gas in the industrial sector.

Natural gas can make an increasingly important contribution to the nation's future energy supply, not only as a traditional source of heat and petrochemical products but as a transportation fuel as well. Whether it achieves that objective will depend on the degree to which the politics of expediency can be suppressed in favor of sound, long-range energy policy. If the history of natural gas development to date is any indicator, the prospects for such an outcome seem unlikely.

Bush's energy plan is a hoax

The just-released National Energy Strategy is designed so that energy production will not be increased.

The stated goal of the just-released National Energy Strategy is *not* to increase the availability of a reliable supply of affordable energy, but to reduce the rate of growth of energy production and consumption in the United States, so that more energy doesn't have to be produced. Though it is, in reality, the high per capita consumption of energy in the U.S. which is the single most important indicator of our standard of living and productivity, the report's recommendations are based on the upside-down proposition that the production and consumption of energy is bad for the environment, the economy, and future generations.

The claim is made that the rate of growth of energy consumption can be slowed with no adverse effect on the rate of economic growth. Unfortunately, "economic growth" is defined as an increase in the Gross National Product. As even the energy strategists admit, GNP has become increasingly composed of non-productive "service industries" which do not consume much energy, nor do they produce our physical means of existence, which has been vanishing.

Each proposal in the National Energy Strategy, with attendant claims as to what it is supposed to accomplish, is a hoax. In most particulars, the opposite effect will result.

The claim is made, for example, that invoking the "free market" through deregulation, in order to "increase competition" in the electric utility industry, will cheapen the cost of electric power. But the recent spate of bankruptcies in the deregulated air-

lines industry might have given the authors a hint of the impact this policy would have.

Actually, such a policy, which was first begun during the Carter administration, will turn the most reliable electric power delivery system in the world into a chaotic mess.

The strategy calls for the electric transmission system, which is extremely delicate and highly coordinated and regulated, to be open for "third-party suppliers." This would include small operations, producing electricity perhaps from a water wheel in the backyard or other "alternative energy" sources. Access to the transmission system by these unreliable operations could introduce unimaginable headaches for engineers who manage the complicated flow of electricity through thousands of miles of high-voltage lines throughout the nation.

The same is the case with deregulation of electric generating suppliers. The price the U.S. consumer pays for electricity is as low as it is, not because of "free market competition," but because of the opposite—economies of scale which resulted from *large, centralized* generating facilities which could make use of the most advanced technology. Solar collectors, windmills, and waste recycling plants will *increase* the cost of electricity, because they are inherently inefficient, unreliable, and small scale.

The Energy Strategy claims that the "free market" should determine which energy sources are used. But the report proposes that the government *subsidize* uneconomical "alter-

native" fuels, such as extending the tax credits passed in 1990 for ethanol. Tax dollars will also be funneled through the Department of Energy budget to these alternatives, which is slated for a 30% or more increase in funding for renewable energy "technologies" in fiscal year 1992.

The Energy Strategy has been roundly attacked for supporting the increased use of nuclear power. The report brags that if its recommendations are followed, nuclear power will generate 21% of U.S. electricity by the year 2030. But if that sounds impressive, bear in mind that nuclear power plants provided 20% of U.S. electricity last year.

In order to even hold that percentage, it is true that new nuclear plants will have to be built, because the power grid as a whole will increase in size. But the Energy Strategy purports to do nothing for the *next 25 years* in terms of building new nuclear plants, despite all its blather about reforming the licensing process.

The "nuclear" initiative for the near term is to extend the operating life of existing plants, squeezing every last ounce of power out of outdated technology, rather than pushing aggressively forward on second-generation standardized and high-temperature plants.

There is no effort in the plan to accelerate the lagging nuclear fusion research program, though this technology will provide an unlimited source of high-quality energy. Since the passage of the Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act of 1980, the fusion program has shrunk by more than one-third in size and funding, and this past year witnessed the shutdown of key experiments.

This Energy Strategy will not produce more energy, will not make energy cheaper, more secure, or environmentally benign.

Soviet farming lacks basic inputs

A spring planting failure now looms alongside already empty shelves in city food markets.

‘**A**lone with their fields—that is how peasants risk finding themselves this spring, and once again we will find empty shelves” is the title of a Feb. 14 *Pravda* interview with N.V. Krasnoshchekov, deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers’ State Commission for Food and Purchases.

The 1990 Soviet wheat crop was a record 240 million tons. But though the weather was favorable last year, the decay of the Soviet economy in storage, transport, and processing facilities caused empty shelves. With the 1991 planting season just ahead, there are prospects for empty fields as well. Soviet officials have been warning for months of the worsening danger to crops and livestock.

Krasnoshchekov details the situation of the peasant: “It is expected that in the spring, tens of thousands fewer tractors will be working in agriculture than in any of the preceding 25 years. Farms will have at their disposal 20-25% fewer essential implements such as cultivators, plows, and harrows than a year ago. Industry as a whole received 1.4 billion rubles less toward the production of agricultural machinery than was proposed last year.” Pesticides are also widely unavailable, and, “There is a most acute problem with the supply of seed grain to farms. [The republics of Kazakhstan and Ukraine] are keeping them at home in contravention of established inter-republic ties.”

According to the Jan. 19 *Torgovaya Gazeta* (*Trade Gazette*), 67 million tons of grain from the 1990 harvest went to state grain procurement

facilities, 8.7 million tons more than in 1989. But there were procurement declines of 13% in Ukraine; Belorussia, 7%; Lithuania, 16%; Moldova 49%; Latvia, 33%; Kirghizia, 42%; and Estonia, 34%. Less grain was harvested in these republics as well as Georgia and Tadjikistan than in 1989.

Weather patterns are also unreliable for the coming crop season. The Soviet publication *Selskaya Zhizn* (*Village Life*) reported on Feb. 13 that although there may be “‘February windows of opportunity’ . . . favorable conditions are not being created everywhere and in everything.” The paper warned that “not only are crises possible, but in the event of severe drought, [the crisis will extend to] supplying the population with produce from crop farming.” Winter crops have either not been harvested or have been lost or damaged.

The problems in planting and harvesting have also meant loss of feed for livestock. One of the largest mixed-feed factories in Vologod has announced that it is on the verge of closing down because its storing and processing facilities (up to 150,000 tons of grain) are empty. Animal husbandry and poultry farming in the Vologoda Oblast region are in a disastrous state, and in the next few days, the report warned, dairy farming and pig breeding will suffer disastrous losses as well.

What is to be done? Although the maverick President of the Russian Republic, Boris Yeltsin, has proposed land reform with individual peasants taking ownership of the land and cultivating it, as an incentive to produce

more, it is unlikely that this view will prevail over the Stalinist “Fortress Russia” view.

The West, paralyzed by its “free market” rhetoric, took no sound initiatives over the 1989-90 period to further production capacity in the Soviet Union, which the LaRouche “Productive Triangle” development program for the European heartland would accomplish.

Those, particularly in the Russian Republic, still calling for expanding privatized agriculture as a means of increasing production, may soon be forced out of power.

Germany has continued its food trade commitments, but the “Big Six” grain cartel companies (Cargill, Continental, Bunge, André/Garnac, Louis Dréyfus, ADM) may or may not continue Western food flows. The Soviets have not paid up for food shipments, and the sweetheart deals for operations inside the U.S.S.R. by the Ferruzzi group and others, may no longer be secure. Soviet hardliners can be expected to penalize those in Moscow who entered into cozy deals with the cartel companies in the first place.

Soviet concerns were signaled in a radio commentary by Viktor Levin, for example, who warned that continued Western food aid would be a prerequisite for preventing instability. The West, said Levin, must “understand that if the Soviet Union begins to fall to pieces, then the internal chaos may very easily take on an international character.”

“Moreover, the ambitions of individual [Soviet] politicians thinking only in categories of fighting, only in categories of enemies, may create great unpleasantness for the West, since the Soviet Union’s military power remains dominant, and if it falls into the hands of irresponsible people, it will be impossible to predict what will happen.”

Minister endorses maglev trains

German railway infrastructure projects, including the magnetically levitated train, are gaining speed.

I will go there and promote our best technology, and that's definitely the Transrapid," the German minister of research and technology declared before his March 1 departure to Seoul, where 300 German high-tech firms opened an industrial exhibit, Technoerma.

Riesenhuber's endorsement of the magnetically levitated Transrapid train leaves him somewhat at odds with Siemens and other producers of the already fully developed ICE, Germany's new high-speed train that can travel at 250-300 kilometers per hour based on electric traction. The Transrapid can travel at speeds of over 400 kilometers per hour.

The South Koreans want to build a 600-kilometer high-speed track for the route between Seoul and Pusan by the late 1990s. The German ICE is in a fierce competition against the French TGV and Japan's Shinkansen systems, both also operating on the principle of electric traction. The Germans give their system a good chance in that competition because it is technologically more advanced, and they are promising both the sale of the train and technological know-how to the Koreans.

What Riesenhuber said did not please the ICE lobby, but he did the right thing, because the Germans are the only ones on the world scene to have a maglev train system ready for mass production. The ICE, the TGV, and the Shinkansen are modern versions of 80-year-old technologies. The system of magnetic levitation is the railway technology of the future.

Before making his statement on

the eve of his trip to Seoul, Riesenhuber complained at a press conference in Bonn about the lack of political support for the Transrapid, which needs a longer-distance track to operate on; it has been confined to a tiny experimental track of only 22 kilometers in northwestern Germany. Riesenhuber said that, with more support from the cabinet and the Parliament, a track of at least 100-200 kilometers would already have been built where potential clients from abroad could see how well it performed.

Meanwhile, the ICE will begin transporting passengers in Germany on newly built, special tracks in June. Intercargo, an ICE version for freight transport at 160 kilometers per hour, which will run on the ICE tracks at night, will begin operation this fall.

Apart from South Korea, the German ICE producers are also negotiating with Turkey, the Soviet Union, Taiwan, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Poland on joint railway projects. The ICE is becoming reality while the Transrapid is still being developed.

But the Transrapid genie is out of the bottle. The project of a maglev track that would connect the eastern parts of Germany with its geographical center (running from Berlin via Leipzig and Erfurt to Frankfurt), made in mid-February by the prime minister of Thuringia (one of the five eastern states of Germany) has already been taken up at the parliamentary level.

A Social Democratic member of Parliament, Rudi Walther, declared on Feb. 25 that the maglev should be given the highest priority because it

would cut the train travel time between Berlin and Frankfurt from 8 to 2.5 hours. Walther, the chairman of the budget committee of the parliament, commissioned a study on the projected costs and feasibility of such a track. The fact that an endorsement of the project came from the chairman of the traditionally fiscally conservative committee, raises hopes for the maglev technology. In late autumn, when the Ministry of Transportation is expected to present its plan for infrastructure development in Germany during the remainder of the 1990s, a project for an operational maglev track may well be included.

Another breakthrough occurred on railway development when, two weeks after the Feb. 13 agreements in Moscow on German credit guarantees for exports of industrial products to the Soviet Union, a DM 1.4 billion package was sealed in Frankfurt for rail materiel exports to the Soviet Union. The KFW Reconstruction Bank and Dresdner Bank extended the credit, with a grace period of three years, for the delivery of refrigerated railcars and rolling stock from the German Waggon Manufacturing Inc. in eastern Germany, to the Soviet State Railways.

This sale involves the sale of solid, old-fashioned rail material to the Soviets, something that dates from the pre-ICE era; but this deal opens the door for talks on joint German-Soviet infrastructure development projects that were discussed last summer, but were interrupted by the Gulf crisis.

In their joint declaration of Sept. 13, Germany and the Soviet Union stated an intent to "include the most highly-developed technologies in the transport sphere" in their envisaged, 20-year cooperation. A Transrapid train running from Berlin to Moscow, via Warsaw in the late 1990s? It is time to talk about that.

'Free trade'—for the oil multitis

The U.S. free trade pact negotiators are telling Mexico: you can keep your Constitution, but give us your oil!

This time there is no doubt as to what Trade Secretary Jaime Serra Puche said. Everyone clearly heard him say that Mexico's oil will *not* be included in the Trilateral Free Trade Pact currently under negotiation with the United States and Canada. The only problem is, no one seems to be taking him seriously.

In fact, all of the U.S. trade negotiators, each and every one an agent of the multinational oil companies, continue to arrogantly beat their fists on the negotiating table and demand, "We Want Oil!" Their arrogance, of course, is born of the Bush government's infamous gunboat diplomacy now very much on display in the oil center of the world: the Middle East.

To the United States, the highly-touted Free Trade Pact means getting its hands on Mexico's oil, plain and simple. As far as the U.S. negotiators are concerned, there is nothing else that Mexico can offer. And Mexico's protestations have all the credibility of the weakling trying to protect his lunch money from the neighborhood bully. Serra Puche told the first semi-formal meeting of representatives from Mexico, the U.S., and Canada gathered Feb. 15 in Acapulco that "the Constitution imposes clear restrictions on the negotiation of oil in any forum, and those restrictions will not change." But, as they say here in Mexico, what the dog barks and what the master says are two different things.

For example, U.S. Special Trade Representative Carla A. Hills returned from Acapulco to address an audience of the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington,

where she asserted that "our position is that, with the exception of large-scale immigration, nothing, *absolutely nothing*, has been excluded from the negotiating table. . . . We expect that there will be considerable resistance in this regard, on Mexico's part, due to impediments posed by the Mexican Constitution."

Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, a member of the Texas oil dynasty, together with President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker, addressed a meeting of border-state governors, held in Hermosillo, Sonora, at which he declared "there are problems and disagreements . . . [but] I don't think they will be sufficiently serious to frustrate the plan."

And U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter stressed that his government wanted Mexico to "put everything on the negotiating table, with no exceptions . . . because if something is excluded, we cannot achieve our objective of equality and free trade."

It goes without question that the "mother of all battles" for Mexico will center around its oil. This was made clear by Henry Kissinger during his recent visit to Mexico, where he attended the Feb. 15 Acapulco meeting as an "observer." Oil, Kissinger publicly asserted, "will be a problem, it is true . . . but there are many ways in which we could reach a deal without having to change the Constitution." In other words, said Kissinger, you keep your Constitution, we just want your oil.

Carla Hills has been a member, since 1977, of the advisory board of

Chevron, one of the "Seven Sisters," and to judge from its reported 1988 income of \$29 billion, one of the largest of the U.S. "sisters." Hills left her multi-million dollar job in 1988 to become George Bush's favorite strong-arm "diplomat" in trade affairs.

In 1984, Chevron acquired the fifth largest U.S. oil company, Gulf Oil of Pittsburgh, and all of its production in Angola. Despite the civil war in that country, Chevron continued its production unimpeded, thanks to an agreement with the Dos Santos government whereby Cuban troops protected its oil installations against sabotage by guerrilla forces. Chevron is also a leading participant in developing the oil resources of Red China.

Carla Hills sat on Chevron's advisory board with one S. Bruce Smart who, like her, moved on to join the government. Smart became undersecretary of international trade for the Commerce Department headed by Robert Mosbacher. Also on Chevron's advisory board is former Secretary of State George Shultz, Boeing company director George H. Weyerhaeuser, and former Bank of America president and Merrill Lynch officer Samuel A. Armacost. Both Bank of America and Merrill Lynch are creditors of Mexico. The current head of Chevron, Kenneth Derr, is also a director of Citicorp, another Mexico creditor.

Chevron, like Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, and British Petroleum, are the orchestrators of the war for oil in the Persian Gulf. Following World War II, one of the historic achievements of these "sisters" was to define their own interests in the Near East, and especially in Saudi Arabia, as a "strategic interest" of the United States. The oil multitis have since carried out coups d'état, murdered kings, and unleashed wars, all in Washington's "strategic interest."

Taxpayers to foot bailout bill

The loudly touted plan for the banks to bail themselves out is another hoax, backed by the Bush administration.

The Bush administration, the Congress, and the major banking trade associations have been loudly proclaiming to everyone who would listen that the taxpayers will not be called upon to bail out the commercial banks. "The banks are not the S&Ls," they hysterically insist.

To work out the details of how the banking system would rescue itself, government regulators, and representatives of the American Bankers Association, the Association of Bank Holding Companies, the Association of Reserve City Bankers, the Consumer Bankers Association, and the Independent Bankers Association of America held a series of banking summit meetings in Washington in February.

Amid much fanfare, the bankers released a plan to recapitalize the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. by lending the agency \$10 billion. This plan, the bankers insisted, would rescue the FDIC at no cost to the taxpayers. What the plan actually says is just the opposite.

In a letter to FDIC chairman William Seidman dated Feb. 12, the five banking groups argue that while the Bank Insurance Fund "may need additional funds . . . it would not make sense to draw large amounts of funds from the industry for recapitalization before it is clear that those funds are needed. . . . Since large new recapitalization funding would effectively come from bank capital, resulting in shrinkage of that capital, the result would be a further contraction of credit, exacerbating the recession and resulting in additional bank failures. It would obviously be counterproduc-

tive to require massive additional funding that may well turn out not to be needed."

What outrageous lying! The Bank Insurance Fund is projected by the FDIC to have no more than 11¢ in insurance funds for every \$100 in insured deposits at the end of this year, while federal law requires it to have \$1.25 in funds for every \$100. To argue that it is not yet clear that the FDIC needs additional money, is blatantly dishonest.

That's not the worst of it. After complaining that the cost of the government's "too big to fail" policy of protecting 100% of deposits at the biggest banks is too costly, the letter continues: "We, understandably, are unwilling to continue to underwrite these unnecessary costs. . . . The use of a too-big-to-fail policy to prevent systemic risk is not a legitimate function of deposit insurance. In fact, the FDIC system was never designed to deal with such systemic risk. We believe that the costs of dealing with systemic risks, as was the case with Chrysler, Lockheed, and New York City, should be borne elsewhere."

For the bankers to rail against "too big to fail" is sheer hypocrisy, since the function of "too big to fail"—and deposit insurance in general—is to protect the banking system itself, not depositors. To quote the Treasury's own recent bank reform proposal, "The primary purpose of deposit insurance is to promote financial stability by preventing destructive bank deposit runs."

Finally, we get to the heart of the bankers' proposal: The costs of "sys-

temic risks" should be borne by the government. What the bankers' plan boils down to is: The taxpayers should bail out the banking system.

Not everyone is fooled by this nonsense. The plan is a "public relations smoke screen designed to hide the fact that banks may soon be at the federal welfare window," said House Banking Committee chairman Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.). "The administration, not the banking lobbyists, needs to submit the details of any plan for bailing out the bank insurance fund."

The Bush administration, however, is committed to covering up the insolvency of the banking system. The Treasury Department, over the reported objections of federal regulators, is moving to allow banks to use a number of bookkeeping tricks to make their balance sheets appear less deficient, and Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan has publicly castigated federal bank examiners for doing their jobs too well.

These tricks include allowing banks to claim parts of non-performing loans as being performing, valuing real estate on its alleged "long-term" value rather than at market value, and reducing the amount of money banks have to set aside on so-called "temporarily impaired" real estate loans.

These schemes represent "a way to deal with the reality of a downturn or a recession, without throwing the banking institutions, unfairly or unrealistically, into panic," Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher said in Miami Feb. 1.

Quite the contrary, Mr. Mosbacher. All the administration is doing is ignoring the problems, because it has neither the competence nor the morality to deal with them. That is what is unfair and unrealistic, and the American public will pay a heavy price for tolerating such idiocy.

Shadowy Bronfmans in the spotlight

Edgar's cousins Edward and Peter are "exposed" in the financial press in Toronto. Or are they?

The American public has by now become somewhat familiar with the name and style of the Bronfmans through Seagram's booze baron Edgar, the son of the Prohibition-era Canadian bootlegger Sam Bronfman. Upholding a family tradition, this most outspoken son of Sam retains a collection of polished lawyers, whose job is to gloss over the criminal connections and highlight the philanthropic and "humanitarian" side of their patron's varied activities.

But there are certain things that even money can't hide—like Edgar's dealings as head of the World Jewish Congress, with chief kapo Markus Wolf of the East German secret police, and his boss, Erich Honecker.

A German Jewish magazine, *Semit*, revealed in 1990 that Edgar Bronfman had dealt in human bondage, turning a monetary profit for Seagram's as he bartered "whiskey for the Holocaust" with Honecker, the then-communist dictator of East Germany. These deals were struck in the context of purportedly humanitarian transactions affecting the plight of Soviet Jews.

The deal, sealed over the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht in November 1988, was for Bronfman to absolve the East German regime of "German collective guilt" in the Holocaust, in exchange for Seagram's concessions in East Germany. This operation to bolster Honecker's tottering regime coincided with the destabilization of West German Bundestag Speaker Philipp Jenninger.

Now some unsavory publicity of a different kind has also struck Edgar's cousins in Toronto, Edward and Peter

Bronfman (the "Edper" of Hees-Edper). The usually publicity-shy duo have been hit by a media attack coming from two establishment papers: *The Globe and Mail*, Canada's paper of record, and the *Financial Post*, which ran a five-part series in February entitled: "Hees-Edper: Empire Under Pressure."

Headlines that are usually found only in Canada's tabloids appeared in the staid *Financial Post* and attracted a wider public to witness Bay Street's financial buzzards circling the Bronfmans: " 'Sluice gates' raises question of fairness," "The rewards of 'plumbing'—system pumps cash, questions," "Who really owns the mystery shares?"

The series describes how the massive Hees-Edper corporate empire "sprawls across Canada's business world like no other family of companies." The empire controls "about 600 companies, private and public," with assets of over \$100 billion "in financial services, pulp and paper, real estate, oil and gas and many other industries."

Reported the *Financial Post*, "The principal sign of deteriorating health in the empire is last year's rapid decline in the market value of stocks of the group's public companies. Many Hees-Edper stocks declined by 40-50% through the year, while the TSE 300 index declined by only 18%. Principal Hees-Edper stocks declined by an average 34% during the year."

While investors might have varied reasons for rejecting the Bronfmans' public stocks, the main one seems to be a justified lack of confidence in the structure itself, which is controlled

top-down in a most secretive manner, with public funds and with much leverage: "Upcoming legislation might put an end to the Bronfmans' ability to acquire control of publicly traded companies without triggering securities rules that would require them to include minority shareholders in their deals.

"The Ontario Securities Commission is indeed publicly considering a new policy called the 9.1 Amendment—requiring greater disclosure—and greater involvement of minority shareholders in related party transactions. It's an open secret that policy 9.1 is primarily aimed at the Hees-Edper empire.

"The empire is also perceived as not paying its fair share of taxes. While the normal rate of income tax for Canadian corporations is about 42%, some Hees-Edper corporations managed to pay as little as between 1% and 5% of 1989 earnings in taxes."

A \$30 billion annual federal deficit and a New Democratic Party-controlled Ontario government with socialist leanings will most probably "lead to a minimum corporate tax at one level or another; analysts are predicting that a minimum corporate tax will wreak havoc in an investment empire largely supported by tax-free dividends."

Exposé—or damage control to cloak a financial debacle far more serious than this media extravaganza hints? Even before all the smoke clears, one can suspect that even the quiet Toronto Bronfmans must have been able to learn a trick or two from their Uncle Sam, the bootlegger. The *Financial Post*, after all, is owned by Conrad Black, who not only sits on the board of Hees International, but personally invited Peter Bronfman to represent the family interests on Black's Toronto-headquartered international publishing empire, Hollinger Corp.

Business Briefs

Technology

Can't find CFC substitute

The refrigeration industry is frightened by its inability to come up with a substitute for banned chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), according to the February issue of the *Journal of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers*, which is entirely dedicated to the nightmares companies are having in searching for a substitute.

Article after article describes how all the leading wonder chemicals that were supposed to replace CFCs have bit the dust. The Du Pont Co.'s HFC-134a, which everyone thought was a sure bet six months ago, has demonstrated the uncanny ability to destroy every lubricant known to man, and to corrode the innards of refrigerators and air conditioners very rapidly.

According to another article in the magazine, which has 50,000 subscribers, it takes a very long time to set up production lines, and unless a substitute that works is developed very soon, it will be impossible to meet the deadlines of the Montreal Protocol, which banned all production of CFCs by the year 2000.

Science

Teaching reform claims 'less is more'

The progress of Project 2061, the project of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) to flatten U.S. science education from kindergarten through twelfth grade, was reported at the annual meeting of the AAAS held in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 18. The director of the project, F. James Rutherford, began by mentioning that "President Bush, in his latest speech to the nation, made two important announcements: that Saddam Hussein's peace offer was a cruel hoax, and that Project 2061 is leading the way in the reform of science teaching."

Rutherford explained, "We are not trying

to fix up the existing system, but to design the next system. . . . It's not that we don't learn enough different things. The problem is that we don't learn enough of the right things well enough."

Project 2061 proposes to teach much less science, but to specify what shall be taught, and to make sure everyone "learns" it. Its slogan is, "Less is more."

Tom Sachse, Director of the Science Education Unit of the California Department of Education, reported progress in implementing the California version of Project 2061. In the California curriculum, the terminology used to describe the components of the cell will be limited to 10 terms. Sachse accused the traditional curriculum of trying to teach 100. Sachse explained that the California Science Framework, as it is called, includes the study of the physics of sound and magnetism, even though Project 2061 calls for their elimination.

Publishers have been given 30 months in which to bring textbooks into line with the framework, and have been threatened with "extirpation" if they don't.

International Credit

Italian economic weekly attacks Germany

In its Feb. 25 issue, the Italian economic weekly *Il Mondo* accused Germany of a "secret plan" to take over economic leadership in Europe by creating a larger deutschemark area with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, and Norway. According to journalist Giuseppe Leuzzi, at the Davos World Economic Forum, Bundesbank president Otto Poehl presented a plan to substitute a D-mark based system for the present ECU system. Poehl defended the project of enlarging the European Community to 15 or 21 members as soon as possible, even though this might mean a slowdown of monetary integration.

Ex-U.S. ambassador to Bonn Richard Burt threatened in Davos that the U.S. wants "to know from Germany what she has done and is willing to do for the security of Europe,

within and outside Europe." *Il Mondo*, which has always been British in outlook, fretted that D-mark linked countries like Holland, Belgium, and Denmark, once super-Atlanticist, took a very weak stand on the Gulf war and are lining up with Germany.

AIDS

U.S. Census projects devastation of Africa

A new projection by an arm of the U.S. Census Bureau forecasts that AIDS will devastate sub-Saharan Africa by the year 2015. An *EIR* computer study in 1987 predicted that there would be at least 20 million AIDS cases in Africa by the 1990s, which at the time was ridiculed by the "experts." This census study, which was presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) meeting in Washington, comes close to corroborating *EIR's* earlier forecast.

The study says that by the year 2015, the disease could double the death rate among women, wipe out up to a third of able-bodied men in some ethnic groups, and create some 16 million orphans, according to *Boston Globe* coverage. By 2015, the disease is projected to reduce life expectancy in urban areas of sub-Saharan Africa by 19 years, said officials at the AAAS meet.

The predictions are based upon a mathematical model projecting the spread of AIDS in Africa over the next 25 years.

Biological Holocaust

Peru's cholera epidemic becoming pandemic

According to French professor André Dodin, the cholera epidemic that is currently ravaging Peru will cross the Andes mountains in a matter of weeks and will reach the Brazilian coastline within a few months. Dodin is the head of the cholera laboratory of the prestigious Pasteur Institute of France, and is recognized as the

Briefly

world's leading expert on cholera.

"It is the seventh great cholera pandemic, which began in 1936, and no one knows when it will end," said Dodin in an interview with the French news agency AFP. "I have been following the evolution of this epidemic for years, since it emerged in the Celebes Islands of Indonesia, and reached Peru 55 years later. The germ was transported by boat, by camel, by canoe, and by airplane.

"In 1974, when the cholera germ was first detected in the New Hebrides islands in the Pacific, I marked an arrow pointing toward Peru," explained the expert, who has been studying the disease since 1970. "Cholera took 16 years to cross the ocean."

Professor Dodin showed a detailed map of the disease's advance and means of propagation. His briefing emphasized that the pandemic is ravaging the poorest nations on Earth. It took little imagination to realize that Third World countries like Peru, which have been subjected for years to brutal austerity conditionalities by financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, are the perfect breeding ground for cholera.

In the opinion of the French epidemiologist, the pandemic "is going to affect all of Latin America." The measures that have been adopted by the Latin American governments will limit the consequences of the epidemic, he said, "but they cannot stop it."

Monetarism

Britain going to 'war' over free market

After the Gulf war, there will be a British-led war on Germany over the economic control of Europe, declared Dr. Alan Sked of the London School of Economics, in an essay headlined, "Cheap Excuses."

The article, published by the Bruges group, bashes the Germans for their pacifist conduct in the Persian Gulf crisis, calling the Bonn government's reference to constitutional bans on German forces fighting overseas a cheap excuse, something that "Hitler and Goebbels would have referred to as a big lie."

Sked attacks the idea of a unified Europe which would, under the dominance of the Germans, soon turn into an "inward-looking, bureaucratic, pacifist, protectionist bloc eager to appease the Soviet Union and alienate the United States."

Playing the role of extra in the Persian Gulf war already, Germany would orient toward signing another Rapallo accord with the Soviet Union, charged Sked, warning, "The free world will simply not remain free for very long if the American eagle is obliged to mate with a teutonic double-headed European ostrich."

Sked then announced the "second Gulf war" which would be waged after this war on Iraq: a war between those who allied with the British free-market view, and those who were led by the Germans over the final control of European affairs.

