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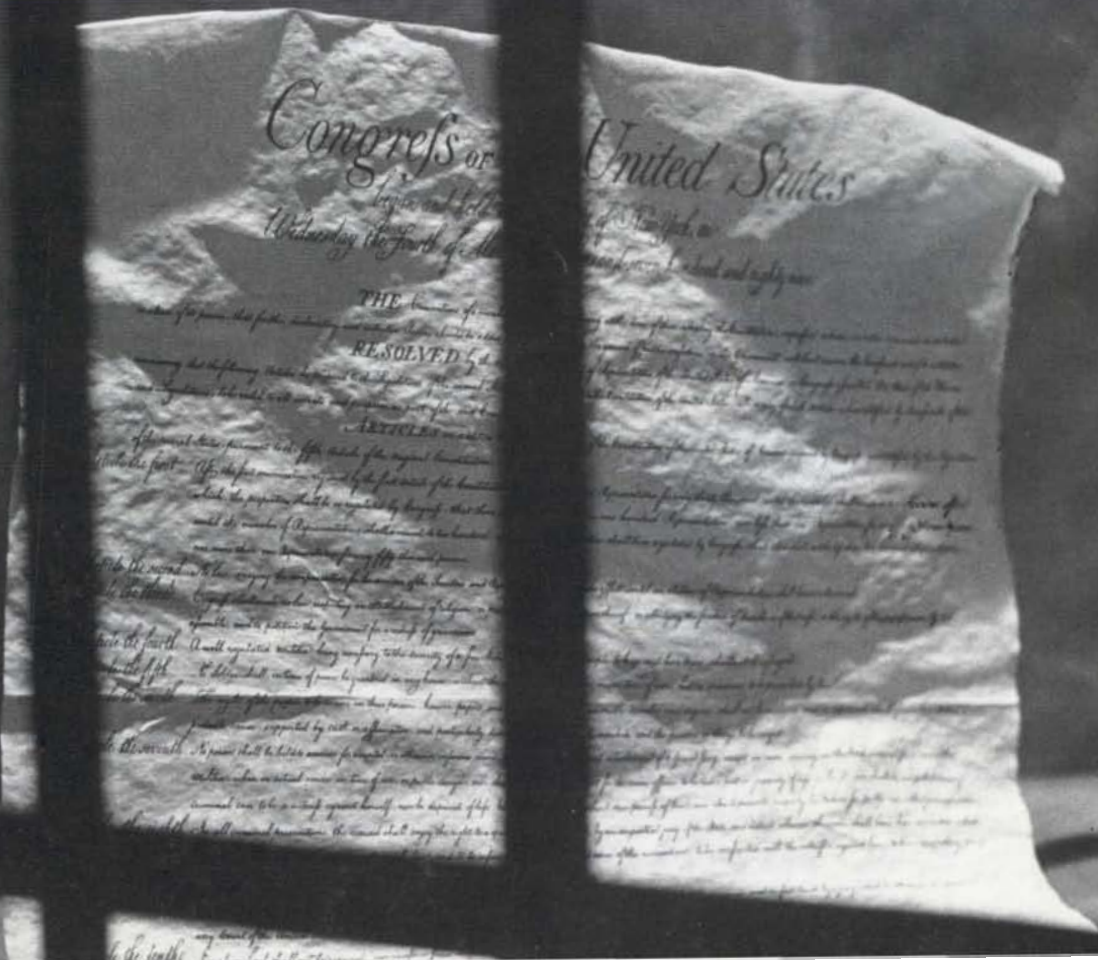
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## From the Editor

We have timed publication of this *Feature* package to coincide with the debate in Congress over the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy left when Thurgood Marshall suddenly announced his resignation last summer. We suspect that the debate will pivot, as most of the press commentary has, around the wrong issues. The real issue is that the Rehnquist Court has put the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution itself behind bars. (See also the book review on page 51 for a bit of the pre-history of this kind of American “justice.”)

The picture presented in our cover *Feature* will be particularly shocking for many in the newly liberated republics of central and eastern Europe and Asia. As they bury the corpses of Marxist totalitarianism and look to the West, especially the United States, for assistance in developing a free society, the Bush administration will likely be offering them more “models” and “technical guidance” than concrete aid. We even hear that the U.S. government wants to offer to loan Baghdad some of our judges (!) under the apprehension that Iraq is more in need of support for a faltering judicial system, than it is of food, water, medicine, and infrastructure.

More and more of the world will be looking with hope to the alternative coming out of the United States, the philosophical and political current associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. In the *Economics* section we present the first installment of a programmatic statement about the principles upon which the former socialist bloc can be rebuilt, by Jonathan Tennenbaum, an associate of Mr. LaRouche who lives in Germany. Tennenbaum recently compared the proper role of government to a “gardener” whose task is to cultivate the soil, add fertilizer, ensure adequate water, and protect the crops from weeds and pests. This is not the oppressive control of socialist collective ownership, nor is it the Adam Smith “free market” approach, which as any good gardener can tell you, will ensure the triumph of the weeds and pests over the desirable plants.

The philosophical association founded by LaRouche held a major conference in Alexandria, Virginia over Labor Day weekend. A report, and LaRouche’s address to that conference, lead our *National* section.

*Nora Hamerman*

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## The Salomon Brothers debacle is spreading

by Chris White

The crisis around Salomon Brothers' rigging of the more than \$2 trillion annual market in U.S. government securities, is the most visible evidence of the potential for an earthquake in U.S. credit markets and dollar-based monetary arrangements this fall.

The reality is that the crimes admitted by Salomon's former team of directors under John Gutfreund—the model for what the company's traders call a “big swinging dick”—have been the principal means by which the U.S. Treasury has marketed its debt over the past period. But with Treasury debt sales and refinancing requirements now running at \$500 billion every three months, what will they do for an encore?

The sane approach would be to admit that the government's mounting funding requirements reflect the bankruptcy which has destroyed savings and loan associations, insurance companies, commercial banks, and pension funds, and the depression which has destroyed the revenue base at all levels of government, and to return to the kind of credit and financing system which is provided for in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. This has been proposed repeatedly by Bush's political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche since the late 1970s. Return to Treasury issuance of gold-backed reserve notes, eliminate the Keynesian financial multiplier effect of Federal Reserve money-market management, and use the credit issued for productive investment in industry, agriculture, and infrastructure development, to generate wealth and useful skilled employment.

But Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan, and the other financial muckety-mucks insist that they have the power to keep such matters under control. What idiots! They insist that since Treasury security issues have generally been oversubscribed, there is no problem with continuing to do what they have been doing hitherto.

Well, suppose most of those bids have been no more real

than the bids Salomon was making. There's good reason to assume that, since Salomon, according to Japanese traders, has been accustomed to act on behalf of the other dealers anyway. There goes the market in U.S. government securities, and the U.S. dollar.

Far-fetched? The Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the central bankers' central bank, charged in its last annual report, that reported flows of funds into and out of the United States and Japan are riddled with discrepancies: that the accounts do not match up. Unstated was the charge that both the U.S. and Japan have been cooking the books to maintain the appearance that all is well. The Salomon case says that the BIS was right. Maybe the 135 subpoenas which have been issued to all dealers in the primary and secondary markets in U.S. government securities will help produce some more proof.

### **The budget, and the presidential election**

The crisis at Salomon coincides with another crisis around the funding of U.S. government debt. Last year's budget agreement, designed in part to keep budget fights out of the limelight until after the 1992 presidential election, was a complete fraud. The economic collapse has undermined that budget agreement, revenues have collapsed, more has had to be put into S&Ls than was provided for, and unemployment has reached crisis proportions.

Opportunistically, U.S. legislators have seized on the developments inside the former Soviet Union, as a weapon to use against the disastrous two-year budget pact concluded in October 1990. Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) now insist that “changed circumstances” in the former Soviet Union make the budget agreement obsolete. The two have been angrily denounced by President Bush and Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, for their proposal to review defense spending in order to provide funds to aid the



former Soviet republics and to cover domestic expenditure requirements.

Whatever Bradley and Aspin might be up to, there's much more involved than another Washington dog and pony show about the defense budget. And it is quite relevant to what is unfolding around the Salomon case.

### **The unemployment crisis**

The number of Americans who exhausted unemployment benefits during the month of July was more than 300,000. This is the highest one-month total in at least 40 years. By the end of this year, according to the Washington, D.C.-based Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, the number of Americans who run out of unemployment insurance will exceed that of any year since the unemployment insurance program was established during the Depression of the 1930s. During the first seven months of this year, 1.8 million Americans exhausted their benefits. With a six-month lag between losing employment and exhausting insurance benefits, hardly any of those who lost their jobs this year have yet been added to that number. And this, of course, is the official lie; the reality is much worse. The inevitable increase in unemployment over the next months is certain to fuel a growing political crisis, especially when added to the growing ranks of the homeless.

Yet, within the framework of last year's budget agreement, federal funds cannot be provided for the unemployed without either cutting other areas of expenditure—and defense and debt service are the only real candidates—or declaring a state of economic emergency. Something will have to give. But this now comes forward exactly as the entire procedure for financing the government's debt is called into question.

In a strange coincidence, on Aug. 19, right on the eve of the Russian coup-plotters' declaration of a state of emergency, Bush, vacationing in Kennebunkport, Maine, refused to declare his own state of emergency. Such a declaration then would have made it possible to release \$5.2 billion to finance the extension of unemployment benefits for 26 weeks beyond the 26-week standard, which had been voted up overwhelmingly by both House and Senate before the August recess.

The funding crisis in unemployment benefits affects other social programs, such as health care, education, and welfare. Bush chooses instead to put his faith in what he calls "the Recovery."

What Bush refused to do on Aug. 19, and again when he rejected the Bradley-Aspin proposal, he may be compelled to do after Congress returns to Washington on Sept. 10. At that time, Congress will take up a proposal to provide funding for the extension of unemployment benefits by cutting back the defense budget. As the numbers of benefit-less unemployed climb to 3 million and then 4 million, and thus become a more visible part of the economic collapse than they are now, Bush will find out how much good his faith in the "Recovery" will do him.

But that brings us back to Salomon.

### **Salomon's debt rating downgraded**

Thirteen billion dollars of Salomon Brothers' debt was downgraded by Moody's Investors' Services rating agency on Aug. 29. Standard and Poors subsequently followed Moody's. Salomon is said to have an annual funding requirement of about \$120 billion, and it is expected that the investment house is going to have to begin to unload some of its assets by the middle of September, when \$2 billion of its present credit lines come up for refinancing.

Moody's acted because of "uncertainties" about how it will fare in ongoing civil and criminal investigations. Interestingly, beyond the government's criminal investigation, at least three class action lawsuits have been filed by shareholders and investors in the state of Delaware. These lawsuits seek redress from all Salomon's directors, including Warren Buffett and the team which is now taking over the company under his direction. It is alleged that all directors knew, and benefited from, the alleged crimes which were perpetrated by the brokerage firm in attempting to monopolize government security auctions.

Meanwhile, the government's investigation of market rigging has expanded to encompass the secondary market, that is, those who buy from primary dealers like Salomon. One hundred and thirty-five subpoenas have been issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission to firms participating in the secondary market. In addition, three House committees and one Senate committee will begin investigations soon. And, the state of Missouri has taken the initiative to form a national task force, made up of representatives of the states, to investigate crimes committed against state agencies. Texas, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, and Colorado have all withdrawn their business from the company.

Moody's downgrade of the investment house's debt is the first since the Drexel Burnham case one and a half years ago. Drexel Burnham ended up in the bankruptcy court, where it can be expected that Salomon Brothers will soon be headed.

There is more to it though. Attention is also drawn to the actions of a secretive committee, made up of representatives of the Treasury, the New York Federal Reserve, and the primary dealers. This committee meets each quarter, during the week before the U.S. government's quarterly refinancing, to decide how the auction would be organized. It seems it is only a matter of time before the entirety of the process by which the U.S. government markets its debt is called into question. Salomon Brothers provided the chairman of this committee until the end of August, when a representative from Bear Stearns replaced the disgraced Salomon representative.

The combination of the crimes at Salomon Brothers, and the crisis around the fake budget, may well turn out to be more than Brady, Greenspan, and company are capable of handling.

# For the economic reconstruction of the new, former Soviet republics

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

*The following was prepared to serve as a guideline for the economic recovery of the new republics formed from the former Soviet Union. Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, who is the director of the Fusion Energy Forum in Germany, analyzes the reasons behind, and the solutions to, the current crisis.*

It has been rightly pointed out from different sides that large-scale economic help for the republics of the Soviet Union could only have a permanent, positive effect if this help were tied to a profound reform of the structure of the economy. In its form hitherto, the Soviet economy has functioned rather like a "black hole," which swallowed unbelievable masses of raw materials as it looted people's wealth, which disappeared without a trace. If one recognizes the colossal inefficiency of the Soviet economy and their enormous military expenditures, the thought easily comes to mind that pumping in additional aid would be completely useless, and that it is entirely a question of structural and organizational changes. Similar thoughts are often misused for legitimizing the austerity policy of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in that the assertion is made that first one must learn to deal sparingly with financial and material resources before economic growth becomes possible. Yet, this argument contains a fundamental, dangerous mistake.

## Massive investment is necessary

It is true that the economy of the former Soviet Union might be quite capable of further devouring huge masses of economic aid without effecting any noticeable improvement in the economy. Only the converse is also wrong, which above all the Germans have recognized from the example of the former German Democratic Republic: A process of profound structural transformation in the positive sense is not possible without enormous appropriate investment.

The problem can be clarified by means of an apparent paradox: In the Soviet economy, the center of gravity lies in the production of capital goods, foremost being the production of machine tools and great masses of steel, cement, electricity, etc. If you look at production statistics, you would think the capital-intensity of the Soviet Union to be very

high. Yet it is in fact catastrophically low. The solution of this paradox lies above all in the fact that "capital intensity" is not a scalar magnitude, and thus not a pure quantity, but obeys qualitative "geometric" laws.

## The role of the 'Mittelstand'

Decisive in this is the role of a strong productive *Mittelstand*, those small and medium-sized firms which play a key role in technological advancement and modernization. This in Russia itself never had a chance. Only with the agrarian reform proposed at the beginning of the century by Count Sergei Witte, and later carried out in a more circumscribed manner by Stolypin, was there even the possibility that there could arise a broad agricultural *Mittelstand*, out of which the industrial *Mittelstand* might have formed itself "organically."

This development, however, was nipped in the bud by the Bolsheviks, and indeed quite consciously so. Lenin had justly said that the rise of a broad layer of middle class entrepreneurs would signify a deadly danger to communist rule. What the Bolsheviks implemented in the name of socialism within the Soviet empire, was a *neo-feudal* economic order. The fact that the Soviet Union has a massive heavy industry and an advanced military industry, does not change the fundamental social structure. The unparalleled inefficiency and irrationality of the Soviet economy follows "organically" from its underlying feudal structure.

Given the neo-feudal economic system of the former Soviet Union, the approach used by Freiherr vom Stein in the Prussian reforms is in essence also valid here. Above all, private initiative, the productive power of the individual, must be freed from feudal-bureaucratic chains and deliberately favored by the newly formed state. As vom Stein recognized at the time, a substantial, across-the-board increase of domestic productivity can only be attained through the formation of a broad *Mittelstand*, which at the same time forms the indispensable foundation for a free political system. Yet such a *Mittelstand* does not arise merely through liberalization or administrative measures, but rather needs a corresponding *material basis*. And it is precisely for this





EIRNS/Ammo Hellenbroich

*“The Economic Renaissance of Ukraine” in Kiev on June 14-16 was the theme of a conference sponsored by the Rukh democratic movement. Invited Schiller Institute speakers (not shown here) faced down the “Harvard mafia” with the sound economic principles elaborated by Tennenbaum in the article here.*

reason that the austerity policies of Harvard’s Prof. Jeffrey Sachs and his Polish-model “shock therapy” lead into such a dangerous blind alley.

### **Agriculture in Germany and the Soviet Union**

This becomes clear when one considers the difference between the structure of agriculture in western Germany and virtually all regions of the Soviet Union. Nominally, Soviet agriculture would appear to be highly mechanized. Yet, if we compare the equipment of a typical German family farm with a Soviet collective farm relative to the area under cultivation as well as the use of manpower, right away we see a world of difference. What strikes you with the German family farm is the unusual *abundance* of high-quality equipment and tools of a high level of technology, the multitude of products from the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and above all the immediate *access* to this rich palette of products, which are either attainable off-the-shelf from specialized firms or can be delivered within a short time. That is of course also true for replacement parts, which are in very short supply in the Soviet Union.

The provision of the German agricultural sector with such a strongly differentiated “basket of goods”—without which their high productivity were impossible—is linked to two factors, which in the former Soviet Union are virtually completely lacking:

First, in Germany there exist, besides a large transportation and chemical industry, an enormous number of medium-sized concerns, which provide the agricultural sector with the broadest spectrum of products. Furthermore, large agricultural machines are repaired by medium-sized concerns (because of the current crisis, much more so in the past than today).

Second, an outstanding logistics capability provides for the uninterrupted flow of capital goods to the individual agricultural concerns, of agricultural products to the processor, and finally to the consumer. In turn, well-functioning logistics can only be based on a comprehensive transportation infrastructure.

This example underscores the fact, that the urgently necessary buildup of a broad productive *Mittelstand* in the regions of the former Soviet Union is indissolubly linked to a rapid increase of the *effective* capital intensity of the economy. The one cannot occur without the other.

Correspondingly, we find on the list of priorities for competent economic reform, the building up of a *well-provided market for the most necessary means of production*—such as building materials, raw materials, tools, and simple machine tools. Free access to capital goods is more important than the availability of consumer goods, for only in this way can *Mittelstand* agriculture and consumer-goods industries, which can richly provide for the population, even come into being. More important than supermarkets and department stores are the wholesalers of building materials and machines, specialized firms for industry and agriculture, etc. Everything which up until now the small and medium-sized producer had to “organize” to obtain at astronomical prices on the black market, should now be obtainable through a well-ordered market.

### **The disappearance of labor power**

The “socialist” economic disaster was maintained by entire armies of repairmen, who had to fritter their time away by keeping old and defective machines running “forever.” Provided with sufficient raw materials and tools, these people might in the shortest time possible build up an immense number of productive enterprises, through which the economy should undergo rapid growth in productivity.

Hence, it were pure madness to allow existing heavy industry, which must provide for the *Mittelstand* producer, to languish. It is just as senseless to shut down machine tool industries such as the Ursus Works in Poland, while, for example, large quantities of agricultural machinery—above all, such as would be suitable for family enterprises—are in demand.

A full program of building infrastructure is decisive for the rapid development of a *Mittelstand* and for the economy in general. Although it *does* provide the basis for the so-

called “market economy,” an efficient, dense transportation infrastructure *does not* come into existence by the “free play of market forces.” For that, only the state can and must take responsibility, in which private enterprise, such as the construction industry, which works directly for or on concession from the state, generally plays a decisive role.

### Infrastructure has priority

Apart from linking up with the major transportation networks—including that of the “Productive Triangle,” a proposal by Lyndon LaRouche for a Europe-sparked worldwide economic recovery, in central Europe in an area encompassing Paris, Berlin, and Vienna—in most of the regions of the former Soviet Union there is an urgent necessity to improve the miserable condition of the highways and regional infrastructure in general. And connected to that, an improvement in the provision of foodstuffs.

It were a complete illusion to expect that a task covering such a huge geographical area might be able to be taken up by foreign concerns; what *can* come from abroad are, above all, highly productive capital goods. On the other hand, there should be discussion of to what degree the military can be transformed into a corps of engineers, who would have the improvement of infrastructure as their primary task. The equipment of such an engineering corps might come in part from domestic machine tool production including converted defense industries, from the import of the most modern construction machinery, and other technologies.

Also available for building up regional infrastructure would be that manpower which was in the past chronically under-utilized, for example in the agricultural collectives. This process will cause regional construction firms to spring up, the which will be of decisive significance for future development. They will absorb the labor freed up by the gradual dissolution of the socialist collective and, in the process, lay the basis for new, modern family—*Mittelstand*—concerns, which primarily come into existence locally or regionally.

In order to introduce such development and foster it, classical means of developing a national economy, in the sense of the policies championed by Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, Matthew Carey, Henry Carey, and Lyndon LaRouche, must be employed: state investment, tariff, credit, and tax policies.

Given the colossal dimensions of the tasks to be confronted, the economic aid of the western countries must be aimed at generating the greatest possible effect with the given means, and simultaneously upgrading the productive capacity of western industries through the policy of the “Productive Triangle.” The greatest “leverage” will be achieved when the domain of the former Soviet Union will be “coupled” infrastructurally to the European “Productive Triangle,” while at the same time concentrating logistical and technical aid upon improving domestic infrastructure and the modernizing the capital goods producing industry. Added to that

must be certain specific direct assistance to agriculture and the consumer goods industry, and finally—besides necessary foodstuffs—the delivery of consumer goods themselves.

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## After Socialism

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### Statement of principles for recovery of the East

1) For obvious reasons, we must first get rid of the notion which would represent mere “liberalization” as the core of a healthy re-direction of the Soviet economy.

2) There is no country on Earth that has achieved, on the basis of the ideology of the liberal “free market economy,” an enduring prosperity; rather, everywhere it has been preponderant, this ideology has caused the impoverishment of the greater part of the population, and dangerous crises. This statement has been historically so thoroughly and repeatedly proven, that any doubt about it can only be based upon the refusal to analyze the unfolding of history.

3) A domestic economy can only be developed if a sovereign state takes responsibility for this. The state must crank up economic development by means of appropriate measures and guide it in a favorable direction; it must foster the free unfolding of productive activity, and protect against the harmful influence of speculation and other misuses of the market and the monetary system.

4) The revelations of the “Art B” scandal in Poland provide us with a terrifying example of the misuses which are promoted by a blind liberalization in the sense of Jeffrey Sachs’s policies. A domestic economy which is not able to suppress such excrescences must inexorably go under.