Energy

Pressure France against Pakistani reactor

Washington has pressured France into holding back on an agreement to provide a 950-megawatt nuclear generating plant to Pakistan, in the first case of a Western country freezing nuclear technology exports to an Islamic country since the Persian Gulf war broke out, Britain's *Independent* newspaper reported.

The plant was promised to Pakistan during Benazir Bhutto's term as prime minister. Negotiations over the \$1.4 billion plant were suspended because France and other nations refused to provide soft loans. France has not yet canceled the deal, but reports in Islamabad say that France is expected to drag out the financial negotiations as long as possible in order to delay its implementation.

Washington is lobbying hard in other European nations to ensure that no nuclear technology reaches Pakistan or other developing nations it claims have a nuclear weapons capability. The U.S. denounced the French-Pakistani deal when it was first made. The agreement was for France to supply a nuclear power generating station, fuel, and training for Pakistani engineers.

● **FOUR IRAQI** officials and officers of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro of Atlanta were indicted March 1 by a federal grand jury. The 347-count indictment charges BNL Atlanta's Christopher Drogal with making unsecured loans to Iraq. It is unknown whether the U.S. will apply the Thornburgh Doctrine. There is no extradition treaty with Iraq.

● **MANEKA GANDHI**, daughter-in-law of the late Indira Gandhi and now India's Environment Minister, told an Oxford, England audience that monetary aid "is used effectively for getting cheap imports from the Third World through over-exploitation of their natural resources and their cheap labor, and to export to them irrelevant goods."

● **CHINA** has leased 30 square kilometers on northern Hainan island in the South China Sea to Japan's Kumagai Gumi consortium, which plans to invest \$1.3 billion to build a coal terminal, telecommunications facilities, a power plant, waterworks, factory workshops and offices, and residences.

● **OIL DEVELOPMENT** potential in China's Xinjiang province is slight, despite studies showing some of the largest unexplored oil reserves in the world, according to an AP wire. The reason is the lack of transportation and the government's unwillingness to invest in exploration or permit foreign exploration. China may become a net importer of oil by the year 2000.

● **A U.S. FEDERAL** Appeals Court Feb. 21 ordered an embargo on the importation of tuna caught by Mexican fishermen, because they use nets that kill dolphins in excess of U.S.-set limits. The embargo comes right in the middle of negotiations over the proposed Mexico-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. The Mexican government expressed "surprise" at the action, and said such a unilateral action would do little to help dolphins.

Brazil next on the 'new world order' hit list

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

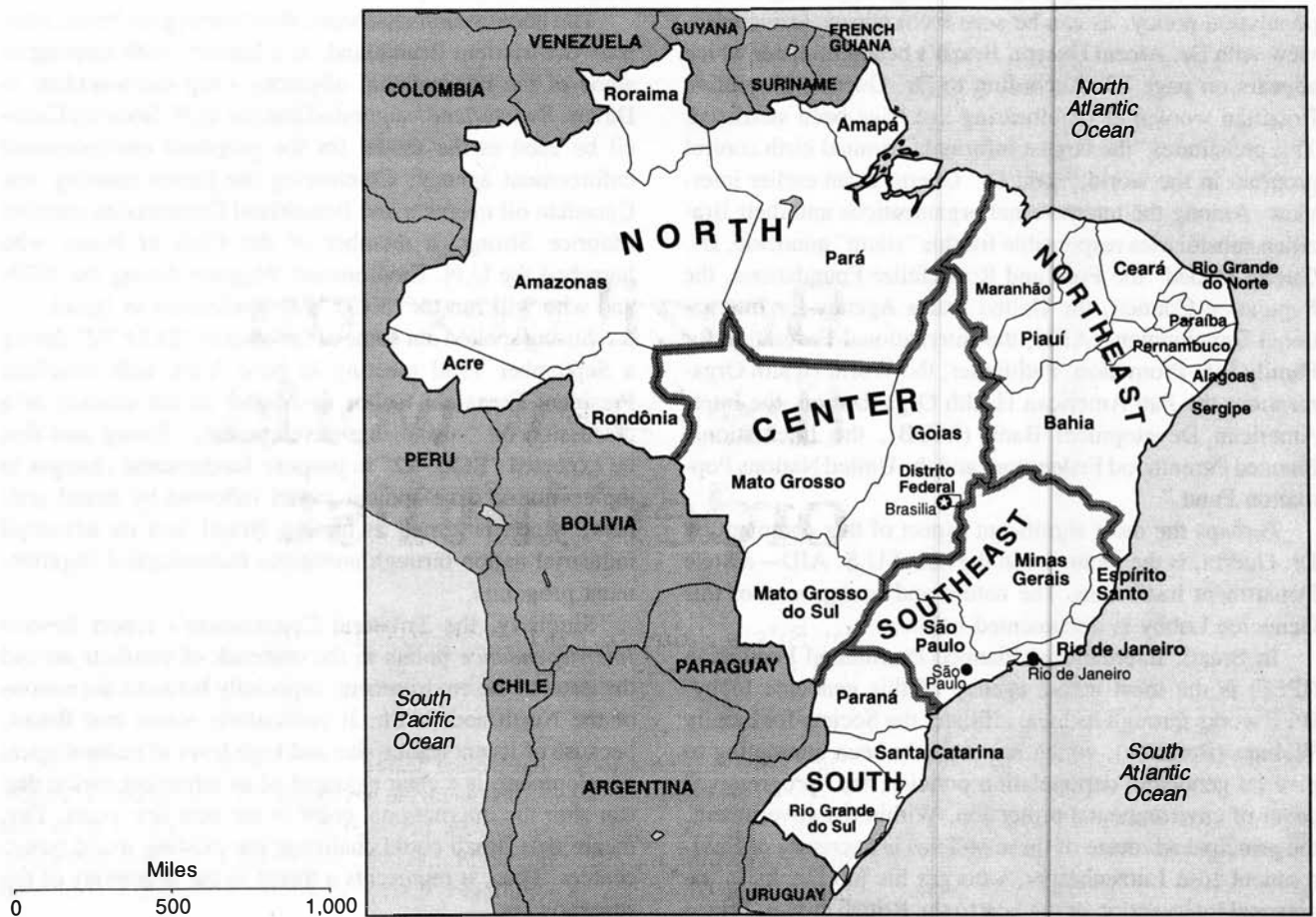
The global entente between the United States and the Soviet Union that evolved over the past few years, which this magazine has frequently described as a “condominium” or power-sharing agreement between the two superpowers to impose their joint will on the rest of the world, has at its core an economic policy of global deindustrialization and depopulation. Using shopworn malthusian arguments about how the growth of population has overtaken Mother Earth’s allegedly static resource base, the establishment of both the East and the West concurred that a worldwide, radical environmentalist movement and agenda were the best ways to enforce the imposition of these policies.

The “condominium” also agreed that they would muster their combined forces for this effort at a World Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in the first two weeks of June 1992, sponsored by the United Nations—the same forum which has been used as a vehicle and justification for the bloody assault against Iraq.

Soviet policymakers at the highest levels have endorsed the Brazil 1992 conference, commonly referred to as “ECO ’92.” Eduard Shevardnadze, writing in the pages of the November 1990 issue of *International Affairs*, when he was still the Soviet foreign minister, asserted, “For the first time ever, we have raised to the level of economic policy the demand for closer attention to the need to carry out programs for rational nature management, for energy- and resource-saving, and to stop treating nature as an object of reckless exploitation.” He went on to state that “I see a component of preparations for the 1992 international conference in building up a definite potential of ‘popular ecological wisdom’ and in translating it into specific, well-founded ideas and proposals directed to the whole world community.”

Although Shevardnadze himself has since fallen victim to the Soviet internal factional brawl, nothing indicates that the Soviet establishment or *nomenklatura*, so far represented by Gorbachov, has abandoned this malthusian, environmentalist

Brazil's states and regions



outlook—at least for export.

George Bush is also a vociferous advocate of the same policy, which he proudly refers to as his “new world order.” The 1992 international conference is intended to be a watershed for Bush’s policy, the beginning of a “new era” that does away with the fundamental Christian principle of the sacredness of each individual human life, just as the 1492 evangelization of the New World marks its fifth centennial.

Why Brazil?

Brazil was chosen to “host” the 1992 conference in much the same way Iraq was selected as the target of the current Anglo-American war drive in the Middle East. As leading Third World nations committed to high-technology industrial development, and to the national sovereignty required to achieve this, the two countries are on the establishment’s hit list for annihilation—each in their own way. The charge against Brazil is that it is committing “environmental crimes against humanity,” especially in the vast Amazon interior of the country, and that Brazilians are not fit to control this

resource-rich area on their own, that they must be put into a kind of receivership, since the Amazon—and its immense wealth—is the “patrimony of humanity.”

For the nation of Brazil, this racist new order means giving up on the development of its economic infrastructure, especially in the industrial and energy sectors. It also means strangling the development of any advanced technology, such as the nuclear and aerospace programs, by limiting access to technology to a select group of industrialized nations, and by forcing Brazil to accept international restrictions on its own scientific and technological discoveries. Brazil would also have to surrender its sovereignty over the Amazon region. All of this is predicated on eliminating the traditional role of the Brazilian Armed Forces, as defenders of the nation’s sovereignty and its industrial development.

One explicit aim of these policies is to stop population growth and even to actually reduce population outright. Indeed, part of the accusation against Brazil is that it is destroying the Amazon because it is “overpopulated”—this in reference to a country larger in size than the continental

United States, but which has only about 150 million inhabitants, less than two-thirds the U.S. level!

In fact, Brazil is no longer sovereign regarding its own population policy, as can be seen from our exclusive interview with Dr. Alceni Guerra, Brazil's health minister which appears on page 32. According to Dr. Guerra, 25 million Brazilian women of childbearing age have been sterilized. This constitutes "the largest informal, criminal birth control program in the world," said Dr. Guerra in an earlier interview. Among the international organizations and their Brazilian subsidiaries responsible for this "silent" genocide, Dr. Guerra named "the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Population Council, the United States Agency for International Development (AID), the International Federation for Family Life Promotion, Pathfinder, the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the United Nations Population Fund."

Perhaps the most significant aspect of this comment by Dr. Guerra, is the inclusion in the list of U.S. AID—a State Department institution. The nature and background of this Genocide Lobby is documented below.

In Brazil, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is the most active agency of this genocide lobby. IPPF works through its local affiliate, the Society for Family Welfare (Bemfam), which has recently been attempting to give its genocidal depopulation policies, the "progressive" cover of environmental protection. Within the government, the principal advocate of these policies is Secretary of Environment José Lutzenberger, who got his job thanks to the personal intervention of the heir to the British crown, Prince Charles (see article p. 27).

Ecologist policies

The aims of "ECO '92" are spelled out in several policy documents put out by the malthusian ecologist cultists. The principal such documents are *Our Common Future*, a report issued in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as the Brundtland Commission, and a report issued more recently by the Trilateral Commission, *Beyond Interdependence*.

The Brundtland report and others of its ilk revive the "zero growth" malthusian postulates put out in the 1970s by the Club of Rome. Those dogmas were strongly opposed at the time by Brazil's foreign policy establishment. *Our Common Future* launched the line of "sustainable development" and claimed a direct linkage between environmental issues and population growth. "Each year, the number of human beings increases, but the amount of natural resources with which to sustain this population remains finite," argued the Brundtland Commission's report, repeating the long-discredited fallacies of Parson Malthus, the British East India Company agent who developed his theory in order to justify

British colonial policies. The report called for the establishment of an international environmental agency with supranational enforcement powers.

The commission chairman, then Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, at a January 1989 meeting of some of the international oligarchy's top one-worldists in Davos, Switzerland, suggested that the U.N. Security Council be used as the model for the proposed environmental enforcement agency. Co-chairing the Davos meeting was Canadian oil magnate and Brundtland Commission member Maurice Strong, a member of the Club of Rome who launched the U.N. Environment Program during the 1970s and who will run the "ECO '92" conference in Brazil.

Strong spelled out some of the aims of "ECO '92" during a September 1990 meeting in New York with Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello. In the context of a discussion on "sustainable development," Strong said that he expected "ECO '92" to propose fundamental changes in the economic development model followed by Brazil until now, which is aimed at turning Brazil into an advanced industrial nation through ambitious technological improvement programs.

Similarly, the Trilateral Commission's report *Beyond Interdependence* points to the outbreak of conflicts around the issue of the environment, especially between the nations of the North and South. It particularly warns that Brazil, because of its enormous size and high level of technological development, is a clear example of an emerging nation that can alter the international order in the next few years. That means that Brazil could challenge the existing world power centers. Thus, it represents a threat to the hegemony of the superpowers.

Debt blackmail as birth control

One of the Anglo-American establishment's favorite tactics is to use the problem of the foreign debt to impose its malthusian policies. Father Paul Marx, who heads Human Life International in the U.S., at a 1989 meeting in Brasilia said that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, together with top ecologist groups, has promoted two types of programs for so-called debt reduction: debt for nature and debt for birth control. In his *International Population Control in Brazil*, Father Marx says that Patricia Baldi, of the National Audubon Society, helped to draft the plan for Baker, which was endorsed by Audubon, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Izaak Walton League and, of course, by Zero Population Growth. Those organizations, he says, are calling on Baker to increase the pressure on the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to force debt for environmental protection exchange programs, by which developing countries would agree to protect their rain forests, to stop population growth, and to take other environmental measures in exchange for debt cancellation.

The malthusians behind the Brazil 1992 conference

by Mark Burdman

The same United Nations-centered institutions and individuals who have authorized and codified the malthusian "new world order" now being implemented with bloody force in the Persian Gulf, are coordinating the international preparations for the June 1-12, 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), commonly referred to as "ECO '92," in Brazil. In many cases, these institutions or individuals were involved in creating the environmentalist movement two decades ago.

The case in point is Canada's Maurice Strong, the secretary general of UNCED, whose secretariat is based in Geneva. The formal overall coordination for the June 1992 Brazil conference is under his direction. Strong was appointed to this post by the same U.N. secretary general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, whose duplicitous diplomacy and craven submission to the Anglo-American powers was instrumental in making the Persian Gulf war possible. The appointment of Strong was made in February 1990, some seven weeks after the Dec. 22, 1989 U.N. General Assembly decision to convene the UNCED in Brazil.

Who is Maurice Strong?

Strong was secretary general of the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, a seminal event in launching the global ecological-fascist movement in earnest; the Brazil event is conceived as the 20th anniversary commemoration. Strong is also a patron and member of the malthusian Club of Rome International; was formerly co-chairman of the policy board of the Inter-Action Council, the malthusian group created in 1983 by former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and figures in the U.N. Development Program; and served as chairman of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, a Switzerland-based group that is operationally close to Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund). Strong is now president of the U.N.-linked World Federation of United Nations Associations, headquartered in Geneva. He has made a fortune in the fields of energy (serving as president and chairman of the board of Petrocanada) and water, the battle for control over which "scarce resources" is a key factor motivating the new world order military, economic, and diplomatic policies of George Bush.

UNCED is the officially authorized U.N. body which is

responsible for the work formerly done by the World Commission for Environment and Development, which had been established by U.N. mandate in December 1983. The World Commission is better known as the "Brundtland Commission," which was headed by the prime minister of Norway, Gro Harlem Brundtland. Strong was one of the commissioners.

Brundtland is an important Socialist International ideologue promoting Bush's new world order. She was in London during the week of Feb. 11 and, on Feb. 14, gave an address at Cambridge University's Clare Hall. Her theme was that the lesson to be learned from the war against Iraq was that there had to be an effective international control system preventing the flow of advanced weapons-related technology to the developing world, which means, of course, denial of advanced technologies more generally to the developing world, exactly as her Brundtland Commission had recommended. "We must see to it that the principles of international law which have justified the current operation [the Gulf war] will be systematically applied in the future," she stated. She had only days before made a similar "arms-technology control" proposal before the prestigious annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. The ubiquitous Maurice Strong is chairman of the Council of the World Economic Forum.

The 'sustainable development' fraud

The Brundtland Commission published a report in 1987 entitled *Our Common Future*, which is a malthusian blueprint for preventing the industrial and technological development of the countries south of the Tropic of Cancer. The report's expression for this policy is "sustainable development," which is repeated with the monotony of cultists chanting "Hare Krishna."

The term "sustainable development" was coined by the British aristocrat Lady Barbara Ward Jackson, on the occasion of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. It was then popularized by the London-based International Institute for Environment and Development, the founding of which was inspired by Lady Jackson, who became the IIED's first president. The IIED's literature extols her in these terms: "Barbara Ward's great achievement was to speak to the world and to open their eyes to the problems of a small planet with limited resources, faced with rising expectations from an exploding population."

The IIED was the first prominent oligarchical thinktank which juxtaposed the words "environment" and "development" in the manner that has now become ecologist jargon. The IIED can therefore be considered as one of the seminal policy thinktanks for the new world order. Several members of its advisory board or board of directors have served on the Brundtland Commission. Its current chairman is Robert O. Anderson, a board member of Kissinger Associates, former chairman of Atlantic Richfield oil corporation, and a chief founder and patron of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Among the funders and patrons of the IIED are leading banks and oil companies, including the American Express Foundation, the Atlantic Richfield Foundation, Barclays Bank, Bankers Trust Foundation, Citibank, Hill Samuel bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust, National Westminster Bank, the Royal Bank of Scotland, Security Pacific Foundation, Shell Companies Foundation, and Standard and Chartered Bank. One special IIED project, "Brundtland Followup," is funded by Royal Dutch Shell.

The IIED is today deeply involved in preparations for ECO '92, including organizing debates on such themes as "environmental economics and sustainable development" and "implications of climate change for the South," and organizing national and international discussions on "the environment/development debate on the community level."

'The first and last occasion of this century'

While UNCED has assumed the mantle of the Brundtland Commission, particularly for the culminating event of the environmentalists' extravaganza in Brazil in 1992, the "private" international organizing body for the event is the Center for Our Common Future, also based in Geneva. The center has established an "International Facilitating Committee" for ECO '92, comprising 86 organizations from 33 countries, for the June 1992 meetings, and publishes *Network '92*, a newsletter to coordinate information about international organizing, and the *Brundtland Bulletin*, which gives more general information about activities of the global ecological movement.

The Center for Our Common Future is well funded by various agencies, including several Scandinavian and other European governments, the City of Geneva, the Gro Harlem Brundtland Environment Foundation, and the Chicago-based John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The last is the leading funder of environmentalist-ecologist projects in the United States. Among its many projects, the foundation provided *all* of the money for setting up the World Resources Institute (WRI) in the U. S. The director of the WRI, Jessica Tuchman Mathews, wrote an article in the Feb. 16 London *Guardian* asserting that the "brave new world order" was not being created these days in the Gulf, but had more formally been established in Chantilly, Virginia during the just-concluded meetings on the matter of "global warming."

Network '92 profiles, on a monthly basis, the activities of groups around the world involved in mobilizing for the

Brazil events. One of its more singular reports is about a group called ECOINFORM in the Soviet Union, "which stands out in its leading role in preparing activities for ECO '92. . . . It works with other environment groups, such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). . . . ECOINFORM is now establishing links with groups outside the Soviet Union, such as the Center for Our Common Future, to facilitate the involvement of Soviet environment groups in ECO '92." The newsletter comments: "Under the influence of perestroika, lobbying for environmental protection and awareness are high on the agenda for new initiatives and involvement by the Soviet people."

Indeed, the depth of recent Soviet commitment to the Brazil conference is seen in the *International Affairs* article by then Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Whether Shevardnadze's departure and the ongoing internal transformations toward a military-veered neo-Stalinist state will change the U.S.S.R.'s commitment to global ecologism remains to be seen. But so far, the Gorbachov team has been in the forefront of global ecologist initiatives, highlighted by Gorbachov's own Dec. 7, 1988 speech before the U.N. General Assembly calling for a new ecologist world order. In January 1990, on the occasion of a meeting in Moscow of the Parliamentarians and Spiritual Leaders for Human Survival, the Soviet President called for upgrading the 1992 Brazil conference into a meeting of heads of state from around the world. In fact, one of the events for June 1992 being publicized by the UNCED secretariat and the Center for our Common Future, is a "solemn session" in Manaus, Brazil that would be attended by "heads of state and government."

Network '92 also profiles the activities of regions of the world for ECO '92, including Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Europe, the United States and Canada, and Africa. In the U.S., for example, there has been information provided on an "informal Independent Sector Coordinating Committee on Environment and Development," composed of "a core group of some of the largest environment and development Non-Governmental Organizations in the U.S.," including: the National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Global Tomorrow Coalition, INTERACTION, International Organization of Consumer Unions, World Resources Institute, Sierra Club, Natural Resources Defense Council, Zero Population Growth, Union of Concerned Scientists, and others.

The Center for Our Common Future exults the importance of ECO '92. Center executive director Warren Lindner, former secretary of the Brundtland Commission, wrote in August 1990: "ECO '92 presents the first occasion this century—and most certainly the last—when all member governments of the United Nations will gather to address these critical issues of common concern to the inhabitants of this planet."

Brazil's Lutzenberger's green fascism: return to the Stone Age

by Lorenzo Carrasco

There is no better proof that anti-Christian paganism, population control, and environmentalism are all part of the same belief structure, than the example of Brazil's Secretary of Environment, José Lutzenberger. His appointment to the cabinet was suggested to President Fernando Collor de Mello by His Royal Highness, Prince Charles of England, who at the time described the Brazilian Amazon region as "a frightening example of collective genocide." Further proof that Lutzenberger's appointment was fully backed by the Anglo-American oligarchy, was provided by the unprecedented fact that it received the endorsement of 30 U.S. senators and of an untold number of so-called environmental organizations.

For Lutzenberger, "ecology has never been a technical question, but a religious one," as he himself confessed during a London conference on "Natural Agriculture," to which he was invited by Prince Charles. The heir to the British throne says he shares Lutzenberger's "holistic vision" of environmental problems.

Indeed, at the core of the world ecologist movement there are a number of mystical beliefs that provide "theological justification" for violating the principles of the sanctity of human life in order to "go back to nature." This idyllic-sounding euphemism is nothing more than a defense of genocide and of the devolution of technology back to the levels of the Stone Age. The mother of this pagan cult is London's Gaia Foundation. Gaia, and its sister cult organization, the Scottish Findhorn Foundation, are controlled by members and intimates of the British royal family, among them, Laurent van der Post. A follower of the pro-Nazi psychologist Carl Jung, van der Post is Prince Charles's personal guru and serves as spiritual adviser to his inner circle, which includes the president of the Gaia Foundation in Brazil, José Lutzenberger.

Another link between Lutzenberger and the European oligarchies behind the green movement, is provided by his close friend Edward Goldsmith, editor of the *Ecologist* magazine and brother of Sir James Goldsmith. Besides being the principal financial backer for his brother's magazine, Jimmy Goldsmith heads the Canada-based Hollinger Corp.

a conglomerate that represents the interest of the so-called "British Israelites" cult, and is one of the main promoters of Bush's Hitlerian "new world order" for looting the resources and exterminating the populations of the developing countries.

Lutzenberger's career as an ecologist is also closely tied to the Klabin family, among the main producers of paper in Brazil. The Klabin family sponsors ecologist causes (Roberto Klabin heads the American-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce's commission on the environment) and has links with Hollinger Corp.'s notorious board member Henry Kissinger.

In 1988, Lutzenberger was the recipient of the Right Livelihood award, considered by ecologists as the "alternative Nobel Prize."

Gaia and malthusianism

"The difference between a conventional biologist, barely scientific, and a nature worshiper, is one of veneration," is how Lutzenberger described his cult worship of the pagan Gaia in an article published in *Corpo a Corpo*, an anthroposophic journal put out by followers of Carl Jung and Rudolf Steiner.

"For the nature worshiper, nature is not merely the object of study and manipulation, she is much more. She is divine . . . she is sacred and we humans are merely a part of her. . . . In the body of Gaia, we, individual humans, are just the cells of one of her tissues, a tissue which today seems to be cancerous. . . . Industrial society is significantly interfering, opposing the trends of Gaia," he averred.

"To continue the current cacophony, would mean total disaster for us, not so much for Gaia. Gaia has many resources, it has a lot of time. It will find a way out with new life-forms. It still has 5 billion years until the Sun, in its penultimate phase . . . expands out to here before slowly extinguishing. Gaia will be recycled in the Sun's gases, as each of us is recycled in the ground. . . . What a pity the churches are off on this. The Indians knew it."

It is this adoration of Gaia and the concept of holism that are openly being adopted as the ideology for the new campaigns to eliminate populations. In Brazil, the Society

for Family Welfare (Bemfam), an affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), has been heavily promoting Lutzenberger and his ideas in the pages of its magazine, *Population and Development*. According to the magazine's editors, by promoting these cultish faddists, the depopulation policies that are promoted in the same pages acquire a "progressive" tinge.

In the 1960s, writes editor Marcio Ruiz Schiavo in *Population and Development*, No. 147, "family planning in Latin America was launched as a project to change sexual behavior, allowing for interventions regarding the number and spacing of offspring. Even though it was not totally clear in the beginning, family planning allowed sexual practice to be separated from reproduction." According to Schiavo, divorcing reproduction from sexual pleasure proved to be "revolutionary, and shook up the foundations of the traditional family, and particularly the male who, until that moment, held a monopoly on sexuality and dominated orgasms." In the same article, "Paradigms of family planning for the '90s," this high official of Bemfam goes on to say that to the extent that the population reduction movement in Latin America is "sponsored by international organizations, many of them Americans, family planning will be seen as advancing interventionist aims."

To dispel the well-founded suspicion that population reduction is an imperialist plot against the Third World, the leaders of Bemfam advocate the adoption of a new "progressive and revolutionary" coloration. "No longer can it be accepted that the idea of family planning is limited to having or not having children. What is proposed is a new vision, which in a holistic way gives family planning the scope it warrants."

Man and bacteria

Already in 1976, with the publication of *The End of the Future: The Brazilian Ecological Manifesto*, Lutzenberger left no doubt that his ecological beliefs included openly fascist ideas for eliminating populations. "It's evident that a finite vessel (Earth) cannot accommodate an unlimited growth in the number of passengers. The population explosion is a disequilibrium caused by artificial disruptions of nature's equilibrium. Through improvements in agricultural technology and in medicine we are consciously interfering with the rate of mortality, thus disrupting the natural demographic equilibrium that existed for millions of years."

In the section of the book entitled "The Human Avalanche," Lutzenberger's fascist proclivities are even more blatantly laid out. "The position of those who favor unlimited population growth is paradoxical. They base their arguments on man's special nature as a rational being, superior to other species. But a rational being, controls his acts rationally, tries to control events, to avoid dead ends and pitfalls. If it is rational to control mortality as much as possible, then that same rationality forces acceptance of the price for that

interference, and that price is birth control. . . . In the living world, in its infinite complexity, population growth is always controlled. Among more primitive beings [demographic control] is blind, intermittent and brutal. A population of bacteria, provided with an appropriate environment, will grow exponentially, but long before it fully achieves its designs, before consuming its resources, it destroys itself through its own toxins. Equilibrium is reestablished. . . . How ironic! Man, the 'king of creation,' who, because of his cerebral complexity, now finds himself at the apex of the Pyramid of Life, with all his intellectual capacity, his science, his technology, is readying himself to again submit to blind and inexorable forces, is readying himself to return to the level of the bacteria."

Lutzenberger adds: "The other controls are useless if we continue to behave as bacteria. We must not only promote and make contraceptives available to all, especially to the poor, but we need a real population policy, a policy that does not have as its basis an economy [that is growing exponentially], but the sustainability, through generations and millennia, of a given population in a given region, with a given production of unchangeable characteristics. . . . The dogma of growth will have to give way to another dogma. . . . Call it what you will—equilibrium, stability, sustainability—it does not matter so long as the object is the replacement of exponential growth by disciplined behavior."

Return to the Stone Age

By the end of his book *The End of the Future*, Lutzenberger is openly calling for a return to the Stone Age, for the establishment of a hunting and gathering economy, because this system has been proven to be "self-sustaining" for a fixed population. "For about 2 million years, maybe 99% of its history, the human species practiced a [hunting and gathering] life-style. Within this life-style, living from hunting and gathering, man finds himself perfectly integrated into his natural environment, he does not have the means nor, what is more important, the desire to destroy the natural world of which he considers himself merely a part. In this cohabitation, nature suffers little or nothing since the tribute man extracts from it does not exceed her recovery capacity. For that reason, this life-style is perfectly sustainable, which is proven by its longevity. There is no population explosion and no degradation of the environment."

Indigenous people "whose culture is intact and unpoluted by modern man, are not abnormal or marginal," says Lutzenberger. "How can it be abnormal to continue mankind's most venerable and oldest tradition, to continue to live as we have lived for 99% of our history, to refuse to participate in an experience with still uncertain results? We are the abnormal ones, the consumer society is abnormal . . . because it adores change for change's sake. . . . The only protection the Indian needs is respect for his rights as a human being, as an autochthonous culture, as a nation."

Forced 'birth control' programs to eliminate 32 million Brazilians

by Silvia Palacios

Health Minister Alcení Guerra's denunciations of the barbarous birth control programs—especially sterilization—sur-reptitiously imposed on Brazil by malthusian international agencies and through the unwritten conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and private creditor banks, have brought to light the fact that such programs have resulted in an unprecedented crippling of the population. By the year 2000, the country will have over 30 million fewer inhabitants than it would have expected had it sustained the same average annual population growth rates of 2.5% that were maintained through the mid-1970s.