5) A certain measure of dirigism is thus without question necessary, although the “dirigistic” means—such as tariffs, regulations, tax credits, and state subsidies, creation of credit, and investments, etc.—are neither good nor bad in themselves. It all depends upon the underlying principles for which such political-economic tools are employed. On the basis of a competent knowledge of “physical economy,” such as defined by Gottfried Leibniz, Hamilton, Carey, List, and today LaRouche, the employment of these means would be overall rich in consequence, otherwise not.

6) Therefore, we must look at a domestic economy as a garden, in which the state functions as gardener. The plants—hence the productive activity of the free entrepreneur

and employees—grow on their own; this growth does not allow itself to be prescribed (in the sense of the so-called planned economies) in detail, nor be bound by the restrictions of a systems-analysis strait jacket. On the other hand, the state as economic gardener must make sure to create the best possible conditions for healthy growth. Just as a normal gardener must concern himself with bringing water, fertilizer, and waging the battle against pests and weeds, so the state must be concerned with appropriate infrastructure, education, and health care for the citizens, with the appropriate fostering of science, and many other cares. Also, a part of this must be to protect the free entrepreneur against the “predatory animals” of the market place, against the inordinate influence of strong private interests, both domestic and foreign.

7) In this connection, a “well-ordered market”—if we use this term in the sense of having free access to goods and services, and in the sense of a measuring rod to make a useful (although not absolute) distinction between the individual entrepreneur and the consumer—plays an indispensable role. Yet we must not deify the market nor overstate its domestic significance. In the final analysis, the production and consumption of goods are immeasurably more important than trade in the same. Nor is competition in any way the primary wellspring of technological progress. More important is the development and diffusion of technology, which stems from scientific progress.

8) Everything we have said to this point, belongs to “economic common sense,” as this was self-evident at the time of postwar reconstruction in West Germany. Alas, today we must repeat these self-evident points uncountable times in order to rescue people from their befogged “market economy” thinking.

### The case of Russia

9) With all the discussion of economic reform in the Soviet Union, people have hardly bothered to make sufficiently clear either the starting point or the goal strived for. The starting point is a crumbled *imperial* economic order which rests upon “primitive accumulation” (i.e., looting of resources and labor power), organized according to the methods of a military command economy, and stretched out over a gigantic area containing many oppressed peoples, including eastern Europe. The goal to be strived for is a more or less strictly connected *system of well-functioning “national economies”* in the classical Listian sense.

10) As for the reasons for the collapse, we need use but few words. It is important to firmly establish that it does not suffice to merely blame the “weaknesses of the socialist planned economy,” in the abstract sense. The so-called planned economy was merely the tool of the imperial system, and only in this concrete connection can one understand and solve the many problems which are to be faced by a genuine reform.

11) From the very beginning, for example, those in power in the Soviet Union consciously followed a policy which kept

individual regions and republics in total economic dependency. Hence, the regions striving for independence find themselves in the unpleasant position of being absolutely incapable in the short run of separating from the economy of the Union as a whole. Naturally, it was precisely this situation that was intended by the architects of the Soviet Union. Yet what is at issue is not a peculiarity of the “socialist” system; rather *every* empire—and not the least the British—has sought to force subject peoples into similar dependent relations.

12) Hence, in the republics which wish to be independent, including the Russian Federation, it is first necessary to lay the basis for a genuine national economy. Resistance to this comes noticeably not only from the proponents of the old system, but also from circles in the West who in principle wish to get rid of the institution of the sovereign nation state, including the likes of Henry Kissinger, Prince Philip, and also George Bush. The latter, during his recent visit to Ukraine, unmistakably expressed himself in favor of the maintenance of the supranational—i.e., imperial—system in the Soviet Union.

13) In no case should one nourish the illusion that the mere abandonment of the planned economy might be sufficient to begin building a healthy economy. Quite the contrary: In the case of extremely differentiated relations of production, an ill-considered liberalization would suffice to bring about in the shortest time a catastrophic collapse of almost all branches of the economy. Precisely this has been the result until today of Mikhail Gorbachov’s perestroika.

14) The same basic law is true for economic reform as for a surgical intervention in medicine: During the operation the patient must unconditionally be kept alive. The advocates of so-called “shock therapy” of the IMF and Jeffrey Sachs naturally do not even want to hear about this. They are enamored only of their medicine; the lives of nations such as Poland or the entire Third World for them count for nothing at all. The cure ordered by them is worse than the disease.

15) The just-cited basic law dictates that providing people with food and other necessary goods (such as fuel in the winter) must be done without fail.

16) Hence, one must not, in the name of “dismantling the old structures” (no matter how justified), ~~destroy~~ the basic health care, etc. of the population by lawless deregulation. However, it must be kept in mind that the “old structures” often sought to exploit their control over basic care in order to, so to speak, take the population hostage, and to use repression to block necessary reforms. This is clearly in part the reason for the Soviet food crisis of the last several years.

17) The fact is, the economy of the Soviet Union can absolutely not survive under present conditions and economic relations without massive imports of capital goods from Europe. Hence, the most necessary deliveries, where at all possible, must be maintained. This, given today’s uncertain monetary relations, can best be effected based on barter arrangements.

# Europe is challenged to expand ties with Southeast Asian nations group

by Mary M. Burdman

The spectacular beauty of the setting in the village of Alpbach in the Austrian Alps did not prevent political fireworks going off at the Austrian College "Dialogue Congress of Europe and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean)" Aug. 29-31. The member states of Asean are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, and the Sultanates of Brunei and Borneo.

The nations of Europe were called on to take up their responsibility to the developing sector by leading representatives of such Asean nations as Malaysia and Indonesia. Asean influentials challenged the nations of Europe to take leadership in promoting the interests of developing nations, and especially to provide an alternative to the United States and Japan.

But, as yet, Europe has been found lacking.

Most outspoken was Dató R. V. Navaratnam of Malaysia, the executive director of Bank Buruh Berhad of Kuala Lumpur, and formerly deputy secretary general of the Ministry of Finance and secretary general of the Ministry of Transport. Navaratnam addressed the Economic Plenary of the conference, in a speech on "Industrial and Technical Cooperation Between Asean and Europe—The Alternative to Japan and the U.S.A.?" which was delivered with much irony and humor, and unsettled the business-as-usual mood that some might have preferred. It was a call to the leaders of the European Community (EC) and European Free Trade Association (Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Iceland) to stop raising the "bogey of Asean" and to act as compassionate adults in relation to growing children, to act as the powerful, highly industrialized nations they are, to develop, rather than hinder, the nations of the South.

The real question is, he said during discussion, "If Europe is really interested in Asia. . . . All we ask is *not* to be prevented, stymied, or hijacked in our development."

His blunt words made many of the Europeans in attendance, including senior officials from the European Community, quite uncomfortable and even indignant; but he provided a necessary and useful dose of reality.

The conference was actually a three-way dialogue, for there were a number of high-level representatives of the newly independent nations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Po-

land in attendance. Discussion of whether the EC could or should build a "bridge" between Asean and eastern Europe set off sparks, as some leaders of European economic institutions insisted that the issue was "Asean's problem." Considering the omissions in western Europe's policy towards eastern Europe so far—the failure to challenge the radical free-market maniacs of the collapsing Anglo-American empire and build, in a crash program, the high-technology infrastructure eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union desperately need—that response is not surprising.

But certain of the representatives from the former communist nations provided intriguing alternative views, which, again, challenged the participants to think in a different way. For example, Dr. Stanislav Slavicky, of the Department of Foreign Politics of the Office of the President of Czechoslovakia in Prague, noted that not only did Czechoslovakia have "lively and significant" ties with Southeast Asia, but also, ironically, its former intense relations with China and the nations of Indochina under the communist regime, means that eastern Europe is well prepared for expanding relations with the nations of Asia. He also pointed out that Premier Marian Calfa was planning to visit Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and Brunei in May; in his capacity as head of a government and trade and industry delegation.

## Is Europe interested in Asia?

Navaratnam began his provocative speech by emphasizing, as other Asean leaders did, the importance of EC-Asean cooperation. "Greater cooperation between Asean and the EC is imperative, because they are both large international economic groupings which need each other," he said. The size of the Asean market, with a population of 315 million, is close to that of the combined 12 member states of the EC. "Asean countries themselves need the EC, as Asean should not have to concentrate its trade, industrial relations, and technical cooperation on the U.S. and Japan, or indeed the Pacific Basin alone," he said.

In Europe's overall interest, if it is not to become "Fortress Europe," it must "look outward from its very inception in 1993. The EC's logical strategy therefore would be to strengthen its ties with Asean." Unless the EC does so, it

could “inadvertently become insular, isolated and a fortress,” he said. “The EC will then be creating a sphere of influence for Japan and the U.S. in the East Asian region. Is this what Europe wants?” To take its proper leadership role in international trade, industrial development and technology transfer, the EC must take steps now to increase cooperation with other economic groups, especially Asean.

What is disturbing, he said, is the European attitude, “Watch out for Asean.” This is like David and Goliath. “Why is the adult afraid of the child?” Navaratnam asked. It is Europe which has created the “Asean bogey.” Also, unfortunately, there appears to be little interest in anything but talk—as in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations, which Navaratnam called the “General Agreement to Talk and Talk.” It is a mistake for the nations of the North to talk of reciprocity, he said. It is like an adult demanding that a child fight him, on the adult’s terms.

Asean’s share of EC total imports is only 3%, Navaratnam said, with most Asean exports commodities and labor-intensive manufactures. Both the volume and value of trade must be stepped up, he said, by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers, increasing technology transfer to Asean, and encouraging EC investments into Asean.

EC investment into Asean in 1989 totaled about \$2.7 billion, compared to \$6 billion by Japan and \$1.3 billion by the United States. The EC investment came mainly from the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands—the former colonial powers in the region—and some from Germany. This pattern, Navaratnam said, “reflects the historical colonial relationships with most of the Asean countries,” which the new EC must take steps to change. “The EC would need to harness the capital and technological resources of the EC as a whole, to invest in Asean countries,” rather than allowing the three former colonial nations to dominate the situation.

“Cooperation between Asean and the EC is not between equally strong economic partners,” Navaratnam said. The EC must take the initiative in technology transfer and aid, because at this time there is not much that Asean nations can do, except provide opportunities. “In fact, if the EC does not take advantage of these Asean opportunities, then Japan and the U.S. will. The Japanese are already in the forefront, but Asean can afford and would welcome, more major front-runners like the EC.” Europe must prepare for external as well as internal developments in 1993. Malaysia is already preparing for the next 30 years.

### **The upcoming Asean summit**

Asean will have its fourth summit in Singapore in January 1992, which will discuss greater economic cooperation among Asean members, which at this time is low. There is now a strong move on, Navaratnam said, to establish an Asean Free Trade Area and to gradually reduce preferential effective tariffs to zero on selected products. The summit could also lend stronger support to the proposed East Asian

Economic Grouping proposed by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed. “The EAEG,” he said, “would be a consultative forum, to enable cooperation and consultation among like-minded countries, especially among Third World nations.” The EAEG, which has aroused great controversy, has a precedent and parallel in Europe, Navaratnam pointed out. This is the Pentagone, founded in 1989 by the heads of government of Austria, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia (Poland has since joined). “This forum [like the proposed EAEG] discusses issues of common interest before meeting with the Big Brothers of Europe!” It would, indeed, be a great idea to continue this tradition of the Pentagone even in the Single European Market after 1993, to protect the interests of the smaller nations of Europe.

At this, high-level EC and other officials were overheard in the hallways sputtering about Navaratnam’s speech, calling it unfair and defending the EC’s insistence on internal Asean nations’ transformations in the areas of human rights, trade liberalization, etc.

Other European representatives pointed more soberly to some of the obstacles to moving in the direction Navaratnam was espousing.

Dr. Ulrich Cartellieri, a member of the board of Deutsche Bank, pointed out some important problems for EC investment into Asean. Although the EC has a “greater potential than the U.S. or Japan,” its production is focused on the “highly saturated” and highly specialized European market, where Germany does 70% of its trade. Europe is a poor third in investment in Asean, he said, and most European investment is actually capitalization of European banks in Asia, while Japan focuses on productive and industrial investment. Europe is “keenly interested” in reducing Asean’s overwhelming dependence on Japan, but wants to wait for the Asean integrated market.

One main difference between Europe and Japan, he said, is that 99.8% of German companies are small, family-owned entrepreneurs, the *Mittelstand*, meaning that the resources of the individual industries are very limited for any big leap such as investment in Asia, in contrast to the massive Japanese state-backed conglomerates.

### **Longstanding ties**

It is noteworthy that the EC has had longer-standing ties with Asean than with any other regional economic grouping in the world. Dialogue began in 1972, five years after Asean was established in 1967 and raised to ministerial level meetings in 1977, which have continued ever since. Until World War II, European-Southeast Asian ties were much closer than they currently are. After World War II, the Southeast Asian nations sought the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella. But at the end of the Vietnam war, the “U.S. left Southeast Asia to fend for itself politically and economically,” as one Asean official pointedly said. The fall of Saigon prompted far closer political cooperation among the Asean

nations, and Japan came to play a far more important role. It is notable, however, that several Asean speakers tended to lump the U.S. and Japan together, with one official privately expressing the concern that Japan's actions could often be interpreted as those of a stalking horse for the U.S. in the region.

The big areas of contention between Europe and Asean are "human rights" and environmentalism. The human rights issue being used to pressure the Asean nations is that derived from Thomas Hobbes's "social contract," and the Enlightenment: isolated issues being used now as economic conditionalities. One high-level Asean nation official noted that the May dialogue meeting between EC and Asean ministers was very tense, where the issue of human rights was made an immediate point of discussion, in an "almost emotional way." Asean ministers proposed several points for the new Cooperation Agreement to be signed between the EC and Asean, including a trade forum and moves towards industrial cooperation, which were all rejected by the EC. Many Asean officials, he said, were concerned that EC-Asean relations were coming to a dead end.

The reason for their concern was shown by Juan Prat, director general of the North-South EC Commission. In his speech at Alpbach, he departed from his prepared text to state: "I cannot believe we can talk about sustainable development without also talking about basic human rights. Without basic respect for the environment, we cannot achieve what we want to achieve in economic terms."

Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Malaysia, adequately answered Prat: "Developing countries fear that the creation of regional economic blocs among developed countries will be at their cost and will deny them market access for their products. Traditional economic ties between developing countries and developed countries will shrivel up as economic blocs turn their priorities elsewhere," he said. "The evolution of Europe into a single political entity with its increasing tendency to champion 'burning issues of the day,' purely from a Western perspective, has presented specific problems to Asean. . . . The EC has raised the issue of human rights and environmental protection in the context of developmental cooperation, thereby linking these two issues to the offer of assistance by the EC.

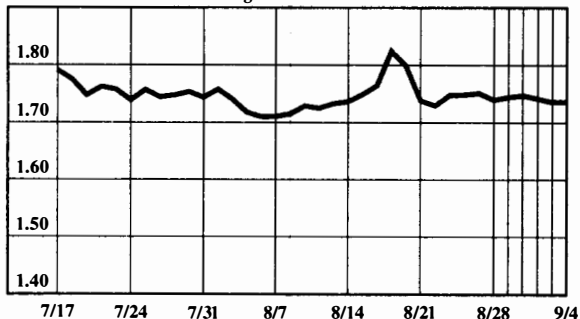
"Asean regards the EC's treatment of the human rights and environment issues as a 'tendentious application' of Western norms and values in inter-state relations and has categorically rejected such linkages to development assistance. Asean therefore welcomes the EC's assurances in the last Dialogue session [in Kuala Lumpur] that the EC will not attempt to make these linkages in the future.

"In the future when Europe has evolved into one of the major global centers of power with a major role to play in the shaping of international affairs, it will be Asean's hope that Europe will judiciously apply its influence to protect and promote the interests of developing countries."

## Currency Rates

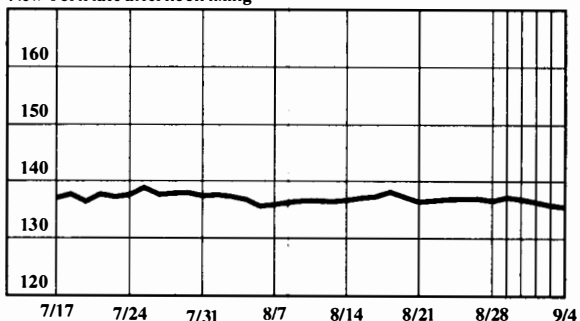
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



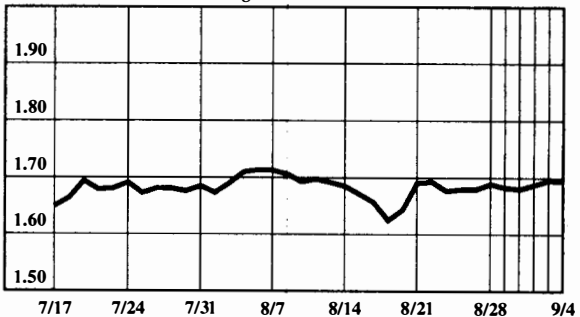
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



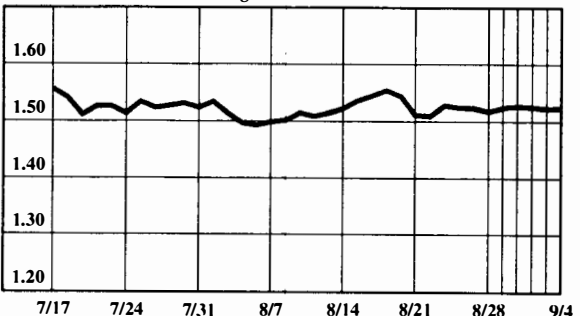
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing





# Third World stalls eco-fascist 'Eco-92'

A fight for national sovereignty and the right to economic development, waged by some developing nations of the South, is threatening to derail preparations for the Earth Summit scheduled to be held in Brazil in 1992. The third set of four preparatory negotiating sessions for Eco-92, held under the auspices of the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (Unced), drew to a close in Geneva Sept. 4 with environmental organizations particularly upset that no progress had been made.

The over 100 countries meeting in Geneva to prepare for Eco-92 abandoned their efforts to complete a treaty on the "protection" of the world's forests in time for the summit next year, Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) reported in a press release Aug. 21. The proposed forest treaty had been endorsed at the Group of Seven industrialized nations summit in London, and was intended as a "keystone" of the Earth Summit.

"There is still time for them to build something significant for Rio. But there is no indication that they are doing so at the moment," WWF director of campaigns Gordon Shepherd told the Sept. 4 London *Financial Times*. "The forests convention is the first casualty of the Unced process." The fourth planning meeting will be held in New York next March.

## South wants development

The fight is "symptomatic of a North-South divide," according to a joint press release issued by ActionAid and Greenpeace International. "A huge chasm" exists: "The North is here to discuss concepts such as the Earth Charter, while the South wants to discuss a Development Declaration. . . . Unless unequal economic relationships between countries, poverty, technology transfer, and other issues vital for the South are discussed, no progress can be made on other issues." Greenpeace asserted that the 150 countries which participated at the U.N. meeting "lost their way" in an attempt to agree on a number of environmental proposals.

The resistance to a worldwide treaty at Eco-92 prohibiting economic development in the name of preserving the environment, has come into sharper focus following the threat announced by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad on Aug. 16 to boycott the Eco-92 conference. He had denounced the terrorism being waged against his people in the name of the "environmental situation" in Malaysia by powerful international environmental groups.

## Defense of sovereignty

Ismail Razali, the leader of Malaysia's delegation, "turned diplomatic difficulty—did Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad mean it when he said his country might not turn up in Rio?—into a clarion call for development," *Crosscurrents*, the U.N. Non-Governmental Organization paper sponsored by the Planning Committee for Unced, reported in its Aug. 21-22 issue. Razali attacked the attempt to move the discussions into areas which had not been fully defined, such as the concept of global commons, using "nebulous terminologies, on the assumption that we will give up sovereignty." This "assumption of supranational rights" by the North is "a very terrible notion." Razali told the press, "We won't go to Rio with hands tied behind our backs," adding that Malaysia's concerns were shared by other Third World countries and they would have to decide for themselves whether to attend Eco-92.

Such moves by the North put Malaysia and other developing countries in a disadvantageous position, leaving them simply as "global stewards" in relation to their natural resources, Razali charged, *Crosscurrents* reported. He added that Malaysia did not want to go to Rio to be lectured on how to look after its environment or how to treat its indigenous people. The time is past for "this kind of schoolmasterly approach," he said.

In this fight over forests, Edward Kufuor of Ghana, representing the Group of 77 developing nations, insisted that such biological resources are not a heritage of mankind. "They are part of a national heritage over which we will retain sovereignty." Kufuor attacked a paper proposed by the Secretariat of the session for proposing "a code of conduct that can't be enforced, yet developing countries that have two-thirds of the world's biological resources are asked to consent to a legally-binding agreement on conservation. . . . When we ask industrialized countries to devote 0.7% of GNP to Official Development Assistance, they say they don't like targets, yet they ask us to devote 10% of our land to conservation."

Several other Third World countries insisted on their sovereign right to exploit their forests, in remarks to Inter Press Service on Aug. 14.

"Any instrument on forests should take into account that they are part of the territorial jurisdiction of states, and it is up to the state to legislate on their use, taking into account their own national priorities," declared Brazilian delegate Everton Vieira Vargas.

The Nigerian delegation stated that it supports "any global initiative towards the conservation . . . of forests, as long as such an initiative does not infringe on our sovereign right to exploit our natural resources for our development processes."

Malaysian delegate S. Thanarajasingham summed up his country's position: "Forestry is only one of the issues. . . . The crux of the matter is that legal instruments are no guarantee, because sovereignty will always be an issue."

# Desalination: the challenge of the '90s

by Mark Wilsey

The International Desalination Association and the National Water Supply Improvement Association held a conference in Washington, D.C. Aug. 26-31, entitled "Water: The Challenge of the '90s." The IDA is chartered to promote desalination technology worldwide, although its members may tend to cater to a cash-and-carry clientele. As one salesman commented, "our biggest problem with the Third World is getting paid."

A pre-conference workshop was held on Aug. 25, on the research and development needs for desalination. This seminar was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. Dennis Underwood, commissioner for the Bureau of Reclamation, explained that desalination is needed not only for keeping and adding to our supply of water, but also for waste cleanup and water treatment. The "practical transfer" of this technology is necessary for "sustained economic growth in the 1990s," Underwood said.

William Warne, a water resource consultant from California, voiced a very succinct answer to this challenge: "Think desalination now." Warne sees the 1990s as the "desalt decade." He forecasts that in the next 10 years, desalination activities will be taking place in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, North and South Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. In California, after five years of drought, "we have completely exhausted our reserves," Warne states. He points to "institutional deadlocks" and a tendency to think of desalination as a technology of the future. "Desalination is ready now," Warne said, and he called on water authorities and power utilities to work together to develop strategies for utilizing it now.

Dr. Dennis Kasper, vice president of Engineering Science and consultant to the water treatment industry, suggested that a planning guide be developed as a resource for those wanting to build desalination plants. This guide would help people make their way through the myriad federal, state, and local permits and red tape required for such a project.

Neil Cline, manager of the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority in California, reported on the current and future usage of desalination in his area. At present, desalination plants are providing 12.3 million gallons per day (mgd). In the next five years another 28.0 mgd will be added. Plants are planned along the Santa Ana River, downstream from a large concentration of dairies, where the runoff from 300,000

head of cattle can be treated on site. By 2015 Cline expects 121.0 mgd in desalination plants to be on line.

## Desalination technologies

One of the oldest techniques for obtaining purified water is distillation. When this principle is used for desalination, it results in multi-stage flash (MFS) plants, where heated water is sprayed into a chamber where the pressure has been lowered, and a portion of the water "flashes" into steam. Water boils at a lower temperature when the pressure is lowered, thus reducing the heat energy need for the system. The steam is condensed through other stages till the desired purity is reached. Over half the desalination plants in the world are MFS plants.

Since its commercialization 20 years ago, reverse osmosis (RO) has grown tremendously. Over 30% of the world's desalination plants now use this technology. Reverse osmosis uses pump pressure to force water through a semi-permeable membrane, thus separating a portion of the water from the dissolved salts. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co. was the first to develop these membranes. Today Du Pont dominates the market, and 27% of the world's RO desalination plants use Du Pont membranes.

At the pre-conference seminar Dr. Irving Moch, applied technology manager at Du Pont, spoke on the need to develop more advanced membranes to allow more flow with lower energy consumption, provide higher purity, and have longer life. To this end, Moch suggested that research should go into new polymer chemistry work and to re-engineer plant components for greater efficiency.

## The politics of water control

The IDA leadership heavily represents U.S., British, and Saudi political interests. Their bias was very clear in the resolution passed by the body condemning Iraq for "releasing oil into the Arabian Gulf with the possibility to disrupt and interfere with the desalination plants." While there may be condemnable damage resulting from the Gulf war, the overriding issue before the world community today is the mass suffering in Iraq resulting from the systematic destruction of water, power, and infrastructure done by the 40 days of "coalition" bombing.

The conference was a platform for Dr. Joyce Starr, an operative for the interests of the World Bank and the U.S. State Department which have intervened to prevent financing for modern desalination in the Third World, and to see it limited to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and a few other favored countries. Starr gave a featured presentation promoting her "Middle East Water Summit," scheduled for Istanbul Nov. 4-8. This is intended to set up water control schemes, instead of water development for the region. "We are very proud of the involvement of the World Bank, which sent a team of experts to visit 22 nations to assist in the preparation of their country papers for the summit," she said.

# Libya turns on the Great Man-Made River

by Marcia Merry

A gala ceremony was held in Libya at the end of August, at which Libyan leaders "turned on the tap" of the Great Man-Made River, the water pipeline/viaduct project designed to bring millions of liters of water from beneath the Sahara Desert, northward to the Benghazi region on the Mediterranean coast. The inauguration marked the end of Phase I of the project, which is slated for completion in 1996.

Under the giant scheme, water is pumped from aquifers under the Sahara in the southern part of the country, where underground water resources extend into Egypt and Sudan. Then the water is transported by reinforced concrete pipeline to northern destinations. Construction on the first phase started in 1984, and cost about \$5 billion. The completed project may total \$25 billion.

South Korean construction experts built the huge pipes in Libya by some of the most modern techniques. The engineering feat involves collecting water from 270 wells in east central Libya, and transporting it through about 2,000 kilometers of pipeline to Benghazi and Sirte. The new "river" brings 2 million cubic meters of water a day. At completion, the system will involve 4,000 kilometers of pipelines, and two aqueducts of some 1,000 kilometers.

## Potential of the region is enhanced

Joining in celebrating the inauguration of the artificial river were dozens of Arab and African heads of state and hundreds of other foreign diplomats and delegations. Among them were Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, King Hassan of Morocco, the head of Sudan, Gen. Omar El Beshir, and Djibouti's President Hassan Julied.

Col. Muammar Qaddafi told the celebrants: "After this achievement, American threats against Libya will double. . . . The United States will make excuses, [but] the real reason is to stop this achievement, to keep the people of Libya oppressed." Qaddafi presented the project to the cheering crowd as a gift to the Third World.

Mubarak spoke at the ceremony and stressed the regional importance of the project. Qaddafi has called on Egyptian farmers to come and work in Libya, where there are only 4 million inhabitants. Egypt's population of 55 million is crowded in narrow bands along the Nile River and delta region. Over the last 20 years, the water improvement projects envisioned for Egypt, which could provide more water and more hectares of agricultural and residential land, have

been repeatedly sabotaged by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and the Anglo-American financial interests behind them.

In the 1970s, Qaddafi expelled many Egyptian families from Libya, but over the recent months the two countries have become close once again. There are plans to build a railway line to facilitate travel back and forth. There is also a standing commission between Sudan and Libya for integrating economic activity.

## Greening the desert

Over 95% of Libya is desert, and the new water sources can open up thousands of hectares of irrigated farmland. At present over 80% of the country's agriculture production comes from the coastal regions, where local aquifers have been overpumped, and salt water intrusion is taking place. The Great Man-Made River will relieve this. The water now flowing will immediately supplement supplies for domestic and industrial needs in Benghazi and Sirte. But Libyan officials plan for 80% of the overall project's flow to eventually be used for irrigating old farms, and reclaiming some desert lands. Since 20% of Libya's imports are foodstuffs, expanded water supplies are a means to greater self-sufficiency.

The Great Man-Made River project and its objectives fly in the face of the water-control schemes sanctioned by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These institutions have blocked work on other "great projects" such as the Jonglei Canal—the huge ditch that was designed as a straight channel on the upper White Nile in southern Sudan. The Jonglei Canal, which stands half-finished and abandoned at present, would have drained swamplands, aided agriculture, transportation, power resources, and health, and provided expanded flow to the Nile River all the way down to Egypt.

The World Bank and the U.S. State Department are backing a "Middle East Water Summit" in Turkey this November, which is intended to promote only politically favored projects such as desalination plants in Saudi Arabia, and water shortages elsewhere.

London and Washington circles were apoplectic about the opening of the new Libyan water project. The London *Financial Times* ran criticisms of the project from Angus Henley of the London-based *Middle East Economic Digest*. The pipeline, he said, was "Qaddafi's pet project. He wants to be seen as something other than the scourge of the West." The *Financial Times* called the project Qaddafi's "pipe-dream," stating that critics may be awed by the engineering involved, "But they regard the dream as a monument to vanity that makes little economic sense in a country where the U.N. Development Program says 94.6% of territory is desert wasteland."

If it is vanity that motivated the project, at least the vanity of Libya's head of state is being channeled in a productive direction in this case—which is more than can be said of the leaders of Britain and the United States.

## Gaviria floors free trade accelerator

*Colombia is being offered as a flea market of cheap imports and cheaper labor to foreign investors.*

Colombian President César Gaviria has floored the free trade accelerator in his program to "open up," of the economy, leaving the country's industrialists and agricultural producers gasping for breath, and the free trade maniacs at the White House and International Monetary Fund (IMF) grinning with delight.

According to an Aug. 27 communiqué from the presidential office, "The National Council of Economic and Social Policy decided today to accelerate and consolidate the process of internationalization and opening of the Colombian economy, advancing the schedule of decisions that were to have culminated in three years, so that as of this week, the tariff structure and levels planned for 1994 will be achieved."

Through dramatic tariff reductions, Gaviria has thrown open the floodgates to imports of every sort, from capital and consumer goods to agricultural products and raw materials. And to compensate for the lost revenue of import tariffs, the government is readying \$665 million worth of new taxes, to fall most heavily on industry and agriculture.

Finance Minister Rudolf Hommes explained that his original approach of a "gradual" opening—or *apertura*—had failed because he hadn't anticipated the huge volume of "repatriated capital"—otherwise known as drug dollars—which had swelled the country's foreign reserves faster than the current level of imports could soak them up. Colombia's new-found appeal to narco-investors and flight capi-

talists is directly linked to the government's decision earlier this year to free exchange rates while authorizing the entire national banking system to conduct unregulated dollar/peso exchanges.

Former IMF economist Gaviria had already given a signal of his intentions in a speech during his Aug. 20 state visit to neighboring Ecuador, where he offered praise for the forces of supply and demand as "the most ideal instrument" for allocating economic resources. Gaviria characterized the notion of producing for an internal market as "obsolete," and insisted that opening up to foreign investment, trade, and technology, "which in the past were understood as factors of backwardness and poverty, are today the key to economic dynamism."

Colombia's producers are aghast at Gaviria's reckless drive to make the top of George Bush's hit parade. The National Industrialists' Association issued a press release stating its belief that "the increase in the international reserves is not only due to low imports, but primarily because the restrictive credit policy has prevented greater economic growth and encouraged the arrival of speculative capital, stimulated by high interest rates. Therefore, a mere reduction in tariffs will not imply a significant reduction in international reserves. Rather, it is necessary to retake the path of growth."

Similarly, the cattle and poultry industries are up in arms over the Gaviria government's decision to autho-

rize the import of thousands of tons of meat from the European Community and United States, a decision curiously made by Finance Minister Hommes rather than the Agriculture Ministry. Analyst Ivan Escobar wrote in the Aug. 28 issue of *El Tiempo*: "To import meat instead of stimulating and protecting the growth of the Colombian cattle industry . . . is unforgiveable blindness. Prices of meat and chicken may possibly come down, but at a tremendous cost for the cattle and poultry industries, which have been [a source of] national pride because of the effort, technology and investments which have gone into them."

Gaviria's decision to drown Colombian industry and agriculture in with cheap imports will guarantee mass bankruptcies, and create a vast pool of unemployed labor. Colombia's Foreign Trade Institute has already anticipated this, with its Resolution 4405, decreed Aug. 29, which legalizes the Mexican-style *maquiladora* within the Colombian economy. The *maquiladora* plant—usually foreign-owned—imports raw materials and parts, to be assembled exclusively for export. The key to their profitability, of course, is cheap labor.

If there is any question as to who dictated Gaviria's accelerated "opening," one needn't look far. As journalist Jorge Child wrote Sept. 1 in the daily *El Espectador*, "President Gaviria's push to the *apertura* policy was very possibly influenced by the long visit of U.S. Trade Department representative Carla Hills. . . . The new measures adopted translate the policies of the IMF and World Bank much better than do the previous ones. These policies, in a moment of recession for the world capitalist system, seek a new distribution in the international division of labor or, better stated, a new map of the multinationals' production relations."

## Cartels back 'animal welfare'

*Animals are not the ones that will benefit from PETA's latest disgusting advertising campaign.*

Newspapers in five Midwestern cities last month rejected an ad sponsored by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) which compared human meat consumption to the cannibalism of Jeffrey Dahmer, the Milwaukee sodomist/mass murderer. The Iowa *Des Moines Register* accepted the ad following a series of pro-"animal rights" events in the state.

The ad, which appeared on Aug. 9, began, "Milwaukee . . . July 1991. . . . They were drugged and dragged across the room. . . . Their legs and feet were bound together. . . . Their struggles and cries went unanswered. . . . Then they were slaughtered and their bones were discarded with the trash. . . . If this leaves a bad taste in your mouth, become a vegetarian." Thousands of Iowans have reportedly canceled their subscriptions to the paper.

Among the goals of this anti-human cult are bringing an end to meat consumption and use of animal products for food or clothing. PETA wants to eliminate animal experimentation for human medical progress. Its founder Ingrid Newkirk asserted in a 1986 interview, "I don't believe human beings have the 'right to life'; that's a supremacist perversion. A rat is a pig is a dog is a boy."

After the ad, a puff piece for the organization appeared in the Aug. 25 *Des Moines Register*. The next day, columnist Lauren Soth, a former editor, contributed yet another piece legitimizing the group. Soth wrote, "Livestock officials should have welcomed the ad as evidence of thoughtless leadership of the PETA crowd."

He attacked the livestock producers' organizations for their attempts to prevent its publication, and he treated PETA as a legitimate pressure group with extremist rhetoric. Soth is otherwise a publicist for the George Bush's free trade operations: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which will remove much of the U.S. livestock industry to Mexico.

Hollywood, too, has become one of the strongest pushers for PETA, whose annual awards ceremony in Washington, D.C. drew some of the biggest "stars," including Wynona Ryder and Elliot Gould.

PETA has recently trained its guns on Iowa, the nation's leading hog producer and fifth in cattle production. Last September, the Humane Society of Iowa State University hosted PETA's annual conference. In July 1990, former Beatle and environmental activist Paul McCartney chose Iowa State University in Ames to hold a publicity concert to push "animal rights." PETA was invited to distribute its literature. PETA's backers, however, are Iowa's financial and academic elite. The repulsive PETA campaign was presaged by a 1989 study by the Iowa Business Council, a roundtable of upper echelon planners in the Midwest. Called "Job Creation in Animal Agriculture in Iowa," the study proposed the rationalization and cost-cutting of Iowa agriculture, according to the needs of the cartel companies such as Cargill and Iowa Beef Processors (IBP).

A significant portion of the 1989

study is devoted to the animal rights and animal welfare issues taken up by PETA. "Humane treatment of animals appears to be a growing social concern. Some animal-welfare and animal-rights activists suggest that confinement facilities should not be used in livestock production. Issues such as this need to be addressed and resolved." Elimination of such facilities as proposed by PETA would bankrupt the independent livestock producers.

The Iowa Business Council board includes Robert Peterson, the chairman of IBP, the largest U.S. beef company, as well as enterprises controlled by the malthusian Wallace family and assorted other business, financial, and academic interests. The president of the Cattlemen's Association and the Iowa Pork Producers Council were among those listed as members of an advisory council for the report.

The PETA campaign is intersecting and promoting a precipitous decline in meat consumption, which is furthering the interests of the grain cartel exporters, and destruction of independent livestock producers by the same cartels. The cartels are collapsing livestock producer prices after a period of high prices relative to other farm production, which has bankrupted the independent feedlots. Now the cartels are free to drop the prices and destroy the independent cattlemen and ranchers. Cattle prices have fallen from \$83 to \$69 per hundred pounds since April.

Under the NAFTA agreement, much livestock production will be "rationalized" away to Mexico. A similar assault is occurring against ranchers who graze their cattle on public lands. So-called environmentalist measures are before Congress, which will increase annual grazing fees by 33%, thereby eliminating thousands of beef producers in the Western states.

## **An all-Europe economic community**

*Eastern Europe and the former U.S.S.R. republics are looking westward for a new economic association.*

**I**nfrastructural development in the former U.S.S.R. in energy, transport, agriculture, and nuclear reactor safety would be most productive, declared Chancellor Helmut Kohl in a parliamentary address here Sept. 4. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the same session endorsed the creation of an "all-European transport grid and a common energy and telecommunication structure."

Bonn supports a "league of sovereign states" among the former Soviet republics, but insists that they continue to cooperate closely at the economic level, which could follow the model of economic integration within western Europe.

This seems to correspond to ideas presented by Russian Federation Prime Minister Ivan Silayev on Sept. 3 in a press conference in Moscow. Repudiating any "shock therapy" economic policy for Russia, Silayev said that a transformation in steps and in concert with sustained, close, and well-ordered economic cooperation among the individual republics, was a better approach.

Silayev said this cooperation should not be exclusive to republics which signed the "league" union treaty, but should include those which did not sign—like Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—as well as Poland and other east European states.

Poland has already indicated its receptivity to this approach, in a statement issued by Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubishevski in late August. He said the rise of sovereign republics implied new perspectives for the creation of a "community of eco-

nomic and political cooperation in eastern Europe."

Referencing bilateral agreements signed with Russia and Ukraine in October 1990, Skubishevski called for their reaffirmation and recommended that Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Byelorussia, and Czechoslovakia enter cooperation agreements as well. Put into practice, the Skubishevski plan, which is apparently compatible with the Silayev plan, would form an eight-nation zone of cooperation.

The input of Germany and France, working together, is crucial to the creation of an east European economic community.

The French elites have had grave problems in the past two years adjusting to the changes in central and eastern Europe, and to the fact that Germany is now unified, with 80 million citizens—the second-largest nation on the Eurasian continent after the former U.S.S.R., with 290 million. France has 53 million citizens.

French industry has had less of a problem. The entrepreneurs of France have not been enthusiastic about the recent changes in Germany, but have been much more positive compared to the government in Paris. French industrial investments in the five eastern German states have ranked second or third among foreign investors, and are relatively sound, being made in basic construction, power generation, and electrical equipment. Those firms that invested had an understanding of east Germany being a bridge into eastern Europe and the former U.S.S.R.

Jacques Perigot, president of the French Industry Association, charged

Aug. 28 that France had not realized the potential of the developments in eastern Europe and east Germany in the past two years, and was about to miss out again with the birth of the new republics in the East. He implied that with more government support, French industry would do much better.

One of the reasons, some experts in Bonn believe, that the government of President François Mitterrand has been reluctant toward the East, is his orientation toward a renewed imperial French role in post-colonial Africa. In this context, revelations about Panamanian money in Mitterrand's 1988 reelection campaign, and the involvement of his son, Jean-Christophe, in the affair, deserve attention. Jean-Christophe Mitterrand is a special envoy of the government on African affairs.

The scandal has already had a positive effect on French foreign policy: Foreign Minister Roland Dumas has rediscovered the importance of close relations with Germany.

Along with Skubishevski and Genscher, Dumas signed a joint resolution in Weimar, Germany Aug. 29 which stated that "Poles, Germans, and French have crucial responsibility for the success of future-oriented structures of neighborly relations in Europe.

"France and Germany support all efforts to lead Poland and the new democracies into the European Community," it read.

"The challenges of the industrial age are calling for answers that may only be found jointly in the European area; we want multiple cooperation in a European unified economic zone. It is necessary to jointly launch concrete and useful projects of immediate benefit to the people. This includes areas of the environment, technology, infrastructure, of communication, energy, and culture."



## Another milestone in space science

*India has successfully launched the IRS-IB, the country's second remote sensing satellite.*

**O**n August 29, IRS-IB, India's second operational remote sensing satellite, was launched from the Baikonur Cosmodrome in the Soviet Union. The satellite, which was fully indigenously designed and built, was placed in a polar orbit at about 900 kilometers height.

In announcing the news to the Parliament, Prime Minister Narasimha Rao added that the country would have its own capability to launch satellites by next year, when the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)'s Polar Satellite Launching Vehicle (PSLV) is ready.

With the successful satellite deployment, India has joined a select band of nations which have established the capability for remote sensing on a continuing basis. IRS-IB's predecessor, IRS-IA, was placed into orbit in March 1988, and although it has completed its three-year design life, it is expected to remain operational for another year or so.

When IRS-IA was launched, India became the first developing nation to establish its own space-based system for remote sensing. Then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi described the launch as, "a major milestone in our space program."

The Indian Space Research Organization's \$50 million IRS-IA carried three French-supplied linear imaging self-scanning cameras.

Since it was launched in 1988, IRS-IA has covered the whole country more than 55 times—once every 22 days—and sent back more than 350,000 images to the National Remote Sensing Agency ground station

in Hyderabad. The station had been set up in 1979 to directly receive data from the U.S. Landsat satellites, and was augmented in 1987 to also receive images from the French SPOT satellite.

From Hyderabad, the images are processed for use in India's National Natural Resources Management System in the areas of agriculture, mineral, and other resource mapping; drought monitoring and flood control; ground water mapping; land-use and land cover mapping; as well as numerous other applications.

Initially IRS-IB will supplement IRS-IA, and ultimately will replace it. With two camera systems (Linear Self-Scanning Sensors, fabricated at the Space Applications Center in Ahmedabad), IRS-IB is almost identical to its predecessor. One important improvement, however, is that one more axis will now be controlled by gyros instead of Earth sensors, which will qualitatively improve the visible and infrared images provided by the satellite. IRS-IB weighs about 980 kilograms.

Future satellites in the series will be more advanced both in resolution and re-visit capability, according to the Indian Space Research Organization. IRS-IC, for instance, will have a thermal imaging capability. Preliminary design has been completed for both IRS-IC and IRS-ID, and they are scheduled for launch in 1993 and 1996.

Establishment of the remote sensing capability is the fruit of a more than 20-year effort by ISRO, with the Bhabha Atomic Research Center, in Bombay, India's premier research and development center. It is an organiza-

tion reputed for its dynamism and competence.

In the early 1970s, ISRO began an experimental satellite program, and simultaneously worked to develop the ground segment of reception, processing, and analysis of satellite imagery. In this work, India has used data from the American Landsat satellite and France's SPOT. Several state and central government agencies have set up remote sensing centers for various applications. So far, most of the applications work has been at the initiative of the Department of Space and not user-driven. For that reason the full potential of the program for the country is not yet visible.

Nonetheless, its economic impact is already clear: With the success of IRS-IA, India could dispense with purchase of the SPOT series of images and restrict purchase of Landsat material to thermal images only—a considerable savings in foreign exchange by itself. But the actual economic implications are much farther-reaching, as Prime Minister Narasimha Rao pointed out in Parliament, for a developing country with diverse geological features.