No one is even hiding the fact that this catastrophe was orchestrated through the use, and perhaps *perfection*, of Chinese Communist methods of forced birth control in combination with a constant propaganda campaign designed to create a culture of absolute disrespect for human life. In July of 1989, demographer Luiz Antonio Pinto de Oliveira of the Brazilian Statistical and Geographical Institute (IBGE), reported on the abrupt decline in fertility due to widespread use of birth control methods and, above all, of sterilizations. He was forced to admit that "the rate of population decline can only be compared to that of those Asian countries which have carried out population control programs."

In fact, Brazil is shattering world records in the use of birth control. According to Brazilian gynecologist Aurelio Molina, in his masters' thesis for the University of Leeds in England, reported that at least 71% of all Brazilian women between the ages of 15 and 45 are using birth control, surpassing the world average of 51%. These figures, declared Molina, clearly indicate an "authoritarian policy of population control based on the pill and on mass sterilization."

According to several different studies, the number of women sterilized during the 1970s and 1980s grew by 600%! **Table 1** was prepared by the Family Welfare Society (Bemfam), one of the leading institutional advocates of sterilization in the country, and shows that more than 40% of married women who have chosen some form of birth control have been sterilized. This same figure was confirmed by the IBGE. The Health Ministry estimates that more than 300,000 Brazilian women each year undergo tubal ligation.

The racist and genocidal nature of these widespread sterilization programs and experiments in new birth control methods is revealed in the fact that they flourish in the pover-

ty-stricken Northeast of the country, where basic health and education services are lacking, and where the population—starved for justice and bread—constitutes Brazil's "Africanized" region. The most dramatic case is that of the state of Maranhão, where 79.8% of the women who use some birth control method have been sterilized. In the capital city of São Luís alone, Bemfam maintains 44 family planning offices.

In the state of Bahia, also in the Northeast, Nazi doctor Elsimar Coutinho implanted 3,000 women in 1986 with the experimental contraceptive Norplant, only recently approved by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States. Coutinho maintains a research center in Salvador, the capital city of Bahia, which is supported by money from the World Health Organization and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Since its founding in 1966, Bemfam has operated as the Brazilian subsidiary of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). Its sterilization policies have been so brazen that in 1967 the Brazilian Senate convened a special parliamentary Commission of Inquiry to investigate charges against its practices. The Brazilian Catholic Church issued an alert through Goiania Archbishop Fernando Gomez: U.S. Agency for International Development "has attempted to bribe Brazilian bishops to get their approval for a program of sterilizing women."

The country is shrinking

The collapse of fertility has been so dramatic, especially since 1980, that it is not uncommon to hear the comment that "even the demographers were caught by surprise." In 30 years, from 1960 to 1990, the fertility rate fell by half, from an average six children to slightly more than three per family. And that decline is accelerating: For example, in 1980, it was 4.3 children, and already by 1984, it was 3.5 children.

The precise impact of this tendency upon Brazilian population growth over the coming decades cannot yet be known with certainty. In fact, it will only be possible to measure the extent of the demographic damage suffered when the general population census that had been planned for 1990 is finally conducted. For now, one must rely on available data from the 1980 census, when the population stood at 121 million. As can be seen in **Figure 1**, the tendency is toward zero growth.

Figure 2 shows the effect of the fertility rate decline on the rate of population growth. Proceeding from the 1980

TABLE 1

Sterilization is the most common form of birth control in Brazil

States and regions	% of currently married women using birth control	Birth control method used (% of total)		
		Sterilization	Pill	Others
BRAZIL	64.5	42.2	38.8	19.0
Rio de Janeiro	70.4	47.7	35.8	16.5
São Paulo	70.7	44.6	34.9	20.5
South	72.1	25.4	54.9	19.7
Northeast	52.8	47.9	33.0	19.1
North and Center-west	61.9	67.9	21.8	10.3

Source: BEMFAM (1986)

census, had the historic growth tendency of 2.5% been sustained, the Brazilian population would have reached 155 million inhabitants by 1990. Taking into account initial results of the family planning programs and the assumption that the population growth rate will have been reduced to 1.1% a year by the year 2015, IBGE claims 150 million inhabitants in 1990. But reality is most certainly worse than that, for according to the Economic Ministry's Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), which projects a 0.7% annual growth rate by 2015, the population in 1990 only reached 146 million.

By the year 2000, the discrepancy between these two demographic trajectories is even more dramatic. Had the growth rate of 2.5% been maintained, it is calculated that the population by the year 2000 would have been 202 million. IBGE's projection for that year places the population at 179 million, while the more realistic projection of IPEA is for a population of only 170 million—32 million fewer Brazilians than if the malthusian birth control policies had not been imposed.

As a result of the consolidation of this reduced-births strategy, a relative aging of the population as a whole will become evident. It is projected, for example, that the demographic group between the ages of 5 and 14 will increase 17.2% in this decade, but only by 10.6% in the next, and a mere 2.4% in the following decade. It is thus clear that the percentage of children in the population will fall dramatically.

Brazil is underpopulated

It is absurd to propose killing people in a country as underpopulated as Brazil, which has a dynamic economy, and which can quite easily sustain more than the 200 million inhabitants projected for the year 2000. Brazil currently has an extremely low population density of 16.1 persons per square kilometer, which is less than the already low Ibero-American average of 19.7, not to mention European countries like France, which has a population density of more than 100 persons per square kilometer. To have the division of labor that a modern economy

requires, a population density of at least 50 inhabitants per square kilometer is needed, which would mean a population of at least 400 million for Brazil.

Studies pointing in that direction do exist. The respected Dr. Mario Victor de Assis Campos, in his book *Explosão demográfica e crescimento do Brasil (Population Explosion and Growth in Brazil)*, commented that "a series of studies from the Superior War College in Brazil, in a work published in 1967 on the Amazon, admitted that Brazil could comfortably support a population of 600 million. The authors thus decry as 'anti-patriotic' the population limitation campaigns that are beginning in Brazil."

Who hid the sterilizations

Apart from the international organizations that have been exposed, there are their accomplices inside Brazil who have tolerated the imposition of these genocidal population policies. With the debt crisis that exploded in 1981 under the government of Gen. João Figueiredo, it is clear that the international monetary institutions such as the IMF and World Bank, succeeded in "informally" imposing their population conditionalities on the country. The powerful finance minister at the time, arch-monetarist Antônio Delfim Netto, signed deals with the IMF which, up to the present, have never been fully revealed. Whether he tacitly accepted the conditionality of population reduction, as the IMF and banks demanded, has never been clarified. But from that moment onward, the Brazilian government's position on the question—which had been markedly pro-growth—considerably softened, and private population control agencies were enabled to receive thousands of dollars from abroad, which gave them greater influence and freedom to act inside the country.

By 1986, Brazil had definitively yielded to the pressure, and the government of President José Sarney adopted an official birth control plan for the first time. From then onward, sterilizations were carried out in the public health hospitals. Again, the unwritten population conditionalities of

the banks were publicly denounced. Congressman Carlos Sant Ana, who opposed the official birth control policy and had just left the Health Ministry, declared in January 1987: "It is no secret that certain foreign banks impose population reduction as a basic condition for giving credits or investing in Third World countries." Perhaps President Sarney's near-sightedness prevented him from perceiving that by yielding to the international malthusian lobby, he was permitting enemy organizations inside the country to consolidate and strengthen. Two years later, in 1989, a furious onslaught against Brazilian sovereignty over the Amazon was launched, under the pretext of preserving the environment.

Resistance is broken

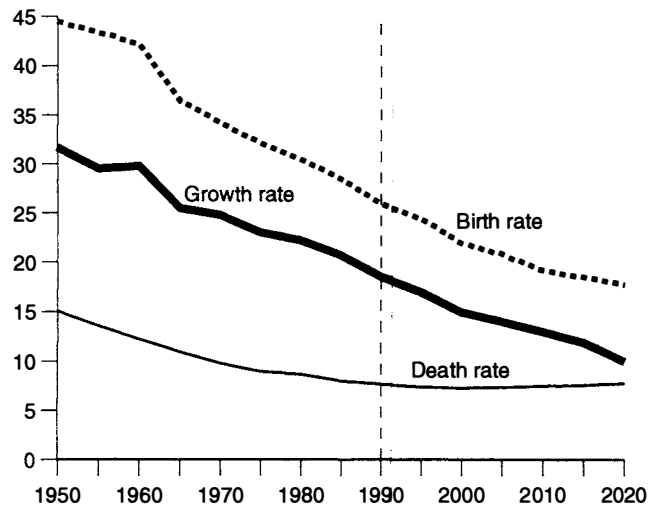
For a long time Brazil had managed to resist imposition of official population control programs, opposing the malthusian thesis of the Club of Rome. During the U.N.-sponsored World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Romania in 1974, Brazilian Ambassador Miguel Ozorio de Almeida confirmed that Brazil's policy was that of opposing restrictions on population growth. He further asserted that "Brazil does not accept foreign interference in regions such as the Amazon, presented to the world as the lungs required to counter contamination. Our national position is that the worst contamination is poverty. Brazil will not accept any kind of foreign interference and will view with distrust certain international documents, such as a recent U.N. one, which indicates that 'Irresponsibilities hidden beneath the mantle of sovereignty cannot continue to be tolerated.' "

Further evidence that Brazilian diplomacy in the 1970s did not accept the population conditionalities of the financial institutions can be found in the words of then-Brazilian ambassador to Washington Araujo Castro, who answered the veiled pressures of World Bank President Robert McNamara in February 1972: "With 95 million inhabitants, Brazil requires a population growth in accordance with the complete use of its natural resources and effective occupation of its territory. The attempt to address this problem statistically is destined to total failure."

Nonetheless, by 1974, Brazil observed several of the diplomatic rules imposed by the United Nations in Bucharest, such as permitting the communications media to "report" on family planning programs.

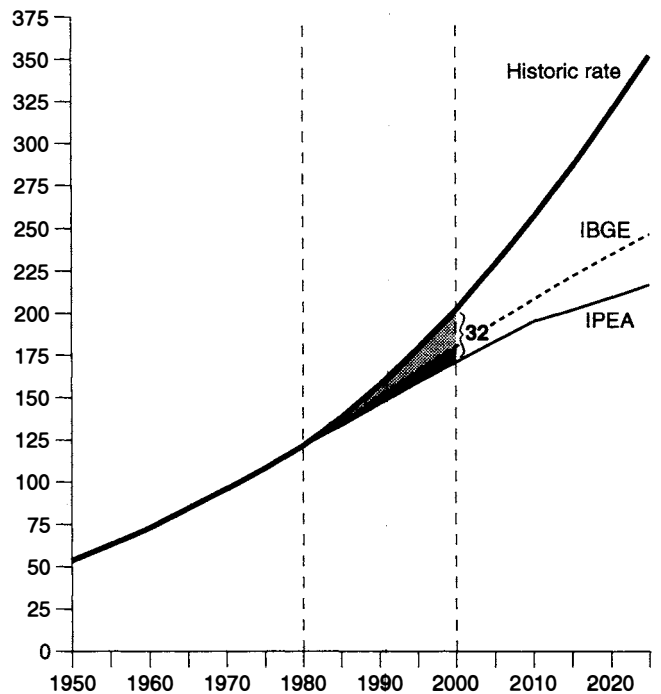
The Brazilian newspaper *O Globo*, property of television magnate Roberto Marinho, and the magazine *Veja* of the Civita family, made their move, launching a broad assault on the traditional cultural parameters of the population and turning them increasingly toward malthusianism and a "New Age" belief structure. Both Marinho and Roberto Civita are members of the World Wildlife Fund, headed by Prince Philip of England. Civita is, further, a member of the so-called Inter-American Dialogue, a kind of hemispheric "Trilateral Commission" dedicated to imposing George Bush's fascist "new world order" on the Ibero-American continent.

FIGURE 1
Brazil's historic and projected demographic rates are in steep decline, 1950-2025
(per thousand)



Source: IBGE and CELADE (1984)

FIGURE 2
Brazil's total population, three projections, 1950-2025
(millions of people)



Source: IBGE and IPEA

Has a depopulation policy been aimed against Brazil?

Brazil's Health Minister, Dr. Alceni Guerra, granted the following interview to EIR's correspondents Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco, on Feb. 20 in Brasilia.

*During the interview, the minister mentioned that a U.S. government official had recommended that Brazil not combat the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which transmits dengue fever. For further information, Dr. Guerra suggested speaking with Dr. Fiuza, director of the Health Ministry's agency, SUCAN. Dr. Fiuza told EIR that in 1984, the Brazilian government had asked the United States for help in its mosquito-eradication program. In a written reply, dated May 16, 1984, the U.S. embassy's adviser for Scientific and Technological Affairs, Mr. Daniel Serwer, stated: "For now, we don't believe that the eradication of *Aedes aegypti* is a practical goal."*

EIR: You have just made revelations which had major repercussions, to the effect that there are birth control agencies which have carried out massive sterilizations. Can you tell us how this began, how this was done?

Dr. Guerra: Recently, we noticed that the estimates on the number of Brazilian births were too high; there were not as many children being born as estimated by the Health or Education Ministries, or in general by the government agencies responsible for creating the means to care for those children.

To my surprise, in some of the Northeastern cities where I expected to find a greater number of infants, they didn't exist. In the course of a vaccination survey and we found that Brazil's birth rate had dropped; while the government was still working with growth rates of 3.5, 3.8 or 3.8, the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute's (IBGE) estimates were 1.7% demographic growth.

In our work, we came across two surprising phenomena: One was the very high abortion figures, and second, the number of sterilized women. This was coherent with the practices of the political campaigns for state congress and governors, a fact which surprised even the President. Primarily in the Northeast region, during electoral campaigns, it is common to offer sterilization, or tube-tying, procedures otherwise prohibited by law and not available to the popula-

tion from the state's health apparatus. The number was so large that we began to try to estimate how many women in Brazil had been sterilized; we came across the studies done by important institutions, such as the Church, and trade unions which were working with figures as high as 20 to 25 million young women of child-bearing age, who had been sterilized as a means of birth control. We believe this is illegal. Our Constitution foresees a healthier type of family planning . . . and the law has still not defined a family planning program for Brazil.

We were also surprised to see that at least 15 important foreign agencies were involved in financing birth control in Brazil. At first, we were frightened because such powerful agencies as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the Ford Foundation were working with other agencies we already knew were involved. We thought at first that we might be making a dangerous generalization in assuming that they were all financing tube-tying. We're still investigating which ones are financing contraception, what kind of contraception they are financing, and whether, from a legal standpoint, their activity is correct or not.

EIR: To what year does the 1.7% figure for population growth refer?

Dr. Guerra: That was for 1990. For 1991-94, the IBGE gave us a figure of 1.56%. Since there is a census this year, the government is hiring close to 150,000 census takers to measure our population. By the end of the year, we should have a real estimate. Some social and political scientists contest these figures, and believe that demographic growth is really 2.0%, which means that we would have closer to 150 million inhabitants, instead of the 138 million that the IBGE reported last year. To be on the safe side, the Health Ministry worked with estimates of 2.5%, so as not to incur errors. . . .

EIR: According to available statistics on sterilization, in some Northeast states, in Maranhão for example, almost 80% of the women who are using some form of contraception

have been sterilized.

Dr. Guerra: Yes. In Brazil the average is that 65% of the women who use contraceptive methods use the pill—this is the official statistic. The rest, the great majority, have had their tubes tied. There are some states like Alagoas, in which almost 60% of the women using contraceptives have had their tubes tied; this is the case in Maranhão also, and in the Northeast in general, tube tying is very common as a contraceptive method.

EIR: But how was this done? The number of sterilized women is extremely high.

Dr. Guerra: This was *not* a government policy. When I took over the Ministry for Children [which comes under the Health Ministry's jurisdiction], several ministers raised the issue of using birth control as a means of controlling social problems. I replied that . . . this was already occurring in Brazil.

Brazil has the best informal, and *unofficial* system of birth control. Rather than the governments getting involved in this, it is private agencies—both Brazilian and foreign—which provide an immense system of birth control. Despite being informal, it is very efficient, and the population simply stopped growing at the same rate as before. . . .

EIR: Everything would point to the existence of a depopulation policy, to deliberately stop population growth. You also made another charge, Mr. Minister, which is that U.S. technicians had recommended not combatting the mosquito which transmits dengue fever.

Dr. Guerra: We have a serious, even dramatic problem with mosquitos—not only because of dengue. Dengue is something that we could very quickly eradicate. . . . In 1973, the mosquito, which we hadn't seen in the country since the beginning of the century, reappeared; and at the beginning of the 1980s—1980, 1981, and 1983—the first cases of dengue originating in Cuba appeared. The traffic of people between Brazil and Cuba had increased and the virus reached us. In 1973, the mosquito appeared, followed later by the dengue virus. During those years, we had a very large number of dengue cases.

Having entered the country through [the east coast city of] Salvador and through Rio de Janeiro, the mosquito moved inland toward western Brazil; in the western zone, north of the Federal District, rural yellow fever, which kills the patient in just a few days, is endemic. We haven't had cases of urban yellow fever for quite a while. The mosquitos' moving inland means that as soon as they make contact, we'll have a yellow fever case in the country. That's why we have stocked 150 million doses of vaccine in Fiocruz and are today vaccinating all of the country's outlying populations which may have contact with yellow fever. This is a very costly venture.

We are vaccinating the entire Amazon against yellow

fever. . . . To give you a better idea, we're going to spend close to \$100 million this year to combat the mosquito. We could put that money to better use if the U.S. and Mexico were to take eradication measures. To the degree that they don't, combatting mosquitos in Brazil is like trying to dry ice; they will always return from the more developed countries like the U.S. or Mexico. So, as long as there is no continental campaign against mosquitos, we'll be here, using scarce financial resources, beyond our public health budget, and we will never succeed in eradicating the mosquito. . . .

EIR: And why don't these two countries take eradication measures?

Dr. Guerra: Because neither dengue nor yellow fever exists there; mosquitos in the U.S. and in Mexico are innocuous. They don't transmit anything, they don't carry the virus.

EIR: But didn't the U.S. recommend that Brazil not combat the mosquito?

Dr. Guerra: Yes. And that was written in 1985 by a U.S. embassy official who sent the document to the Health Ministry, saying that it wasn't necessary, that the effort would be counterproductive, that the mosquito should not be combated.

EIR: In the Amazon region, there are more than 500,000 cases of malaria. The use of DDT against mosquitos has created a controversy.

Dr. Guerra: We use DDT and we have to continue using it. We have no other choice. The only other alternative we have, right now, is cleaning up the cities. We cleaned Manaus and malaria disappeared. Shortly, we're going to begin cleaning the capitals and major cities of Acre, Rondônia, Roraima, Amapa e Pará. However, that's something we can only do in the large cities. We can't empty out and clean up the whole Amazon. In this immense territory, there are narrow waterways and stagnant waters which produce the malaria mosquito; the population is very dispersed, with a very low employment rate. People live in very backward conditions. If an anti-mosquito insecticide were used in the houses for a specific period of time—it wouldn't be toxic for the inhabitants and wouldn't cost much—then it would be possible to deal with this immense region which is Brazil.

We have only two options today. The first is DDT, which has a residual effect for several months; it combats the mosquito and has a low toxicity level. It's used inside the house, on the walls, and it eradicates the mosquito without contaminating humans or coming into contact with the water supply. Our sanitation specialists estimate that, to become contaminated, a person would have to lick three square meters of wall constantly, every day.

The other option, which is 20 times more expensive, is pyrethrum, which is apparently less damaging to the environment. We're studying it, since we don't know its effective-

ness, how long it takes, nor what resistance the mosquito might have to it, and we don't know if we have the funds to cover such a large area, or if we might eventually do it more cheaply. We are going to try to clean up all the cities without using DDT. However, there are areas in which we have to use it to save lives. It is important to note here that, in the areas in which we're using DDT, there are large Indian populations which have a very low resistance to the malaria parasite, and we must move quickly to save them. When we have a better alternative, we will certainly stop using DDT. . . .

EIR: The picture you paint is a serious one. On the one hand, there are the population control campaigns, and on the other, recommendations not to combat the mosquito, and international pressures not to use DDT. Our impression is that this is a foreign-inspired campaign against Brazil's population growth.

Dr. Guerra: We have to get used to the democratic use of information and opinions; we all have the right to express opinions and use pressure to see ideas put into practice. . . . [But,] while pressures may be necessary, they also have to be confronted when they conflict with national interests.

For example, in the case of sterilization, this is prohibited by Brazilian law. The agencies which demand action from the Health Ministry, should instead make demands on the National Congress which has the power to change laws, and the Executive obeys them. Our greatest power in Brazil is our legal establishment and our Constitution, and we are going to obey them and not foreign individuals.

EIR: What is the demographic impact of these policies, in economic terms? For example, in terms of the premature aging of the population, and taking into account the fact that AIDS is hitting a highly educated sector of the population? How does the Health Ministry view these factors?

Dr. Guerra: We have alerted the President that within a few years, we are going to have to provide a system not previously contemplated, which is one for assistance to the elderly. Within a few decades, we are going to have to care for a largely elderly population, against a minority population of children. There is an increase, albeit slow, in life expectancy; there is improvement in health services, and a decline in the birth rate, such that shortly, we are going to have the problem of dealing with the elderly. Our system of social welfare allows for retirement after a certain period of service, and in some cases, that is very low. For example, all teachers can retire after 25 years of service, and with the increase in the average lifespan, in a few years we will have a large retired population . . . at the same time we'll have lower demographic growth and fewer people working to sustain those numbers, and a deficient social welfare system.

EIR: Brazil is one of the least densely populated Ibero-American countries, and birth control campaigns have con-

siderably reduced population growth. In a few decades, couples will only have children for purposes of replacement. What is the goal of agencies which have promoted birth control?

Dr. Guerra: This was *not* a government-sponsored program, and a ministry can't just make inferences as to what was intended. The agencies which promoted birth control sought to reduce Brazil's future population without concerning themselves with the strategic planning of the country's growth, and this, in my view, led to the distortion, which is the large number of women of child-bearing age who have been sterilized.

In the decade of the 1970s prior to the settlement of the Amazon, Brazil's demographic growth coincided with the period in which large highways, such as the Trans-Amazonian and the Cuiba-Santarem, were built. Huge agricultural projects, with multinational participation and gigantic earth-scorching, were begun. Automobile companies devastated the forests to build their ranches. President Collor opposes this. He has stated clearly that he intends to protect the Amazon, without cutting trees, stopping the scorching, discouraging settlement. . . . We don't have a family planning project whose goal is to occupy or not occupy certain territory. Our only concern is to have control over our social problems. In some regions of the Northeast, we have an infant mortality rate of 104 per thousand. In the whole country, it's around 64 per thousand, and the President's goal is to bring it down to 40 per thousand during his term in office.

To do so, we have to greatly reduce infant mortality in the Northeast and deal with families who often have an average of more than 10, sometimes even 20, children; that is, a serious policy of family planning and orientation which allows the family to choose the number of children, without resorting to sterilization. . . .

EIR: We see that the Family Welfare Society, Bemfam, is very pleased with its results. Dr. Mario Schiavo, Bemfam's executive secretary, says there are new paradigms for family planning, such as ecology, feminism, and homosexuality, whose purpose is to dissolve the family and its reproductive role. What is your view of this, in moral, religious, and social terms?

Dr. Guerra: I would rather not comment on this. I have profound religious convictions, and my views and my practice are well known. Nonetheless, I'm speaking to you as the health minister, who answers to a government policy. Of course, I can't deny that I'm very influential in the formulation of that policy and that I do so in accordance with my ideas and that these are very close to what could be described as Christian thought. I recognize the influence which the Church has exercised on my education and I'm satisfied with that. I don't believe it's either progressive or backward: it is a humanist vision which has been proven true over the past 2,000 years.

U.S. moneybags run genocide apparatus

by Nancy Primack

Major figures of the Anglo-American establishment are promoting, directing, and funding the genocidal programs being run in developing nations like Brazil. Two of the leading proponents of this fanatical population-reduction scheme, particularly aimed against dark-skinned people, are McGeorge Bundy and Warren E. Buffett. Bundy is the self-styled "dean" of the Eastern Establishment and, as U.S. national security adviser in the 1960s, architect of the murderous "strategic hamlets" pacification policy in the Vietnam War; Buffett, the second wealthiest man in the United States, is the owner of the Omaha, Nebraska-based Berkshire Hathaway insurance and media empires which owns parts of GEICO, ABC, the *Washington Post* and the *Boston Globe*, among others.

These men made possible the sterilization of 25 million women in Brazil. Some of the agencies and foundations running this genocide program are listed here:

Planned Parenthood Federation of America and International Planned Parenthood Federation get funding from Warren Buffett. Planned Parenthood's goals are described as the "effective means of voluntary fertility regulation, including contraception, abortion, sterilization." One of Planned Parenthood's affiliates, Brazilian Society for Family Welfare (Bemfam), has over 2,500 outlets in Brazil where women are given free contraceptives and are "encouraged" to be sterilized. Planned Parenthood runs a massive international abortion and sterilization network.

The Rockefeller Foundation is one of America's oldest and largest foundations. It established and funds the Latin American Population Sciences Network of over 40 centers carrying out research on depopulation issues and applying the results on Latin American women. The foundation helped fund the development of "semi-permanent" contraceptives, i.e., implants and vaccines. It sponsors a large training and research program at the Federal University of Bahia in Salvador, Brazil.

The Population Council, like the Rockefeller Foundation, prefers using poor women as guinea pigs to test the latest in contraceptive vaccines and sterilization techniques. The chairman of the board and leading ideologue is McGeorge Bundy. The council is financed by Warren Buffett. The most recent contribution to genocide from the Population Council is Norplant, a surgically implanted, long-lasting chemical contraceptive. The council has now implanted over

500,000 women with Norplant, primarily in the developing nations. Since December, in a hasty decision which many have questioned, Norplant has become legally available in the United States.

Association for Voluntary Sterilization is based on the eugenics idea of a "pure race" and was founded in 1937 when it was called the Human Betterment Association of America and later named Birthright. Its aim is "to give men and women access to safe and effective voluntary sterilization" and it claims to be "concerned with the quality of life on earth, which is influenced by rapid population growth, and the quality and availability of voluntary sterilization services." This group runs programs in the United States and developing countries and is funded by Buffett.

Negative Population Growth goes beyond Malthus in promoting a massive cut in the population. Its members are individuals who believe that "a drastic reduction in total population size represents the only viable option consistent with human survival." Its stated purpose is, "through a worldwide program of public education, to encourage first the U.S., then every country in the world, to put into effect national programs of population control, with the initial goal of a reduction in the U.S. and world population to not more than half of the present levels, to be achieved within the next 90 to 100 years." It openly advocates use of economic coercion to reduce population and proposes that, "the birth rate be lowered by voluntary measures such as financial and tax incentives."

Federation of American Immigration Reform (FAIR) will ensure that poor immigrants and refugees will not be allowed into the United States. Warren E. Buffett finances this program as well. FAIR's literature reads in part, "And we should lead the free world in focusing resources on solving the worldwide population explosion. We cannot postpone the inevitable any longer. We must work to bring world population under control. And we must start by making it clear to leaders in the Western world, leaders in the Third World, leaders in the Communist countries, America is no longer the safety valve that will enable them to avoid facing their own population crisis." FAIR's policy is to massively increase enforcement, detention, and deportation. FAIR wants to beef up security along U.S. borders and establish a Big Brother monitoring of visitors and guests.

How does this all fit into the "new world order" promoted by the present occupant of the White House? As *EIR* has previously revealed, despite his opportunistic right-to-life conversion, George Bush has vigorously promoted Planned Parenthood's agenda. During the late 1960s, then-Congressman George Bush told the head of Planned Parenthood during congressional hearings, "For the record, I would like to say that I am 1,000% in accord with the goals of your organization." His father Prescott Bush served as a member of the board of directors of Planned Parenthood with founder Margaret Sanger.

U.S. Soviet 'experts' seek to push Moscow to the wall

by Herbert Quinde

The Soviet military-industrial-KGB complex continues to publicly express its rejection of the Bush administration's new world order. But the arrogance of power demonstrable in President Bush's policy to "install a MacArthur in Baghdad," as one senior diplomatic source characterized it, seems eventually headed for a direct East-West conflict. The heady euphoria accompanying the military defeat of Iraq has exacerbated the strategic misperceptions of the Anglo-American establishment, leading to a severe miscalculation of how much bullying the Soviets will put up with.

What is being put forward by the Americans, in close collaboration with the British, is a new Roman Empire, which includes a flight forward against the other military superpower. (see accompanying article for Soviet view.)

Neo-conservative ideologue Charles Krauthammer, writing in the recent issue of *Foreign Affairs*, most clearly reflects the infectious Roman imperial delusions that are spreading throughout Washington, D.C. as the media intoxicates the public with a sense of American invincibility. "Our best hope for safety," writes Krauthammer, "is in American strength and will . . . to lead a *unipolar world*, unashamedly laying down the rules of world order and being prepared to enforce them."

Gulf war fortuitous, says Kissinger

The mechanics of a U.S.-dominated unipolar world were explicated by Mr. Geopolitics himself, Dr. Henry Kissinger, in a Feb. 24 commentary in the *Los Angeles Times*. Self-admitted British agent Kissinger notes that the Gulf adventure of the Bush administration will be viewed as a fortuitous event that occurred just as the U.S. began a major military mobilization.