The experience of IRS-IA has already shown the greater accuracy and efficiency of remote sensing compared to ground surveys. IRS-IA ground water mapping was carried out in over 400 districts with a success rate of nearly 90%, compared to the 45% success rate with conventional methods. With just a few days of imaging the entire forestry of the country can be accounted for, a project that would otherwise take years.

One estimate of the cost effectiveness of remote sensing is striking. While ground-based methods can cost about 50 rupees per square kilometer of surveyed areas, airborne remote sensing costs about 13 rupees, and satellite remote sensing a mere 0.14 rupees.

# Business Briefs

## Asia

### Vietnam proposes development fund

Dr. Nguyen Xuan Oanh, a Vietnamese government economic adviser and one of the few South Vietnamese officials to go over to the victorious communists at the end of the war, has proposed the creation of an Indochina Development Fund as a joint agency of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand. The fund would be established with resources pooled from the Asian Development Bank and donor countries, such as those of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (Asean).

He also has proposed that the three Indochinese states set up a ministerial-level committee to direct economic reforms and cooperation.

The purpose of such actions, he said, was to end Indochina's isolation. "Understandably the first step should be with a regional scheme, such as with Asean, and later with international organizations."

The proposals were made at a conference on Indochina organized by the East-West Center Alumni of Harvard. Oanh is a Harvard graduate.

## Economic Theory

### Moscow told Western banking is a 'virus'

"Business management skills are going to be a scarce commodity in the Soviet Union for some time to come," wrote Oxford University economist Peter Oppenheimer in the Aug. 27 London *Independent*. Under the headline "The Virus Moscow Needs to Avoid," he said that if the Soviets want some lessons in how to reform their banking system, "they should go to the Germans or the French. When, on the other hand, they feel ready to be the financial equivalent of second-hand car salesmen, they will find themselves welcome in London or New York."

Oppenheimer bluntly characterized the performance of both the U.S. and U.K. bank-

ing systems over the past decade as "deplorable." He said it was not the lending to the Third World that was "troublesome," but rather, "the subsequent pursuit of alternatives . . . of doubtful rationale." The "enthusiasm for Victorian market freedom" in the U.K. has been equally catastrophic, he argued.

Oppenheimer called the bankers' policy "the Anglo-Saxon virus," which led to "speculative excess and collapse," in contrast to the continental European banking systems, which "on the whole avoided going overboard on financial freedoms." "Attitudes to economic policy on the Continent have a more *dirigiste* tendency than in America or Britain. . . . As is well known, banks on the continent, especially in Germany, cultivate a much closer relation with the managements of industrial and commercial companies than is the case in Britain. . . . In addition, the continental banking structure goes together with a less prominent role for stock exchanges than in the Anglo-Saxon countries, and correspondingly lesser concern among businessmen with short-term changes in the market valuation of their companies."

## Environmentalism

### Europe's growth industry to be 'pollution control'?

Will Europe's "growth industry" be pollution control? Recent studies by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and consulting firms in Europe project that by the turn of the century, western European industries will be producing at least \$78 billion worth of environmental clean-up equipment, which western European companies, municipalities, etc., will be forced to buy, by law.

This extraordinary figure is just for water, air, and waste treatment systems, and does not include "green" products, such as biodegradable items.

The OECD's \$78 billion estimate compares to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency chief William Reilly's estimate last year that \$80 billion is already spent annually in the U.S. to meet environmental regulations.

He projected that this cost would double to meet the recent amendments to the Clean Air Act.

The Aug. 27 *Wall Street Journal* says that the French consulting firm Bipe Conseil is even "more optimistic," projecting that the European market for environmental equipment and services will top \$100 billion by 1999—nearly double the current \$54 billion.

## Banking

### Norway bails out banks in crisis

The government of Norway has been forced to bail out Fokus Bank, the country's third largest. Fokus lost more than \$81 million in the first six months of this year and, according to a Scandinavian banking source, it is technically insolvent.

The Norwegian banking crisis has severely depleted the nation's bank insurance fund, forcing the government to inject new capital in recent weeks. It has also prompted the Brundtland government to name a committee to investigate the worsening situation.

Norway's banking problems go back to 1984, when the Brundtland government began "American-style" financial deregulation, allowing banks to speculate in real estate and other high-risk areas. Said *EIR*'s source, "When the oil price collapsed in 1986, that was the beginning of the end. The government then tried to decouple from its dependence on the oil economy in 1988 and as a result created its own version of a 'shock therapy' which has had the economy depressed for three years. The result is in many ways similar to Austria's Kreditanstalt, from say, 1927-31, when insolvent industries were taken over by the banks, making them insolvent, leading to a national bank bailout and ultimately an Austrian government bailout."

The crisis is about to spread throughout Scandinavia. Swedish banks are believed to be the most exposed in the Norwegian banking market.

## International Credit

### Japanese anxious to invest in Russia

"The view of Japanese industry right now is that we must not miss the 'Russian bus,'" a well-informed Japanese source has told *EIR*. "Japanese companies are very eager to invest in Russian oil and gas, as they know that if they are able to tap into this, it will be very positive for Japan's economic stability. The majority view after last week's Moscow events [the failed coup attempt] is that 'now is the time to open the door' to Russia and the other republics."

He continued, "This is why Foreign Minister Nakayama is in Moscow this week, to reopen talks on the Kurile Islands. Yeltsin this morning [Aug. 27] also said he thought it time to negotiate a return of the islands. Settling the islands question, which at this point is only an irrational symbol for both sides, would open the door to broad economic assistance."

He added that the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry "and other Japanese institutions have detailed proposals already worked out."

## Health Care

### Seriously ill not receiving treatment

The latest studies show that some seriously ill people in the United States never get emergency care, or die waiting for it in emergency rooms. Three new studies—by San Francisco General Hospital, UCLA Harbor Medical Center, and the National Public Health and Hospital Institute, the last involving 279 hospitals around the country—found that many people with serious conditions wait from 15 minutes to 17 hours in emergency rooms before being seen; other patients with just as urgent medical problems—possibly as many as 1 million patients a year—leave the emergency room without being treated, even though 45% required "urgent care," many needing to be hospitalized immediately. Another 29% need-

ed care within 24 hours.

Dr. Arthur Kellerman, of the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) and author of one of the studies, said that despite the general belief, it is not true that the reason for overcrowding is that too many people are going to emergency rooms when they do not need care. "The vast majority coming in here is good, rational reason for coming there. It is past hours, no clinic is open, their symptoms are serious and they have no place to turn."

Dr. John Johnson, president of ACEP, said that a saturated medical care system makes it harder and harder for people to be seen by a doctor. He added that those who come to emergency rooms today are far sicker as a rule than those of even 10 years ago.

A third study found that overcrowding in emergency rooms is so severe that ambulance patients are turned away from full hospital emergency rooms about 25% of the time. In California, where over a dozen hospitals have closed their emergency rooms permanently, it is well known that patients can be taken to as many as 4-6 hospitals before finding an emergency room that has a bed. So many patients literally line the walls of emergency rooms that area fire departments have issued citations. Some of those waiting have died without emergency room staff being aware of it for hours.

## Africa

### U.N. chief calls for debt cancellation

U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuelar has issued a call for the cancellation of all of Africa's bilateral and export credit debts. He will submit his report, "The Economic Crisis in Africa," to the September General Assembly meeting.

"It is simply not possible for African countries to develop under an existing debt burden exceeding \$270 billion," he told a press conference.

The report says that Africa's current debt is double that of 1980, and equals 90% of Africa's yearly total of output of goods and services. Both commodity prices and real official assistance fell during the 1980s.

● **SWEDEN'S** Erik Penser has watched his speculative empire collapse, in what is being called the most spectacular failure of a Scandinavian business holding since the 1931 Ivar Kreuger crash. The state-controlled Nordbanken, Sweden's largest, has been forced to step in and take control of Penser's Nobel Industries arms and chemicals group, even though he had received preferential access to bail-out credits from Nordbanken—in which he owns a 13.5% share.

● **THE CHOLERA** epidemic in Africa, which has affected 35,000 people, has so far claimed the lives of 3,420 people in Chad, Cameroon, and Nigeria. In Nigeria, the Red Cross reports that there are about 4,000 victims of yellow fever and the cholera epidemic.

● **THE EUROPEAN** Community is committed to providing a \$3 billion fund to support the three Baltic states, reported Karel van Miert, transportation commissioner of the EC Commission in Brussels, after talks Aug. 27 with representatives of the governments of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Details of the "Miert Plan" are to be published soon.

● **TWO INTELSAT** satellite communications circuits will be established by the Soviet Union and Japan, in what Kyodo news service calls a move "aimed at meeting mushrooming telecommunications needs between Japan and the U.S.S.R." A new installation is being created in Vladivostok for this purpose.

● **THURN UND TAXIS** Bank of Munich may soon be sold because what is believed to be Europe's largest family fortune is in serious disarray. Princess Gloria, widow of the late Prince Johannes, is considering bringing legal charges against five former business managers of her late husband's holding company. German financial press speculate that the family lost as much as \$1 billion in the October 1987 U.S. stock market crash and subsequent real estate collapse.

## Justice Rehnquist led the U.S. into a police state

by Edward Spannaus

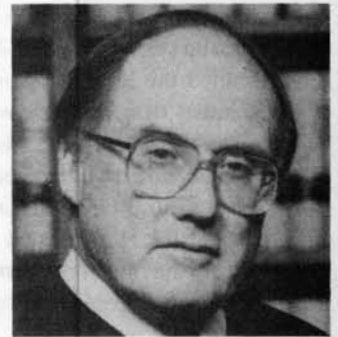
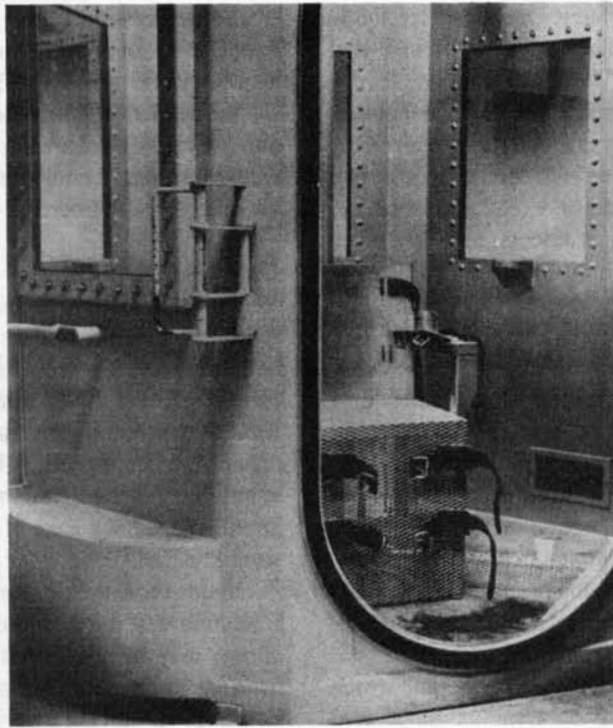
One of the biggest hoaxes of our time is the commonly peddled idea that William Rehnquist, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is a “conservative.” A conservative at least has some respect for tradition. A conservative may be hidebound, reactionary, hostile to change, and so forth, but at least he clings to the traditional way of doing things.

William Rehnquist is no conservative.

Our current Chief Justice is a philosophical enemy of of the Founding Fathers and the Framers of the Constitution. Rehnquist is an avowed follower of Thomas Hobbes, whose views were anathema to eighteenth-century Americans. Hobbes’s ideas were thoroughly rejected by the Founding Fathers, so much so that he was only cited when they wished to attack him. To Alexander Hamilton, Hobbes’s ideas constituted an “absurd and impious doctrine.” To John Adams, Hobbes was “detestable for his principles.”

But to William Rehnquist, Hobbes is a “realist” in his view of the nature of man and law. We don’t even need to consider Rehnquist’s own confessions on this matter. The proof is in his record as a Supreme Court justice for the past two decades—showing how he has systematically dismantled the rights and protections which the Constitution and the Supreme Court have provided over the past two centuries.

Rehnquist is a statist. He believes in big government—a police state. Whenever it comes to a question of the rights of the individual versus the government, he invariably sides with the government. But on the other hand, when it is a matter where the power of the federal government is properly invoked for a constructive purpose, Rehnquist consistently denies the rightful constitutional powers of the federal government over the other branches or the states. As Rehnquist has consolidated his control over the Supreme Court in the past few years, he has turned the outlook of the Founding Fathers on its head, denying federal supremacy where it



Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist (above) and his philosophical mentor, Thomas Hobbes (left), known as “the father of modern totalitarianism.” Shown in the middle is the gas chamber in North Carolina. Rehnquist is at the front of the mob demanding more executions, and his Court has stripped away virtually every constitutional protection that an inmate on death row previously had.

is proper, but expanding the police powers of the government.

Before Rehnquist was nominated for the Supreme Court, he was already an outspoken advocate of police-state measures. He toured the country as a spokesman for the Nixon Justice Department in the late 1960s, advocating military surveillance of civilians, warrantless wiretaps, and “qualified martial law.” Then, after being put on the Court, he cast the deciding vote upholding the constitutionality of military surveillance of civilians in the case *Laird v. Tatum*.

### The Hobbesian state

Not without reason has Thomas Hobbes been labeled “the father of modern totalitarianism.” Hobbes’s state of nature is the “war of every man against all every man”; to overcome this brutish condition, men enter into a social contract in which they give up all rights to the sovereign. Since the purpose of the sovereign is to protect the people against themselves, the subject owes unquestioning obedience. The sovereign literally can do no wrong; he cannot commit an illegal act, because the sovereign *is* the law. As an avowed enemy of religion, the church, and natural law, Hobbes’s ideal state was a political dictatorship (preferably a monarchy) combined with economic *laissez faire*.

Our nation was founded on the contrary principle, however imperfectly realized, that reason, not might, makes right. That man is created in the image of God, and bears

within him the divine spark of creative reason. That the end of society and government is to foster the happiness and the moral perfection of its citizens, which is most efficiently accomplished by promoting scientific and technological progress.

Thus, in the American colonies Hobbes was universally viewed an evil apologist for the British monarchy. Virtually everyone in the colonies believed in natural law, which was prior and antecedent to the state. All believed in some form of “natural rights,” that men possessed God-given, inalienable rights which no government could usurp. Even if one wrongly interprets the Declaration of Independence as a Lockean document—it is far superior to anything John Locke could have inspired—it is still utterly opposed to the outlook and prescriptions of Hobbes.

### Rehnquist and Hobbes

In a 1980 speech entitled “Government by Cliché,” Rehnquist set out to debunk the “cliché” that the Constitution is a charter “which guarantees rights to individuals against the government.” People have learned, said Rehnquist, “that it is better to endure the coercive force wielded by a government in which they have some say, rather than risk the anarchy in which neither life, liberty, nor property are safe from the ‘savage few.’ ” The recognition that “government is a necessary restriction on unbridled individual freedom” comes from entirely divergent sources, he goes on. Locke

and Hobbes, says Rehnquist, were diametrically opposed in their view of life in “the state of nature.” Locke believed that “every person had a right to liberty and property, quite apart from any constitutional declarations by reason of what Locke called the ‘law of nature.’ ”

Rehnquist then declares where he stands: “To Thomas Hobbes, on the other hand, who was much more of a realist, life in the so-called state of nature was ‘nasty, brutish and short.’ It was to escape this world of violence, insecurity, and the like that men formed governments, and they were better off for having formed them even though the governments themselves proved to be tyrannical.”

### Rehnquist vs. natural law

To be a consistent Hobbesian, Rehnquist would of course have to attack the very idea of natural law. This he explicitly did in the same speech, where he argued that our constitutional system is “a system based on majority rule, and not on some more elitist or philosophical notion of ‘natural law.’ ” Over the years, Rehnquist has attempted to justify his police-state practices both by appealing to the presumed sentiments of the majority of the population, and by denying any connection between law and morality.

Particularly revealing is a 1976 speech, in which Rehnquist ridiculed the notion that the Supreme Court should be the “voice and conscience of contemporary society.” He identified his view of the Constitution with that of Oliver Wendell Holmes: Morality has nothing to do with law. Moral judgments only have validity to the extent they have been adopted into positive law. If a society adopts a constitution and safeguards for individual liberty, this does not mean that these protections have a general moral rightness. “They assume a general social acceptance neither because of any intrinsic worth nor because of any unique origins in someone’s idea of natural justice, but simply because they have been incorporated into a constitution by the people.” In the same speech, he says (still following Holmes): “Value judgments take on a form of moral goodness because they have been enacted into positive law.”

Rehnquist’s view that the Supreme Court should follow the “will” of the majority (for example, on capital punishment) is pervasive throughout his writings and opinions. But a cursory reading of the *Federalist Papers*, for instance, will demonstrate that the Founding Fathers deliberately took great pains in creating our scheme of government to insulate the institutions of power, particularly the judiciary, from the passions of popular majorities.

In the *Federalist* No. 78, Hamilton argued that the independence of the judges (that they would be appointed, not elected), was necessary “to guard the Constitution and the rights of individuals from the effects of those ill humors” which can arise from designing men, or which “sometimes disseminate among the people themselves.” Judges must not act on their presumptions or even their knowledge of the

sentiments of the population, if they are to carry out their duties as “faithful guardians of the Constitution.” The integrity and moderation of the judiciary must be prized, “as no man can be sure that he may not be tomorrow the victim of a spirit of injustice, by which he may be a gainer today.”

Rehnquist, on the other hand, has repeatedly cited the unrepresentative character of the court as a reason for abdicating the court’s constitutional role as the guardian of individual rights and liberties.

### Law as authority

To put it bluntly, Rehnquist believes that a citizen has no rights which the courts are bound to protect. This is the way he thinks, and it is the way he rules from the bench. He has conceded (in a 1978 article) that “there is an element of authoritarianism in the views I have advanced.” The very idea of law, he argued, is based on the authority of the state to enforce that law. Authority, he continues, “is the ultimate guardian against a state of anarchy in which only the strong would be free.”

In this same article, Rehnquist gleefully points to Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution (which provides that *habeas corpus* may be suspended under certain emergency conditions) as demonstrating that, “in certain rare conditions, the Founders viewed the individual as, at least temporarily, having no rights which he might assert against the government.”

Rehnquist does put his Hobbesian outlook to work from the bench. Numerous studies of his rulings have been published in the law journals, showing their consistency. After he had been on the Supreme Court for only five years, his record was well established. A study published in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1976 showed that Rehnquist’s rulings were guided by three basic propositions:

- 1) Conflicts between the individual and the government are to be resolved in favor of the government;
- 2) Conflicts between the states and the federal government are to be resolved in favor of the states; and
- 3) Disputes involving the exercise of federal jurisdiction are to be resolved against the exercise of such jurisdiction.

Another study of his rulings from 1971 to 1986 (prepared for his confirmation hearings as Chief Justice) reveals two striking examples of Rehnquist’s hostility to the rights of the individual. During this period, the Supreme Court heard 30 cases concerning allegations of cruel and unusual punishment. The Court as a whole found constitutional violations in 15 of these cases. Rehnquist found none. In the same period, the Court heard 124 cases involving claims of unconstitutional action against an individual. Rehnquist cast the deciding vote against the constitutional claim in 120 of the 124 cases.

### The Rehnquist record

During the 1990-91 term, probably the worst Supreme Court term in memory with respect to individual rights,



Rehnquist consolidated his “police-state” majority. The newest justice, David Souter, voted with Rehnquist 80% of the time, giving him a 6-3 majority on many of the key cases discussed below.

Following are some of the specific provisions of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which Rehnquist has ripped up in recent years:

**Habeas corpus** (Art. II, Sec. 9): The “great writ,” by which federal courts are empowered to review convictions of prisoners for constitutional violations, has long been targeted by Rehnquist and the Justice Department for extinction. *Habeas corpus* was considered so important to the Founding Fathers that it was written into the text of the Constitution itself. This past term, the Supreme Court drastically narrowed the use of *habeas* by prisoners in two important cases.

In *Coleman v. Thompson*, the Court held that state prisoners who fail to comply with procedural (i.e., technical) rules cannot have their cases reviewed by a federal court, even if the procedural default was the fault of the lawyer and not the prisoner. This case involved a death row inmate whose lawyer filed a *habeas* petition to a Virginia state court three days late.

In *McCleskey v. Zant*, the Court said that state prisoners (and by implication federal prisoners as well) get only one chance to bring a *habeas* petition before a federal court—even if new evidence is discovered after the first petition is heard. This ruling was particularly outrageous, because state authorities had lied and hidden the relevant evidence from the prisoner and his lawyer.

Two years ago, in *Teague v. Lane*, the Court said that new decisions could not be applied retroactively to challenge existing convictions if they create “new rules” that courts could not have been expected to have known at the time. Then last year, the Court said that death row inmates aren’t entitled to the benefits of changes in constitutional law decided while their cases are pending. In a dissent, Justice William Brennan, Jr. said that this “strips state prisoners of virtually any meaningful federal review of the constitutionality of their incarceration . . . the court has finally succeeded in its thinly veiled crusade to eviscerate Congress’ *habeas corpus* regime. . . . After today, despite constitutional defects in the state processes leading to their conviction or sentencing, state prisoners will languish in jail—and others like Butler will die—because state courts were reasonable, even though wrong.”

**Trial by jury** (Art. III, Sec. 2; Sixth Amendment): In *Mu’Mim v. Virginia*, the Court wiped out the right to be tried by a fair and impartial jury. The case involved a capital murder trial, in which 8 of 12 jurors admitted having been exposed to extraordinarily prejudicial publicity about the murder. Rehnquist, writing for the Court’s majority, said that as long as the jurors said they could be impartial, a judge need not question them further about the effect of their

exposure to pre-trial publicity. (This was precisely the same reasoning by which the 1988 frameup conviction of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates was upheld.) The *Mu’Mim* ruling was a particularly cynical one, because any lawyer who has ever tried a case in court knows that potential jurors lie through their teeth in order to get on juries, and that initial professions of impartiality are totally worthless without additional probing.

**Search and seizure** (Fourth Amendment): Rehnquist has never met a search or a seizure he didn’t like. For years, the Fourth Amendment has been under attack by the Burger and Rehnquist Courts; this continued last term.

In *County of Riverside v. McLaughlin*, the Court said that a suspect can be detained for 48 hours (longer on holidays and weekends) without probable cause being shown in either a hearing or a warrant.

In *Florida v. Bostick*, the Court held that police can board a bus and ask to search passengers’ baggage without violating the Fourth Amendment. A passenger can always refuse, the Court said with a knowing wink.

In *California v. Acevedo*, the Court again broke precedent and allowed police to search an entire car and to search closed containers (luggage, etc.) within it.

In *California v. Hodari*, evidence dropped by a fleeing suspect can be used as evidence, even if the police did not have any reason to chase the individual.

Last year, in *U.S. v. Verdugo-Urquidez* (a Thornburgh Doctrine case), the Supreme Court said that the United States does not need a search warrant to search property abroad owned by foreign citizens. (In other words, anybody anywhere in the world can be prosecuted for violating U.S. law, but the government can freely violate U.S. law in the course of prosecuting such a person.)

**Self-incrimination** (Fifth Amendment): Rehnquist and the Justice Department have been unrelenting in their desire to eliminate the 1966 *Miranda* ruling. The Supreme Court began cutting *Miranda* back in 1971, and Rehnquist carved out a big “public safety” exception to *Miranda* in the 1984 case *Quarles v. New York*. In 1987 the Court said it was “harmless error” for a prosecutor to question a defendant about his post-arrest silence. And in this last term, the Court ruled that the use of a coerced confession in a trial does not violate the constitutional provision against self-incrimination if it is determined to be “harmless error.”

**Due process** (Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments): For years, Rehnquist has been extending the concept of “harmless error” in criminal proceedings. “Harmless error” is a particularly insidious doctrine, and thus a favorite of Rehnquist. It states that even if the Constitution was violated, it is “harmless” if there is otherwise sufficient evidence of guilt. In practice, what it really means is that if a judge thinks a defendant is guilty, any violation of his or her constitutional rights is “harmless.” No longer do such “technicalities” as the Constitution of the United States stand in

the way of getting a conviction.

**The right to counsel** (Sixth Amendment): *Coleman v. Thompson*, the *habeas* case cited above, in which the prisoner is to die because of the lawyer's mistake, also clearly bears upon this fundamental constitutional right.

In the 1989 *Giarratano v. Virginia* case, the Court said that a state prisoner does not have the right to a lawyer after his first appeal.

In the 1990 case *Michigan v. Harvey*, the Court allowed prosecutors to use statements taken from criminal defendants in violation of their right to counsel, in order to impeach their inconsistent testimony in court.

In 1989, the Court upheld the provisions of the RICO (racketeering) act which prevent defendants from hiring lawyers of their choice by freezing their assets before trial.

**Cruel and unusual punishment** (Eighth Amendment): Just this last term, Rehnquist upheld the use of prejudicial "victim impact" evidence in capital cases. Justice Antonin Scalia, who has been a fervent proponent of introducing the community "consensus" into Supreme Court rulings, cited the "victim rights" movement in his concurring opinion. In his dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens called this ruling "a dramatic departure from the principles which have governed our capital sentencing jurisprudence for decades." Victim-impact evidence, said Stevens, "sheds no light on the defendant's guilt or moral culpability, and thus serves no purpose other than to encourage jurors to decide in favor of death rather than life on the basis of their emotions rather than their reason."

In keeping with Rehnquist's policy of allowing the states virtually unlimited leeway in criminal cases, the Court allowed Michigan to impose a mandatory, no-parole life sentence for selling a relatively small amount of drugs.

Just about eliminating the ability of prison inmates to sue for unhealthy or unsafe conditions, the Court said that inmates cannot sue prison officials over conditions unless they can show "deliberate indifference" on the officials' part; this allows budgetary considerations to override any claim of constitutional rights.

In 1990, the Court said that state officials can require prisoners who are diagnosed as dangerous and mentally ill to take anti-psychotic drugs without seeking court approval.

Rehnquist is right at the front of the mob which is howling for more and more executions. (Ironically, the death penalty bloc on the Court is virtually the same as the "pro-life," anti-abortion bloc.) Many of the decisions cited above involved death penalty cases. Among the barbarous actions which have especially disgraced the United States among civilized nations, was the 1989 upholding of executions of juveniles and the retarded.

**Separation of powers:** Rehnquist has abdicated the Supreme Court's responsibility to enforce the Constitution with regard to the Executive and Legislative branches. In case after case, his and his Court's declared policy is that the

"political" branches should be able to do pretty much what they want, and they should be free from such annoyances as civil rights suits brought by citizens seeking to enforce legal or constitutional rights.

Another egregious example was the Court's upholding of the 1986 sentencing reform act, which imposes mandatory minimum sentences for most offenses. Here the Court violated the separation of powers by giving the U.S. Sentencing Commission the power to fix mandatory sentences and taking all discretion away from judges.

**Supremacy clause:** This is probably the single most important specific provision of the Constitution, which gives effect to the commitments of the Preamble "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice . . . and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This clause provides that the Constitution, and the laws made pursuant thereto, "shall be the supreme law of the land," and that judges in every state shall be bound by federal constitutional law.

Rehnquist's view is precisely the opposite: that the federal courts should not interfere with state governments and state courts. Thus he has limited the access of citizens to the federal courts under the doctrine of "abstentionism." Today it is virtually impossible to get into federal court to challenge the constitutionality of police-state actions by state officials. State officials, not federal courts, now have the final say as to the constitutionality of their actions. (This was the irony of President Bush's recent endorsement of the ongoing federal court intervention against the pro-life demonstrators in Wichita, Kansas. Rehnquist and his backers have vigorously opposed the exercise of federal jurisdiction to protect the civil rights of minorities.)

As early as 1975, in the *National League of Cities v. Usery* case, Justice William O. Brennan accused Rehnquist of repudiating principles of federal supremacy which had governed the Supreme Court since John Marshall's time.

It is thus not surprising that Rehnquist should praise former Chief Justice Roger Taney, the states' rights advocate who dismantled much of John Marshall's nation-building work, and who was the author of the contemptible *Dred Scott* decision. Calling Taney a "first-rate legal mind," Rehnquist says: "His willingness to find in the Constitution of the United States the necessary authority for states to solve their own problems was a welcome addition to the nationalist constitutional jurisprudence of the Marshall Court."

It is not surprising that Chief Justice Rehnquist, as an avowed opponent of the philosophy and principles on which our Constitution is based, should be the instrument of destroying the role of the federal judiciary as the guardian of the Constitution. He has intentionally left no barrier between the citizens and the Hobbesian tyranny of the police state.

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# The U.S. Constitution: tough on tyranny, not soft on crime

by Edward Spannaus

The way William Rehnquist and the Department of Justice tell it, the current crime wave is the result of the liberalism of the Warren Court in the 1960s. By creating a new set of “rights” that are nowhere found in the Constitution, the Warren Court “handcuffed the police” instead of the criminals, and made it impossible for the good guys to convict the bad guys. The parade of horrors always starts with the famous *Miranda* case and its warnings to suspects that they have a right to remain silent; it continues through the “exclusionary rule” and a long list of rulings which, they say, showed more concern with the rights of criminals than the rights of their victims.

The Department of Justice and Rehnquist seem to agree: The Bill of Rights is nothing more than an impediment to conviction. The DOJ’s misnamed “Truth in Criminal Justice” series (see accompanying article) argues that such provisions as restrictions on interrogation (*Miranda*), or the requirement that prosecutors not deal directly with an accused who is represented by counsel (*Massiah*), or the exclusionary rule prohibiting the use of illegally obtained evidence, simply prevent the obtaining of confessions which would reveal the “truth” about crimes. The Supreme Court, in this view, has simply made up rules which make it more difficult to get at the truth.

Crime *has* risen, but the principal causes are the long-term economic collapse, the loss of any sense of progress and hope in the population, and the promotion of the drug trade by sections of the political and financial establishment. As a nation, we have written off an entire generation of youth, particularly poor and black youth. But as crime rates have risen, so have rates of conviction, length of sentences, and rates of incarceration. Rates of conviction of suspects have never been higher, and, most telling, almost 90% of convictions result from guilty pleas. The jury trial is almost an anachronism.

But still, frustrated and angered by the obvious moral and physical decline of the United States, many people look to the courts to get “tough on crime,” and to get rid of those bothersome “technicalities” which keep criminals on the streets. Overlooked—until it’s too late—is the fundamental notion that these constitutional protections (“technicalities”)

exist to protect the innocent against arbitrary prosecutions and unjust convictions. The fact is that the Framers of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights did place a higher value on protecting the innocent than on convicting the guilty. They were well aware how criminal prosecutions could be used for political or other nefarious purposes.

As Alexander Hamilton put it in Federalist No. 83: “Arbitrary methods of prosecuting pretended offenses, and arbitrary punishments upon arbitrary convictions have ever appeared to me to be the great engines of judicial despotism.”

But nevertheless, Hamilton and many others were less than enthusiastic about codifying the rights of the citizens into a Bill of Rights. An enumeration of certain rights, they thought, might be interpreted as appearing to disparage others. “They would contain various exceptions to powers which are not granted; and, on this account, would afford a colorable pretext to claim more than were granted,” Hamilton argued. The Framers knew (unlike our academic experts today) that the Constitution in its broad sweep was not an enactment of positive law (except as to the specific structure of the government, and the allocation of powers), but rather it was declaration of pre-existent natural law and natural rights.

## Self-incrimination

The Fifth Amendment, with its prohibition against compelling anyone in a criminal case “to be a witness against himself,” is a good example of the legitimacy of such concerns about the dangers of enumerating a Bill of Rights. This prohibition has come to be interpreted as merely barring the use of torture or coercion to compel self-incrimination, usually on the grounds that such coerced testimony is unreliable. But it was regarded as “self-evident” at the time of the enactment of the Bill of Rights, that natural law prohibited making one a witness against himself—voluntarily or involuntarily, and irrespective of the evidentiary issue of whether or not such testimony is reliable.

The prohibition against self-incrimination is not an invention of the Warren Court. It even goes back to Talmudic and Roman law (Matt. 27:11-14; Acts 22:24-30), and Thomas Aquinas. (The Jewish philosopher Moses Maimonides said it was a “divine decree” that an accused could not be convict-

ed upon his own admission.) In early English law, a confession made prior to an indictment could not be used; but for centuries English law, while barring self-accusation before indictment, did permit coerced testimony after indictment. But by 1838, English courts said that authorities could not entrap a prisoner into making statements against himself, and that he must be advised that such statements could be used against him. Despite complaints by Jeremy Bentham, the requirement that such “Miranda” warnings be made to a prisoner was enacted into English law in 1848.

The understanding in revolutionary America was broader than in England, as shown for example by the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, which said: “No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially, and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself.” The version used in the U.S. Bill of Rights, however, was modeled by Madison on the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which was much narrower and not as precise. While early cases recognized the broad privilege (i.e., John Marshall’s rulings in *Marbury v. Madison* and *U.S. v. Burr*), by the end of the nineteenth century the privilege became confused with an evidentiary rule, and the Fifth Amendment was reduced to a prohibition against torture to extract testimony. (“Hmmm,” says Rehnquist to himself. “A little ‘good faith’ torture? Sounds like ‘harmless error’ to me.”)

Incredibly, Rehnquist has characterized *Miranda* and related rulings as “creating a new constitutional right,” and the Justice Department “Truth” series calls *Miranda* “a decision without a past,” which “had no basis in history or precedent.”

## The right to counsel

We find the same type of situation with respect to the Sixth Amendment’s guarantee of the right to counsel.

In the American colonies, the right to counsel at trial was considered a fundamental principle of justice and fairness. In England, the ancient right to counsel had become restricted over time, particularly in the sixteenth century, so that counsel was available to argue questions of law but not matters of fact, and counsel was allowed for misdemeanor trials but not for those involving felonies. This view was rejected by almost all the colonies and by the new states at the time of the Bill of Rights.

The Supreme Court has since extended the right to counsel to include pre-trial proceedings, not just the trial itself. Why? The nature of criminal proceedings themselves has changed enormously over the past two centuries. There were no organized police or investigative forces for most of the nineteenth century. (The Framers never envisioned such a massive—and unconstitutional—federal police force such as the FBI and related agencies have become.) In those days, the critical confrontation between an accused and the state took place at trial. Today, most cases never go to trial, and for those that do, the die is usually cast during pre-trial inves-

tigations and proceedings. Thus, the “changes” made by the Supreme Court have done nothing but attempt to keep up with the changes in the nature of law enforcement.

## Trial by jury

Probably no right was considered more important by the generation of the American Revolution than trial by jury. Grand juries were regarded as an essential protection against arbitrary and politically motivated indictments, and petit (trial) juries were a protection against unjust convictions. In most jurisdictions, juries were judges of both the facts and the law, and thus could “nullify” an unjust law. And juries did freely acquit defendants, on a much broader scale than today. Concerning the colonial period, historian Roscoe Pound wrote: “Throughout the seventeenth century, the power of juries to render a general verdict was a chief obstacle to the attempt of the crown to use criminal justice for political purposes.” Into the nineteenth century, Pound says that American juries were still predisposed to release the accused.

The conviction rates for the past 40 years show that it is getting easier and easier for prosecutors to get convictions from juries. In 1948 the rate of conviction by juries was slightly under 60%. It rose to about two-thirds by 1960, and 80% in 1988.

Even though we tend to think of criminal justice in the old days as much harsher (e.g., many more capital offenses), the reality is that the system was considerably more flexible and equitable than today. Grand juries would often refuse to indict (unheard of today), petit juries would often refuse to convict, and the use of pardons was very widespread—especially in capital cases. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, almost one-half of all pardon applications were granted.

Today, we have given our prosecutors and courts almost unlimited power. Prosecutors can indict whomever they want; as the saying goes, a grand jury today will indict a ham sandwich. If you are indicted in a federal court today, your chances of conviction are higher than 80%, unless you agree to cooperate with the prosecutor, or in the very rare instance that your case is dismissed. If your case is prosecuted, your probability of conviction is an astounding 97%.

The constitutional right to a speedy and public trial by jury is almost a thing of the past. The vast majority of criminal cases in both federal and state courts today are resolved by plea bargains. (It is well known that many innocent defendants often enter a plea bargain under pressure from prosecutors and their own lawyers, who discourage them from going to trial.)

Almost 85% of federal prosecutions result in guilty pleas. Of the other 15% that go to trial (either a judge or jury trial), 12% end in convictions, and less than 3% are acquitted.

We’ve come a long way over the past 200 years. But not far enough for some. For William Rehnquist, that 3% is probably still too high.

# The Justice Department's totalitarian blueprint

by Leo F. Scanlon

In the opening of his final dissent from the U.S. Supreme Court bench, retiring Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall warned: "Power, not reason, is the new currency of this Court's decision-making." He condemned the new Court majority, and identified a long "hit list" of decisions which they intend to overturn in the next few years.

Exposing the long-term strategy of Chief Justice William Rehnquist and the Bush and Reagan appointees, Marshall warned that "today's majority ominously suggests that an even more extensive upheaval of this Court's precedents may be in store. . . . The majority declares itself free to discard any principle of constitutional liberty which was recognized or reaffirmed over the dissenting votes of four Justices and with which five or more Justices *now* disagree. . . . The majority today sends a clear signal that scores of established constitutional liberties are now ripe for reconsideration."

Marshall was referring to the majority opinion in *Payne v. Tennessee*, in which Rehnquist said that the Court will exercise caution in matters relating to property and contract law, but it will eagerly look to override its precedents involving criminal justice.

Marshall continued: "By limiting full protection of the doctrine of *stare decisis* to 'cases involving property and contract rights' . . . the majority sends a clear signal that essentially *all* decisions implementing the personal liberties protected by the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment are open to reexamination. . . . The continued vitality of literally scores of decisions must be understood to depend on nothing more than the proclivities of the individuals who *now* comprise a majority of this Court."

## The Justice Department 'truth' series

The "hit list" identified by Justice Marshall includes an array of specific precedents dealing with First Amendment speech and association rights, civil rights and discrimination, search and seizure, protections against compelled self-incrimination and double jeopardy, the right to counsel, and various death penalty issues.

There is a clear method to the systematic manner in which the Court is dismantling existing case law. Over the past five years, a series of eight reports have been drafted by the Department of Justice's (DoJ) Office of Legal Policy (OLP)

calling for a drastic revision of criminal procedure. The reports were published by the University of Michigan *Journal of Law Reform* (Spring-Summer 1989), and ironically entitled the "Truth in Criminal Justice Series."

As Stephen J. Markman, the editor and spokesman for the series, makes clear, the ideas are drawn directly from the writings of Jeremy Bentham, the British liberal polemicist who devoted his life to destroying the U.S. Constitution and the concept of natural law which it reflects. Bentham, like his American epigones, focused his venom on the Bill of Rights (and the Declaration of Independence), precisely because they assert the legal sovereignty of the individual, *not the interests of the state*, as the basis of civil government and criminal jurisprudence. This view holds that in matters of criminal law, society's interests are served only by successful prosecutions, not by the administration of justice to the individual. At its core, it is a doctrine of vengeance.

## The Rehnquist kindergarten at work

As head of the Office of Legal Counsel during the Nixon administration, Rehnquist has been associated with this project from the beginning. His contemporary, James Vorenberg, later key in the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, was the head of the DoJ's Office of Criminal Justice, the earliest predecessor to the OLP. Vorenberg worked closely on criminal code matters with Charles Fried, who became the solicitor general during the second Reagan administration when these reports were prepared. The head of the Office of Legal Counsel during that time was Charles Cooper, who, in turn, had been a law clerk for Rehnquist after he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Associate Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia served as head of the Office of Legal Counsel during the Ford administration.

The plan of this cabal is to invite prosecutors to bring cases to the Court which will allow them to overturn precedents in criminal law, focusing on cases which involve the close connections among the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments. The current public champion of this apparatus is George Bush, who has aggressively sought restrictions on federal *habeas corpus* appeals, especially in death penalty cases, and has pushed to eliminate the exclusionary rule

(which bars illegally seized evidence from being introduced at trial) in each of his recent proposed crime bills. The arguments presented by Markman in the DoJ blueprint are the basis for Bush's claim that crime can be controlled by destroying the Constitution. They are carefully constructed lies.

### **Eliminating habeas appeals**

The issue of *habeas corpus* reform (or more properly, the elimination of federal *habeas corpus* appeals) is central to this debate, since it is by means of this device that the most egregious errors in state courts—where most criminal convictions and nearly all death sentences are imposed—are corrected. Bush, Markman, Rehnquist, et al. claim that the courts are flooded with spurious *habeas* appeals filed by clever criminals who are misusing the process to delay their executions.

Putting aside the absurd premise that the average criminal (or his unpaid defense attorney) is capable of outwitting government prosecutors and several layers of federal judges who could dismiss a spurious petition at any time, the figures expose the fraudulent nature of Bush's campaign theme. It is true that from 1978 to 1987, federal *habeas* filings increased 36% and the number of *potential habeas petitioners* (prisoners) rose by 94%. But, contrary to the propaganda claims of Bush, the *rate of habeas corpus* filings (the percentage of potential applicants who sought *habeas* relief), dramatically *declined* from 2.54% in 1978 to 1.84% in 1987.

Markman and the OLP study further lie in asserting that "there are frequently enormous delays" between conviction and the filing of *habeas* petitions, and point to the flurry of appeals filed on the eve of execution as proof of the subversive use of the great writ. In fact, the study on which Markman bases his claim (done by a Rutgers professor and his students), *found no evidence of such delay*, and numerous observers point out that the reason so many *habeas* petitions are filed just before executions is that this is the point at which prisoners finally get an attorney. In recent terms, the Supreme Court has lashed out at the notion that a defendant has any right to competent post-conviction representation, further reducing the possibility of successful appeals by indigent defendants.

It is not *habeas corpus* filings, but the legislative initiatives of the Bush administration—which have criminalized the most trivial "environmental" infractions and federalized all manner of state crimes—that are swamping the federal judiciary. Bush and Rehnquist seek to eliminate federal *habeas* appeals in order to increase the rate of executions and make a bloody spectacle of their so-called "anti-crime campaign."

### **The exclusionary rule hoax**

Another campaign theme raised by Bush involves the so-called "exclusionary rule," which prevents the use at trial of evidence seized during searches in violation of the Fourth

Amendment. The Supreme Court has already created a gaping "good faith" exception to these limitations, so that evidence discovered during a search can be admitted if the police officer believed he had grounds for conducting the search. That is not enough for Bush and the DoJ. They want an "inclusionary rule" which would allow prosecutors to introduce any evidence no matter how it was obtained—or manufactured. This is no small issue. There are a growing number of cases where the Court has been presented with evidence of criminal mendacity by prosecutors who brazenly hide or destroy exculpatory evidence, only to have the action labeled "harmless error."

This issue is the front end of a campaign to overthrow constitutional protections afforded to a citizen during the time he is most defenseless before the power of the state—the pre-trial period. For example, the OLP calls for a dramatic increase in the use of undercover informants against an indicted suspect. This year, the Supreme Court decided a case (*McCleskey v. Zant*) in which prosecutors planted an informant (a felon who had a court record of fabricating stories for his case officers) in jail with a defendant. On the dubious testimony of that informant, the defendant was convicted of murder and sentenced to die. The fact that the witness was an informant for the prosecution had been concealed and withheld from the defense. Nevertheless, the Court upheld the denial of the *habeas* petition.

Entrapment of one indicted person by another is not limited to prisoners. The DoJ is engaging in widespread use of defense attorneys, who are facing indictment on some charge, to *set up their own clients* and to run stings implicating associates of their clients. Clients are likewise being used to entrap their attorneys. These and other practices openly carried out by DoJ prosecutors make a mockery of the constitutional right to counsel.