"There is no escaping the irony," writes Kissinger, "that

our triumph in the Cold War has projected us into a world where we must operate by maxims that historically have made Americans uncomfortable. To many Americans, the most objectionable feature of the balance of power is its apparent moral neutrality, for the balance of power is concerned, above all, with preventing one power or group of powers from achieving hegemony. Winston Churchill described it: 'The policy of England takes no account of which nation it is that seeks the overlordship of Europe. It is concerned solely with whoever is the strongest or the potentially dominating tyrant. It is a law of public policy which we are following, and not a mere expedient dictated by accidental circumstances or likes or dislikes.'

"A policy based on such concepts knows few permanent enemies and few permanent friends," Kissinger continues. "In the Gulf crisis, it would seek to balance rivalries as old as history by striving for an equilibrium between Iraq, Iran, Syria, and other regional powers. In Northeast Asia, it would seek to maintain equilibrium between China, Japan, and the Soviet Union. In Europe, where the old balance has collapsed, the shape of its successor will depend on the outcome of the Soviet Union's internal struggles, especially on the Soviet capacity to continue its historic role in Europe.

"These balances need a balancer. . . . Paradoxically, no nation is better able to contribute to a new world order than the United States: It is domestically cohesive, its economy is less vulnerable to outside forces, its military capacity for the foreseeable future is still the world's largest and most effective. Our challenge is the price of success," he concludes.

New line: the Soviets are no superpower

Once Iraq is defeated, the U.S. should make it clear to the Soviet leadership that they no longer will be treated as

a superpower, such experts say. Such "New Think" was expressed in a Feb. 25 *Washington Times* commentary by conservative columnist Georgie Ann Geyer entitled "Hamlet's Falling Off." What has become evident "these last few weeks," Geyer opines, "is the extent to which Mr. Gorbachov and Saddam are conspiring over their own profoundly failed plans and societies. They send envoys scurrying across the desert in the dark of night to avoid the power and brilliance of American weaponry. Each man waits isolated in an increasingly empty center, while others move into place around them. . . ."

"Mr. Gorbachov is reduced to watching a historic moment: The weaponry for which his Soviet Union bankrupted itself stands up to American technology the way spears face machine guns.

"And the final indignity for both leaders is that they are trying to outfox the only country—the United States and the Western capitalist world—that could help them. But then these two men are only in the short-meter dash."

The provocative policy planned by the Anglo-Americans was anticipated in the London *Sunday Telegraph*, where U.S. columnist Xan Smiley on Feb. 24 said that the U.S. intends to carry out the following measures:

- A White House invitation for opposition leader Yeltsin;
- Cutoff of food and other financial aid until major "free market reforms" are made;
- Direct U.S. recognition of the Baltic states;
- Deny the Soviets any role in postwar Middle East diplomacy.

Smiley says he is quoting from a "source very close to Dick Cheney," and that there is under way "a drastic reexamination of relations that has been delayed by the war and [U.S.] sense that we had to have [Gorbachov] on board for the U.N. resolution and so on." The reevaluation apparently overlooks or dismisses the increasing evidence of Soviet military concern and capability to act.

Charging ahead

Recently beknighted Sir Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense in the Reagan administration, has been the most vocal of an increasing number of conservatives who are calling for Bush to affirm American "unilateralism" by dumping the condominium policy with Gorbachov. Weinberger has repeatedly accused the Soviets of providing direct military assistance to Iraq in the Kuwaiti theater, including having Soviet military advisers manning Iraqi Scud missile launchers.

Weinberger is among a grouping of former Gorbachov cheerleaders and "skeptics" of glasnost and perestroika, including the CIA's Robert Gates, who have banded together calling for the U.S. to take advantage of apparent Soviet weakness. The American Defense Lobby recently articulated the new line in a white paper entitled "The Soviet-Iraq Con-

nection: Soviet Duplicity in the Gulf." It proposes "recalibrating the correlation of forces," concluding that "the dissolution of the Soviet empire under the control of the Communist Party" is "accelerating." Therefore, "the United States, while facing some domestic economic problems during the summer of 1990," is "widely acknowledged as the only viable global 'superpower,' " and has successfully proceeded "to fill the vacuum on the world stage."

Sol Sanders, a strategic analyst and author of a recent book, *Living Off the West: Gorbachov's Secret Agenda and Why It Will Fail*, is unapologetic in espousing the new Pax Americana. There is no strategic downside to the U.S. war against Iraq, he writes. The Soviets will stand down; there will be no Muslim backlash that has any consequence. "Give me ten cents and I can start a riot in Karachi tomorrow and kill 50,000 people, that is just Third World politics . . . after Saddam is dragged through the street by his heels . . . no one will ever challenge the U.S. again," Sanders stated cynically.

Similar analyses add that the real intentions behind Soviet diplomacy in the Persian Gulf was a desperate desire to stop the crushing defeat of Soviet-made military hardware. What Third World country will want to buy inferior military equipment from the Soviets after its dismal performance on the Gulf battlefield?

Desert Stormtroopers

Supporting Bush's new world order is the recently created Coalition for Desert Storm, organized by the National Security Caucus in the U.S. Congress and administered by the American Security Council, which published a political ad in the Feb. 27 *Washington Post*. The coalition is co-chaired by former Presidents Reagan, Ford, and Nixon, and made up of Kissingerians, conservatives, Iran-Contra neo-conservatives, Anti-Defamation League (ADL) types, and "pro-defense" Democrats. Prescott Bush, the President's brother, is listed in the ad along with a bevy of Trilateralists and members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

There is also a wave of propaganda about how the Soviets were involved in Iraq. Public source reports have confirmed widespread rumors that Soviet military advisers have provided tactical intelligence in the field, satellite intelligence, SS-12 Scaleboard missiles, as well as resupplying military hardware via truck convoys originating in the U.S.S.R. which have traveled through Iran to Iraq. The Jan. 14 *Navy News & Undersea Technology* reported that the both U.S. and British intelligence confirmed that "12 flights of fully loaded AN-124 and/or AN-22 [Soviet] transport aircraft are landing every day" at "a military airport near Baghdad."

But, far from providing the assistance out of concern for Saddam Hussein, the Soviet military command has looked upon the Iraqi Army as a testing ground which has allowed Red Army specialists to get a closeup look at top-of-the-line U.S. military hardware and evaluate the U.S. "Airland Battle" military doctrine.

Moscow reassesses military doctrine

by Konstantin George

The Gulf war has accelerated an ongoing reassessment by the U.S.S.R. General Staff and Defense Council of Soviet military doctrine in the direction of a preemptive strike strategy to deal with a future security threat from any direction—from the West, the Far East, or, given the extension of NATO into the Persian Gulf region, from the south.

The shift was revealed days before the allied ground offensive began by Lt. Gen. V. Gorbachov, a senior lecturer at the General Staff's Voroshilov Academy, in a lecture on the lessons of the Gulf war. He stressed that Saddam Hussein had made the dual fatal error of having his huge forward-based forces sitting idly in Kuwait in the first phase of the coalition forces' buildup in Saudi Arabia, while they were still weak on the ground. This gave them the time they required to deploy superior ground forces: "A first strike against the allies could have reversed Saddam Hussein's military fortunes. Hussein lost his chance. He had only one option from the military point of view, to deliver a preemptive strike." Hussein's second cardinal blunder was to keep nearly all his forces forward-based, again sitting idly, to await the coalition offensive, thus leaving them wide open—as happened—for defeat by a huge encircling maneuver.

The message about Soviet doctrine in case of any hostile buildup threatening the U.S.S.R. was clear: The Soviet military will never allow any adversary the time to complete buildup and launch an attack with superior forces, but will go over to the offensive with a preemptive strike.

On Feb. 21 Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff, announced that "Phase I" of a reorganization, embracing the INF Treaty, modest numerical troop reductions, the withdrawals from Afghanistan, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia was essentially completed. For "Phase II," he announced the creation of "new defense groups of forces within the borders of the Soviet Union" to come under the command of the various Theatre Commands, West, Southwest, South, Far East, and provide the means for either a counteroffensive in the event of attack, or a preemptive strike across the Soviet border.

The first public hint of such a reorganization was given by President Mikhail Gorbachov last August in a speech to generals and officers in the Odessa Military District, one

week after the first U.S. troops arrived in Saudi Arabia.

The high publicity given to the February lecture by Lt. Gen. Gorbachov (its content was made public for Western correspondents, most unusually, as lectures at Voroshilov Academy are normally classified) and its followup with the Moiseyev announcement, have made it clear that the "détente" era military doctrine of so-called "defense sufficiency," if it ever really existed, has been scrapped in favor of a return to an updated version of the war-winning doctrine, traced back to the 1960s writings of V.I. Sokolovsky.

U.S. fatally miscalculating Soviet posture

A false and unfounded euphoria has blinded Washington by the apparent Soviet posture of "doing nothing" against the ground war in Kuwait and Iraq. The U.S.S.R. does not operate on the basis of a stupid "tit for tat" policy. Moscow has instead adopted a comprehensive strategy for the series of protracted wars and conflicts that have been unleashed by the Gulf war, wars that will span the decade of the 1990s, and cover most of the entire southern rim of Eurasia bordering on the U.S.S.R., as well as the extreme likelihood of armed conflict in the Balkans.

The Gulf war is only the overture to an expanding phenomenon of war over *years*, roughly comparable to historical phenomena such as the Thirty Years' War, 1618-48, the Peloponnesian Wars between Athens and Sparta, also of 30 years' duration, or the Punic Wars between Rome and Carthage. The Soviet response appears lame only if evaluated on a meaningless day-by-day basis. When seen correctly as a response being executed globally, in Europe and Asia in depth and over time, the Soviet response is indeed dramatic and profound.

Moscow has correctly recognized that the Gulf war is a military corollary to the doctrine of CIA chief William Webster, which had declared Germany and Japan as the two main economic adversaries of the United States, as well as being the first phase of declaring war against industrializing developing sector nations. The Soviet Union is intervening on this basis globally to secure new allies and partners among these nations targeted as adversaries by London and Washington, focusing on the industrial sector of Germany in Europe, Japan and Korea in the Far East. In West Asia, the new Soviet-Iran special relationship marks the first victory in a strategy of building an anti-Anglo-American coalition in Eurasia. At this stage of the protracted war period, and indeed for some time, the Soviet Union will not itself enter into combat. Moscow will, in the 1990s, as it did in the 1930s period of wars and conflicts raging near its borders, focus on building up its own military-strategic assets, at home and abroad, to create the maximum correlation of forces in its favor possible, and allowing the underlying processes of economic-industrial collapse and the attrition of protracted wars and military adventures to substantially weaken the United States, before actually itself entering the maelstrom of war.

Genocide against Iraq proceeds on schedule

by Joseph Brewda

Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, U.S. President George Bush has repeatedly redefined U.S. military policy toward the Gulf. With victory against Iraq declared as of Feb. 27, the Bush regime is beginning to redefine its conditions for postwar peace.

The first pretext for the deployment of U.S. troops into Saudi Arabia in early August was the supposed need to defend that kingdom from imminent Iraqi invasion. On Nov. 8, Bush redefined the mission to be the "liberation" of Kuwait through "offensive operations." Then, on Nov. 22, Bush told U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia that preventing Iraq from developing a nuclear bomb was yet another U.S. aim. By the time that the U.S. began ground operations on Feb. 23, the assassination or overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was another administration objective. Earlier, in September, Secretary of State James Baker said that the real purpose of the deployment was U.S. "jobs."

But while the professed objectives have changed, the war schedule that the Bush administration imposed on itself did not. Speaking on ABC News "This Week with David Brinkley" Feb. 24, Secretary of State Baker reported that the date for the onset of the ground war had been decided long ago. The administration, he said, did not change its schedule despite any of the Iraqi withdrawal proposals of previous days, including those following the dramatic negotiations in Moscow.

According to unidentified senior administration officials cited in the *Washington Post* on Feb. 25, the precise date and hour of the initiation of the ground war—Feb. 23 at 8:00 p.m.—had been planned well before Feb. 17.

On Feb. 18, people throughout the world became hopeful that peace could be secured, after the Soviets unexpectedly began sponsoring negotiations with Iraq on a possible withdrawal from Kuwait. In response to questions about these negotiations, the White House issued a statement that day saying that the military plan "remains on schedule." On Feb. 21, only hours after the Soviets announced that Iraq had agreed to withdraw, Bush spokesman Marlin Fitzwater again stated that "there is no change at this point in our schedule for prosecuting the war."

Even Iraq's agreement to withdraw from Kuwait within three weeks—as announced Feb. 22—did not cause George Bush to delay the start of the ground war by even one hour. Bush denounced the proposed withdrawal as "unacceptable,"

simply because Iraq would not withdraw in one week. Meanwhile, in yet another added U.S. condition, Pentagon spokesmen stated that day that "unconditional withdrawal" meant soldiers abandoning all weapons and walking back to Iraq—even before a cease-fire.

An impossible peace

Now that the Anglo-Americans have won the war, they are now changing their conditions for peace.

On Feb. 27, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney told an American Legion gathering in Washington that "even after we've achieved our military objectives, even after we've destroyed his offensive military capability and expelled his forces from Kuwait, liberated Kuwait—the world will still be vitally interested in the future course of events with respect to the kinds of activities and policies pursued by the government in Baghdad."

That intentionally vague mandate was partially elaborated on later that day by White House spokesman Fitzwater. The United Nations resolution calling for "peace and stability" in the Gulf region, Fitzwater explained, actually authorizes the victors to reduce Iraq's military forces. "Assuming that the U.N. resolutions are met, that would require that we continue this effort to degrade his military structure." With most of the Iraqi military shattered, it is difficult to understand what the administration means, except near-total disarmament.

On Feb. 28, the jingoistic *Washington Times* reported that officials of the Judge Advocate's office of the U.S. military are already in Kuwait "compiling evidence that could be used to prosecute Saddam" for war crimes. Earlier in the week, Fitzwater had reported that "we continue to keep track of evidence" on supposed war crimes, "that would be useful in that purpose."

That economic sanctions will continue against Iraq seems to be agreed upon by the imperial powers. On Feb. 26, the London *Financial Times* asserted, "Mr. Saddam must be given no room to flourish again. This implies a continuation of sanctions." Moreover, all the U.S. press are screaming that Iraq must pay reparations for the reconstruction of Kuwait, a bill of some \$65 billion. *Financial Times* columnist Robert Goodman gloated on Feb. 26 that it would take Iraq "a good 15 years of oil earnings just to cover the reparations"—even if its economic infrastructure were intact.

Even conservative U.S. estimates put the war damage to Iraqi infrastructure at over \$100 billion, not counting tens of thousands of civilian casualties. Every electrical power station in Baghdad has been intentionally destroyed, while the city's available water supply is less than one-tenth of what it was before Bush's war.

More frank than their American counterparts, some British newspapers have reported that the targeting of economic infrastructure, a departure from all previous Middle East wars, was the centerpiece of coalition strategy against Iraq.

Bush wanted war from the beginning

From a forthcoming white paper, Joseph Brewda provides a documentary history of how the U.S. sabotaged negotiations among the Arabs.

The following is excerpted from an upcoming special EIR white paper on the Bush administration's systematic sabotage of every attempt at a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. Many Arab states, the Vatican, and some forces in Europe wanted peace; Britain, the U.S., and the Anglo-American-dominated U.N. Security Council wanted war. In this excerpt we cover the crucial developments from Aug. 2, the morning that Iraq invaded Kuwait, through the Arab summit in Cairo of Aug. 10.

Within hours of the early morning Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, the Iraqi leadership had realized that it had been set up by the Bush administration, according to well-informed Arab diplomatic sources. Both President George Bush and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, appearing together at a conference of the Aspen Institute in Colorado that day, denounced the invasion as "brutal aggression." Bush said that this "aggression" confirmed his view that threats "can arise suddenly, unpredictably, and from unexpected quarters," particularly in the Third World. To deal with this threat, Bush stated, required the creation of a new military "capability . . . which is ready to act without delay."

According to some U.S. accounts, George Bush had not yet been totally convinced to go to war with Iraq despite this rhetoric. Whatever reservations he may have had, however, were removed by his lengthy discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on that day and the day after. Since that time, the Bush administration was effectively committed to go to war.

Later that day, the U.S. and British governments teamed up to force Resolution 660 through the U.N. Security Council which condemned the Iraqi invasion, demanded that Iraq withdraw unconditionally, and implicitly threatened military action. While not everything that was attempted immediately thereafter is on the public record, enough of a picture has emerged to prove, without a doubt, that the Arab effort to find a diplomatic solution could have easily succeeded on several occasions prior to the Aug. 10 Cairo conference. Iraq was, for example, ready to withdraw by Aug. 3—if it were offered certain necessary guarantees. These diplomatic at-

tempts failed because of sabotage by the U.S. and British governments.

What are the publicly known facts?

August 3

On Aug. 3, King Hussein of Jordan traveled to Baghdad at the request of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, among other Arab leaders. The purpose of the meeting was to find an Arab solution to the Kuwaiti crisis. The King's meeting with Saddam Hussein successfully led to an Iraqi decision to withdraw from Kuwait—which was announced by Baghdad radio. It also led to the agreement to hold an Arab mini-summit in Jeddah on Aug. 5 to settle the dispute.

Here is what King Hussein said about his meeting in Baghdad that day, in a statement to Jordanian television the same day. The broadcast began with the remarks: "His Majesty King Hussein has announced that a mini-Arab summit will convene in Jeddah in Saudi Arabia the day after tomorrow, Sunday, to find a final solution to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute."

The King then spoke: "I had the honor to contribute to the efforts. I contacted a number of my brothers. I visited Alexandria yesterday, and I met with President Mubarak. Today, I went to Baghdad and met with brother President Saddam Hussein. These efforts resulted in an agreement to hold a mini-summit. I hope that we will be able to tackle the issue within an Arab framework."

Asked by Jordanian television about the danger that the U.N. had not ruled out military intervention, King Hussein said, "I believe that any outside actions aimed at any part of the Arab world are not going to be very welcome. . . . I believe that it will be terribly wrong and the results could be devastating to the interests of all."

Even Mubarak, at that point, was deeply worried and opposed to an outside intervention. In a telephone call to President Bush that day, as reported by Beirut radio, Mubarak "asked the U.S. President to halt any military plan for direct intervention, stressing the need for the issue not to be internationalized."

Later on Aug. 3, a spokesman for the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council reported on Iraqi radio that troops would begin withdrawing from Kuwait on Aug. 5 "unless something appears which would threaten the security of Kuwait and Iraq."

Also on Aug. 3:

- An emergency meeting of the Arab League in Cairo, attended by foreign ministers from throughout the Arab world, voted 14-7 to condemn the Iraqi invasion and call for an immediate withdrawal. Yet, the same resolution, explicitly called "to categorically reject any foreign intervention or attempt to intervene in Arab affairs."

- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia met vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, in the Saudi Arabian summer capital of Jeddah. According to Arab sources from several nations, Ibrahim told King Fahd the following: that Iraq honored the Iraqi-Saudi nonaggression pact; that Iraq hoped that the Saudis would not acquiesce to U.S. pressure to engage in hostilities with Iraq; that an Arab solution could be found to the Kuwaiti crisis.

- Following the Fahd-Ibrahim meeting, the Saudi kingdom announced that Saddam Hussein had agreed to meet with Mubarak, King Hussein, and King Fahd in Jeddah on Aug. 6.

The purpose of the meeting, the government radio of the United Arab Emirates reported, would be to find an Arab solution, "to study the new developments between Iraq and Kuwait calmly and in an honest and fraternal Arab spirit." The U.A.E. release noted the "dangers threatening Arab cohesion and solidarity."

The Saudi kingdom also announced that it would refuse a U.S. request of that day to cut the Iraqi oil pipeline that flows through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea.

It seemed that a solution could be found.

How did the U.S. respond to these developments that day?

- The Pentagon announced at the noon briefing that 60,000 Iraqi troops had massed on the Kuwaiti-Saudi border. At the same time, U.S. satellite intelligence was sent to Riyadh substantiating this announcement. It was later shown that the report was a fraud, and there never was any danger of an Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia.

- The Gulf Cooperation Council (whose members include Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar) condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Much more importantly, the GCC condemned the earlier Arab League rejection of foreign intervention as invalid and not applicable to "collective international measures at the U.N.," as specified in Resolution 660.

- Senior Bush administration officials met with Saudi Ambassador Prince Bandar, Arab sources report, to harshly condemn King Fahd's acceptance of an Arab solution, as implied by the proposed Jeddah meeting.

- Following the Bandar meeting, Bush dispatched a harsh

and threatening note to King Fahd expressing displeasure with the Saudi decision to negotiate with Baghdad. According to Egyptian sources, Bush asserted that now, at last, Saudi Arabia had international backing, and that if Saudi Arabia did not accept that backing it would be the worse for it.

- In Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and then-Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze issued a joint statement condemning the invasion, indicating that Moscow and Washington, and not just Washington and London, favored outside intervention.

August 4

In apparent response to this blackmail pressure, and immediately after receiving Bush's note, Fahd ordered Saudi troops to advance to the Kuwaiti border on Aug. 4. By Aug. 6, it was revealed that the Saudis had deployed their troops into the neutral zone where Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq meet. The troops were accompanied by U.S. military advisers. Also, on Aug. 3, word began circulating in Arab capitals that the Saudis were preparing to accept a massive deployment of U.S. ground troops on their territory.

One day later, on Aug. 4, the Saudis postponed—and subsequently canceled—the Jeddah summit, apparently under U.S. orders and on behalf of a plot to prevent a peaceful solution to the conflict.

In further international pressure against Iraq, the European Community imposed an immediate embargo on oil imports from Iraq and froze Iraqi assets in Europe.

Despite this sabotage, efforts for an Arab diplomatic solution continued on Aug. 4.

King Hussein publicly criticized the Arab condemnation of Iraq as premature. Meanwhile, the President of Yemen, Ali Abdallah Salih, met with Saddam Hussein in Baghdad, and then embarked on a regional mediation tour.

Also on Aug. 4, Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Cairo with a PLO-Libyan peace plan. After meetings with Egyptian officials, Arafat then flew to Baghdad and Riyadh.

The plan had the following major points: Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait; free elections in Kuwait; Iraqi retention of Kuwait's Bubiyan and Warba islands (thereby giving a virtually landlocked Iraq a port on the Persian Gulf); and economic support of the Iraqi economy.

Many Saudi and Kuwaiti officials, then—and even now—have publicly or privately described this plan as a perfectly acceptable compromise. For example, one leading Kuwaiti official close to the Emir who wished not to be identified, told *EIR* in October: "We don't want Kuwait to become cinders. We are ready to accept a compromise on territory and money. But what can we do? We know that there are already meetings between the CIA and State Department with the Kuwaiti opposition. If we do not go along with U.S. demands then the U.S. will put these people into power in some so-called democracy."

August 5

On Aug. 5, the Iraqi government announced on Iraqi radio and elsewhere that it had already begun to pull back some of its invasion forces in an initial stage of a phased withdrawal. It seemed that a negotiated settlement could still occur.

However, the U.S. intervened.

Defense Secretary Richard Cheney arrived in Riyadh that day in order to meet with Saudi officials and King Fahd in two days of talks. A main purpose of the meetings, Arab sources of several nationalities say, was to force the Saudi Kingdom to capitulate into accepting U.S. ground troops on its territory.

August 6

On Aug. 6, the *Washington Post* published remarks made by President Bush expressing "disappointment" with Arab reactions to the Iraqi invasion. "I want to see the Arab states join the rest of the world in condemning this outrage and doing what it can to get Saddam Hussein out," he said, adding, in a condemnation of King Hussein, "I am disappointed to find any comment by anyone that apologizes or appears to condone what's taking place." Ridiculing any attempt at an Arab solution, he concluded, "I was told by one [Arab] leader that I respect enormously . . . that they needed 48 hours to find what was called an Arab solution. That obviously has not happened."

On Aug. 6, the U.S. and Britain announced that they were considering organizing a naval blockade of Iraq—an act of war. The U.S. announced that it had dispatched three aircraft carrier groups to the Gulf. France announced it would join the blockade. The U.N. Security Council, under U.S. pressure, adopted Resolution 661, imposing an economic embargo on Iraq.

Meanwhile, in Riyadh, King Fahd on Aug. 6 agreed to allow the U.S. to dispatch ground troops and planes to its territory immediately following his two days of meetings with Cheney that began Aug. 5.

In Baghdad, Saddam Hussein met with U.S. chargé d'affaires Joseph Wilson for four hours. Reportedly, according to Baghdad radio, Saddam condemned the U.S. for fraudulently claiming that Iraq was threatening Saudi Arabia "to justify an aggression against Iraq." But the U.S. hardly wanted a deal, when it had just succeeded in arranging for the military occupation of the Gulf, a policy advocated by Henry Kissinger as far back as 1975.

August 7

On Aug. 7, Cheney arrived in Cairo where he met President Hosni Mubarak. According to a Radio Monte Carlo Arabic-language broadcast the following day, Egypt "categorically rejected" a U.S. demand to use Egyptian military facilities. Mubarak also reportedly "rejected any foreign intervention." Nonetheless, Mubarak did announce that Egypt

would be dispatching troops to Saudi soil. On Aug. 6, Mubarak had met with Arafat, who in turn had met with Saddam in Baghdad the day before. He later met Saddam's envoy, Revolutionary Command Council vice chairman Izzat Ibrahim on Aug. 7, who carried with him a personal communication from Saddam that asked the Egyptian President "to stop any attempt at foreign intervention," which would only "obstruct the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait," according to Radio Monte Carlo. Saddam Hussein denied there were any plans to invade Saudi Arabia.

In a televised address that day, President Bush declared that Saudi Arabia was being threatened by Iraq, and that the independence of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states was in the "vital interest" of the United States. Moreover, he continued, the disruption of Saudi oil supply deliveries would represent a threat to U.S. "economic independence."

This was the first of a series of contradictory justifications Bush evoked for the military deployment. The crisis, which the U.S. had created, was successfully "internationalized."

August 9

On Aug. 9, the U.N. passed Resolution 662, declaring Iraq's annexation of Kuwait "null and void."

That day, King Fahd delivered his first public speech since the invasion of Kuwait, deploring it as the "most vile aggression known to the Arab nation in its modern history."

Nonetheless, despite Saudi and Egyptian capitulation, an emergency Arab summit in Cairo which had been scheduled for Aug. 10 seemed to offer some way out of the impasse—a last chance for an Arab solution. Participants at the summit included not only Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, but also the Emir of Kuwait, and most leading Arab heads of state and their foreign ministers.

Well-informed Arab sources report that a deal satisfactory to all parties had been agreed to by all Arab parties prior to the summit. The plan seems to have been a variation of the one put forward earlier by the PLO. It had even been arranged that several Arab heads of state, apparently including Arafat, King Hussein, and Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, would travel to Baghdad following the summit, to present Saddam with a comprehensive settlement proposal that he had already been consulted on and was prepared to accept. Had this occurred, there would have been no excuse for the arrival of U.S. troops into the region.

To abort this peace plan, conference host Hosni Mubarak used the bureaucratic powers he had as the summit's host to block Arafat and others from presenting their agreed-upon plan for discussion and for a vote. Instead, Mubarak forced through his own resolution. This was the only resolution he allowed to be discussed or voted on.

Among the key features of the resolution was its endorsement of the U.S. and European imperial intervention into the region as stated under point 5, "to support the measures of

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states taken in implementation of the right of legitimate defense in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the joint defense and economic cooperation treaty among the Arab League states, Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, and the U.N. Security Council Resolution 661 of 6 August 1990.”

Tensions high over U.S. pressure

On Aug. 12, Iraq’s Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz stated that “the group that prepared the advance paper during the recent meeting in Cairo is known for its connections with the United States and used the Egyptian President to approve the paper.”

The resolution, and various personal attacks on Saddam Hussein by Mubarak ensured the summit would not succeed.

The resolution passed by a majority of 12 votes, with Algeria and Yemen abstaining, and Libya, Iraq, and Palestine voting against. Jordan, Sudan, and Mauritania expressed reservations. Tunisia had boycotted the meeting. Article 6 of the Arab League charter expressly requires a unanimous vote on resolutions of the sort adopted. That requirement was also ignored.

Naturally, tensions at the summit were very high, particularly between the Iraqi and Kuwaiti representatives. At one point Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, the Kuwaiti foreign minister, fainted during a meeting with Tariq Aziz, after Aziz accused him of being an “American agent.” Shortly thereafter, the Emir of Kuwait stormed out of the meeting and returned to Riyadh. Iraqi representatives had been releasing documentation of his perverse sexual practices. The Emir had a practice of marrying a new girl on Thursday and, after a wild weekend, divorcing her on Tuesday. The Iraqis released dozens of the Emir’s marriage certificates that they had found in Kuwait.

According to the Egyptian press, Sudanese President Gen. Omar al-Bashir denounced Saudi King Fahd during the closed session of the summit for “requesting foreign forces.” For his part, Fahd asserted that the foreign forces would never be used in aggression against Iraq and would only be stationed in the kingdom to protect Saudi Arabia. “There is an agreement between us [the U.S. and Saudi Arabia] that no attack would be made from Saudi territories.”

The breakup of the summit marked a dramatic shift in the crisis, making peace efforts far more difficult.

Arab commentary

Here is how several Arab spokesmen describe the U.S. sabotage of Arab peace efforts from Aug. 2-10.

● Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Feb. 5 in an address to municipal officials in Amman, as quoted by the *Jordan Times*:

“I accompanied His Majesty King Hussein during his Baghdad visit on Aug. 3, one day following Iraqi troops’ incursion into Kuwait, and the King’s trip came in response

to a request by the Arab leaders including Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. We went to Baghdad with a dual purpose: to achieve the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and to discuss a solution for the problem. The Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council decided on Aug. 5 to withdraw from Kuwait and Iraq informed us of this decision. A few days later foreign troops began deploying on the Arabian peninsula and only then did we realize the conspiracy that had been hatched against the Arabs.”

● Iraqi Ambassador to the U.S. Mohamed al-Mashat in a Sept. 12 interview with *EIR*:

“After we took military action, the U.S. destroyed the Arab plan to have a mini-summit at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on Aug. 6. The summit was to have been comprised of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, King Hussein of Jordan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, President Mubarak of Egypt, and the head of state of Yemen. Suddenly, after the plans for the summit had been agreed to, U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney arrived in Saudi Arabia, and prevented the summit from occurring. This is further evidence of a pre-conceived plan to occupy and control the area.”

● Former Jordanian Foreign Minister Hazem Nusseibeh in an Oct. 28 interview with *EIR*:

“We are perfectly convinced, indeed we know that if the Arab mediation effort had been given a working chance, the Gulf crises would have been solved right from the beginning, in the early few days of the crisis. At the Arab summit conference held on 10 August, King Hussein, King al-Hassan of Morocco and Chadli Benjedid, along with other Arab heads of state were set to go to Baghdad, with the prior arrangement of President Saddam Hussein on withdrawal of Kuwait, to resolve the crisis to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and, of the world community at large.

“Tragically, this effort was openly and deliberately sabotaged and aborted. A pre-arranged draft resolution, evidently at the prodding of the United States to give legitimacy to Anglo-American intervention, was hastily forced on the summit, and passed by a slight majority. The resolution strongly condemned Iraq and rendered a brotherly Arab solution impossible. Further mediation efforts by King Hussein and others became an exercise in futility.”

● King Hussein spokesman Khalid Muhadeen on Sept. 27 in column in the Jordanian newspaper *Al-Ray*:

“Numerous facts that the future will reveal will show us the major role played by [Saudi Ambassador to the U.S.] Prince Bandar in pushing his country into a position unwanted by Arabs and Muslims. He wrote to the Saudi Foreign Ministry, even before U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney arrived in Saudi Arabia, asking for calling in U.S. troops, ‘because I have been informed by the U.S. administration that its decision in this regard is final, whether or not Riyadh agrees to ask in U.S. troops. Therefore, I suggest that an invitation be extended so that it would not look like an occupation by force.’ ”

Aim of war was to reduce Europe's role

The Hon. Roberto Formigoni, vice president of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, is the Italian and European public figure who was the most determined in opposing the Gulf War. Last autumn he led the delegation that negotiated in Baghdad the release of the Italian nationals still in Iraq. Considered by the media as close to the Pope, Formigoni became in early February the target of that large chunk of the Italian media directly or indirectly influenced by the big international banks or the Freemasonry, after he stated on Feb. 8, that the Pope was running a "serious personal risk" because of his anti-war activities. "Beginning in August, the Pope worked in any way and with every means for a peaceful solution. . . . This . . . is the right position and it is the one the Pope continues to hold, even at the cost of a serious personal risk." Formigoni has reported any information in his possession to the police and the magistracy. The state of the investigations is not known publicly. Mr. Formigoni was interviewed on Feb. 27 by Umberto Pascali.

EIR: Why so many attacks against Pope John Paul II?

Formigoni: The courageous witness of the Pope on behalf of peace, his crystal clear words against this war in the Gulf, which did not have to start and which, he said prophetically, would be "an adventure without return," gave rise to many sympathies in public opinion, but also antipathies in very powerful circles.

EIR: And was it because of this position, because the Pope rejected any compromise on the issue of the war, that this unprecedented campaign was unleashed?

Formigoni: The position of the powerful is a different position, it is the position of those who believe not only that the war had to be unleashed, but also that it had to be presented as a just war, as morally correct and even necessary for the religious spirit. Thus the irritated reactions against John Paul II multiplied. In Italian leading circles there are those like [Socialist Party Secretary Bettino] Craxi who repeatedly attacked the "papists"; there are those like [Republican Party leader Giorgio] La Malfa who accused the Pope of undue interference and reached the point of telling the Catholics that they cannot speak about peace because they once carried out the Crusades.

We witnessed the unleashing of the media and many intellectuals against the Pope's position. There were also private threatening comments in international political and diplomatic circles against the Pope's statements.

EIR: It was at that point that you intervened publicly?

Formigoni: I considered my duty as a member of the Parliament and a Christian to denounce all this with a clear and strong voice, giving the appropriate authorities the most important details I was informed of.

EIR: What have been the reactions of the Italians to the war and to the papal initiatives?

Formigoni: In this period we have seen an almost total alignment of press, television, radio, and many intellectuals all in support of the thesis of the just, holy, necessary war. Part of public opinion distanced itself and preferred to follow the words of the Pope. In the Catholic world there has been an important mobilization of groups, associations, and also in Parliament. Together with me a group of 15 parliamentarians took a position against the government, mostly members of the Christian Democracy but also other parties.

EIR: What do you think is the real motivation of this war?

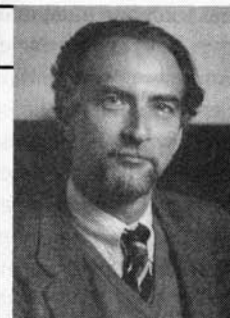
Formigoni: This war is aimed to broaden the sphere of the already existing political hegemonies and to drastically reduce Europe's role. Above all, to create an inability to communicate between the Middle East and Europe, because the collaboration between these two areas was fostering the economic development of both. In reality this war is creating an enormous wall of grudges and hate, that risks becoming stronger and more impassable than the Berlin Wall. And so after the split of Europe into two parts, we will have now to pay for this enmity, this inability to collaborate between two such important areas of the world.

EIR: The threats against the Pope remind our readers, even considering the two very different levels, of the threats that Aldo Moro received here in the U.S. before he was kidnapped by the Red Brigades.

Formigoni: To establish historical comparisons now, above all for me, considering the information in my possession, would be improper. Once that is clear, let's say there certainly is the tendency to shape, as always, Italian politics from the outside.

EIR: The Vatican is again making an effort to mobilize for peace; the Eastern Rite patriarchs will be in Rome.

Formigoni: Above all, on March 4 the Pope will meet with the bishops of all the countries at war, and it will be a very important time to address Catholic public opinion the world over, and religious public opinion in particular. I hope what is said will be strong enough to shake consciences that otherwise risk adapting to the most extremist pro-war outlook.



European journalist sees new kind of fascism in the U.S.

Maurizio Blondet is one of the most experienced and insightful journalists in Italy, one of the few who does not bow to the changing winds. Well known as a Catholic author, Blondet believes that professionalism and morality are one and the same thing. Blondet has worked for such major Italian media as Domenica del Corriere, Il Settimanale, and Il Giornale Nuovo. He collaborates with several cultural magazines, in particular Studi Cattolici. He has been special correspondent to Japan, Colombia, El Salvador, Argentina, and Lebanon, and is now a special correspondent for Avvenire, the newspaper of the Italian Bishops Conference. He gave this interview to Umberto Pascali on Feb. 24.

EIR: You have been following the Gulf war from Washington for *Avvenire*. You were telling me that this assignment has provoked in you an impression even stronger than the one in Lebanon during the civil war.

Blondet: Yes, one of the things that struck me is the psychological atmosphere of the people. The support for the policy of President Bush—a debatable policy to say the least—is an intolerant support. These are good people with whom one could talk, up to the day before, who suddenly came out with an attitude of intolerance, with the symbols of so-called American patriotism: the yellow ribbon, the “I support my President” button and a total rejection for every opinion that is seen as slightly different. I fear this recalls a phenomenon that took place in Germany in the 1930s. For example, here in Washington I often go into a colleague’s office, a correspondent for a major newspaper. We often talked, in the presence of his secretary, an intelligent and efficient American lady, and we expressed some criticism toward the attitude of the White House. She protested, and the day after, she came into the office with a button: “I support the troops” and a defiant attitude. If you speak to people who lived during the 1930s in Germany, the case of the good employee, or housewife who suddenly became patriotic was very usual. Also here, good people suddenly become accomplices of something very debatable—like a ruthless war against a Third World country by the biggest military power on Earth. This makes me think that this democracy is becoming something different. . . .

EIR: Do you think it’s becoming a dictatorship?

Blondet: Not in the usual sense of the word. What is happening is the perversion of the conformist, mass democracy, but it is the expression of seeds that were already in that democracy. Now there is a “democracy” without opposition, a choral democracy. We should not forget that Hitler was elected by a very large majority and, I believe, the same would have been true for Mussolini if free elections had been called. This is what worries me. A democracy must have an organized opposition. Instead, anyone who really protests is being discredited, beaten back, put aside. This reminds me of the onset of Nazism.

But there is also a fundamental difference. We Europeans at this point are able to smell a dictatorship when we see one. The difficulty in pinpointing the onset of American dictatorship is this: The classic 1930s-style dictator has a secret police, one-party system, etc. Here in the U.S., on the contrary, it seems to me what is being created is the dictatorship of the 21st century. New instruments are being experimented with. There is no need for a one-party system. Rather, there is apparently a pluralistic society, but one in which the freedom of dissent and ideas is exercised on meaningless issues like being for or against smoking, or homosexuality, etc., things that are perhaps very serious from a moral standpoint, but totally marginal politically.

Why doesn’t anybody ask the real fundamental questions? Like, why should we spend \$56 billion in a war for a country which is clearly impoverished and in need of investments for its infrastructure? This is a new kind of dictatorship where you are not forbidden to ask questions, but it is made impossible to ask the right questions—and without people realizing it. The general ignorance of the population and television culture deprives people of the language capable of expressing deep thoughts. There are only two languages: either Biblical language, too lofty to, for example, approach social problems; and soap opera language. The destruction of language and culture is one of the real instruments of the 21st-century dictatorship.

EIR: As you know, the U.S. people were able to express a real alternative to all this, Lyndon LaRouche.

Blondet: Yes, it is true. I am familiar with the LaRouche case. I think that LaRouche is the typical American figure I learned to love since I was a child: the American who says

that someone must make justice in this world and who never gives in to any obstacle. In this sense, here there is an American ingenuousness that is different from Europe. In Europe there is a lot of cynicism. LaRouche's associates never said, the power is against us, it is stronger, we have lost. No, we see in this case the determination to fight for ideas even when the persecution is apparently overwhelming.

America, in my opinion, should take up the example of LaRouche if it wants to find itself, this figure who still stands, in the midst of one of the most repulsive frameups and persecutions, something against which I, as a citizen of the West, strongly protest. One can agree or disagree with LaRouche, but I saw recently some writings by the Anti-Defamation League which include real falsehoods, false accusations that in a normal country would lead to an immediate conviction for defamation. The fact that the "legal" system does not accept this is very alarming. What has been done against LaRouche and others should scare any American citizen. I had the illusion that there were forces in the United States which could get scared and react to these persecutions. But I did not see anything adequate. Yes, there has been the position of Ramsey Clark, who said, I do not agree with LaRouche's ideas, but to throw someone into jail who did not commit any crime is unbearable. A correct position. I think we are witnessing the rotting of the roots of the American freedoms, those freedoms to which we Europeans have been looking for hope since the postwar years. Still, LaRouche and his associates continue to fight, and this is very remoralizing.

EIR: You write for the largest and oldest Catholic daily in Italy. As a Catholic and a journalist what do you think about the Gulf war?

Blondet: A couple of months ago I interviewed Edward Luttwak, and essentially he told me the truth: We have to destroy Saddam Hussein, because he is different from the other Arab rulers who spent their oil money on the casinos of the French Riviera, champagne, and sex. Saddam is building a strong army but also a strong economy, education system, and society. Thus he must be destroyed. I think that the war has been conducted with means of incalculable ferocity. Bombing of cities, bridges, infrastructure of a Third World country; this leaves terrible wounds, because it destroys the hope for the future. This seems to me a war not just to free Kuwait, but to destroy a country which could have made it by itself, which could have built its own technology, not be just an exporter of raw materials.

EIR: Can this be construed as a religious war in any sense?

Blondet: No, for sure not for the Catholic Church. If you want, this war can be called a Crusade, but a Crusade of the modernist Western technocracy, of the "enlightened" or post-Enlightenment technocracy against a religion like Islam, which cannot be swallowed into its logic. I give you

an example. The Agnelli Foundation (which is very similar to the Rockefeller Foundation) recently started a project aimed at "reconciling" modernity with some religions that, until now, were recalcitrant. Two religions were indicated: Islam and Catholicism. Anyway Catholicism—they said—had made a lot of progress. The Jewish religion was not considered at all. Evidently it did not need to be modernized because it was already useful to technocratic imperialism.

EIR: This leads us to the issue of fundamentalism.

Blondet: Exactly. I have been writing on this subject for *Avvenire*. On Billy Graham, for example or on the British Israelites, a subject I intend to study carefully. This Protestant fundamentalism and also certain mystics of British imperialism, like Kenneth de Courcy, consider the Gulf war as a sort of Crusade against one of these religions. It is a fact that the Protestant fundamentalists are helping the Jewish fundamentalists who are determined to rebuild the Third Temple of Solomon.

EIR: One of the principal reasons why LaRouche has been targeted so ferociously is because of his refusal to accept the strategy of the de Courcy group to support a war in the Middle East. Also we know that you are going to publish soon a book on the *Reconstruction of the Temple*. Why is this relevant now?

Blondet: I used to believe that this was an issue for a few specialists, but I had to change my mind. First of all there is a theological question. The reconstruction of the Temple should be only the first step. There is even an article in the *New York Times* confirming this. The second step is the repetition of the sacrifice of Abraham which can be done, according to this belief only in the Mosque of Omar [Jerusalem's Haram Al Sharif, which is also called the Dome of the Rock]. These Jewish fundamentalists are convinced that, by doing that, they could force God to fulfill his part of the old covenant.

All this looks very strange. But this kind of rite, far from being a religious one, is an act of black magic in the worst sense. The difference between religion and magic is that in a religion a man prays to God and aspires to the epiphany, i.e., to a revelation of God, maybe in his heart. On the contrary, the aim of such an act is a cratophany, i.e. the use of a "power" for evil aim, to force God to do something for you through a magic act. These Jewish fundamentalists insist that God keep literally his promise to the Jewish people: Essentially, you will be creditor to everybody and debtor to none, you will be given power over the world, etc. This is a sacrilegious act for Islam, Christianity, and also Judaism. For us Christians, the last lamb sacrificed was Christ. For the Muslims, obviously this is a sacrilegious act because it would involve the profanation of one of the holiest mosques. For Orthodox Judaism the Temple will be one day rebuilt, but only because this Temple will descend from heaven

mysteriously in the last days after the coming of the Messiah.

But the fundamentalists try to accelerate this event by human means. It is something that Judaism would define as un-kosher, impure. Thus these are heretics, very powerful heretics. One could quote against them the prophet Isaiah when he assaults those who want to accelerate the coming of the Lord by human means: They will fall suddenly like a cracked wall. For the Christians and the Catholics in particular, this would be an incomparable blasphemy. This is what the Gospel calls the "abomination of the desolation." In the Gospel this is an allusion to the "coming of the Antichrist" who is introduced into the world through a sacrilegious act of immense relevance, because it is the fundamental act of the three monotheistic religions that is performed in an evil way for an aim of power instead of religious piety.

And these fundamentalists are doing this using exactly that rock where Abraham was going to sacrifice his son, that rock that could be the symbol of the concord among the three monotheistic religions. They are transforming it into the rock of scandal.

EIR: What do you think about the statements by the vice president of the European Parliament, Roberto Formigoni, that the life of the Pope has been threatened?

Blondet: Formigoni spoke of threats and insults expressed privately. The life of the Pope has been already threatened. There are enemies of the Pope who would be ready to kill him. I must say that these revelations of Formigoni came after a very violent campaign against the Pope launched by leaders of the Italian Jewish community. As soon as the Pope began talking against the war, which is his duty as well as his right, these characters began in an artificial and artful way to press the demand that the Church recognize Israel. Now how the two things are connected, we can only guess. This reminded me of the campaign launched indirectly against the Pope and directly against the Polish Church two years ago, when U.S. rabbis orchestrated the scandal in the former Auschwitz concentration camp, to the point of accusing Cardinal Glemp of anti-Semitism! This is difficult to understand, because in Auschwitz more Catholics died than Jews. It is unclear why this was done, except to create troubles for the Catholic and nationalist faction of Solidarnosc and to favor instead the so-called secular, radical wing.

In this story there are too many things which are incomprehensible. The U.S.A. is waging a war that if anything, Israel should have waged with all the risks involved, so as to neutralize a country that could be a danger only for Israel. The Pope is being abused and threatened because he calls for peace. According to some sources these threats are coming both from Jewish circles and from very high U.S. circles. A conspiracy? A sort of conspiracy to implement the new world order, of which we see the alarming effects exactly with this war?

World outrage at conduct of Gulf war

The following is a sampling of some of the international statements of opposition to the genocidal Persian Gulf war.

Europe

The Vatican daily Osservatore Romano, Feb. 26:

The heroism of making peace . . . [is] more demanding than the courage to make war. . . . It is true, the way of negotiations is more difficult than the way of weapons: The path of peace appears less full of glory, but substantially more heroic and effective than the way of war. History teaches that the footsteps of the builders of peace are lasting and clear, also because they are few; the footsteps of the builders of war are many and confused among themselves. . . . [Today] the pride of power has prevailed over compassion for man and for the helpless civilian populations. Now we all live between the memory of the days of hope and the concreteness of all the terror to come.

Jean-Louis Dufour, in the French newspaper Libération, Feb. 27:

The considerable weakness of the Iraqi Army could not be admitted. It was absolutely necessary to prevent the world from recognizing the fantastic disproportion between the most powerful coalition ever put together since the Second World War and the army of a developing country whose population is only equal to two-thirds of Yugoslavia's and whose GNP hardly amounts to one-thirtieth of France's.

Appeal by a faction of the French Socialist Party in Paris, associated with former Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, issued Feb. 20:

We don't believe that massive bombings of cities or bloody battles will in any way bring democracy to the Iraqis. We do not believe that in the Near and Middle East . . . a war in which Westerners intervene, under the pretext of law, alongside dictators, to topple another dictator, can create favorable conditions for a just and global peace. We must reject the extreme hardline policy of the Bush administration.

Edward Pearce, in the London Guardian, Feb. 27:

There is no glory to be recorded there. How do we describe the unmenaced mowing of men like grass? . . . The conquest of Iraq, following smaller excursions like Grenada and Panama, intimates an America, trammelled by neither home politics nor by Soviet counterweight, seeking interna-

tional command authority. This action will have successors. The arrogance of the power-worshipping men in outer offices will look for, and find, fulfillment.

[The Third World] hears Mr. Bush's Presbyterian whimper of good intent with a derisive snarl. The Americans can of course live down such scorn. Such people have no resources, no B-52s and no precision sights for constructive dialogue. Their scorn is largely returned in a U.S. where shots are called by Perles and swine. But the Third World knows that America struck at Saddam through conscript soldiers, water and sewage supplies, and also civilians in the way.

America is triumphant and we run behind her, but America is broke and extended in countries where she is candidly abominated. Mr. Bush may feel a warlord-like Churchill but he is entering fearful toils, toils which could leave him looking like the least, most calamitous of Presidents, Millard Fillmore in purs.

Canada

The Toronto daily Globe and Mail, Feb. 25:

Overwhelming, undeniable, grind-it-in-your-face triumph is what the White House wants and is the goal it has set for the U.S.-led ground attack that began at 8 p.m. EST on Saturday.

Iraq's acceptance of its defeat, implicit in Baghdad's agreement to leave Kuwait under terms negotiated with the Soviet Union, was not enough for a United States determined to ensure that Saddam Hussein loses all credibility as a pan-Arab figure. . . .

Officially, the administration was still clinging yesterday to its position that an Iraqi wave of terror in Kuwait and the burning of that nation's oil wells forced the land war. . . .

How far beyond the United Nations resolutions the United States intends to press is still unclear.

Africa and the Middle East

Iranian Speaker of Parliament Mehdi Karrubi, Feb. 24, while on a trip to Pakistan:

The consequences and the anger aroused among the Muslim people of the region and the Iraqi people will give more incentive to struggle against the United States, and the crisis will become more complicated. . . . Now that the ground war has been launched, the human and material resources of the region are badly disposed, but we are going to defend Iranian territory and our revolution.

Rami Khoury of the Jordan Times, heard on BBC Feb. 24:

I was intrigued to hear Henry Kissinger a few minutes ago talking about the destruction of the military force of Iraq. . . . The point is that the Iraqis were getting out of Kuwait on Aug. 4 and Aug. 5, and only when the Americans and the British brought the troops in, did we shift into this total confrontation. . . . When the Americans and the British put on their Rambo hats and their Lawrence of Arabia gear and

came into this area, we moved into this awful confrontation between the West and the Arabs. It was totally unnecessary; it will be extremely destructive; it will now exacerbate and accelerate.

Algérie Républicain, an Algerian daily, Feb. 24:

History will retain the name of Bush as it has that of Hitler.

Appeal by Iraqi scientists, writers, artists, and professionals living in the United States and Europe, in particular, Feb. 27, published in the London Guardian:

[We are] astounded and shocked by the savage and brutal destruction of our country and the killing of helpless civilians, including women and children, on a scale never witnessed before except during the invasion of Genghis Khan in the Middle Ages. The air sorties against Iraq exceeded 100,000. Bombs ten times the size of the Hiroshima nuclear bomb were dropped on a small country of no more than 18 million people.

Our agony for the shocking devastation of our beloved country and its people is heightened, as we see the countries that we have lived and worked in and for which we had respect, based on what we thought was their sense of civilized human values, participating in this awesome act. This agony makes us feel the ugly irony seen in justifying the aggression on Iraq because its government violated all these laws combined, with the press boasting that Iraq has been bombed out of the 20th century. Moreover, the war which was based on the U.N. Security Council resolutions threatens to wipe out, ironically too, a country which is a member of the U.N. . . .

The destruction directed against Iraq not only threatens, irreplaceably, priceless landmarks in the history of mankind, but also the opportunities of its present and future. It threatens the historic developments which started in Eastern Europe and which revived our aspirations for getting similar opportunities for peace and democracy in our country and the whole of the Middle East. Such destruction is also directed against a new just order, which humanity hopes will make the world a better and more humane place to live in by the turn of the century.

We demand an immediate halt to all military operations whose method and those conducting it confirm the opinion of several prominent Western figures, that it is a manifestation of a "new imperialist" order. We also call upon United Nations agencies, other humanitarian organizations and world opinion, to shoulder their responsibilities in organizing a worldwide campaign to supply the Iraqi people with medical and food aid to stop the spread of epidemics and unnecessary loss of life.

Algérie Actualités, Feb. 7-13:

Nobody truly appreciated the consequences of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact. . . . Trained by habit to think in

terms of balance of forces, the world only considered that the Malta order which replaced that of Yalta . . . was of a more humanized nature, but functioning according to the same principles: the balance of power. False! It is a fundamental imbalance that we see at this point. . . . The lovers of détente imagined that the Malta order would allow the international community to play a new role, driven by a Security Council, itself led by an American-Soviet duumvirate. The error is tragic. The Security Council is no longer anything but an apparatus in charge of giving a sort of “impri-matur” to the imperial decision, that of the United States. To the equilibrium of Yalta succeeds only the present imbalance, with the United States and only it at the front of the scene. It is the Korean script, with the enormous difference that in the beginning of the '50s, the united socialist world was at the height of its power. Today the U.S.A. bombards Iraq with all the more impunity since it does so in the name of a U.N. resolution. . . . America accuses Iraq of being a dictatorship. . . . The question is, who, Iraq or the U.S.A., is imposing a dictatorship? . . .

The Third World can no longer procrastinate. It has to transcend the spirit of Yalta. Non-alignment was never understood by the founding fathers as a simple political or strategic equidistance from the two camps of that era, but rather as the least painful way of avoiding their influence. It was a tool for emancipation and an instrument for the independence of our peoples. That same reasoning must be applied today: How, by reorganizing ourselves, can we avoid the diktats of unilateral decision? What Iraq does goes geographically and historically beyond the geographical area of that country. That confrontation is the anticipation of the world of tomorrow . . . either Egyptianization, or death. The nature of the fight within and against the Arab world is the concentrated concept of the international relations that await us. Iraq would have been attacked whether or not it had annexed Kuwait. . . . The new “non-alignment” must exist and define itself against alignment with the New Washington Empire. . . . One of the first attempts must be, in the heat of the action, to revive Iraq by exerting the strongest possible pressure so that the U.S.A. stops its genocidal war against that country. In its own way, Iraq showed the way and nobody can speak against them the slightest criticism for having paid a heavy toll. They have shown the way to others. Others have now to find the right method.

Ibero-America

Mexican daily El Sol, Feb. 25:

[The U.S. purpose is] to eliminate Saddam Hussein at all cost; to devastate all of Iraq; and, finally, to impose new conditions not only upon that region, but to write new rules of the game regarding oil control and supply. Whoever says different is either ingenuous or playing the part, and doing so very well. The world is moving toward a new international order that should fill one with terror.

Mexican daily El Día:

Today it is equally clear that the end of the East-West confrontation was not the beginning of peaceful coexistence, but the point of departure for wars of domination launched by the highly industrialized countries, who make up the multinational force, against countries of the South, to seize their natural resources—whether it be the Isthmus of Panama, or the oil of Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia—and to extinguish any attempt at rebellion or self-determination by the peoples of the Third World.

Montalvo Segui, in the Mexican daily Ocho Columnas, from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Feb. 14:

In the West, the religion of ecology more vigorously defends the lives of animals than of humans. . . . Is the life of a whale worth more than the life of a human being? This antinomy is false, but it dramatizes the distortion of values of the “New International Order” whose advocates mourn over the oil spillage in the Persian Gulf, but say nothing about the ongoing genocide the U.S. is carrying out against the Iraqi people. . . .

The U.S. and Great Britain—plus Israel—never wanted peace; the supposed negotiations to obtain Iraq’s withdrawal from Kuwait were in truth nothing but the stall tactics necessary to win time—as has been acknowledged—to mount its destructive machine in Saudi Arabia and to prepare for launching their attacks against Iraq. This fact, together with other evidence embarrassing to the Wise Men of the West, reveals that they never wanted peace and that Bush always wanted war to destroy Iraq and defend Israel. . . .

Is the life of a cormorant worth more than that of an innocent Iraqi child?

Rafael Poleo, editor of the Venezuelan daily El Nuevo País, writes Feb. 25 about the vulnerability of Venezuela’s oil wealth:

The worst thing is that after Iraq and Kuwait, Bush will come for us.

Héctor Cornejo Chávez, a Peruvian Christian Democrat, in a commentary in the Lima daily La República Feb. 24, headlined “With the defeat of Saddam, has the policy of the ‘Big Stick’ returned?”:

Once upon a time someone suggested—more in jest than seriously—that whenever a war breaks out somewhere between two small countries and the U.N. intervenes, the war ends; if the conflict involves a powerful country versus a weak one and the U.N. intervenes, the weak country disappears; and when the war is unleashed between two powerful states and the U.N. intervenes, the U.N. disappears. In light of what is currently going on in the Middle East, the picture would have to be completed—more seriously than in jest—with a fourth hypothesis: When the only superpower in the world confronts a medium-sized state and the U.N.

intervenes, the middle state is crushed and the U.N. is cast aside. . . .

A serious question is raised before the entire world: What will be the role of the U.N. from now on, and what the role of the U.S. . . . ? Following the lesson dealt to Saddam Hussein, and without a political, financial, and military counterweight to that of the United States, what awaits the rest of the countries—at least those of the Third World? Perhaps a new, large, and improved edition of the old policy of the “Big Stick” from the Theodore Roosevelt era.

Carlos A. Romero, in the *Colombian daily La Prensa* of Feb. 21:

The United Nations has lost its objective of mediating to prevent wars and guarantee peace throughout the planet. Its direction has been dangerously distorted and altered. . . . What happened [in the Gulf] was a race orchestrated by secret diplomacy and by impositions intended to give legal foundation to an interventionist war bearing the label or letterhead of the international organization, but which in reality did nothing more than cover for the role of international gendarme assumed by the United States after the depolarization resulting from the crumbling of the socialist camp. . . . It is strange and extravagant that after such a deployment of bombs, which have caused tens of thousands of deaths and the destruction of civilian objectives, including milk factories and shelters for the unarmed population, the United Nations Organization remains immobile.

Asia

Vietnam's Quan Doi Nhan Dan, Feb. 23:

Heedless of Iraq's positive response and the diplomatic moves by the Soviet Union and other countries, the U.S. launched a large-scale ground attack, trampling upon and brutally eliminating a very practical and rare chance to resolve the conflict through a peaceful solution. . . . Contrary to their much-publicized argument that the objective of the Gulf war is to serve a noble cause . . . the U.S. ruling circles simply want to destroy Iraq, eliminate the Hussein administration, and reestablish the order in the Gulf and the Mideast under tight U.S. control. . . . This U.S. type of big power-initiated war maneuver has clearly laid bare the warmongering nature of the ruling circles in Washington. More than a month ago people could be tricked into believing that the United States was helping to liberate Kuwait out of generosity. Now, people have clearly seen through the real motive behind the U.S. decision to initiate this cruel and selfish war.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, Feb. 19, at a press conference, as reported by *Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service*:

The United States and the allied forces seem content on totally destroying Iraq, Dr. Mahathir said. He questioned the contrast in the reactions of the world and the United States

to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the West Bank of Jordan to that of Iraq over Kuwait. He said when Iraq attacked Kuwait, the world and the U.N. reacted strongly by sending forces, but such reaction was absent when Israel invaded southern Lebanon and the West Bank of Jordan.