Similarly, the inquisitors at the OLP call for the right to conduct interrogations without counsel. The Supreme Court has gone one better, ruling that coerced confessions are now acceptable in the U.S. It must be remembered that torture was found to be widely used throughout the United States, even as late as 1931, when the Wickersham Commission brought the matter to national attention. Convictions based on torture then, were most common in the South, where, as now, the death penalty is overwhelmingly applied to impoverished black defendants.

Justice Marshall concluded with a chilling forecast of the fate of justice in the United States. Accusing the new Court majority of a "blatant disregard for the rule of law," Marshall said that this past term's overturning of key precedents "is but a preview of an even broader and more far-reaching assault on this Court's precedents. Cast aside today are those condemned to face society's ultimate penalty. Tomorrow's victims may be minorities, women, or the indigent. Inevitably, this campaign . . . will squander the legitimacy of this Court as a protector of the powerless. I dissent."

## Power, not reason, governing high court

*Clinton Roberson, of Louisville, Kentucky, is a criminal attorney and the President of the African American Lawyers Association. The interview was conducted by Debra Freeman on Aug. 28.*

**EIR:** During 1991, there have been some pretty major developments in the field of criminal law. The Senate has approved a new crime bill, we've seen some landmark decisions handed down by the Supreme Court, Thurgood Marshall is stepping down, and Clarence Thomas has been nominated to replace him. How do these developments change the practice of criminal law?

**Roberson:** Well, that's a grand question! I'd like to address it first in general and then, perhaps, more specifically. The general effect is to take the Constitution—most particularly the Bill of Rights and the Great Writ of Habeas Corpus—rip it up and throw it in the garbage can. In his final dissenting opinion, Thurgood Marshall said that “power, not reason, is the new currency of this Court's decision-making.” And that is precisely the point.

We are witnessing a systematic assault on every major amendment that protects the rights of the accused. We are in danger of losing every gain we made during the civil rights era. And, I'd like to add one important point here: The nightmare may start with the Supreme Court, but it doesn't end there. It's a trend. Take a look at the crime bill. The number of federal crimes carrying the death sentence jumps to 50! It encourages juries to ignore alternative sentences and it virtually prohibits federal courts from *habeas corpus* review of faulty state prosecutions and erroneously imposed death sentences.

Now what's this all about? You know, in the old days, especially in the South where I practice, black folks and poor folks, well they weren't going to find much justice in the state courts. But, if you could hold out, if you could get yourself into federal court, well then, you'd have a shot. You know, even before the death penalty was outlawed in 1972, the majority of death sentences were overturned by federal courts. Well, that's all gone now. What did Moynihan say about the mentality of the crime bill? “Throw the switch and watch them twitch.”

The mentality governing this brand of jurisprudence has nothing to do with justice—it's about vengeance pure and

simple. And that just isn't the way it was meant to be. Now I know you've got some angry people out there. The people are angry about the drugs that infest the community. There's massive popular support for the death penalty. The people are angry. Most of them would be just as happy to dispense with the technicality of the trial entirely. But, the high court is supposed to guarantee that popular passions are not the metric in the administration of justice. This Court is moving in the opposite direction. Take the *Payne* case. In *Payne*, the majority upheld the use of victim impact testimony during the sentencing phase of capital trials. Now that just flies in the face of this principle. Any decision to impose the death penalty is supposed to be based solely on evidence that informs the jury about the character of the offense and the character of the defendant. Now what is the victim impact testimony going to do? All murders involve tragic and gruesome facts. Victim impact statements serve no purpose except to appeal to the sympathies and inflame the passions of the jurors. The reason it's been inadmissible in the past is because passions are *not* supposed to be the metric. It is a basic and fundamental principle. We've all learned it. We've recited it. Even the most despised among us is supposed to enjoy the guarantee of justice.

**EIR:** You're something of an expert on the death penalty. Can you talk about it in a little more detail?

**Roberson:** Let me start by saying that the issue is not whether you are for or against the death penalty. The system of imposing the death sentence that was approved by the Supreme Court in 1976 *does not work*. The sentencing schemes approved in 1976 are not sorting out the few for whom the death sentence may be appropriate, the worst offenders who have committed the most heinous crimes—the mass murderers and serial killers. The overwhelming majority of the people on death row are distinguished not by their crimes, but by their abject poverty, debilitating mental impairments, and minimal intelligence.

Now, here come these boys in Washington and they're going to put restrictions on *habeas corpus* appeals, they're virtually ruling out federal review of state trials, no matter how wrong the final result, so long as the trial was “full and fair.” What's “full and fair?” Over 50 years ago, in the case of the Scottsboro boys in Alabama, the Supreme Court said that as a matter of constitutional law, we would no longer sentence poor people to death without first providing them competent legal representation. Well, we have not fulfilled that promise.

Last year, in a capital case in the same state where the trial of the Scottsboro boys occurred [Alabama], the trial had to be delayed for a day in mid-trial because the court-appointed defense lawyer was drunk. He was held in contempt and sent to jail. The next morning, he and his client were both produced from the jail, trial resumed, and the death penalty was imposed a few days later.



This kind of thing is typical. Inadequate representation is pervasive in the death belt states. A study was recently printed in *The Advocate* [a publication of the Kentucky Department of Public Advocacy] that showed that 25% of the death row inmates in Kentucky, 13% of Louisiana's, and 10% of Alabama's were represented at their trials by lawyers who have since been disbarred, suspended or imprisoned. The *National Law Journal* conducted a six-month study last year that found the same kind of thing. Trial lawyers representing death row inmates in the six states they studied had been disbarred, suspended or disciplined at rates ranging from 3 to 46 times the overall rates for those states. More than half of the dozens of capital defense lawyers they interviewed said they were handling their first capital murder case when their client was convicted. Capital murder trials in those states often took one or two days—compared with two weeks to two months in states with sophisticated indigent defense systems. And the penalty stage—this is where the question of life or death is really decided—in many cases took no more than 15 minutes and almost never more than three hours, most of the time with little or no defense lawyer effort to present mitigating evidence. . . .

There are several reasons. Racism is certainly a factor. But the primary reason is money. Alabama limits compensation for out-of-court preparation to \$20 an hour up to a limit of \$1,000. Mississippi and Arkansas limit the total compensation of defense counsel in a capital case to \$1,000. South Carolina pays \$10 an hour up to a limit of \$1,500. In Georgia, outside the city of Atlanta, capital cases are awarded to the lowest bidder. It's got to take 800-1,000 hours to do an adequate job in a capital case. In these states, if a poor man's lawyer does that, he's going to get less than the minimum wage. Factor in overhead, the attorney is going to be losing money. Now, what kind of lawyer can you get for that kind of money? Believe me, you do not draw applicants from the top ranks of the legal profession. Most people wouldn't hire these guys to represent them in traffic court. These states don't have Legal Aid, they don't have Public Defenders. The lawyers are appointed by the local judges—most of the time they are either young and inexperienced or old, broken down, or incompetent.

On the prosecution side it's totally different. There are district attorneys' offices that employ lawyers who specialize in the prosecution of capital cases. They're paid well. They get investigative and expert assistance from state and local law enforcement agencies, they have crime laboratories. And you know, nothing helps advance a DA's career faster than a few good death penalty cases.

**EIR:** What you're describing is pretty awful but obviously this didn't start with the crime bill or the recent Supreme Court decisions.

**Roberson:** No, of course not. But with this kind of system, the prosecution has greater expertise, resources and political

momentum. They are likely to obtain the death penalty at the trial. Now, this Supreme Court has imposed very strict procedural rules on defense lawyers in criminal cases. Most of what happens at the trial is going to be insulated from post-conviction review because the defense lawyer will end up "waiving" the rights of the defendant, by failing to recognize and preserve violations of the Constitution. The poorer the level of representation, the less scrutiny the case will get in post-conviction proceedings. So, vindication of a fundamental constitutional right can be barred because of an incompetent defense. Again, the recent rulings say no federal review as long as the trial was "full and fair." But look at what we accept as "full and fair." We're going to be executing an awful lot of people under this system. . . .

When we first started, I said the issue was not whether you were for or against the death penalty. I hope your readers can now see what I mean. The death penalty debate encompasses compelling legal, philosophical, and moral questions. But that's not what I'm talking about here. I'm talking about how it really works in the small-town courthouse. You take away the Supreme Court's role as the nation's conscience under these circumstances and you can kiss justice goodbye. Of course, it's most dramatic when the death penalty is involved. But ultimately it affects all of us. The trend of this Court is to abdicate its most fundamental responsibility. It affects all of us.

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## Interview: Bruce C. Franche

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# U.S. law moving in dangerous direction

*Bruce C. Franche of Phoenix, Arizona is the past president of the Arizona Trial Lawyers Association—Criminal Law Section, former chair of Arizona Attorneys for Criminal Justice, and is currently on the national executive board of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. He was interviewed by Debra Freeman on Aug 29.*

**EIR:** There is growing concern, inside and outside the United States, at the degeneration overtaking American constitutional law under the Bush administration and the Rehnquist Court. A recent editorial in the *Legal Times* said the Supreme Court was dominated by a "Police State of Mind." Are we moving toward a police state?

**Franche:** Well, we're certainly experiencing a massive

expansion of prosecutorial powers in recent Supreme Court rulings. The rights of the accused are being systematically stripped away, most frequently with the excuse of "administrative convenience." It's becoming increasingly difficult to mount a vigorous defense. . . . You'd be surprised at the number of attorneys who are just getting out of criminal law, going on to accept teaching positions or getting into more lucrative fields. We have some of our best criminal lawyers going into bankruptcy law, divorce law, stuff like that. . . .

**EIR:** Why is it more difficult to mount a vigorous defense?

**Franché:** Look at the decisions being handed down! *Miranda* has been overturned, they've virtually overturned the Fourth Amendment—*Bostick* authorizes the issuance of general warrants. . . .

**EIR:** The argument is that this is necessary in the "war on drugs."

**Franché:** If you're asking if these are effective techniques, the answer is, yes; you know, Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin could probably brag about low crime rates. That's the nature of tyranny. A lot of people will go along with this stuff because they think its part of "getting tough on crime" but they're not going to be so happy when they see what they've created.

Look at what you've got *in practice*. Under these new rulings, its okay to randomly stop, question, and search the belongings of interstate travelers. No warrant. No probable cause. They can search your car. Same thing. Now on top of that you can be arrested and held without being told why, they can arrest you on one charge and question [you] about something else, *even if* you demand a lawyer! And all of this occurs during the *pre-trial* period when the accused is most vulnerable because it's here that the power of the state is most arbitrary.

This stuff is crazy. You give the state limitless power like this, you're not going to stop crime. I would argue that you're creating a *lawless* society. Look, I hope I'm wrong about this, but I think the result of all of this is going to be seen in terms of things like massive increases in cop killings. . . .

Let me give you an example. We've seen a real trend in sentences of "life without parole." I'm not talking about murderers here, but drug charges, repeat offenders, this sort of thing. They [the Supreme Court] just handed down a decision in a Michigan *upholding* the constitutionality of a life sentence with no parole for drug possession! The guy had a couple of ounces. . . .

Look, I'm not condoning drug possession. I'm a defense attorney today, but I used to be a prosecutor. The administration would like to convince people that all defense attorneys are soft on crime, pro-dope, whatever. It's garbage. I'm an officer of the court. [Thurgood] Marshall pointed out that it's only in an inquisitorial system that the defense lawyer is seen as an impediment rather than a servant to the cause of justice.

But getting back to the point on sentencing procedure. . . . There's a question of proportionality that has to exist between a crime and the punishment prescribed; that's what the Eighth Amendment is.

Under these rulings, I'll tell you what's going to happen. You get some hophead who gets pulled over by a trooper and he's holding [drugs]; if this guy thinks he's looking at life without parole, why not blow the cop away? What's he got to lose? This is the direction we are heading in. We are not going to stop crime with this, we're going to cause the commission of larger crimes. The prisons in this country are already busting at the seams. Do you see any decrease in crime?

**EIR:** We have a higher rate of incarceration per capita than any other country.

**Franché:** Well, it's pretty bad and it will get worse. An Ohio prisoner sued because of unbearable conditions. He charged cruel and unusual punishment. Now the rule in this country is that, no matter what burden the cost of incarceration imposes on the state, there are basic conditions that have to be met. But the Supreme Court says no, not anymore, not if the miserable conditions are a result of budget problems, as opposed to what they called "deliberate indifference." Do you have any idea how many facilities had to go to "lock down" when that occurred? Now, I know that some people say that prison is punishment, that it's supposed to be unpleasant, uncomfortable. Well, you know, presumably it's *not* supposed to be punishment in that sense, it supposed to be rehabilitative. The aim isn't to torture but to bring someone to the point that they can be returned to society. In any case, you're dealing with human beings, and we can't forget that.

**EIR:** Do you have anything you want to say in conclusion?

**Franché:** I'm surprised you didn't ask me about the Thomas nomination. I do have something to say about that. First, let me go on record as saying that I do oppose the nomination of Clarence Thomas. I don't think he's qualified for the high court and I think the appointment is strictly a political one. Now, a great many people say that Bush is trying to cement a conservative majority with this nomination. Well, with or without Thomas, he's got his majority. All the rulings we've discussed were handed down with Thurgood Marshall *on* the bench. So, no matter who Bush nominates, it's not going to change the majority. . . .

Right now, we are moving in an extremely dangerous direction. There's only one kind of nominee who would make a difference. He or she would have to be the kind of jurist who would not only dissent, but who would go to the people, who would sound the alarm. That is not the traditional role a member of the Supreme Court is supposed to play, as a matter of fact, it violates a longstanding tradition, but that's what we need right now. If Paul Revere was available I'd support him. . . .

## U.S.S.R. dead; chauvinism, 'shock therapy' rebuffed

by Konstantin George

The death of the Soviet Union, and its transformation into a new association of independent republics, became a juridical reality Sept. 5. The U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies conducted its last act of business, voting by a huge majority to replace the Soviet Union with a "loose confederation of sovereign, independent republics," where each republic is free to choose its exact form of its political association to this confederation. The confederation includes an associated Economic and Customs Union, and a "collective security system." The vote approved the creation of transitional inter-republic state and economic organs, as agreed to by the Presidents of Russia and nine other republics, and "U.S.S.R." President Mikhail Gorbachov, in a lengthy meeting Sept. 1, and submitted Sept. 2 to the Congress by Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev. The "ten plus one" plan also voted the Congress itself out of its existence.

Joining this loose confederation and economic union are Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, and Tadjikistan—all the Slavic, all the Central Asian, and two of the three Transcaucasian republics of the former Soviet Union. The economic union is open to any or all of the five republics—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, and Georgia—which will not join the confederation.

By the evening of Sept. 5, whatever institution still bore the title "U.S.S.R." was of either purely ceremonial and transitional character, or a legal fiction masking actual control by Russia. The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers was junked for good. Russia's economy and finances are in the hands of the Russian government, and the same holds true for the other republics. The "U.S.S.R." Defense and Security Councils are abolished. The only "U.S.S.R." ministries still operating, Defense, the KGB, and Interior, are functioning as arms of the Russian Federation Defense Council.

The ten republics in the new confederation have agreed in

principle to establish transitional union structures to regulate and coordinate their association in a "common economic space," i.e., an Economic and Customs Union, modeled on the European Community, and a NATO-like "collective security system," or strictly defensive alliance, with basing agreements for the stationing of Russian troops on the territory of other sovereign republics. These agreements will be worked out in the near future, as "U.S.S.R." Defense Minister, Marshal of Aviation Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, announced Sept. 5.

### Russian chauvinists clipped

Russia's President Boris Yeltsin, in a short speech to the U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies, Sept. 3, sought to allay fears of "Great Russian" domination: "The Russian State, after having chosen democracy and freedom, will never become an empire, and be neither a younger nor an older brother, rather an equal among equals." Yeltsin also reaffirmed that each republic was free to create its own army, or National Guard, and provide for its own internal security.

In a little-noticed decree on Sept. 1, the Moscow City administration banned all activities and publications of the Russian Writers' Union. These were the mass circulation organs of the crudest Russian chauvinism, Russian fascism, and virulent anti-Semitism—all printed in Moscow—including the rabidly racist *Molodaya Gvardiya* and *Nash Sovremennik*, familiar over the years to *EIR* readers as the mouthpieces for Russian gutter fascist organizations such as Pamyat, and as the crudest voices for the Great Russian "Third Rome" doctrine imperialists. Also banned are the weekly *Dyen*, and the Russian Writers Union's *Literaturnaya Rossiya*.

### Silayev rejects shock therapy

The national leaderships of Russia and the other republics manifestly lack the comprehensive policies that would ensure

dynamic economic growth. But their desire to create the conditions for a long period of national economic rebuilding makes them quite resistant to the "shock therapy" recipes of the quack economists beloved of the Bush White House, like Harvard punk Jeffrey Sachs.

In a Sept. 3 Moscow press conference, blacked out by British and U.S. media, Russian Prime Minister Ivan Silayev rejected the lethal economic "shock therapy" which Sachs has applied to Poland. Silayev said that a "shock therapy" approach to "the transition toward a market economy must be avoided," as the people are "tired" and cannot sustain "such a shock." Silayev, who heads a three-man Russian transitional committee to oversee the economy, underlined his disagreement with the shock therapy recommendations of the young Russian darling of the Sachs "mafia," Grigori Yavlinsky, a fellow member of Silayev's economic transition committee.

Silayev stressed that an "economic union of sovereign states" must be set up to "maintain the unity of the economic space" among the republics of the former Soviet Union. He added that the "economic union" could be expanded to include former members of Comecon, such as Poland, the Czech and Slovak Federated Republic, and Hungary, whose industrial and farm sectors heavily depend on exports to Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, and other republics. Silayev added that a "system of coexistence of different currencies" could be worked out for inter-republic trade, with central or national banks acting as a monetary exchange clearing house, which would operate on the basis of either transfer rubles or European Currency Units (ECUs). This would allow trade in vital raw materials and industrial products to resume, eliminating the problem of hard currency payments, the roadblock that has caused trade to collapse in this region over the past year.

An Austrian trade insider said on Sept. 4 that the Russians "have been quietly but effectively establishing trade relations with many countries including Turkey, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, on such a barter clearing account basis. Now they must move to establish such barter arrangements inside the former U.S.S.R. and inside Russia itself, but I am rather optimistic that with the new faces in power it will go quickly. Only with food distribution am I a little concerned in the short term; but otherwise I am very optimistic."

Silayev gave his press conference after having signed a landmark first Russian-Polish barter trade agreement, where accounts will be settled on the basis of a transfer ruble. Under this, Russia will resume large-scale exports of oil and gas—the two products most needed by Poland's desperate economy—in exchange for Poland's agricultural and food product surpluses—what Russia most needs to avert the danger of winter famine. In what may prove to be a little side irony of history, the deal was signed on the Polish side by Mr. Shock Therapy of Poland, Deputy Premier Leszek Balcerowicz. Russia has concluded a similar deal for exchanging oil and

gas for agricultural surpluses with the Republic of Lithuania, and is negotiating major barter agreements with Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, and Estonia.

Russia and other republics will next seek to reestablish a much larger exchange of goods by barter with German industrial enterprises based in the former East Germany—companies which have been devastated after the collapse of their traditional "Soviet" market.

### Transcaucasus trouble spot

The first serious trouble spot is appearing in the Transcaucasus, where unscrupulous dictatorships have arisen in Georgia, under President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, and in Azerbaijan, under Communist coup supporter now turned rabid nationalist, President Ayaz Mutalibov.

Gamsakhurdia jailed the leaders of Georgia's two main opposition parties, the National Democratic Party and the Popular Front, under the slander that the opposition are "agents of the Kremlin." The opposition were and are staunch supporters of Georgia's independence, and, in case anyone hasn't noticed, there no longer is a "Kremlin" to be an agent of. He mobilized the new Georgian National Guard to prepare to move into the two Georgian autonomous regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, both containing mixed populations of Ossetians and Abkhazians, Georgians, and Russians, and both bordering on the Russian Federation. Gamsakhurdia appears intent on provoking the first border conflict with Russia, which would be used to try and cast a cloud of uncertainty over the accords Russia has reached with all other neighboring republics, respecting their territorial integrity.

In Azerbaijan, Mutalibov, riding a nationalist and anti-Armenian tide, will win the Sept. 8 elections he has imposed over the protests of the Popular Front opposition, and use this victory as a platform for a virulent campaign against Armenia.

However, if political and economic stability can be secured among Russia and the other new nations of Europe located between Brest-Litovsk and the Urals, then whatever occurs in the Transcaucasus, albeit ugly, bloody, and tragic, can be strategically contained.

A final word on the former Soviet Union. It symbolically "exists" so to speak, in the form of two corpses, one a living person, but a political corpse, namely Mikhail Gorbachov; the other, a biological corpse, is V.I. Lenin. On Sept. 3, Yeltsin said that once the short transitional period ends, Gorbachov will have to run for "U.S.S.R." President in a popular election. He will be buried democratically, by the voters. On Sept. 5, after the Congress of People's Deputies was dissolved, Mayor Anatoli Sobchak of "Leningrad" (soon to resume its traditional name of St. Petersburg) announced that "the time has come to properly bury Lenin." This means that before long, the mummy of the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution will be moved out of the Mausoleum on Red Square, past which millions of oppressed people have traipsed for nearly seven decades, and into the ground.

# Hunger winter could imperil new republics

by Denise Henderson

A debate has broken out in the press of the former Soviet Union on the question of whether or not the republics (particularly the Russian Federation), in light of the drought conditions in some parts of that region, will be able to survive the winter without experiencing a devastating famine or hunger winter. All during the summer, the Soviet press has been filled with alarm about the lack of machinery and manpower to bring in the harvest.

On Aug. 26, the chairman of the Russian Federation's Supreme Economic Council was asked on Radio Rossii, "If the worst happens, will Russia be able to feed itself . . . if many republics leave the Union and if the economic links are broken?"