Meera Nanda, in the *Times of India*, Feb. 27:

Ever since the Berlin Wall fell, the U.S. defense establishment has been frantically searching for a new enemy. . . . The forces of nationalism, militant religious ideologies and sophisticated weapons some Third World countries have obtained are now being presented as “clear and present” danger to Western countries' access to natural resources, trade routes and assets. . . . To make the matter for protection appear urgent, Third World dictators unfriendly to the U.S. like Colonel Qaddafi, General Noriega, and now Mr. Saddam Hussein have been demonized beyond recognition. The spread of ballistic missiles and other sophisticated arms to Third World countries has, in the past two years, been made the centerpiece of its planning by the Pentagon.

Seoul Sinmun, a *Korean daily*, Feb. 18:

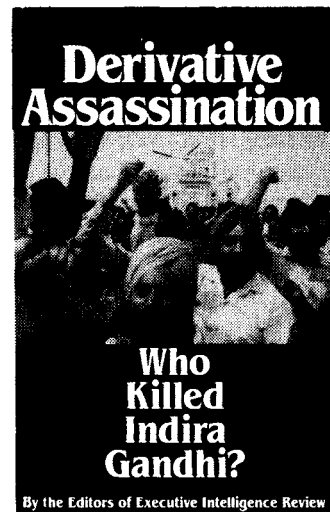
The United States has made clear that the nations which were negligent in cooperating with them during the Gulf war may now suffer disadvantages in the field of trade. . . . we can hardly say that our position will be advantageous.

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The Gulf war, Germany, and Israel

Ernst Tugendhat, a professor of philosophy at the Free University of Berlin, comments on the "decay of political culture" behind the current strategic debacle.

Professor Tugendhat was born in 1930 in Brünn, Austria. The following article first appeared in the German review Die Zeit, No. 9, of Feb. 22, 1991, on page 61. The English version we publish here, translated by George Gregory, is printed by the kind permission of the author. Subtitles for the author's sections I and II have been added by EIR's editors.

"How has this decay of political culture occurred?" I asked, "how did we come to this declaration of bankruptcy of intellectuals? I almost feel reminded of 1914. The enthusiasm is not the same, to be sure, but the delusion is the same. Why have you all fallen into step with the official line, albeit with certain nuances?"—"Perhaps," my friend said, "because it is right." "That may be," I responded, "but have you thought this out clearly, or is it merely the complacent comfort in what you imagine to be normality which determines what you do? Imagine the following situation: It is one year later. A woman stands at the window with a small child. She looks outside. It is dark outside, sooty. People should not go outside because of the ultraviolet rays. The woman tells the child how it was before, and what has happened. 'The child asks: And why didn't anyone do anything against it?'"

"This is the question which people ask themselves, the question which drives women and men out onto the streets. It is slandering the so-called peace movement to ask why it did not demonstrate against the invasion of Kuwait or the gassing of the Kurds, or against any other atrocity. First of all, there is no 'peace movement' as such; there are simply many people who are terrified. Secondly: This connection between fear and morality is characteristic of what we call the peace movement, and it is legitimate. Masses do not take to the streets for moral reasons alone, however strong these may be (the decades of catastrophe for the Kurds, for example). It was the same in 1983. Masses demonstrate only when they are *also afraid*. You should not defame our fear. If there is indeed a risk, that the planet be contaminated, then our fear is rational. Or would you claim, that fear for oneself and one's children is egocentric? What if it is! But for most of the demonstrators, this fear flows over into fear for the other

children and people of the city, the country, the world. You cannot separate fear and morality here."

"Maybe you are right," my friend said. "But you have let yourselves be tricked by this fear. The way we should answer the question put by the child is, 'We could not have done anything against it, it was inevitable, and anything else would have been cowardly and immoral.'"—"Really? Will the child accept that answer?"

In the two sections which follow, I want to try to show my friend and his friends, that they are the ones who have been tricked. First, I will examine the arguments in favor of this war, as they were presented to us before war broke out on Jan. 16, and which purportedly still hold today. Saddam Hussein had invaded Kuwait, and he was to be forced to withdraw from Kuwait. Shortly after the war began, yet another reason was advanced for the war, one which had even more weight for many people: Iraq's enormous stockpile of weapons, including non-conventional weapons, made Iraq appear to be an awesome threat, particularly for Israel, when taken in the context of Saddam's threats manifesting such contempt for human life. Therefore, so goes the argument, the war is also necessary as a preventive war.

That this second reason is uppermost in Germany, is understandable. I will deal with this aspect in the second section. In this first section, I leave Israel out. That might appear somewhat artificial, but one should not advance the first argument, only to switch to the other once the first has been refuted, as my friend does. That does not promote clear thinking.

I. What justifies war?

The official argument for this war is: One country may not invade another. If it does so, the invader must be compelled to withdraw, if need be, compelled by war.

That is a good principle. But if it is supposed to be a principle, it would have to be applied generally, because otherwise it breeds the suspicion, that it is a mere pretext. Why just in the case of Kuwait, or why just now? Consider the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the invasion by the U.S.A. of Panama.

One might answer: Against a superpower, it does not work. So, we already have to water down the principle somewhat: The principle shall be valid only when a small country is invaded by a medium-sized country. The United States is still free to wage war against Panama or Nicaragua or others, particularly Latin American countries, and no one will stop them, because no one can. One might say: Even a principle limited in this way is better than nothing. But to date, the principle has never been applied even in that limited sense. Consider the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Iraq's invasion of Iran, the Turks in Cyprus, Indonesia in East Timor, and so on.

One could object: You have to start somewhere. That, however, justifies the question: Why exactly here and now? Might the answer not be: here, because of the oil; now, because West-East bipolarity has fallen away? Following the end of the Cold War, the United States has scarcely cut back its vast weapons store. Thus the United States needs new pretexts for this policy. The excitement in America about the efficiency of the new weapons confirms this. There is no doubt, that this suits both the interests of the American military-industrial complex and the interests of the U.S.A. In his State of the Union address, Bush stated, that he is striving for a new world order in which the U.S. would have to be number one.

One could object: The case for a war is usually overstated. The interests of the oil industry, the armaments industry, and the hegemony of the U.S. in this case, simply accord with the moral principle. But that line of thought is not quite fair. What actually causes a war is the reason without which the war could not have occurred. It is true, of course, that one cannot lead a people (or a part of the world) into war, if one does not state a "moral" reason for it. A war which serves no "good" purpose, however defined, cannot be waged. But one has to distinguish between pretended and real reasons.

But let us assume, that this is all wrong, that "the" reason for this war were indeed the cited principle of international law. In that case, however, two more fundamental principles of a "just," i.e., justified war, would be violated.

1) Even a war which is justified on its own terms, is justified only if all non-belligerent means to redress the wrong have been exhausted. 2) The evil caused by the war itself, must not be foreseeably out of proportion to the evil one purports to redress. In this case, each of these principles has been clearly violated. Furthermore, the violation of but one of these principles would be sufficient to make the war an unjust war.

Do not ask me how these principles themselves are to be justified. Whoever has any doubts should ask himself how he would decide in a conflict between individuals.

Thus, this war was not only avoidable, it violates international law, it ought never have been begun, and must be stopped right now. It was unavoidable only insofar as the Americans, in anticipation of the war, assembled a military

force that they could neither easily withdraw, nor allow to wait. They were not willing to build a bridge to Saddam Hussein to avoid humiliating him before his own people and the other Arab nations, although Saddam Hussein had received assurances from the American ambassador before invading Kuwait.

This is how the situation is commonly seen in many parts of the Arab world, and the Western world should not imagine that it can frivolously ignore that. But that makes the question problematic, of just who the justified avenger is. For the moment, the war is indeed sanctioned by the United Nations, but it is being waged by the U.S. with some of its Western allies. Why is the problem of Kuwait not being left to the Arab world to sort out?

The fact that many Middle East countries have lined up behind the American alliance (instead of the other way around), is not a valid counter-argument. The rulers in these Middle Eastern countries—who, had they more weapons, could easily take Saddam's place—are fighting for their own survival, not for the interests of their people. The reality shows through in the tragic example of Jordan, but I have neither the time nor space to go into that here.

It is important to see, that this war is growing into a war between the compulsive, sterile industrial world, which calls itself "the West," and the lively, industrially underdeveloped, oil-rich, and humiliated world of Islam, which has a great humanist tradition and as much potential for enlightenment as the West. It is important to see the extent to which racist overtones blend with the light-headedness with which this war is being waged by the West.

Remember that it was in Europe that the most horrible wars—the most contemptuous of human life, the most criminal—were waged. But the potential of a European or an American for arrogance is evidently inexhaustible. Neither Vietnam nor Auschwitz have led us to learn anything, they have only led to memorial monuments.

One indication of this frame of mind is the attitude of the Americans towards casualties in this war. The war is being waged solely according to the principle: Our own losses must be kept as low as possible. The thousands, perhaps soon hundreds of thousands who are not Americans (the American troops are in any case mostly non-whites), do not count. Some people are not the same as other people. "There are domestic policy reasons for that," comes the reply. To be sure, but it is relevant to the suffering which the Americans have brought upon Latin America, Vietnam, and so forth, and which they will now bring upon the world.

This attitude is deeply rooted in the American self-conception, and has a devastating effect to the extent that the Americans have cast aside their former isolationism, and now set out to create a new world order. The United States has a grand domestic political tradition, perhaps the least bad in all of the modern world. We have much to learn here. But the idea of a democratic state under law was, from the outset,

applied almost exclusively to domestic political life. Towards the outside world, what prevailed was the Wild West, self-interest, not human rights.

The American Declaration of Independence contains the profound sentence, "all men are created equal," but in the practice of foreign policy the principle was "some men are more equal than others." It is naive to assume, that a democratic state is incapable of committing atrocities in its foreign policy. The Americans are as badly prepared for their self-ordained role as world policemen as they could possibly be.

To conclude this section, one word concerning Max Weber's appropriate distinction between an ethic of disposition and an ethic of responsibility. The difference between these two ethics is as follows: The first upholds certain principles, no matter what the consequences ("a promise must be kept," "a criminal must be punished"); the second, on the other hand, looks to the consequences in ethical judgment. The purported moral argument for the present war, were it the real reason for the war, would be based on a dispositions ethics. "*Fiat justitia, pereat mundus.*"

The principle of proportionality, on the other hand, is based on responsibility ethics: To redress a crime, one may not commit crimes even more abominable. To kill thousands of innocent children (even when they are only Semites) is not a peccadillo. And one ought not run the risk of contaminating the entire world for the sake of maintaining a dispositions-ethical principle.

The other argument for the war, that the war is a necessary, preventive war, is responsibility-ethical in its idea. Now we must examine this idea.

II. The dilemma

The two reasons given us for this war—reparations and prevention—are not as clearly separated as I suggested above. One can say: We are forcing Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, and we are doing it to *simultaneously* prevent Iraq from invading other countries. (The connection exists, but it is naturally not a logical one: Iraq could withdraw from Kuwait and nevertheless invade another country.)

To my knowledge, preventive wars are not recognized in international law, for good reasons. A responsibility-ethics unrestrained by an ethics of disposition, can do great damage. The purpose does *not* sanctify the means.

Here we have to go into detail. The most important of the additional dangers which ensued from Iraqi expansionism concerned Saudi Arabia and Israel. These dangers can certainly not be played down, but they could have been countered with proportionate means, for example by stationing smaller American contingents in both countries. That might not have been politically easy, but it would have been possible.

In Germany nowadays, one often hears the following consideration: "We are in a dilemma. On the one hand we are for Israel, we have a special responsibility toward Israel;

on the other hand, we are for peace; the one precludes the other, but the first is more important, so we must approve of the war."

Now, this special responsibility does in fact exist. Every objective observer would concede that, and I do not say that as a Jew. The Germans attempted to exterminate the Jews, millions died. And now German nerve gas arrives in Iraq. The route may have been indirect; the fact is and remains horrible. If one understands the word correctly, we have to speak here of a "collective guilt." By that I mean (and do not

Universalist-thinking Jews say to the Israelis: "We feel with you. But we do not look to your short-term desires, but rather to your long-term interests. These can only be achieved if you finally take account of the interests and fears of the others living in Palestine."

twist the words around in my mouth!): Whoever belongs to a collective which has done something bad, even if he belongs to a later generation, must explicitly distance himself from it, and act accordingly.

The next question is: What does it mean in this case to "act accordingly"? Only one thing: To have a special sense of responsibility toward another (it is similar between individuals), particularly when the direct effects of one's own culpable behavior are at issue. So it is only right when people in Germany say "We are for Israel, we have to be." But the question is: What does it mean to be for Israel?

The question is similar when one asks oneself: What does it mean for an individual to be for someone to whom he has caused harm, humiliated, persecuted? There are two extreme cases (and numerous mixed cases): If the guilt which one feels is not worked through consciously, it is not rational and controlled. Consequently, one behaves toward this other, doing everything the other believes one ought to do. Thus, one gives up one's own independent judgment, leaving the other the opportunity to manipulate one's guilt. There are people and also nations who play upon the irrational guilt feelings of others with the virtuosity of a concert pianist. That is what the Israelis do with the Germans.

The alternative is to understand one's guilt rationally. "I am concerned about him" then no longer means, that I subject myself to what may be another's irrational wishes; instead I keep my independent capacity for judgment, and ask: How can I help the other, what are his true interests? (By so doing,

of course, I take away nothing of his own independence.)

On this issue, the Jews themselves are split. The Zionist majority, especially the Israelis, are of the view that this war is a stroke of luck for them, because it will prevent Saddam from possibly invading them at a later date. That is naturally connected to their desire to change nothing in their own *status quo*, especially as concerns the neighboring states, and most particularly with respect to the Palestinians enslaved by the Israelis. That is why they reject any Middle East conference.

The others, for the most part non-Zionist Jews, argue

To be sure, one has good reasons to act in solidarity with the Americans, but here the question poses itself once more of whether there are not two different sorts of solidarity, one which is rational and adult, and an irrational one, an infantile one. The latter can be disastrous in political life as well as in interpersonal relations.

thus: 1) A cease-fire must be concluded immediately, because every day that the war continues may lead to a poison-gas attack on Israel.

2) To the objection, that the Iraqis might later invade Israel, they reply: Firstly, the Israelis are the ones who already have nuclear weapons in the region, but above all, this fixation on Iraq is shortsighted. The hatred against Israel issues from Palestine and from there has spread throughout the Islamic world. If Saddam is overthrown now, and the armaments of other Middle East nations are built up by the West, as Iraq's was previously, the war against Israel will be waged later by another country.

3) The hatred of the Muslims against Israel is not without cause. The Zionists stole a part of their land from them, and since the founding of the state of Israel in 1948, the relationship of official Israel to the Arabs in their country and in the countries Israel has illegally occupied, has become ever more inhuman. Now and then, there were approaches by the Palestinians, there was a prospect for the recognition of the existence of the state of Israel, but the intransigent behavior of Israel cast the Palestinians and the Muslims back into such a desperate situation, that they again place their only hopes in a war. Saddam exploits that. It seems out of the question, that the situation in the Middle East will ever be stabilized if Israel does not learn to fundamentally change.

That is not only my personal view. In Berlin and in Zurich, there is a so-called "Jewish group," which formed after the invasion of Lebanon, people who call themselves (somewhat presumptuously, perhaps) "critical Jews." Some of the members of this group issued a declaration two weeks after the war broke out, the kernel of which was: "If the U.S.A. together with its allies ultimately win this war, the Islamic world will endeavor over the long term to destroy Israel with nuclear weapons. Only an immediate cease-fire can avert more misery. Israel can achieve lasting tranquility and security only if the Palestinians are granted the right to self-determination while recognizing the Jewish state."

So, the issue is also discussed with much controversy among Jews. Before we ask what that means for the Germans, I would like to insert a brief historical retrospect, because people in Germany know so little about us. On the basis of their religion, Jews always had the tendency to react to their fate ethically, but there were two extreme alternatives. The one says: "We know what it means to be a persecuted minority. That should not happen anywhere ever again. The most important thing is, that each person is a human being, a child of God, and not whether he is Jew, Christian, Mohammedan, German or Polish." The others say: "We want to be one people like all others. We also want to be politically a nation. And our highest guiding goal should not be the rights of human beings, but the survival and well-being of our people."

The first of these Jewish ways—both naturally feed off sources of Jewish religion—I want to call the universalist. To this belong all of the great Jewish humanists such as Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein, Martin Buber, and hundreds of other names, hundreds of thousands of the nameless. The other way, the "particularist" (self-preservation of the Jewish people) was promoted chiefly by Zionism, emerging around the turn of the century.

In Europe and America earlier, that Jewry which understood itself as universalist was predominant, even after 1933. The turn came in 1944, in the last year of the war, when the large Jewish organizations in America, which had been anti-Zionist in their majority up to that time, despairingly had to acknowledge, that England and the U.S.A., which were allegedly waging war for the good cause and against the Nazi crimes in Europe, were willing to do nothing, absolutely nothing to save the Jews in Europe—and it would have been possible; not one single aircraft of the Allies from the bombardment of Hamburg or Dresden redirected to hit the railway lines to Auschwitz (compare D.S. Wyman, *The Abandonment of the Jews; America and the Holocaust 1941-1945*, Pantheon, 1984). It was shattering for the American Jew: No one is helping us. At this moment the Zionists achieved decisive majorities in American Jewish organizations.

The turn is not only understandable, it was almost inevitable. Less understandable and perhaps less unavoidable was

the progressive radicalization of particularism which followed, initially in Israel and then among the majority of American Jews.

But one should also know, that many Jews before, during, and after the Nazis, said and still say: We are against Zionism, first because this national interpretation without the Messiah contradicts Jewish tradition, and second because the foundation of a state based on an injustice cannot turn out for the good. What is tragic about this last point is that, for the majority of Jews (and Europeans in general), Palestine then appeared to be an empty country. The Arabs who lived there seemed negligible. That was the European mentality at the time. But today we should know better.

Now, these two currents in Judaism are not totally distinct. Particularism does not strictly correspond to Zionism. There are Israelis who have maintained the universalist way of thinking. But they are in the minority, and they are slandered.

Non-Zionist Jews feel themselves in solidarity with Israel. This word, in a way similar to what was said about guilt feelings, is to be understood in two directions. Universalist-thinking Jews say to the Israelis: "We feel with you. But we do not look to your short-term desires, but rather to your long-term interests. These can only be achieved if you finally take account of the interests and fears of the others living in Palestine. And that means, that you have to become conscious of the other part of our Jewish tradition. You live from hand to mouth. You stare only at the most immediate danger, seek to overcome it, create new suffering, and then everything begins all over again. Where is this supposed to end?"

So, I think: Viewed over the long term (and that is what one must do, finally), what is best for the rest of the Middle East is also best for Israel, and vice versa. Is that seeing the matter too idealistically? It is a simple fact: Whenever many have to live together, be it persons or collectives, they can do that over the long term only if they lay their cudgels to one side, and attempt to reach agreement, taking mutual account of their interests. That is difficult, but there is no alternative.

After this excursion on the intra-Jewish conflicts (it is actually the kernel of my argument), I return to the relationship of the Germans to Israel. I am often told: "Of course that is all true. But you can only say that as a Jew. If we said it, we would be shoved into the ultraright-wing corner, and those kinds of people deny that we have a special responsibility toward Israel." I am horrified. Do you want to say, I ask back, that you therefore believe you have to say something which you think is wrong? Is there then no objectivity? Everything becomes worse when the issue is no longer points of view, but opinions which determine Germany's actions.

Is it true that one must see everything in perspective? The problem poses itself once more among individuals as it does between collectives. Is it necessarily so, that the way I judge

myself has to be different from the way others judge me?

This total relativism, so popular in modern French philosophy and so beloved among the present young generation, is, of course, nonsense. If it were true, one person could never ask another person for advice. On the other hand, it is correct: If one person commits an injustice against another person, he must know, that he has to be *cautious* giving advice in the future. It is then often best if he gives none at all. On the other hand, the second person cannot demand of the first, that he should now do everything which he, the second, wants. In any case—and this seems to be most important—the first person must be circumspect in tone and form, simply insofar as it must become clear, that he does not ignore his guilt.

In the matter itself, he must, if he intervenes at all, seek to be as implacably objective as he can possibly be, contrary to everything, even his own short-term interests. No final judgment can ever be made of the situation of an individual or a collective, but one is lost in that moment when one lets his judgment be diverted (consciously or unconsciously) by extraneous motives. At that point, one gives up even the claim to act according to his best knowledge.

I therefore concede, that it is easier for me, as a Jew, to see certain things, but either my views are wrong, or a non-Jewish German would have to be able to see these things in the same way. Now, in the above, I have distinguished the rational and irrational working out of guilt toward the Jews. From what has been said, it follows, that if this guilt had been rationally worked up, the special responsibility which Germans have toward Israel on account of their *guilt*, must coincide with the special responsibility which the universalist-thinking Jew has toward Israel on the basis of his shared community. On the other hand, it is also true, that the irrational wishes of the Israelis (the implementation of their short term interests) enters a disastrous alliance with the irrational wishes of the Germans (forgiveness of their guilt).

The question remains of why the Germans have worked up the guilt for the Holocaust so irrationally. It is this irrationality which makes them disposed to go to their knees when the Israelis point their finger at them. This buckling under seems to be a more general phenomenon—it is particularly strong among Germans in their behavior toward Americans as well. Both are connected with World War II and its end. The key word vis-à-vis the Americans is "solidarity." To be sure, one has good reasons to act in solidarity with the Americans, but here the question poses itself once more of whether there are not two different sorts of solidarity, one which is rational and adult, and an irrational one, an infantile one. The latter can be disastrous in political life as well as in interpersonal relations.

I am not a social psychologist, and I do not understand much about these mechanisms. If one looks at the other West European countries as well, then evidently there is some

Israeli lawyer in Berlin: 'We must forge peace'

For years Felicia Langer, the Israeli attorney who has defended thousands of Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, has thought of herself as "a lone voice in the wilderness." For her efforts to protect the human rights of the Palestinians, she won the Alternative Nobel Prize in 1990 and the Kreisky Prize in 1991. "With sorrow and indignation," she reports, she had to close her law office after a 23-year struggle, and leave Israel, because she was able to successfully defend only 2 or 3% of her clients. Now she travels from country to country reporting on the Palestinians' plight and appealing for peace in the Persian Gulf.

"The policy of the Israeli government is an example of the flouting of international law," she said on Feb. 18 in a speech at the Berlin Technical University in front of thousands of listeners. She said that she herself is the attorney and witness for a "two-tiered society, a two-faced justice."

"For 23 years the Palestinians have lived under Israeli occupation, the U.N. resolutions have been ignored, and the world has kept silent. For Israel there were no ultimatums and no sanctions." Mrs. Langer quoted Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who said in response to the latest U.N. resolutions against Israeli actions, "This resolution will turn to dust in the archives like so many others." The resolution had condemned the deportations of Palestinian settlements and the massacre on Temple Mount in Jerusalem in October 1990.

Mrs. Langer reported on the actions against the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories which are in violation of international law. "I have seen the torture wounds on the bodies of many of my clients myself." Humiliations, deliberate killings, deportations, destruction of houses

and constant detentions without trials, or trials without proof of guilt—Felicia Langer has documented and made public many of these "measures."

"Israel had believed after 20 years of occupation that they had achieved their goal—the reduction of the Palestinian people to a controlled mass of degraded workers." But the Israeli regime was deluded. No one reckoned with the Intifada, the Palestinian uprising. Now, with the onset of the Gulf war, the Jerusalem government took the opportunity to carry out an "apartheid policy" against the Palestinians, a collective punishment—strict curfews, withdrawal of water, forced closings of all schools, and a general ban on work. "They live as if in a huge prison," Mrs. Langer said, and called for a solution: "Two nations, two states," she said, and demanded the immediate convening of a Middle East conference which would establish the withdrawal of all troops from all occupied territories and thus establish the basis for peace.

Langer considers Saddam Hussein a bloody criminal, but says, "We cannot redress crimes with even bigger crimes. That will never end, neither for us Israelis, for the Americans, or any other people." She expressed fear about her friends in Israel, but also about all the people in the Occupied Territories, and sorrow over all the victims of this bloody war in Iraq.

"What is Mr. Bush's new world order?" she asked, and explained, that a friend of hers from Pakistan, with whom she had recently talked by telephone, reported to her that people in his country already fear that Pakistan could be the next victim of this new world order. "This new world order is the most gruesome neo-colonialism," Felicia Langer stated in Berlin.

Two months ago, Felicia Langer spoke before one of the largest peace demonstrations and said, "Time is blood." Every day of the war has raised the toll in blood. So in Berlin, the courageous lawyer appealed, all the more passionately, "We must not wish for mutual annihilation, but rather to forge common interests."

—Birgit Brenner

other motive for this apparently self-evident about-face to participate in an unjust war. There are goodies to be distributed here, intangible and material, and no one wants to be left out. That again shows how great the power of the United States is.

There might be another reason for buckling under to the Jews. I ask myself: Why is the rational working out of a guilt feeling so difficult? To be sure, the monstrosity of what had happened was without precedent. But there is perhaps something else, which I only want to pose as a hypothesis. Might it not be, that a continuing irrational sense of guilt

and continuing smoldering anti-Semitism mutually keep each other alive? That includes the thesis, that a widespread smoldering anti-Semitism in Germany is still there. I hesitate to say that, because I have made no empirical investigations, and because I have myself experienced nearly no anti-Semitism over the course of my 40-year sojourn in this country.

But I would like to mention an astounding, small observation, which concerns something which is universally prevalent in Germany, but which is so insignificant, that it should not seriously worry anyone. No matter which country one happens to be in, sooner or later one is usually asked whether

one is a Jew. The remarkable thing is, that in Germany, and only in Germany, this question is always posed, "Are you of Jewish descent?"

I always feel a bit offended, and am forced to respond: "I am not only of Jewish descent, but I am a Jew." Someone explained to me recently, that people express themselves this way, because they have no concrete notion of a Jew who is neither religious nor a citizen of Israel. But, firstly: Why then are the Germans the only ones who express themselves that way? And secondly: It is not sufficient if we ourselves have a very concrete idea of what it means, and that for me, for example (and probably for most Jews), being Jewish is my sole *indubitable* identity?

I therefore inevitably begin to suspect another explanation. It could be a certain polite caution which suggests this long-winded formulation to the Germans. That would mean, that the German thinks he might offend someone if he asks him straightforwardly whether he is a Jew.

But why? I can only imagine, that the questioner thinks being a Jew is something disreputable, something flawed. But we Jews are so proud and conceited to be Jews; we have so much difficulty getting this business of being the "chosen people" out of our system, although that is as nonsensical as your finding it disreputable. But if almost all of you speak that way ("Are you of Jewish descent?"), might one not demonstrate with this harmless example that you think that Jews have a flaw?

Assuming furthermore (all of this a bit hypothetical), that that is only one symptom, is it not then quite understandable, that you cannot get the irrational out of your system, because it is probably so difficult to get rid of certain apparently harmless prejudices from the Nazi period and earlier, just as difficult as it is for us to free ourselves from the prejudice which bears down upon us from the beginning, this prejudice of being the chosen people? Is this Jewish prejudice not profoundly inhuman, and is this not the basis for Israel's attitude toward its Islamic environment? Do we Jews not have to say, that this is a part of our guilt, and that our arrogance and your anti-Semitism go hand in hand?

It is probably possible for us, Germans and Jews, to recognize the basic facts most easily in such an insignificant example, because everything which is too significant easily leads to irrational outbursts. Such insignificant points might perhaps form the beginning to mutually recognize each other not only blindly, but to understand each other, without latent disparagement, without glossing anything over.

"And now you want to claim, that this is the reason why we want to go to war for Israel?" *One* reason. There is *no* objective comprehensible moral reason for this war. Perhaps unconsciously many people are a little bellicose, and so they find themselves in the same boat with the Americans, English, and French, some somewhat more explicitly, some more suppressed. The main point is, that war has become presentable once again in Germany.



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'Australia's future: stand with the South'

by Lydia Cherry

Many Australians are fiercely opposed to their prime minister, Bob Hawke's, exceeding subservience to the dictates of the Anglo-American oligarchical elite. The country, in spite of some of its leadership, has had good ties with developing countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Two Australians who talked to *EIR*, Member of Parliament George Crawford, and a leader of the Australian People's Conference, Robert Pash, are committed to stopping the insanity of the Gulf war and getting Australia back into the business of fostering economic growth.

"The blockade of Iraq devastated Australia's wheat, wool, and live sheep markets in the Middle East," Pash explained, noting that Iraq was Australia's largest trading partner in the region. He said that, over a 30-year period, Australia had spent massive resources in developing this market, "only to have it destroyed overnight."

Crawford, who has been a member of the Australian Labor Party for 46 years, and has served three terms as president of the party in the state of Victoria, has also been a leader in the trade union movement. While emphasizing the need to build industry, he also expressed concern about how George Bush's war was affecting Australian farmers. "We had a wheat shipment on its way to Iraq when the sanctions were imposed. There are tremendous apprehensions here about whether Australia will ever get that market back—in terms of sheep, sows and wheat."