Bocharov's reply presented a stark reality. "For the next year or six months," he said, "it is physically impossible because the economy as a whole is so integrated within a single economic space that Russia would not be able to feed itself. We do not have sufficient resources, including hard currency resources, although Russia, in this respect, is the richest. We need . . . to continue to be integrated. . . . Without deliveries from those republics, we will not be able to implement deliveries to the extreme north regions and to some other regions of Russia, where the bread situation is already extremely difficult today."

## 'Enough of scaring'

On the same day, however, an *Izvestia* journalist who regularly writes on agricultural affairs insisted that the country could make it in the coming months. "Hard times do await us, unless we ourselves, and I stress this word—*ourselves*, do not really seriously and without delay, and all together (I have in mind the center, the republics, and the remote rural areas) tend to the question of our daily bread.

" . . . No 'emergency measures' for bringing in the harvest will help or can help," Gavrichkin continued. "The path to a solution of all problems, including the food problem, is not such 'emergencies,' but an understanding of the situation, and accord, without which joint actions are impossible."

Gavrichkin emphasized, "If we succeed in helping the countryside today, there will of course not be an abundance of food, but neither will there be a dearth, and what's more,

there will not be famine. Enough of scaring and being scared. It is better that we get to work on our good earth, which after all, no matter how scarce things were, has not betrayed us." He went on to insist, "The prognosis is that we will obtain 190-195 million tons of grain appears likely to come true. That is approximately the same level of harvest we had during the first three years of the five year plan, and nobody at that time, as I recall, was hollering about famine. Why is there such a panic today?"

## The credit issue

The panic however may be well justified. There are no new credits readily forthcoming from the west for food, with the exception of Germany. And the new Union does not have the hard currency which was available to the Soviet Union during its 1980s oil boom for purchase of agricultural foodstuffs. Thus, the debate over the harvest may have this other aspect to it: At a time when hard currency is scarce, and needed for the import of other consumer goods, why waste it on food imports?

Yet even such a debate is improperly focused. Credit to the Russians should not be considered a *net loss* by any western banker, but rather as representing a potential gain in terms of providing additional agricultural productivity for the world. The issue for the west—and the Russians—is both a short-term and a longer-term perspective to remove the constant threat of famine by improving infrastructure in the breadbaskets of the Russian Republic and of Ukraine.

The Russians need first and foremost to be integrated into the LaRouche Productive Triangle program, which would mean extensions of the high-speed rail system to Kiev and Moscow, with branch-lines extending outward from there. Indeed, the optimum plan for improving agricultural infrastructure would include not only high-speed transport to the cities, but also irradiation facilities to prevent spoilage of fruit, grain, and vegetables. About 10-40% of the crops which are now spoiled or fed to livestock could be saved through irradiation.

The former Soviet Union is at a branching point in many respects, not the least of which is agricultural policy. An exchange program several months ago allowed Russian, Ukrainian, and other farmers to come to Germany and to begin to learn modern western farming techniques. There are tens of thousands of former "collectivists" from each republic who want to reestablish the family farm system now. With the help of the west, such a program would be another path to "peace through development."

The danger is, however, that if such a development policy is not carried out, the former Soviet Union, like the rest of the world, will divide itself into a "North" and a "South," or a "First World" and a "Third World" as one astute observer warned *EIR* several months ago. Should such a scenario develop, the world will see the tragedy of Yugoslavia repeated on a grander—and much more destructive—scale.

# Lithuanian President still tells the truth

by Hartmut Cramer

If George Bush thought he could “buy off” the Baltic leaders by finally opening diplomatic relations, he has been mistaken. In an interview in the French daily *Le Figaro* Sept. 2, Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, the most daring and outspoken of the Baltic leaders, leaves no doubt that the best of these leaders know that sticking to the principles of *unity of morality and politics* and *telling the truth* is the most effective weapon at their disposal.

“One might wish that the Baltic politicians continue to speak such a clear language as in the past; if they further refrain from realpoliticking, as Lithuanian President Landsbergis has often mocked the cowardly behavior of the western politicians, and stick to their policy of telling the truth no matter what—a policy which has just been proven to be the correct one in the long run—then the participation of these small countries in the international political arena is a gigantic gain for the entire world,” this author wrote in the Sept. 6 *EIR*. Fortunately, *EIR*’s forecast is being confirmed.

“The Westerners Haven’t Even Lifted a Pinky for Us,” was the headline of the interview, accompanied by a smiling photo of Landsbergis showing the V-sign as he was talking to his people. Echoing U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, for whom the political fight against the East-West condominium is primarily a *cultural* one, Landsbergis, an outstanding musician and a rather good chess player, lectured on statecraft, describing the strategy he and his friends used against the Soviet oppressors as “cultural resistance.”

## The political and cultural fight

“Contrary to what one might believe, I took part in preparing the recent events already in the last decades,” Landsbergis told *Le Figaro*. “I wasn’t passive. In my lectures on history of music and on art, and in my journalistic articles, I always had in mind those values which we have to defend: the very values, which are opposite to those the Soviet Union wanted to impose upon us. My colleagues in the university and myself, we did not defend our music for music’s sake, or our art for art’s sake. Above all we wanted to deliver the proof, that Lithuania existed as a historical and cultural entity. Above all, our fight was a political one.”

Reviewing the “very tragic night” of Jan. 12-13, 1991, when Soviet Interior Ministry special forces brutally deployed their tanks against unarmed civilians at the TV tower in Vilnius, killing 14 and wounding over 400 people, Lands-

bergis said: “I tried to reach Gorbachov in the Kremlin, but there was only one of his aides, who told me that it was totally out of the question to wake him up during the night. In desperation, I called the White House in Washington. And there, I got only the answering machine. At that point, I really had the feeling of having been abandoned by the West as well as by the East.”

Landsbergis stated that it was during that night, when he and the people who protected the parliament had to face the Red Army without international support, that Lithuania became sovereign and its army was created. “In that night, I was out amidst the crowd of our people, and, in front of a priest, our guards and myself prayed. That act gave birth to our army, the army as sign of a state, an army to defend the state.”

During these critical moments, Russian President Boris Yeltsin “was the only one who helped us and he did so immediately. He called on the Russian soldiers not to raise their hands against Lithuanian civilians and not to participate in the oppression of people who legitimately hoped to gain their independence.” Landsbergis added that Yeltsin “was the first to recognize our independence, the only one who didn’t let us down during the dramatic events of January 1991, and during the coup in Moscow, we have again found ourselves to be on the same side of the barricades. He fought, whereas the westerners cautiously waited to see which way the wind would blow. In fact, the West was ready to accept the power of the coup plotters.”

Landsbergis said that this did not surprise him, since the West had betrayed the Baltic people in the 1950s, during the partisan struggle against the Soviets, and had done virtually nothing in the last three years to support Lithuania’s fight for independence. The way Yeltsin acted, he explained, “who has the first place in our heart,” might surprise those in the West who hope to manipulate the Russian President. “For him, as for us, politics has to be linked to morality. For him, as for us, politics cannot be reduced to a simple pragmatic calculation, a simple strategy.” He added that the West had underestimated Yeltsin. Yes, he was termed a populist, Landsbergis said, but “I also was given all these names. I was an extremist, a nationalist, a provocateur. . . . All these cliches were only used to disguise reality.”

## A snub to Bush

To drive that point home, Landsbergis, after Bush had again nervously looked to Gorbachov before finally announcing Sept. 2 that he would send diplomats to the Baltic states, left for a state visit to Hungary just *before* Bush’s envoy arrived in Vilnius, effectively telling him he had more important things to do.

How long will Bush and others have to cope with such refreshing “open diplomacy”? When asked how long he would stay on as President, Landsbergis told *Le Figaro*: “For as long as is needed to accomplish the work. An artist always feels very well when his work is finished.”

# France is fed up with Mitterrand's policy

by Christine Bierre

The virtual support given by French President François Mitterrand to the Moscow coup, during a nationally televised statement on Aug. 19, the evening of the putsch, could mean the end of the Mitterrand regime, or at least of the unholy alliance of France with Britain and the United States which emerged during the Gulf war.

Mitterrand in his statement refused to issue a full condemnation of the coup, and instead read a statement from the junta pledging to maintain all international commitments of the U.S.S.R., stating that he would judge the "new regime" through its acts.

This was the fourth major foreign policy error committed by Mitterrand since the revolutionary process started in eastern Europe, and the fact that the President has totally missed the train of history has created a crisis of confidence in the national government. When the Berlin Wall came down, Mitterrand tried his best to halt the reunification of Germany, declaring that it would take five years, and paying a visit to East German "liberal communist" leader Hans Modrow. France refused to support the independence of the Baltic countries, and more recently sided with the pro-communist Serbs against the independence of Slovenia and Croatia.

But Mitterrand's support for the junta in Moscow provoked a deeper national shame. Said parliamentarian Jean-François Deniau: France used to be proud of being among the more progressive nations, and now we are among the most reactionary. Attacks against Mitterrand are rampant within his own Socialist Party. The faction around former Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement denounced this latest mistake and also Mitterrand's support for the Serbs. Within the Socialist camp, people are talking about "Bourguibism," in reference to former Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who became senile and insisted on governing anyway, making wild and erratic decisions. Reports are that many of Mitterrand's closest advisers are now extremely disaffected with Mitterrand and are demanding a general review of policies.

## **Demands for a break with Bush**

Mitterrand's latest mistake will, ironically, create the conditions that can lead to a breakdown of the "special alliance" with President George Bush. Already an article in the leading daily *Le Monde* of Sept. 2 indicated that Mitterrand's virtual support for the coup-plotters came after a phone call

to Bush, who advised this course. Whether this is true or not, the fact that such a story was leaked is already an indication of a new state of mind at the Elysée presidential palace.

The speeches by Socialist Party leaders at the party's summer school were even more indicative of the change in mood in the French government. The rank and file Socialists are known to be extremely unhappy with France's tailing behind Bush, in particular since the Gulf war. Speeches by European Community President Jacques Delors and by Foreign Minister Roland Dumas indicate that the government is preparing an anti-Bush turn, to save whatever it can of the Mitterrand presidency and if possible, of the honor of France.

The "temptation of hegemonism" seems to be the new phrase used to attack the "only superpower left," the United States of George Bush. In his speech, Dumas expressed concern that "America might reign without a counterweight. . . . I am telling our American friends: They must realize that being the world's top power creates not only possibilities and rights, but also duties." He urged the U.S. not to give in to the temptation to try to shape every world event to its own profit. The world is entering a "new historic phase," said Dumas, who defined the top priority as being the leveling of differences between the rich and the poor and dealing with Third World problems.

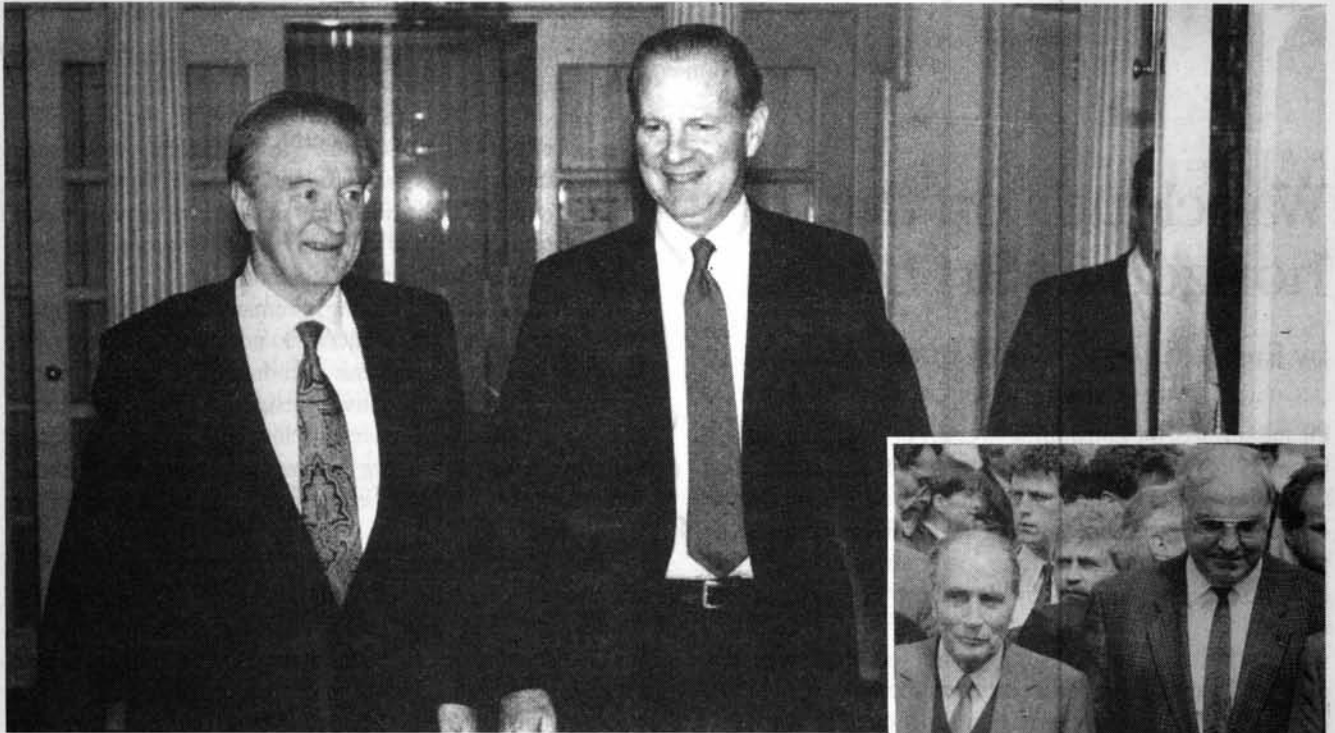
Denouncing the "hegemonism" of the United States was also one of the themes of an intervention by Jacques Delors on Sept. 2, in a radio interview. Speaking about the Yugoslavian crisis, Delors deplored the fact that Europe has no military force which could have been deployed into Yugoslavia for a peacekeeping effort, and hoped that "a strong French initiative" would be launched to remedy this situation. A journalist asked Delors whether the crumbling of the eastern empire has not led to the emergence of a "unique universal superpower, the United States," and if this would not lead to a "temptation of hegemonism." Delors replied: "I would not like to finish my political career, leaving to the younger generations a Europe which is not powerful or well organized enough not to be forced to submit, in one way or another, to an excessive influence of the U.S.A." "The answer is yes," stated Delors, to the question of whether this tendency toward hegemonism was visible during the course of important international negotiations. "Why lie and look for little formulas, when the answer is yes," he said.

Washington says it is not opposed to the construction of a united Europe, continued Delors, but "when I gave a speech in London calling for a common European defense, we saw the reactions immediately." Far from going against NATO, such a defense would strengthen NATO, said Delors, complaining that the U.S. has great difficulty in accepting such a view.

## **Words or deeds?**

We will judge these leaders by their deeds, not their words, to return to Mitterrand's formula.





*French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, on the left with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on a visit to Washington in February 1991, when France was collaborating closely with the United States in the war against Iraq, is now positioning France for an anti-Bush turn to save whatever it can of the presidency of François Mitterrand (inset, with Helmut Kohl).*

There are indeed signs that the French government will put its money where its mouth is. Since Mitterrand's deplorable statement, the general tendency of the government has been to backtrack full-speed on all the touchy issues. Thus, Foreign Minister Dumas managed to be the first high-ranking representative of a major European country to reach Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania, to negotiate the establishment of diplomatic relations with all the Baltic states. Serbian communist strongman Slobodan Milosevic was called in for a meeting at the Elysée, where he was pressured to adopt the new European peace plan, while Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, who also met with Mitterrand, was reassured concerning EC support for Croatian independence.

Finally, the French government is determined to increase aid to the former Soviet Union, despite tremendous resistance from the banks that are still smarting from recent losses in those markets and older losses on their loans to the Soviet Union.

France's Jacques Attali, the president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), visited Moscow as soon as the putschists had been defeated, and called for a Europe of 30 countries, including all the former Soviet republics. Attali has been fighting for the United States and Japan to lift their veto on the question of the ridiculous \$200 million ceiling on EBRD credits to Russia.

Jacques Delors is supporting Attali in this respect, and mentioned a specific project in Leningrad which he would like to finance. Delors also indicated that before the end of the year, the EC will be sending a "signal" to the former East bloc countries, in the form of political-economic and cultural agreements with the EC. This does not constitute full membership, but will lead to an association status. Concerning the former Soviet Union, Delors indicated that the EC aid will be in several forms: 1) short-term financial aid to deal with inflation; 2) short-term aid to help the republics get through the winter, with food and medical supplies; and 3) technical aid of \$169 million for development of distribution and transport networks, energy, and education of company administrators. Delors announced that the equivalent of over \$1 billion in food and medical aid has already been sent.

Finally, Economic and Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy left for Moscow the first week in September, announcing that "one should imagine a kind of Marshall Plan" for the former U.S.S.R.

This is all very promising, but the litmus test will be whether the French insist on applying the International Monetary Fund's free market "shock therapy" methods to the eastern economy, or whether they will return to a Colbertist-Listian approach to economic development, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

# War clouds on the horizon in Sri Lanka

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

On the surface, the constitutional crisis in Sri Lanka, brought about by a group of renegade members of Parliament belonging to the ruling United National Party (UNP), is the product of a continuing conflict between the Oxbridge-educated upper crust Sinhala elites and the lower strata of the Sinhala community, represented by President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

Beneath the surface, things are considerably more murky. There is certainly a concerted move to topple President Premadasa, on the charge of usurpation of power, which is being led by two protégés of former President Junius Jayewardene, Gamini Dissanayake and Lalith Athulathmudali. Premadasa, for his part, has reacted like a street-fighter and is pulling out all stops, including the charge that his ouster is being orchestrated by India, to beat back the assault.

But it isn't exactly a straight fight. There is a curiously coincidental series of moves under a "human rights" banner to revive the Sinhala terrorist Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), all but extinguished by Premadasa, and an overlapping web of international intrigue in which the British hand is already clear.

It is impossible to predict the outcome of the battle at this writing, or to foretell just what it will mean for this weary little island nation, torn by ethnic strife for the past eight years. But it is safe to assume that with the collapse of Soviet power and the resurgence of the Anglo-Americans following the Persian Gulf war, Sri Lanka's strategic significance has not been overlooked by those busy mapping a "new world order."

## Impeachment demanded

In a quiet coup of a sort, Dissanayake and Athulathmudali and their followers got together with the main opposition party, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), whose political influence has been in decline since the early 1980s, and produced a list of charges against their own President, which was then quietly handed over to the Speaker of the Parliament on Aug. 28. The charges concluded with the demand to start impeachment proceedings against President Premadasa. The crux of the indictment is that "the President has assumed for himself powers which are not vested in the office of the

President by the Constitution."

Subsequently, Athulathmudali revealed that in fact the group sought abolition of the country's presidential system, in favor of "restoring the sovereignty of the Parliament"—i.e., reintroduction of British-style parliamentary democracy. Ironically, it was the dissidents' mentor, Jayewardene, who had supported establishment of the "executive presidential system" in 1978, and who reaped benefits from it throughout the 1980s, when he was President.

As it stands at this writing, Premadasa has convincingly demonstrated that the dissidents do not have sufficient votes to bring him down, and has withdrawn his objection to a referendum on the executive presidency. His fiery charge that the impeachment move was inspired by India promptly brought the Buddhist clergy, otherwise suspicious of his efforts to resolve the Tamil ethnic problem, to his side for the time being.

But as the dispute drags on, the charges and counter-charges are becoming more ugly. At the outset, President Premadasa, who banned casino gambling a year ago, accused the dissidents of having taken money from casino owners to stage the rebellion. Now the dissidents have produced a photo of one Joe Sim, a Singapore-based casino owner who was deported from Sri Lanka, meeting with the President's wife and ministers loyal to Premadasa.

In another exposé, the dissidents charged that the Premadasa government had armed the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) against the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF). "The late Ranjan Wijeratne [then minister of defense] complained to me that he was unhappy at the decision to give arms to the LTTE to fight the IPKF," Athulathmudali, who resigned recently as Premadasa's education minister and who had been Jayewardene's security chief, told a press conference Sept. 3. He said the cabinet had not been informed of the decision to arm the LTTE, and added that in the event of an inquiry, many Army people would testify to this.

Dissanayake, who was never taken into the Premadasa cabinet, went a step further, charging that the LTTE was given arms even after New Delhi announced the withdrawal of the IPKF. Premadasa had opposed the 1987 accord signed by President Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, which had provided for Indian military intervention as part of a phased plan to resolve the ethnic strife between Tamil and Sinhala communities in Sri Lanka. It was Premadasa who oversaw its termination and the end of the Indian mediation efforts. Indian officials had earlier accused the Premadasa administration of such duplicity.

## Move to revive JVP terrorists

Curiously, the move to oust Premadasa was preceded by a series of moves over the past six months to revive the JVP, the Sinhala terrorist group with Maoist ideology that came into its own during the tenure of Mr. Jayewardene, when the

civil war between the Tamils in the north and the Sinhala community took a violent form. The 1983 riot in the capital of Colombo—when indiscriminate killings of Tamils and looting and arson of Tamil property set the stage for an all-out war between the two communities—was allegedly carried out by the JVP.

Although the allegation, that President Jayewardene had used the JVP to execute that riot, was never substantiated, it is nonetheless a fact that it was during his tenure that the JVP grew from its localized southern stronghold to menace the entire country. During 1986-88 the JVP killed thousands, many of them members and leaders of the ruling National Party. From the outset of his presidency, by contrast, Premadasa made destruction of the JVP's influence a priority. His defense minister, Ranjan Wijeratne, sacrificed his own life in a ruthless annihilation campaign against the terrorist group that was by and large a success.

On Feb. 19 of this year, a bid was made, with international backing, to revive the JVP. A meeting of women from different parts of Sri Lanka in Colombo was declared illegal by the Premadasa government. The women formed the "Mothers Front" as a rallying point for the JVP—to the applause of diplomats from Britain, the United States, Germany, Canada, and Australia, whose governments had begun a campaign against the Premadasa government for alleged human rights violations.