Crawford noted that it has been reported in the Australia media that the United States "is giving cheap wheat to a number of these Middle Eastern countries as part of the sop for being in the allied forces. This has caused an immensely adverse reaction. Here, we are backing the United States, and they are giving wheat away, while we are battling to sell our wheat."

Crawford talked about a group that was formed by state Labor MPs in mid-January, "Labor for Peace in the Middle East," for which he is spokesman. "It is a growing movement . . . even though certainly it would be a small minority of Members of Parliament" who are part of the group. He said it was important for Americans to know that "a lot of Australians see the United States as being the most aggressive country in the world—in its actions of aggression against other countries." It's not just a question of Iraq, he continued, "There's a whole list of countries—Panama, Grenada, Libya."

Over 10 years ago, before the U.S. began dropping bombs on Libya, Crawford noted that "a number of state governments in Australia entered into a joint scheme with Libya in terms of farming in Arab lands. Libya had come to Australia seeking some assistance because Australia has arid areas of farmland and so on. So a program was jointly developed. . . . Libyans were brought here, and they went through courses in an agricultural college; they studied farming here." He noted that this ended, and that "any further development along these lines has been frustrated and prevented because Australia—Prime Minister Hawke—closed down the Libyan embassy." The explanation given for the closure, Crawford said, was "some spurious thing about what they were doing somewhere in the Pacific . . . but we believe he did it at the behest of the United States."

Asked if Hawke's notorious pro-Israel feelings, and in particular his extremely close ties to Sir Peter Abeles, the owner of TNT, one of the world's largest transport companies and one of Israel's biggest backers in Australia, might have influenced Hawke's actions on the Gulf war, Crawford replied, "Yes I believe that it did. There is no question about the fact that Hawke is pro-Israel, very much so, and consequently anti-Arab to a certain extent. There's been a lot of difficulty in getting an even-handed approach past him [in Parliament] on Middle East questions." Hawke's honorary Israeli citizenship caused a flap in Australia in 1988, since the Australian Constitution forbids dual citizenship.

Trip to Baghdad

Pash talked about his visit to Iraq in late December as part of a fact-finding delegation from the Australian People's Conference, and noted that, as part of his organizing efforts now to end the war he was showing a slide show of that trip.

"What we saw in Iraq—your [*EIR*] material comments on this, and I was really pleased to see that—the amount of development going on around Baghdad is amazing. The infrastructure that they have put in, the railways system, these are impressive things. This is the most advanced area of the Arab nation. Libya has made a big success of different technological areas, but nothing like this. I thought as I looked at this: This is the reason why they had to destroy Iraq. They don't want the infrastructure that's going into countries like Iraq to proceed, when every place else is undergoing deindustrialization. You should see this place," referring to Australia. And "what is amazing about Iraq," he continued, "is that they did it, they put this all together during the same time they were fighting a war with Iran. This is bound to send chills down [the Anglo-Americans'] spines. This is why they are now bombing them, bombing everything they can see!"

Pash said he is convinced "the new era is where the nations of the North are oppressing the rest of the world," the South. "In this North-South divide, Australia's only future is to stand with the South."

Founder says Israel steered Red Brigades

Umberto Pascali

In 1974 “the Israeli secret services approached us more or less with this line: ‘You are good for us just because of what you are doing. We will help you to go as far as possible, because your very presence is useful to us.’ Essentially they told us that just because we existed, we were agents. . . . Politically that made sense. We could be useful to them in the context of the strategic equilibria in the Mediterranean area.”

The speaker is Alberto Franceschini, who, along with Renato Curcio, founded one of the bloodiest Italian terrorist organizations, the Red Brigades. Franceschini “disassociated” himself from terrorism and is still serving a jail term in Italy. On Dec. 15, 1990 he gave a long interview to the Catholic weekly *Il Sabato* in which he revealed “how the Red Brigades have been used.” The interview discredits the well-organized fantasy of the independence of so many terrorist groups and backs up the analysis of Lyndon LaRouche, that the terrorist phenomenon is guided by international puppeteers.

“I am convinced that the activities of the Red Brigades were good for both the Russians and the Americans. Both these forces wanted to keep Italy in an ideological bloc. . . . Both powers wanted to prevent the removal of the Yalta cornerstone.” Franceschini made some dramatic revelations about what happened in 1978 during the kidnaping of Christian Democratic statesman Aldo Moro, who was then killed—officially by the Red Brigades. It was the “historical leaders” of the terrorists, Franceschini and Curcio—already in jail at that time—who claimed the abduction was a Red Brigades operation. Now the terrorist explains what really happened.

“The myth of the power of the Red Brigades was artificially created. I know that the organization was absolutely unable to run a kidnaping like Aldo Moro’s. We succeeded in doing it because they let us.” But who let you? “It has been said that the CIA could have had some interest. . . . But I believe that also the Russians wanted that kidnaping. You can do this kind of operation only if everybody agrees. The game is so complicated that it would be enough for one of the parties to decide not to be involved and the whole thing would collapse.

“During the Moro kidnaping I was very impressed by an article published by *Osservatore Politico*, the magazine of Mino Pecorelli. It said that Moro had not been kidnaped by the Red Brigades. And that the proposal to exchange the Christian Democratic Party chairman [Moro] for some terrorists was aimed to induce us—me and Curcio in particular—

to claim that abduction. To sign it with the Red Brigades label.” *Il Sabato* printed a picture of the *Osservatore Politico* article, titled “Yalta in Mario Fani Street.” Fani is the street where Moro was kidnaped and his bodyguards killed, on March 16, 1978. Journalist Pecorelli was killed one year later, after he exposed the tie between a part of the intelligence services and the secret P-2 masonic lodge.

Red Brigaders kept mum on Gladio

The former terrorist leader explains how the Red Brigades had been used and why the people who ran the kidnaping refused to make public Moro’s “confessions” about the secret NATO-CIA network known by the name of Gladio, recently exposed by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

At the beginning of the 1970s, “we were a group of boys, with limited political experience, so politically we were rather weak. Such a group can be easily controlled. . . . It is no accident that the Israelis told us: It is enough you exist. What’s sure is that if they wanted to destroy us, and the whole Red Brigades story, they could have done it already in 1972. That year several arrests were made. And if they wanted, they could have taken all of us. But that did not happen. . . . At that time we did not want to deal with the question: Who gains from it? . . . At that time none of us wanted to draw the conclusions. Oh, if only we had had the guts to say: They are using us, let’s stop it. . . .

“In 1976 again they could have arrested all of us. Instead there were arrests that I would define as selective. Strangely enough, instead of catching us, they closed down the special police force led by Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa and the Anti-Terrorist Nuclei led by Santillo.” Dalla Chiesa was killed by the mafia in Palermo. “And they let us go on until the Moro kidnaping. . . . We had the clear impression that when they wanted to catch us they just pulled in the net. And we ended up in it like little fishes.”

Il Sabato asks: Why did the Red Brigades not use the revelations Moro made while their prisoner? “I asked myself the same thing many times in these years. Originally the comrades outside [not yet arrested] had promised to publish everything. But nothing happened. . . . They said there was nothing of importance. Now, on the contrary, we find out, that Moro had revealed nothing less than the existence of the Gladio network.”

One week after the publication of the interview, Gen. Giovanni Romeo, chief of counterintelligence of the Italian secret services from 1975 to 1978, revealed: “We had infiltrated the Red Brigades from the beginning.” On the basis of the new developments, as already reported by *EIR*, two Roman magistrates, Franco Ionta and Francesco Nitto Palma, reopened the “Moro case.” *Il Sabato* pointed out on Dec. 22 that among the documents being studied is one prepared in 1970 by Gen. William Westmoreland, the former head of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. It recommends the use of terrorism as “a factor of internal destabilization.”

'Rasputin' De Soto dominates Peru

Hernando de Soto's policies are ending the war on drugs, and his power is replacing the elected institutions.

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori will be visiting Washington at the end of February, to meet with President Bush to sign a bilateral agreement on drug-trafficking after several months of bickering with the Bush administration over the accord. Recently, Bush has expressed his pleasure at the Fujimori anti-drug program, and diplomatic sources in Lima are predicting that the State Department will almost certainly certify Peru on March 1 as a country which is collaborating with the U.S. in combating the drug trade.

But Fujimori's proposal has nothing to do with fighting drugs. Rather it is a proposal for drug legalization, drawn up by his personal adviser Hernando de Soto, the Swiss-trained guru of the "informal economy" whose position as the power behind the government has just been consolidated as part of a cabinet reorganization. As the Lima-based magazine *Oiga* pointed out in a recent editorial, De Soto should be called "the Rasputin of Lima," because he has been making all decisions for the Peruvian government.

De Soto's proposal does *not* call for curbing drug-trafficking, but rather insists on substituting cultivation of other crops for coca, little by little, within the framework of the "informal economy" and free-market economics. An all-out war on drugs is unacceptable because it would "alienate" coca producers, he claims. The program enjoys enough international support that, according to the Feb. 23 *El Comercio*, the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) is willing to give

Peru \$5 million to aid in crop substitution.

George Bush can't say enough in praise of De Soto. It is known that Bush has at his bedside De Soto's book, *The Other Path*, in which the author elaborates his notion of the "informal economy." De Soto is a key asset of the U.S.-based "secret government" apparatus known as Project Democracy, which finances his Lima-based Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD). Several ILD officers now hold key ministerial and diplomatic posts in Fujimori's government.

He is also a devotee of Liberation Theology, whose concept of government was exemplified in Sandinista Nicaragua. The father of Liberation Theology in Ibero-America, the Peruvian Gustavo Gutiérrez, is the godfather of one of De Soto's sons.

As many analysts in Lima are now warning, the Fujimori/De Soto program necessarily implies a destruction of national institutions, replacing them, in the name of "democracy," with a form of dictatorial control.

In a Feb. 18 editorial in *Oiga* magazine, director Francisco Igartua charged that the government's plan is to eliminate the Congress. "For half a year, the Constitution hasn't been in effect," he said. "In ever more open fashion, power is in the hands of those who hold no official positions. . . . What Hernando de Soto and President Fujimori intend is to dissolve the Congress and make informality the golden rule of the new Peru. . . . They are engaged in overthrowing the structures of our republican past."

The creation on Dec. 5, 1990 of

the Autonomous Authority for Alternative Development (AAAD), offers one example of how the process is functioning. Established by decree and run by De Soto, the AAAD will administer the government's development plan for the coca-growing regions of Peru through the creation of "enterprise zones where the economic activities are going to be deregulated." The agency will operate outside any ministry, will report only to Fujimori, and will not be accountable to anyone else.

The program's next phase is what De Soto refers to as the "Democratization of the State," a plan to undermine legitimate institutions. The scheme demands that, prior to making any important decisions which will affect the country, Fujimori and his cabinet must consult the population through plebiscites and public hearings. Fujimori had said on Feb. 14 that his government will establish a process "under which all new government regulations must be published beforehand and submitted to popular debate by means of public meetings," according to *Oiga* magazine.

Oiga director Francisco Igartua charged in the same Feb. 18 editorial that, like the narco-terrorist Shining Path group, "the Fujimori regime . . . wants to destroy everything in order to construct a new state from the ashes of ruin. A 'popular republic of new democracy' is the Shining Path offer, while Fujimori and De Soto offer us a direct democracy, with referendum." Another article in the same issue of *Oiga* reported that Fujimori and De Soto would act "in agreement with the ILD, which already has one minister in the cabinet (the new Finance Minister, Carlos Boloña), an ambassador in Washington (Roberto McLean, De Soto's personal attorney) and the top state radio and television executive (José María Salcedo)."

'Mothers front' in Sri Lanka

Terrorist sympathizers float a new human rights movement which is garnering the support of Western nations.

On Feb. 19, women from different parts of Sri Lanka held a meeting in Colombo, the nation's capital, in defiance of government orders not to mourn the death of their husbands, brothers, and sons during the government's alleged "dirty war" against the Maoist political party, Janatha Vimukti Permana (JVP), over the last three years. The meeting, which coincided with the first anniversary of the death of journalist and playwright Richard de Zoysa, saw the formation of the "Mothers Front." Sri Lankan opposition leaders have already indicated that the Mothers Front will be the rallying point in the coming days to launch a "Bangladesh-type stir" (which brought down President Ershad) in order to topple Sri Lanka's ruling United National Party.

Opposition leaders and human right activists claim that more than 100,000 people have disappeared in the Sinhalese majority areas during the last few years, while a European parliamentary team put the figure at over 60,000. Although the JVP has been involved in massacres, the human rights activists tend to blame the government for the disappearances.

The political stir centering around the Mothers Front is spearheaded by Sri Lanka Freedom Party leader and former prime minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, against whose government in 1971, the JVP attempted an insurrection. Mrs. Bandaranaike's son-in-law, a political leader, was assassinated by the JVP hitmen.

The government's attempt to block the women's rally failed, partic-

ularly because of the active role of a number of Western nations pressuring the Sri Lankan government to improve its human rights record. Diplomats from Britain, the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, Australia, and Canada attended. The Mothers Front has allegedly received a message of support from the European Parliament.

The presence of representatives of major Western nations on hand to mourn the death of a journalist who has been dubbed by the Sri Lankan government as a terrorist, seems unusual. The JVP, which had put together a coalition of radical left-wing Maoists and the right-wing Sinhala chauvinists, has been the fount of terrorism in southern and central Sri Lanka for years. Such a coalition was built around the JVP's vitriolic anti-India and anti-Tamil campaigns.

The 1983 July riots against the Sri Lankan Tamils, which set the stage for the past near-decade of civil war, and which influenced the Tamils to pick up arms and seek an independent nation, was allegedly JVP handiwork.

As the Sri Lankan government became increasingly hard pressed to deal with the Tamil militants, the JVP seized the opportunity to unleash a terrorist movement whose chief targets were political leaders of all hues. The presence of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka, following the signing of the Indo-Sri Lankan Treaty to help root out the Tamil militants, gave the JVP a fillip to unleash its "anti-imperialist" campaign. It is reported that by August 1987, at least

6,000 people were killed by the JVP and its counterterrorist groups. Later, the JVP also became the arms conduit for the militant Tamils to bolster its secessionist movement.

By the spring of 1989, it seemed as if Colombo would be overrun by the JVP; at that point, President Ranasinghe Premadasa began to strike back. The ensuing period saw the Army and paramilitary-led government engaged in a campaign to eliminate top leaders of the JVP. At the same time, a thorough mopping-up operation was also launched.

There are indications that the United States and Britain, in particular, were "soft" on the JVP. H.R. Piyasiri, a ruling party parliamentarian, accused the U.S. Embassy in Colombo, during a debate in the Parliament, of funding the JVP. Piyasiri said the name of a second secretary in the American Embassy, "a Mr. Meiholt," had been mentioned in connection with the foreign funding of the group. He also said the diplomat had made reports "favorable" to the subversive movement and had paid human rights lawyers to file charges against police officers.

In early 1990, Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Ranjan Wejeratne alleged that the London-based Amnesty International was supporting the JVP and accused it of being "another terrorist movement" with terrorist sympathizers and members. The allegation came under attack from U.S. congressman and an asset of the London-based human rights organization, Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.), who said that he had the "highest respect" for Amnesty and was disturbed by the foreign minister's "unsupported allegations."

While the Reagan administration had endorsed Indian involvement to help solve Sri Lanka's political problems, the failure of the Indian IPKF mission has left a political vacuum.

International Intelligence

'Heavy metal' is once again a weapon of war

U.S. forces installed gigantic loudspeakers on the Iraqi border with Saudi Arabia prior to the start of the ground war, blasting satanic heavy metal music around the clock as loud as the bombings, in order "to break the Iraqi soldiers' eardrums," according to the Paris daily *France Soir* of Feb. 22. The same psychological warfare tactic was used by the U.S. forces during the invasion of Panama in December 1989, in the attempt to oust Gen. Manuel Noriega from the Vatican nunciature where he had taken asylum.

The lyrics most often played are from Black Sabbath, the newspaper reports: "He is the devil, he is not here to deliver you but to make the law." The American psywarriors are playing on the Arabs' image of them as the "Big Satan." The violence of the music, according to a psychiatrist, is supposed to convince the soldiers they will be treated just as violently and satanically by the Americans. The "music" is interspersed with appeals for desertion. The psychiatrist says that "heavy metal in high doses deprives man of coherent reasoning and that very quickly influences his free will and his critical sense."

Coup in Thailand ousts pro-Bush government

The Thai government of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan was forcibly removed by a bloodless military coup on the morning of Feb. 23. Chatichai was arrested.

"We don't want to become like the Philippines," stated Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon, the chief of the Army, in a press conference on Feb. 24. The statement came in answer to a question: "What is the U.S. response to the coup?" Suchinda said Thailand must deal with the U.S. response, whatever it may be, but Thailand cannot become another Philippines. There, corruption ran rampant, and the country is now in a state of collapse.

The coup was caused by military dissatisfaction with the wanton corruption of the government of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, which operated under the slogan "free trade," and worked closely with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Richard Solomon. The military was united in the coup, across all branches, which accounts for its extremely quiet and bloodless nature.

The military has set up a national peace council for administrative purposes and pledged to announce a new government within a week, with new general elections to be called in six months. There will be no changes in Thai foreign policy, Suchinda said.

Although the U.S. State Department has refused comment, Cable News Network reports that the U.S. was stopping all aid to Thailand because of displeasure over the coup.

U.N. would give half of El Salvador to rebels

A formerly secret United Nations document presented to the El Salvadoran government and the Marxist FMLN rebels there proposes to divide El Salvador into Army and guerrilla zones, along the lines of the "Lebanon model" that ruined that country. The El Salvadoran government has reportedly expressed total opposition to the proposal.

The U.N. document, which was disavowed by U.N.-appointed negotiator Alvaro de Soto as soon as news of it hit the press, essentially backs the FMLN claim that it is a parallel power in the country. Sources close to the rebels say the proposal would give them far-reaching political control over the areas allotted to them.

According to the document recommendations, separate guerrilla and Army zones would be set up for an open-ended "transition period," during which 8,000 U.N. peacekeeping troops would be deployed to patrol demilitarized zones. Reuters quotes one analyst saying that on the basis of de facto control, "The FMLN could probably

claim half the country." On Feb. 17, the *New York Times* reported that the FMLN is demanding as a condition for ceasefire that the government recognize rebel control over "a broad northern swath" of the country.

A "sticking point" in negotiations, says the *Times*, is the FMLN demand for dissolution of the El Salvador Armed Forces, a proposal backed by U.N. negotiator De Soto. According to a Feb. 26 interview in the *Christian Science Monitor* with rebel spokesman Ruben Zamora, "Neither side in the war believes it can achieve military victory," and thus demilitarization is the order of the day. This could be facilitated, says Zamora, by "a defeat of the government at the polls [which would] have an important psychological impact at the negotiating table."

Israeli parliamentarian wants Palestinian state

Israeli Knesset member Moshe Sahal called for the creation of a Palestinian state, speaking at the Labor Party Bureau meeting on Feb. 21. "I say openly that I'll be damned if I can understand the basis for the concept that maintained saying no to a Palestinian state," he said. "I definitely say yes to it. If it leads to a peace agreement between us and the Palestinians and the Arab countries, then there is a chance," he said.

Sahal amplified his remarks for IDF radio in Tel Aviv. "As time passes and in the absence of a political arrangement to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, time works against us, so that what we could have gotten yesterday we will be unable to get today or tomorrow.

"I therefore presented a sober, realistic plan, at whose center are two elements: the solution of the Palestinian problem involving recognition of the Palestinian entity, linked with Jordan in some form—including a Palestinian state—provided that the Palestinians recognize Israel's right to exist and that the permanent arrangements clearly stipulate that there are no additional demands, including the right of return. The

Briefly

second element in the plan involves security arrangements including Israel's permanent borders, and regional arrangements with six regional countries including Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt."

Soviets in new overture to Vatican

"The Vatican historically played a very positive role in the Middle East," declared Viacheslav Matuzov, counsellor for Middle East Affairs at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, in a statement reported by columnist Maurizio Blondet in the Italian Catholic newspaper *Avvenire* on Feb. 16.

Matuzov arrived in the U.S. four months ago, as the crisis in the Gulf was building toward war, after having been one of the most important Mideast specialists in the Communist Party Central Committee's international office for more than 15 years.

"I can say this about the Vatican," Matuzov added, "because I have followed the situation there personally for a very long time. I cannot but appreciate its role. For example in the case of Lebanon. The Vatican has a great influence on the mind of the people."

Iraqi babies freeze with no heat or electricity

The newest reported horror in Baghdad caused by the genocidal bombing against civilian infrastructure is the phenomenon known as "frozen babies"—infants who are brought to the hospital by their mothers, who have effectively frozen overnight, because of the lack of heat and electricity. This new "appalling drama" was reported by Alfonso Rojo, correspondent in Baghdad for the Spanish newspaper *El Mundo*, on Feb. 19. The lack of electricity, he writes, has become "a silent assassin."

Rojo interviews Baghdad Dr. Kohosha Aboona, head of maternity care at the al-Aluia Hospital: "They die from what is technically known as cold injury. Every day,

mothers come along with their children, and when you touch them, they're frozen. It's like putting your hand in a refrigerator. We try to revive them with hot water bottles, but sometimes it isn't enough."

Dr. Aboona, an Assyrian Christian, tells Rojo that the problem is worsened by the lack of power to run incubators: "You can't keep a hospital going without electricity. In the big hospitals, they've had to suspend the treatment of patients with cancer, and much of the kidney dialysis and transplanting. We've got a generator here, but it only works for three hours a day."

Rojo's account lends further credence to a recent report in the Italian magazine *Panorama*, that the slogan written on a bomb that was to be dropped over Iraq was, "For birth control in Iraq."

Bush's religion called 'a freemasonic ritual'

The President of the United States asked God to bless the coalition forces at the beginning of the war with Iraq, but for George Bush, "this is only a masonic ritual," charged the Catholic monthly *30 Giorni* on Feb. 19.

"That 'god' invoked on Jan. 17 seems more a national divinity, a hero of American mythology," the paper charged. It quoted Italian historian Gianni Vannoni, the author of a book titled *Secret Societies from the 1600s to the 1900s*, who writes: "There are two counterposed souls in the American history: that of the 'frontier' and that of freemasonry. If the spirit of the 'frontier' is the spirit of freedom, the masonic spirit is the spirit, or better the spiritualization, of profit."

The article concludes: "Among the Presidents of the U.S., just a couple were not masons. And Bush? 'George Bush is a mason and can be publicly proud of this,'" declared Giuliano Di Bernardo, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy.

The newspaper queries whether it is not that "spirit of profit" that motivates President Bush's war against Iraq.

● **POPE JOHN PAUL II** convened a meeting in Rome March 4-5 of all the bishops of the countries involved directly or indirectly in the Gulf war. The meeting, described as "unprecedented" by Vatican press spokesman Antonio Navarro Valls, was attended by the patriarchs of the Middle East Catholic churches, the presidents of the Bishops' conferences of the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Italy, and Northern Africa, and by the president of the European Bishops' Conferences.

● **THE U.S. REFUSAL** to dissolve NATO is destabilizing the military balance of forces between the Western alliance and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Communist party daily *Pravda* charged Feb. 19, in an editorial reporting on the recent formal dissolution of the Warsaw Pact.

● **CZECHOSLOVAK** President Vaclav Havel announced on Feb. 16 that Czechoslovakia has agreed in principle to open a "Special Interest Office" in Lithuania, as well as several other of the Soviet republics, as part of bilateral trade and economic cooperation agreements. Havel's announcement followed a meeting with Polish President Lech Walesa and Hungarian President Jozsef Antall.

● **TURKEY'S** President Turgut Özal fired his defense minister, Hosnu Dogan, on Feb. 22. The reshuffle reflects increasing tensions within the military over Özal's support for the U.S. war against Iraq. Dogan himself replaced Defense Minister Sefa Giray only four months before.

● **RED CHINA** is escalating anti-American and anti-British education, *The Perspective Monthly* of Hong Kong reported Dec. 18, 1990. Beijing is "presenting themselves as warm while secretly grasping the knife." Beijing has issued a new book on "imperialism," which begins with the words: "The U.S. and Britain are the same invader. They used opium as a tool to attack and plunder China."

U.S. abuses of LaRouche brought before U.N. body

by Our Special Correspondent

On Feb. 28, the case of the United States government's dictatorial abuses of power against the leading American political figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was brought before a full plenary session of the 47th Session on Human Rights of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

In attendance were representatives of 115 nations, 20 non-member states, national liberation movements, and inter-governmental organizations, including the Holy See and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and 134 representatives of different non-governmental organizations.

The session was addressed by Warren A.J. Hamerman, who called for an immediate investigation by the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations and the Human Rights Commission, into the LaRouche case.

He charged that the targeting, frameup, and prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche by the U.S. government, is in violation of the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief, which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1981, and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1948.

Hamerman spoke as the official representative of the International Progress Organization, which has members in 60 countries; Europe, Africa, the United States of America, Asia, the Middle East, and Australia. It is an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) founded in 1972 in Innsbruck, Austria. The membership of the IPO includes former Austrian Minister of Justice Hans Klecatsky; former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Dr. F.S. Mohapatra, former member of the Indian Parliament and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Club of India; and former Peruvian Prime Minister Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrín. The president of the IPO is Dr. Hans Koechler, professor of philosophy at the

University of Innsbruck.

Hamerman emphasized that Lyndon LaRouche is a political prisoner, held in prison because of his philosophical beliefs. "I wish to urgently call the attention of the nations of the world to the fact that there is an increasing pattern inside the United States of individuals and associations being targeted, prosecuted, and harassed by government because of their political and philosophic beliefs," he said.

"This infringement against the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings stands in violation of both the Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief proclaimed by the General Assembly resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981 and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948."

Hamerman appealed to the Rapporteur to investigate these matters with "thoroughness and speed."

Practice goes against Constitution

Hamerman explained that while the U.S. Constitution and laws contain model language of protections, "in practice the actions and deeds of the U.S. and state governments have singled out individuals and associations whose philosophic and political beliefs place them in opposition to America's ever more assertive policies internationally and domestically."

Such politically or philosophically motivated targeting of a governmental "enemies list" was documented in several instances, which Hamerman then enumerated:

- "Government operations against Martin Luther King, his followers, and among minority elected officials who raise too many hopes for economic and social justice at a time that

the government is obsessed with scarcity and austerity.”

- “Government overt and covert actions against those who challenge grand-scale neo-colonialist adventures against the developing sector as in Vietnam, Panama and now the Persian Gulf.”

- “Excessive prosecutions against those who struggle for life principles against wholesale euthanasia and abortions.”

- “Massive judicial abuses against the political and publishing movement associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the American politician and physical economist who has been a *political prisoner* for over two years.”

LaRouche championed human rights

LaRouche has been a candidate for federal office, including for President of the United States, on several occasions in the past, and has again announced his candidacy for President in the 1992 election, even though he remains imprisoned in a federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota. He was sentenced to a 15-year term on Jan. 27, 1989 after he was convicted of a series of vaguely defined “fraud” charges in a “railroad” trial in late 1988 in the federal court of Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. in Alexandria, Virginia.

Hamerman, in his presentation in Geneva, went to the heart of LaRouche’s real “crimes” in the eyes of those who ran the prosecution against him—the “crime” of effectively organizing a movement for moral values in political life. He explained that “Lyndon LaRouche is the founder and leader of a philosophic and political association with defined beliefs which he has staunchly struggled to propagate. These beliefs center around the right of all peoples—especially in the Third World and among the poor everywhere—to development and economic justice. Mr. LaRouche has fought for the belief that economics and morality cannot be separated since all human beings are equally the children of God, created in his image to be fruitful, multiply and have dominion over the earth (Genesis I: 26-28).

“Mr. LaRouche has fought to introduce these beliefs into the political process,” Hamerman went on, but “has met with a hostile and furious opposition to his beliefs from those in government who instead were promoting genocide, economic injustice, disproportionate misery and social disadvantage for the developing sector and poor.”

Hamerman called upon the Special Rapporteur and Commission to fully investigate these increasing infringements of the rights and freedoms of “thought, conscience and belief” and the principle of “equality before the law,” as mandated by the Declaration for the elimination of intolerance.

Specific violations of U.N. Declaration

Hamerman told the United Nations body that government actions against LaRouche and his associates have included “the shutting down of publications, banning a free political action committee, large-scale police raids involving hun-



Warren Hamerman: *If LaRouche’s policy had prevailed, the desert would bloom, not storm.*

dreds of militarized and armed personnel, seizing of bank accounts and records through secret procedures later to be found fraudulent by independent courts, and excessive prison terms of ‘life sentences’ for a number of people. He noted that these actions involve specific violations against, at least, the following aspects of the Declaration:

- 1) The right to write, issue and disseminate relevant publications according to one’s beliefs.
- 2) The right to collect and receive voluntary financial and other contributions from individuals and institutions.
- 3) The freedom to either individually or in community with others and in public or private to manifest one’s belief.
- 4) The freedom to enjoy and propagate that belief in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life.
- 5) The right to establish and maintain appropriate charitable or humanitarian institutions.
- 6) The right to establish and maintain communication with individuals and communities at the national and international level.

International outcry cited

Nearly 1,000 prominent American jurists and human rights scholars have publicly condemned the abuses by the U.S. government in the LaRouche case, Hamerman reported to the United Nations body. He said that among these distinguished individuals are two board members of the International Progress Organization—former Austrian Minister of Justice Hans Klecatsky and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

During 1990, Hamerman indicated, the IPO had endorsed the complaint of human rights violations in the United

States of America which was filed on 26 January 1990 by the International Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The president of the IPO, Dr. Hans Koechler of Austria, personally delivered the complaint along with a supplemental Memorandum by Dr. Hans Klecatsky to the deputy director of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

He also reported that at the parallel CSCE conference on the "Human Dimension" which took place on June 5-29, 1990 in Copenhagen, Ramsey Clark had declared that the indictment of Lyndon LaRouche, following years of press vilification for his beliefs, was a government attempt to use the "prosecution power to manipulate the political process." Hamerman quoted from Ramsey Clark's statement:

Lyndon LaRouche was indicted three weeks before a presidential election. I was in the Department of Justice for eight years. We never indicted a political figure before an election. . . . LaRouche was on the ballot in twenty states. What's going to happen to his campaign? Nobody says he was going to get elected, but he had a right to run.

The IPO's supplemental Memorandum to the 1503 Human Rights Violations Complaint was also cited by Hamerman in his presentation to the plenary session. In it, Professor Klecatsky had identified the following areas of human rights concern in the LaRouche case:

1) The incredible rush to trial within 38 days after indictment.

2) The stacking of the initial jury pool and final jury with government employees of the FBI, Department of Justice, CIA and the emergency government "secret" apparatus which LaRouche had widely criticized.

3) The barring of evidence at trial which could prove government frameup and harassment. The defense charged that the government had itself manufactured the "economic crimes" by shutting down three LaRouche-associated firms through a forced bankruptcy. Ten months after LaRouche was locked away in prison, another federal judge found that the 1987 involuntary bankruptcy forced by the government was indeed unlawful, done in "bad faith," and through a "fraud on the court" in a secret *ex parte* proceeding.

4) The issuance of effective "death sentences" for crimes which most nations in the world regard as minor civil or administrative infractions. The 68-year-old LaRouche is currently serving a 15-year sentence. Various of his associates in separate state trials were given sentences of 77 years, 86 years, 41, 45, and 46 years.

The United Nations rights body was told bluntly by Mr. Hamerman, "Such a pattern of basic human rights violations is characteristic of the 'retaliatory justice' which governments reserve for those whom they deem politically or philosophically dangerous."

Operation 'Desert Bloom'?

Yet, he observed, "often it is the non-conventional 'dissident' idea which can solve problems more humanely and efficiently than state policy."

Hamerman offered an example which is poignantly timely in the circumstances of the Persian Gulf war, amid widespread concern over the destruction of civilian life and the infrastructural basis of the economy in Iraq by the vastly more powerful forces of the U.S.-led coalition.

In 1975, he reported, Mr. LaRouche traveled to Baghdad, Iraq, and there "proposed a program for the 'Greening of the Desert' through a large-scale water and economic development regional project based upon cooperation between the Iraqi, Israeli and Palestinian peoples (as well as the others in the area.) After initial positive reactions among Arab, Israeli and Palestinian people, the very same individuals in the U.S. government who later went after him judicially opposed the proposal. Were it adopted, the world today would have seen the desert bloom, instead of storm."

Documented harassment

In concluding his speech, the American speaker said that documentation exists to suggest that those in the U.S. government "who wished to suppress the beliefs of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates misused their access to state power in order to silence the propagation of beliefs it judged as 'extreme' or 'threatening' to prevailing policy trends." He singled out two such individuals:

- Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state. Kissinger opposed Mr. LaRouche's Mideast regional development and new world economic order beliefs, and subsequently initiated a large government task force to develop a case against Mr. LaRouche.

These actions are documented, Hamerman asserted, "through a series of signed letters by Mr. Kissinger and his attorney to the then FBI Director William Webster in 1982 and the minutes of a January 12, 1983 meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) meeting."

- President George Bush. Bush refuses to release to Mr. LaRouche's defense team thousands of pages of exculpatory documents which the government acknowledges that it has but cannot release because they are part of a "National Security Repository," Hamerman pointed out.

He went on to say that Bush's role is documented through a series of signed letters between himself, Warren Hamerman, and George Bush on October 11 and 20, 1989, the White House response of October 30, 1989, and various affidavits by FBI and Justice Department officials.

Hamerman thanked the chairman for the opportunity to speak, and urged that the investigation into these matters "be guided by the desire to find the truth about these grave threats to human liberty."

'Get LaRouche' force in new illegal ploy

Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore has picked up the ball from Minnesota Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey, and has obtained a search warrant for bank records at two Virginia banks of several entities affiliated with the political movement associated with Lyndon LaRouche, including the *Executive Intelligence Review*, Publications and General Management, the Human Rights Fund, and the Constitutional Defense Fund, allegedly pursuant to an investigation on behalf of the Minnesota Attorney General. Moore took the action Feb. 15, the day after a Duluth, Minnesota judge ordered Humphrey's office to cease such activity.

In his affidavit in support of the search warrant, Moore says he was asked by Loudoun County Sheriff John Isom to assist an investigation being carried out by Richard E. Munson, an investigator for Humphrey. What Moore failed to mention in his affidavit is that the matter Munson is supposedly "investigating" was the subject of a civil suit which was settled months ago to the satisfaction of all parties.

Humphrey doing ADL's dirty work

Humphrey's investigation is being carried out on behalf of the "Get LaRouche" task force. Humphrey is personally tied to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith which has been proven in court to be an integral part of the illegal efforts to shut down the LaRouche movement. Dwayne Andreas, the billionaire pro-Soviet grain magnate, is a key funder of both Humphrey and the ADL. Among Humphrey's top contributors are Burton Joseph of Minneapolis, an honorary chairman of the ADL, and Minnesota ADL National Commissioners Robert Latz and Stephen Lieberman. Humphrey's only out-of-state contributors are ADL-linked individuals and political action committees.

All four targeted companies or organizations are associated with presidential candidate and political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche who founded *EIR*. The Constitutional Defense Fund has been associated with efforts to beat back the harassment and persecution, including through the courts, of LaRouche and his associates.

All four entities plan to move in court to quash these warrants and obtain orders restraining the task force from any further such bad-faith actions.

This is not the first time law enforcement authorities have withheld information from judges in order to obtain access to these records. The Minnesota Attorney General's office has already been chastised by two judges, one in Philadelphia (where the CDF bank account was temporarily seized), and one in Minnesota, for failing to inform the judges of the civil settlement and other material facts of the case. Both judges ordered that actions to seize funds cease.

So far in the past year, prosecutors in Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Illinois have been slapped down by judges in illegal attempts to seize the records or bank accounts of organizations or companies associated with the LaRouche political movement, and to prosecute fundraisers for theft because they have raised contributions for that movement.

Now the question is: Will a judge in Virginia also be willing to uphold due process against the demands of the "Get LaRouche" task force?

Trial by press

In keeping with past practice of the "Get LaRouche" task force, Moore promptly contacted the Washington, D.C. and Northern Virginia media to get coverage of his search warrant. The story was covered front page in the *Fairfax Daily Journal*, and aired on the Washington ABC television affiliate. Using the media to further bad-faith prosecutorial objectives is a standard *modus operandi* of the task force.

Such a broad request as Moore's for records from political organizations is a violation of First and Fourth Amendment rights, and is extremely unusual. The usual procedure would be to attempt to obtain the requested material by subpoena, which would allow for a clear-cut means of contesting the request. Even under the broadest interpretation of the government's powers, and the most gracious view of the facts in this case, Minnesota authorities would only have the right to records that directly pertain to those transactions. By manipulating the use of multiple jurisdictions, effectively "whipsawing" the targeted organizations between the courts in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and now Virginia, Moore and Humphrey have attempted to obtain by misrepresentation records that would identify, among other things, supporters and contributors of a legal defense fund, a human rights fund, and two companies that publish political literature.

In his affidavit in support of the search warrant, Moore brags of his "extensive" experience investigating the LaRouche movement. He says he has worked with the Virginia Attorney General's task force, the federal task force in Boston and Alexandria, Virginia, and other state investigations in New York, California, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Illinois, all targeting the LaRouche movement for shutdown.

With his military background with Oliver North in Vietnam, observers might wonder why Moore hasn't volunteered to fight in the Persian Gulf, instead of wasting taxpayers' money in pursuit of illegal search warrants.

Simpson cheerleads for Bush Medicare cuts

Senate Minority Whip Alan Simpson (R-Wy.), took the floor on Feb. 21 to lead the charge in favor of the Bush budget cuts in Medicare. The President's budget for Health and Human Services calls for reducing the growth of the Medicare budget from 13% to 11% by curtailing Medicare's subsidy to individuals, depending upon income status.

Claiming that "the elderly" are not a homogeneous group, Simpson said that the Bush cuts would demand that "wealthy individuals" pay "75% of the value of their benefits," instead of the 25% which is now the norm. This "modernization" of the entitlement programs, as Simpson characterized it, would bring "them into alignment with the economic and demographic realities of the 1990s and beyond," as the baby boomers reach retirement with less economic resources to go around.

Aspin demands occupation of southern Iraq

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, proposed that the anti-Iraq coalition occupy southern Iraq, when interviewed on the CBS News program "Face the Nation" on Feb. 24, "as a means of negotiating in order to eliminate Saddam and the Baathist Party."

With the area south of Basra occupied by coalition troops, "just enough . . . to make the Iraqis want to get that back," and sanctions still in place, reasoned Aspin, the coalition could force the elimination of Saddam Hussein, the real goal of the Desert Storm operation. Aspin was one of the Dem-

ocrats in the House who worked hardest to bring key committee chairmen into line behind the resolution giving Bush the go-ahead for using force in the Persian Gulf.

The Aspin statements confirm that Bush and his supporters have wanted the war in the Gulf less for the sake of Kuwait than for eliminating the Arab government of Saddam Hussein.

House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.), interviewed on the same program, voiced some agreement with Aspin's views. "We want to be sure that there's as much damage done to the kind of military equipment that could be used against us sometime again or in that area for the next several years," said Foley. He added that the United States could have as many as 30,000 air and sea troops as part of a peacekeeping force stationed in the region.

In a Pentagon briefing on Feb. 25, congressional leaders were assured that the United States had no intention of holding on to Iraqi territory as a bargaining chip. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater commented only that "the administration's not stating a position on that issue."

Dole sends signal to Moscow: Drop dead

One of two things is very clear about Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.): Either the man is saying what George Bush fears to say, or one week of ground action has made him a little bit punch drunk. Whichever is the case, he assured fellow senators on Feb. 26 that, at least in Kansas, they do "not appreciate what they are hearing from Moscow" about a cease-fire in the Middle East conflagration.

Almost no sooner had the chaplain

prayed for the Lord to "grant the wisdom to leadership in Congress and the administration . . . who will be involved in the next delicate steps to reconstruction and peace," than Dole opened the session with a demand for "no letup, no cease-fire, no timeouts until Saddam Hussein himself raises the white flag. This is our bottom line. . . . "So, our mission is clear: It is time to finish the job, once and for all.

"And while hundreds of thousands of brave American men and women continue to risk their lives to get the job done, it is also time to send a signal to Moscow: It is time for you to butt out—we do not need any more free advice.

"We thanked you for your initial efforts, but let us face it, you have not risked a single life, or a single ruble in this conflict. Let me tell you, the American people are in no mood for any more Kremlin interference, promoting terms that could . . . save Saddam Hussein's neck, and preserve his Soviet-supplied war machine."

Our goal is not to kill Hussein, says Harkin

Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) said in floor comments on Feb. 20, that if President George Bush's goal was to eliminate Saddam Hussein, he was overstepping the U.N. mandate to free Kuwait from the Iraqi occupation. Since the formal beginning of the ground war, Harkin has told reporters that he supports U.S. entry into Iraq and engagement of Iraqi forces as coherent with U.N. Resolution 678, so long as it is necessary to liberate Kuwait.

"Have we entered a new kind of conflict which was not authorized by the U.N. Security Council resolutions

nor contemplated by the Senate or the House when they debated and voted on this issue in January?" asked Harkin. "I cannot find one speech by one senator saying the vote was to permit the President to go beyond those U.N. resolutions."

Harkin noted that "most senators who spoke, and specifically those who spoke in favor of giving the President the authority to start military action, repeatedly used phrases like 'this is a vote not to go to war. This is a vote to prevent war.'

"The Senate resolution," continued Harkin, "does not say that the President is authorized to use our forces for anything other than that—not to get rid of Saddam Hussein, not to invade Iraq, not to do anything beyond what the Security Council resolutions say.

"If, in fact, the goals have changed," concluded Harkin, "and the goal is the eradication of Saddam Hussein as an individual, if the goal is the eradication of the present Iraqi government, or, as I have heard from some of my colleagues in the other body who are calling for unconditional surrender, if that is a goal, then that ought to be debated here and voted on." The senator's office confirmed that he plans no further action after the first week of ground action, and most of his colleagues concur.

Sanctions to become postwar trade war?

In a couple of pieces of legislation, the Congress is preparing to impose penalties on any country or firm which has allegedly violated the U.N. sanctions against Iraq, or which can be accused of having provided any country with materials or technology which

may have contributed to the production or dissemination of biological and chemical weapons "where that acts to maim or murder or injure an American citizen anywhere in the world."

Sen. James Exon (D-Neb.) submitted an amendment to the Export Administration Act on Feb. 20. "This amendment," said Exon in presenting his amendment, "would give the President the power to sanction foreign firms and individuals who violate the embargo but might not necessarily be within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The penalty for such violations would be to prevent them from acquiring property in the United States.

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) sponsored an amendment to the Omnibus Export Amendments Act which would impose criminal liability on any individual who is involved in the production or dissemination of biological and chemical weapons where that acts to maim, murder, or injure an American citizen anywhere in the world.

These measures imply an extension of extraterritoriality which has become, with the Thornburgh Doctrine, a means of allowing the United States to pursue political and other enemies while flouting the sovereignty of other nations. They also fit in with the "technological apartheid" doctrine of denying technology to Third World nations on the pretext that "dual use" technologies or materials may be used for either peaceful or violent purposes.

Specter of fascism: a new death penalty bill

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) has sponsored legislation to introduce the

death penalty for anyone involved in the planning of a terrorist act in which someone is killed. The Terrorist Death Penalty Act of 1991 is part of a series of moves to impose police-state rule in the United States, exploiting the jingoistic euphoria which has been stirred up around the Gulf war.

The only congressman who has given any hint of grasping the tie between the military spree in the Gulf and the imposition of an administrative fascist regime within the United States, seems to be Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.).

Hatfield has offered an amendment which would introduce mandatory life imprisonment for terrorism as an alternative to the death penalty. "In one breath," said Hatfield in floor comments on Feb. 20, "everyone is talking about building a new world order—about exercising leadership for peace in this world when this awful war comes to a close. But in the very next breath we are talking about imposing the most absolute, most barbaric, most inhumane punishment on Earth.

"The real subject here is us," said Hatfield. "Every time we talk about the death penalty we are talking about ourselves—about what kind of nation we want to be, about what kind of leaders we want to be, and we are talking about the future.

"Let there be no mistake," Hatfield continued, "this is a debate about what kind of role we want this nation to play in the future; about the credibility of the United States as a peacemaker."

Hatfield pointed out that the "United States stands virtually alone in its embrace of the death penalty," noting that Czechoslovakia, Romania, and South Africa have eliminated the death penalty during the last few months.

National News

LaRouche the only active presidential candidate

With 11 months to go before the first caucuses and primaries of the 1992 presidential election campaign, Lyndon LaRouche has been the only individual who has dared to announce and run for President of the U.S.

The *Washington Post* reported Feb. 19 that normally there is major campaign activity at least in Iowa and New Hampshire by now, and there is absolutely none. A Committee for Fiscal Responsibility, which intends to back Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder for President, has registered with the Federal Election Commission, but done nothing more and Wilder has made no announcement.

The effort by George Bush and the media to quell unrest in the U.S. over the war against Iraq is thought to be playing a major role in creating this highly unusual situation. No "major" candidate dares to make a move because of the war. LaRouche alone is defying Bush, calling for his impeachment, and running to replace him and his economic policies.

Will Bush seize U.S. railroads?

As the Feb. 15 deadline for settling the current railroad labor dispute was extended by the federal government to April 17, the nation's financial press was asking whether President Bush would use the American war effort in the Persian Gulf to justify a federal takeover of the railroads. According to the *Journal of Commerce*, "the stage is set for possible federal seizure of the railroads," because the railways have so far been essential to the war effort.

Railroad unions and management have been locked in negotiations since 1988, and most unions have not been favorable toward the recommendations for settlement proposed by the Presidential Emergency Board. According to Richard Kilroy, president of the 80,000-member Transportation Communications Union (TCU), "chances are not too

good" that differences can be ironed out before the new April 17 deadline. The TCU had stated it was willing to strike starting Feb. 15, the end of a 30-day cooling-off period following the publication of the emergency board report, but that deadline was extended to prevent a rail strike from interfering with the Persian Gulf war effort.

American railroads have been seized by the federal government 12 times, always in response to labor disputes. In May 1946, President Truman seized virtually every U.S. railroad. When some strikers refused to return to work, Truman threatened to seek legislation allowing him to draft strikers into the Army. The current reporting of these historical facts in the financial press may simply be intended to cow the labor unions into submission, or it may be a trial balloon for events to come.

DoJ shake-up over FBI spying, cocaine case

The reverberations from the conviction of former top Justice Department official Henry Barr are continuing; as a furor now arises over the fact that Attorney General Richard Thornburgh was allowed to provide unsworn testimony in the trial of his former top deputy.

The *Washington Times*, in a Feb. 25 editorial, demands that Thornburgh be put under oath, implying that he is covering up knowledge of the drug dealing among his top circle.

"What did Mr. Thornburgh know and when did he know it? Because he was allowed to take the stand in Barr's trial without taking an oath and because the prosecutor in the case (who technically works for Mr. Thornburgh) did not ask any hardball questions, there's no way to know. Mr. Thornburgh should resubmit his testimony to the court in the form of a sworn affidavit. He also should state under oath when he first learned of his top lieutenant's drug use, from whom and what he did about it," the editorial read.

Meanwhile, the top FBI man in the "Get LaRouche" task force, Oliver "Buck" Revell, currently number three in the FBI chain of command, has apparently had his hopes

of eventually becoming FBI director dashed by a transfer to the position of agent-in-charge of the Dallas field office. Revell claims that he requested the transfer and is delighted with the assignment, but the *Washington Times* points out that he has been passed over for appointment to the number-two spot, which has gone to his deputy, Floyd I. Clark. The paper cites embarrassments resulting from FBIa tricks operations against CISPES, the group opposed to the Contra war in Nicaragua.

Richard Burt caught in another spy scandal

A suspected KGB spy who worked at the U.S. mission in Berlin used Richard Burt's residence there, while Burt was acting as U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, according to a front-page story in the Feb. 19 *Washington Times*.

The suspected spy, Stephen Laufer, was arrested by German authorities on suspicion of espionage in January. Laufer is thought to have provided important political intelligence to the KGB, the paper says. Reportedly, he not only used Burt's residence, but was also one of his confidants.

This scandal, just the latest of a series of spy scandals in which Burt has been enmeshed, may explain Burt's sudden decision to resign as chief U.S. delegate to the strategic arms limitation talks. Burt resigned supposedly because the START talks were at a dead end.

Students showing tape on Lithuania massacre

Brown University students are exposing the criminal actions of the Soviet Union in its military crackdown of Lithuania by showing a videotape of the actions of Soviet forces.

Antanas Vainius, a freshman of Lithuanian descent, received a Lithuanian journalist's videotape, smuggled out of Lithuania, from a family friend who fled that country after the January upheaval. The tape was

then edited into a 15-minute documentary that was shown at Brown in Rhode Island and other area campuses including the University of Chicago. Many of those who viewed it found it upsetting and disturbing.

The videotape depicts the tanks rolling into Vilnius, the Soviet troops taking over the press and television buildings, and the treating of the injured and dead in the hospitals and morgues. English translations were dubbed in. One scene shows a man saying, "finally we saw our friend. . . . He was lying on the ground, actually embedded in the ground, crushed by the treads of a Soviet tank."

Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis is shown commenting to an interviewer: "What should Bush do? He must call Gorbachov on the red phone and tell him that regardless of the situation in the Persian Gulf, the murder of Lithuania is still a murder. . . . If Gorbachov doesn't stop this, then no one will protect him from his own murderers."

War resister Alexander shanghaied by Navy

Donald Alexander, a black, active-duty Navy fireman who has refused to serve in the war in the Persian Gulf, was given new orders superseding an earlier decision by the legal office of his ship and forced to board the U.S.S. Forrester in Florida on Feb. 21, which was awaiting orders to sail for the Persian Gulf.

Alexander, whose resistance to the Gulf war has been widely publicized throughout the United States and in Europe, had several weeks earlier been taken off the Forrester and given shore duty, just before the ship was deployed to the Eastern Mediterranean. Officers on board, reached by phone, said they were just as stunned to see him brought back to the ship as his family was to hear about it.

In response to Alexander's formal request in January to be discharged, or at least taken out of the Persian Gulf deployment, ship's officers had been, Alexander has emphasized, very fair and careful, giving him shore duty pending final review of his request. But high-level orders described as

being "from the level of the Secretary of the Navy" denying his request, have placed him back on the ship against his will.

On Jan. 4, Alexander appeared at a pre-conference with Ramsey Clark, Rev. James Bevel, and Dick Gregory at the National Press Club in Washington, announcing he would refuse any role in the Persian Gulf war because he opposes the slaveholding practices of the Saudi and Kuwaiti royalty. Since the U.S. Constitution prohibits slavery, he declared, he would be violating his oath to uphold the Constitution, were he to fight for any political system upholding slavery. In his statement, Alexander compared fighting in this war to fighting "with General Lee against Lincoln."

War censorship worse than 1940s, says [***]

Former CBS News anchorman Walter Cronkite told a Senate hearing on Feb. 21 that press censorship in the Persian Gulf war is much worse than the censorship in effect during World War II.

Cronkite, who still serves as a special correspondent for CBS, harshly criticized the way the Pentagon has been controlling news of Operation Desert Storm, contending that the American public does not know what the Defense Department is trying to hide, because the U.S. press is not allowed to go where it wants and see and hear what it wants. During the Second World War, journalists were allowed to witness what happened, but that is not the case in the Gulf conflict, he said.

When Sen. Herbert Kohl (D-Wisc.), who presided over the Senate Government Affairs hearings, said he thought the Pentagon was telling the truth about the Gulf war, Cronkite replied: "I'm not sure, Senator. I don't know, because the American press is not able to go everywhere."

Another witness, Paul McMasters, deputy editor of *U.S.A. Today*, told the committee that Kohl's trust of the military was "the same sort of thing that was said in the early months of the Vietnam War. Propaganda is not just lies. Propaganda is truth without context, and we are getting close to that" now.

Briefly

● **WILLIAM WELD**, the Republican governor of Massachusetts, plans appointment of "openly gay and lesbian" individuals in his administration because they helped him get elected, the Feb. 22 *Washington Times* column reported. Don Gorton, who heads the Greater Boston Lesbian and Gay Political Action Committee, said the area's homosexuals are usually Democrats, but that Weld is changing that, because, for career advancement, "all of a sudden, being gay is an asset."

● **REP. DAN BURTON** (R-Ind.), a champion of the Khalistani separatists active in the U.S., reintroduced in the House Feb. 20 a bill which would stop U.S. development aid of \$25 million to India, if India persisted in denying Amnesty International access to Punjab. Last year the White House quashed a similar bill; Bush's current attitude is not known.

● **THE NATIONAL** Coalition to Stop U.S. Intervention in the Middle East released a 3,000-word report on Feb. 18, written by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, on his six-day fact-finding tour of Iraq in early February.

● **LYNDON LAROUCHE** supporters have been organizing in Washington, D.C. with signs reading, "Following George Bush into a war is like following Neil Bush into a bank."

● **'STORMIN'** Norman Schwarzkopf was disinvited to the 750th anniversary celebration of Pfuldelbach, Germany last month. After townspeople found out the mayor had invited him to "discover his roots," they deluged his office, calling Schwarzkopf a "mass murderer."

● **THE SHAWMUT INN**, where the press corps stays when the President is at the Walker's Point compound in Kennebunkport, Maine, plans to go into foreclosure. The *Maine Times* reported that even advance bookings by the media were not enough to keep the inn from closing its doors.

Editorial

A kinder, gentler America

The extraordinary brutality with which President Bush refused to accept an Iraqi surrender, will enter history as one of the United States' sorriest moments. Most shocking is the unremitting carpet bombing of the civilian population of Iraq.

How is it, we ask, that this butchery is not only tolerated, but subscribed to, by world leaders, and by large sections of the populations of the United States and Britain? It is important to remember that this is George Bush's second unjust war.

Certainly, the U.S. invasion of Panama, an equally unjustified if only somewhat less brutal war, played a part in conditioning the American people. In Panama, too, the civilian population was subjected to terror bombing, killing thousands (something which the administration has attempted to suppress). And the bombing of Panama City continued even after General Noriega sought refuge in the home of the Papal Nuncio. Now there is a cease-fire in the Gulf, but the burning question is where Bush and the British intend to strike next.

Bush's kinder, gentler America is a cruel joke. Americans have been systematically desensitized to violence in their daily lives. In apparently senseless instances of violence without motive, even young children are gunned down while they play; other young people get caught in the criminal world of drugs and are destroyed. They have become accustomed to homeless men and women dying of cold on city streets.

Equally desperate is the case of the elderly and disabled. Less than three months after signing legislation that would cut some \$32 billion over the next five years from Medicare, the federal health care program serving 33 million elderly and disabled Americans, Bush broke all promises to Congress and the American people and demanded another \$23 billion in cuts in the Medicare program as part of the 1992 budget. One immediate target of these cuts is programs which train young physicians in hospitals serving the poor. The cuts will also force perhaps 40% of non-profit hospitals to close their doors at a time when AIDS is reaching pandemic proportions. In New York City alone, over 13,000 beds were decertified for use over the last de-

cade—so that people wait up to 36 hours in emergency rooms before even being seen.

Approximately 2,300 Americans now await execution, since the resumption of the death penalty. The United States has a higher rate of incarceration per capita than the Soviet Union or the Republic of South Africa; furthermore, black males are four times more likely to end up in jail if they live in the United States than if they live in South Africa.

This can be attributed to the combined problems of bias in the court system against blacks, and the fact that 50% of black adults in New York City are unemployed—and this is not atypical for cities throughout the United States. Layoffs are, however, hitting every section of the population, with basic industries such as auto going into a shutdown mode. Forty-three thousand auto layoffs were announced just this past month. Things are so bad that the state of Maryland has announced that those unemployed workers who cannot find new jobs will not be eligible for welfare assistance until at least the end of 1991, because the welfare rolls have been frozen.

Then there is the case of Nancy Cruzan—a young woman who was starved to death because she was brain damaged, despite the fact—media accounts to the contrary—that she was not even in a coma. This case is only the most glaring instance of the domestic policy to give "useless eaters" the euphemistically named right to die: the same euthanasia policy practiced by Hitler when he did away with the retarded and mentally ill. The very problems which Bush went to war to avoid—a panic bank collapse, an out of control budget deficit, mass unemployment, and the bankruptcy not only of basic industry but of states and municipalities as well—have still not been solved.

President Bush's mad-dog policy toward the Iraqi people is genocidal, and so are his domestic policies, even if the casualty rate is still somewhat lower. George Bush will come out of this war with an apparent victory. Nonetheless, God's law is never violated with impunity. One way or another he will be called to account, and with him, all of those who have tolerated his evil.

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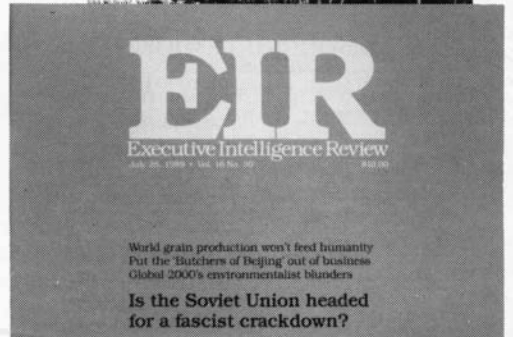
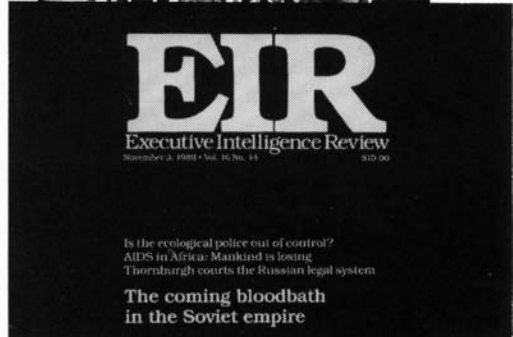
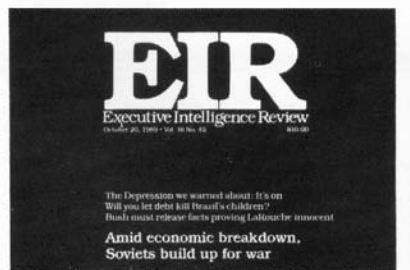
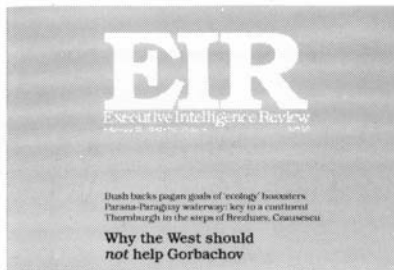
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