Soon after, in early March, a delegation from Amnesty International visited Sri Lanka. Conveniently, Defense Minister Wijeratne, who had described Amnesty International as "a terrorist organization," was dead by then. Amnesty's representatives held discussions with presidential adviser Bradman Weerakoon, Defense Secretary Cyril Ranatunge, and Inspector General of Police E.B. Pereira.

### **Aristocrats and international intrigue**

One local weekly has charged that Athulathmudali has been in contact with a "Western embassy" since he resigned from the Premadasa cabinet to lead the attack against his boss. Athulathmudali has issued a routine denial, but the charge itself can hardly be considered earthshaking.

The Sinhala elite—in particular the aristocratic *goigama* community to which Jayewardene, Dissanayake and Athulathmudali all belong—has always been close to its former British rulers. Its members are educated in Britain and, like Gamini Dissanayake when he was dropped from the Premadasa cabinet, run to London on "sabbatical" at the drop of a hat. "The fact remains," an Indian analyst commented, "that Sri Lanka's elite, which had taken on the mantle of authority from the British, has never reconciled itself to Mr. Premadasa's humble origins." Furthermore, he had almost completely marginalized them politically.

The other side to it is the well-known fact that British diplomats in Sri Lanka publicly claim that, since the country is a former British colony, it is in their sphere of influence.

The British government's involvement in Sri Lanka reached an all-time high in the mid-1980s, with the growth of the JVP and the war with Tamil secessionists. Ironically, Haim Divon, the head of the Israeli interest section based in the American embassy in Colombo, complained to a *Hindustan Times* reporter that although the Israelis were being cursed internationally for their involvement in Sri Lanka, the British were giving "much more assistance" in the war to contain the Tamils.

It was during this time that Athulathmudali, as Jayewardene's National Security Minister, brought British "ex"-Special Air Services people and Israeli Mossad experts into Sri Lanka to train commandos.

### **The case of David Gladstone**

Against this backdrop, the peculiar case of David Arthur Gladstone is of more than passing interest. On May 30, a little more than a week after former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, the Sri Lankan government declared British High Commissioner Gladstone *persona non grata*. The Premadasa government wanted to expel the envoy on charges of "unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka," but gave in to pressure from London to let Gladstone depart under his own steam.

According to reports, Gladstone, who masquerades as a human rights activist, created a sensation when he visited some polling booths in Matara district on May 11 and lodged a report with police that malpractices were being carried out by ruling UNP supporters on behalf of the local member of Parliament, H.R. Piyasiri. President Premadasa lashed out at Gladstone, without naming him, at a function with foreign diplomats. "There are those who still think they are our colonial masters," he fumed, accusing such types of interfering with the country's sovereignty.

Indeed, Gladstone's activity was highly improper for a well-trained diplomat, who is the great-grandson of the late British prime minister and a blueblood at that. Gladstone's diplomatic career included a stint at the Middle East College for Arabic Studies and a long tour of duty in various Arab countries. Gladstone's praise by Lord Taylor of Gryfe in the House of Lords in January underscores his value to the service.

There are several more elements to the case. It seems that Member of Parliament Piyasiri had drawn Gladstone's ire with the accusation that he had held meetings with drug traffickers. Significantly, Gladstone had been posted earlier as consul general in Marseilles, France—the prime heroin export outlet, when the French started dealing with Southeast Asian opium. Marseilles became an important heroin-refining and exporting point—thanks in part to the takeover of the dockworkers union by the international wing of the AFL-CIO in the 1960s—and remains so to this day.

It is a fact that both the JVP and the LTTE deal with drugs to buy guns and explosives.

# U.N. Human Rights body passes strong condemnation of Israel

*The United Nations Economic and Social Council Commission on Human Rights Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 43rd session, meeting in Geneva in August passed the following resolution by a vote of 16 in favor out of the total of 23 legal experts entitled to vote:*

Agenda item 6

**Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories: Report of the Subcommission under Commission on Human Rights Resolution 8 (XXIII)**

Draft resolution submitted by Mr. Alfonso Martinez, Mr. Chernichenko, Mr. Ilkahanaf, Mrs. Ksentini, Mr. Sachar, Mr. Suescun Monroy, Mr. Tian Jin and Mrs. Warzazi

1991/ . . . Situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel

\* \* \*

The Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the two International Covenants on Human Rights, in particular the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples,

Mindful of the principles and humanitarian provisions of the four Geneva conventions of 1949, of the principles and provisions of international law and of the obligations arising from the Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to The Hague Convention No. IV of 1907,

Noting that, in accordance with article 1 of the Geneva conventions of 1949, all States parties to the Conventions have undertaken to respect and to ensure respect for the conventions under all circumstances,

Recalling all the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights condemning the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel, which affirm the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August

1949 to these territories,

Recalling the relevant Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories submitted to the General Assembly and the relevant reports of the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Recalling with concern the press releases issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva on 13 January 1988 and on 13 and 19 August 1988 with respect to repeated violations by Israel of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and its continuous refusal to apply the provisions of the Convention in the occupied territories,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions in this respect,

Deeply alarmed at the persistent refusal of Israel to respect the Fourth Geneva Convention and to apply it to the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories, and at the systematic and established violations of human rights by Israel over the past 24 years and its persistence in perpetrating acts of killing, wounding and arresting against the Palestinian people and in deportation and expulsion of Palestinian citizens,

1. Reaffirms that the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, itself constitutes a gross and systematic violation of human rights and further constitutes aggression under international law;

2. Reaffirms also that the continued perpetration by the Israeli occupation authorities of deliberate killing of Palestinians, including children, breaking the limbs of young men and causing grave harm to their physical integrity, subjection of cities, villages and camps to living conditions designed to strangle and destroy them by imposing curfews and preventing their provision with food and medical supplies, firing gas bombs into houses, mosques, churches and hospitals, thus causing the death of many people by asphyxia,

severely beating pregnant women and throwing gas bombs inside their homes, thereby causing them to miscarry, torturing Palestinian detainees, imposing collective punishment and administrative detention upon thousands of Palestinians, expelling and deporting Palestinians from their homeland, confiscating land and establishing Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, bringing Jewish immigrants from several parts of the world and settling them on these territories, thus modifying their demographic character, closing schools and universities, desecrating holy places and demolishing houses all constitute grave violations of international law and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

3. Reaffirms further that the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable to the Palestinians and to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel, and that the continued disregard and rejection of the provisions of the Convention by Israel constitute gross violations of the principles of international law, and that it is therefore the responsibility of the international community to provide protection for the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, until the end of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories;

4. Calls upon the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to apply article 1 of the Convention, to ensure respect by Israel for the convention and to secure protection for the Palestinian people under occupation in accordance with articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the convention;

5. Reaffirms once again the right of the Palestinian people to resist the Israeli occupation by all means, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, and affirms that the *intifada* of the Palestinian people, which began on 8 December 1987, is one such means confirming their determination to liberate their land from the Israeli occupation and to exercise their national rights on their national soil;

6. Reaffirms also the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination without foreign interference and to establish their independent sovereign State on their national soil, in accordance with resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Commission on Human Rights, and the principle of the right to self-determination of all peoples;

7. Condemns Israel for:

(a) Its gross violations of the rules of international law and of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 through the systematic practices mentioned in the present resolution, and calls upon Israel to desist immediately from those practices and to withdraw from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by force, in accordance with the principles of international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

(b) Establishing Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and

other occupied Arab territories and calls for them to be dismantled and confirms that all measures taken by Israel with the purpose of annexing these territories or altering the political, cultural, religious or other character of Jerusalem and the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal, null and void;

(c) Its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, and reaffirms that the decision by Israel in 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void;

(d) The inhuman treatment and terrorist practices in violation of human rights which the Israeli occupation authorities continue to exercise against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan for their refusal to carry Israeli identity cards and in order to force them to carry such cards, practices which constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and requests all States and competent international organizations not to recognize any Israeli laws, jurisdiction or administration in respect of the occupied Syrian territory;

8. Reiterates its support for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in which all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would participate on an equal footing and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, as well as of all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that define and confirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination, and calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

9. Confirms that any attempt to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict outside the framework of the above-mentioned international conference is not based on the international legitimacy constituted by the principles of the international law that governs armed conflicts among countries, as well as the relevant United Nations resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East, will not contribute to solving the real problem, and will maintain the current conflict that threatens the area with continuous wars;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Sub-commission, at its 44th session, with an updated list of reports, studies, statistics and other documents relating to the question of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, with the texts of the most recent relevant United Nations decisions and resolutions and the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, and all other information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution.

# China waits for the volcano to erupt

by Michael O. Billington

During the week following the collapse of the coup in the Soviet Union, Beijing attempted to maintain the appearance of calm in the face of the world-shaking collapse of the Soviet empire, leaving China alone with Cuba and North Korea as the last communist hold-outs. But many sources reported that the leadership was preparing a state of emergency, and had placed the military on alert. By Sept. 1, the political commissar of the Nanjing Military District was reported to have confirmed the military alert, with high security established along the Soviet border and at airports, while the 1 million People's Liberation Army (PLA) troops who had been deployed to counter the devastating damage of the recent floods were returned to barracks as a precaution.

Vice Premier Wang Zhen, one of the last remaining "Old Men" of the Maoist era desperately trying to hold back the tide, first spoke out on the dire necessity to maintain strict party control over the military. Praising the PLA for its success in crushing the "counter-revolutionary rebellion"—the massacre at Tiananmen Square on June 4, 1989—and for repressing the unrest in the largely Muslim Xinjiang region on the Soviet border last year, Wang displayed obvious concern that the Army may not follow such orders the next time. One U.S.-based Chinese analyst with close ties in the mainland said, "The Old Guard only know how to rule in one way—pathologically. The collapse of the Communist Party in Russia totally discredits these Old Men, and now everyone is just waiting for the volcano to erupt."

## Remoralization of the Resistance

The developments in Russia have provided a much needed remoralization of the Chinese, especially among the Democracy Movement leaders. The betrayal of their efforts by the Bush administration, which rushed to defend the butchers of Tiananmen Square and maintain the lucrative cheap labor concessions being set up along the China coast, took a toll on the leaders who had looked to the U.S. for support. Now the Chinese are looking to the freedom of the former captive nations of Europe, and potentially of the Russian people themselves, where they recognize the fruits of their own martyrdom.

Even more important, the Chinese leadership now stands exposed and discredited, along with those Democracy Move-

ment leaders who had capitulated under pressure and proposed "working within the system" of the Deng Xiaoping dictatorship, functioning as agents of either the Deng regime or of the Bush administration. The broadly circulated Chinese language version of *EIR* has carried the continuous warning that no true reform or economic development could take place under the auspices of the Anglo-American "free trade" dogma peddled by Deng's circle of friends around Henry Kissinger, and certainly not while the best young minds of the country were being killed or mentally straitjacketed.

In 1989, following the Tiananmen massacre, *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche forecast: "From inside mainland China, moving to sweep westward across the vast Soviet empire, and into South America, a powerful revolutionary force has erupted" in the form of nationalist movements against communist tyranny and the "mass-murderous, usurious tyranny of the International Monetary Fund conditionalities. . . . It will topple the already doomed communist regime of Beijing, and press toward the dissolution of Moscow's 'prison house of nationalities.' "

While many found it hard to conceive of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union crumbling, that reality has now forced the realization that LaRouche was right, and that the leadership of the Chinese movement to replace the remnants of the Maoist nightmare must be forged rapidly. The economy in China, which has already generated over 100 million jobless peasants, has reached a point of total bankruptcy in the industrial sector, while the government is concerned only with the booming "free trade zones" along the coast, dominated by labor-intensive, foreign-run businesses and drugs. The next upsurge will unquestionably include broad support from desperate working class and peasant layers.

Some spokesmen for the Anglo-American establishment are mimicking the Chinese leadership's cry that "it can't happen here." Council on Foreign Relations member and journalist Daniel Southerland wrote a special for the *Washington Post* entitled "Hard-line China's Economy Far Outshines Reforming Soviet Union's," incredibly arguing that everyone is happy and prosperous in China due to the iron-fisted rule.

British Prime Minister John Major demonstrated the true extent of Anglo-American sponsorship for the horrors of the Chinese regime this week during his visit to China, where he reestablished full diplomatic relations as part of a broader process of virtually merging the Chinese and Hong Kong (i.e., British) banking systems. Major, in Moscow for a few hours before traveling to Beijing, laid a wreath on the spot where the three martyrs of the Soviet coup attempt had been killed, then proceeded directly to China and to Tiananmen Square, where he reviewed the troops who carried out the massacre two years ago! But even Major was forced by the renewed strength of the Democracy Movement to give lip service to the demand for the freedom of the leaders of the Democracy Movement, Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming, who are now threatened with death by torturous conditions in Chinese prisons.

## Learning the 'American Way'

*Panamanians learn the true meaning of United States justice:  
The rule of law does not apply.*

**T**he United States Constitution is worthless—that's the opinion of the U.S. Justice Department. The issue came up on Sept. 4 as the U.S. trial of Panamanian Gen. Manuel Noriega was getting under way in a federal court in Miami. Attorneys for the Panamanian leader presented a motion to interrogate Raymond Takiff, a former lawyer for Noriega, who, as it now turns out, was working all along as an informant for the U.S. Justice Department.

The fact that Takiff was a spy for the prosecution at the same time that he was serving as Noriega's lawyer violated the general's Sixth Amendment rights under the U.S. Constitution to attorney-client confidentiality, argued Noriega's current defense lawyers. Not so, replied the U.S. Justice Department. Noriega is not a U.S. citizen. "And the Constitution does not protect non-citizens of the United States," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Sonia O'Donnell. So much for equal protection under the law.

The blatant contempt of Justice Department officials for even the appearance of the rule of law, shows how far the United States has traveled down the road to becoming a police state. If you think only the rights of foreigners such as Noriega are being abused, think again. The U.S. has more of its citizens in jail, per capita, than any other country in the world; more than Red China, more than the Soviet Union under communism, more even than South Africa. As *EIR* reported in its Sept. 6 issue, the situation is even worse for non-white Americans. While South Africa has 729 black prisoners per 100,000 black

citizens, the proportion of blacks jailed in the United States is five times larger, 3,109 per 100,000 black Americans.

Other Panamanians have also gotten acquainted with U.S.-style administration of justice. There are thousands that were killed, maimed, or left homeless or jobless when George Bush sent his invading forces to get Noriega in December 1989.

The lessons continue. Former legislator Rigoberto Paredes was recently convicted and sentenced to 18 months in jail for being the "intellectual author" of an assault that the alleged victim denied took place. And, although Paredes already served the 18 months in jail, having been kept in preventive detention since the invasion, he is still in prison because the prosecution has appealed the sentence for being "too lenient"!

After former University of Panama dean Cecilio Simón was forced to go into hiding this summer to avoid being thrown into jail, without trial, on trumped-up murder charges, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark wrote U.S.-installed Panamanian President Guillermo Endara urging him to "make sure there are no abuses of prosecutorial power." This provoked Endara's ire.

Because it is forbidden by Panama's Constitution, wrote Endara in his July 22 reply to Clark, "the Executive branch cannot get involved in the affairs of the Judicial branch." But, according to former members of the Panamanian judiciary, Endara is subjecting judges to a "chain of terror" to ensure that there is no judicial inde-

pendence.

Judge Guillermo Salazar, an Endara appointee, was fired by the U.S.-installed regime because he ordered Carlos Villalaz, Panama's Attorney General during Noriega's term of office, to be freed on \$50,000 bail. The Executive appealed the bail and got an appeals tribunal to "increase it to \$1 million, which shows clearly that they didn't want Villalaz free," said Judge Salazar in a radio interview on Aug. 26. Villalaz was jailed at the time of the invasion, and even were he convicted of the charges against him, said Judge Salazar, "he would have been released because he has already served the sentence."

Nonetheless, because he followed the law, Judge Salazar was fired. So were other Endara appointees who took their roles seriously, including Judge Anastacio de Leon, and Judge Guillermo Zúñiga. All of them were fired without following any of the established procedures. "I was never given a hearing," said Judge Salazar. "I was just told that if I didn't submit my resignation, I would be fired. I was given half an hour to present my resignation."

Salazar refused to knuckle under, so he was fired. The document ordering his dismissal states explicitly that he was fired for freeing Villalaz (who has been re-arrested) and "to serve as an example so it doesn't happen again."

To describe the administration of justice currently in Panama under U.S. occupation, Salazar told an anecdote: "The other day a lawyer told me that judges no longer dare to make decisions. That if someone were to bring groundless charges against Joan of Arc or Mother Theresa of Calcutta, charges which should obviously be dismissed, no judge would dare to throw the cases out of court for fear of reprisals."



# International Intelligence

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## ***Aoun leaves Lebanon, repudiates rotten deal***

General Michel Aoun, the former prime minister of Lebanon who was ousted by the Syrian puppet regime of President Elias Hrawi, left Lebanon on Aug. 30 for France. He had been housed in the French embassy in Beirut for the last 10 months, since the time the Syrians completed their occupation of Lebanon. Hrawi reportedly offered Aoun safe passage out of the country on condition that he stay out of Lebanon and out of politics for five years.

According to a report on French RTL radio Sept. 3, Aoun threw out this rotten agreement, which the French Foreign Ministry had worked out, and issued a political declaration to his supporters. The statement is being distributed in the form of a leaflet, in which he declares that Lebanon has no government, and that President Hrawi and the people around him are traitors who have put Lebanon under Syrian domination.

RTL reports that the French Foreign Ministry is furious over what Aoun has done, and sent an emissary to Aoun's place of exile, reminding him that he is required to keep his mouth shut.

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## ***Argentine court upholds Seineldín's life sentence***

The Buenos Aires federal appeals court ruled on Sept. 2 to uphold the sentence of life imprisonment for Argentine nationalist leader Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldín, first dictated by a military court last January. Seineldín and 14 other officers were charged for their role in the Dec. 3, 1990 uprising against the Army high command.

The *carapintadas*, or "painted faces," a reference to the camouflage paint worn in battle, and the term by which the Army's nationalist faction is known, can appeal to the Supreme Court as a next step.

The Dec. 3 action, lyingly portrayed in the international press as an attempted coup d'état against President Carlos Menem, was

in reality an attempt to remove the Army's leadership and force a change in the government's anti-military policy. The federal appeals court threw out the prosecution's charge that the Dec. 3 action constituted a military coup against the Menem government, and convicted the accused on the charge of mutiny. As part of their punishment, all of the 15 officers have been stripped of their rank.

In an exclusive interview with *EIR* published on Aug. 30, Colonel Seineldín described himself as a political prisoner, like so many others in the world who fight "for their people's independence." The sentence of "indefinite confinement" for Colonel Seineldín, who is a hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, means a minimum term of 20 to 25 years. Sentences for most of the other 14 officers tried with him range from 10 to 20 years, with only two officers receiving three years or less.

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## ***Sudanese tribal leader John Garang is ousted***

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) ousted its leader, John Garang, on Aug. 30, an event that brings hope for peace in Sudan in the coming months. Garang had led a southern tribal revolt against the Sudanese government in Khartoum over the last six years.

The military wing of the SPLA, in announcing the reasons for his ouster, complained that Garang was not serious about negotiating peace with the central authorities. It is now expected that peace negotiations between the SPLA and Khartoum will proceed rapidly, and that the civil war may soon end. The SPLA has been in serious difficulty due to the collapse of the Mengistu regime in neighboring Ethiopia last spring, where the SPLA had been based.

From the standpoint of foreign intelligence services that were fanning the flames of the civil war, one of the main reasons for the SPLA revolt involved the Sudanese project to build the Jonglei Canal on the Nile, which would dramatically increase

food production in the region. The revolt, which was financed and armed by the CIA, British intelligence, and the Israeli Mossad, forced the government to abandon the half-finished project.

Another factor was Sudanese efforts to exploit the country's vast oil potential. Most of Sudan's oil reserves were in the war zone. What particularly concerned the Anglo-Americans is that the proceeds from oil sales would allow Sudan to pursue its plans to make Sudan the bread basket of Africa.

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## ***'Don't leave Jerusalem to Bush and Gorbachov'***

"Let's not leave the future of Jerusalem and of Lebanon in the hands of Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachov," said the vice patriarch of Jerusalem, Lufti Lahan, speaking on Aug. 28 at a meeting of the group *Comunione e Liberazione* in Rimini, Italy.

At this time, said Lahan, "the Christians are the true protagonists of the dialogue in the Holy Land." Continuing with his attack on the new world order, Lahan said that there will never be peace without a solution to the Palestinian problem. "Let us hope that the U.S.A., which is so ready to enter a war in the name of peace, will be ready also for truly living together. So far, Jerusalem was always closed to dialogue. But I say that either it will become everybody's capital, or it will not be anybody's political capital."

Monsignor Sfeir, the patriarch of Antioch, also attacked the new world order: "This new world order is worrisome for us; I think it worries everybody a little bit."

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## ***French judge will indict Iranian regime***

It is widely expected that Jean Louis Bruguière, the magistrate in charge of the case of the murder of former Iranian prime minister Shahpour Bakhtiar, will soon indict the Iranian state for the Aug. 6 assassination of Bakhtiar, according to the Paris newspaper *Le Figaro* of Sept. 3.

## Briefly

● **RUSSIAN** Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev on Aug. 28 called for the Soviet Union to stop all aid to Cuba and Afghanistan. His statement, featured by Radio Moscow, was given in an interview to the newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

● **FIDEL CASTRO** says he's willing to negotiate with the U.S., if Washington abandons its policy of "force and intimidation" toward Cuba, as represented by the existing trade embargo, UPI reported on Aug. 28. A Foreign Ministry official explained that Cuba was circulating a resolution at the U.N., approved by the Latin American Parliament, which calls for lifting the embargo.

● **A STUDENT** demonstration occurred recently in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, according to the U.S.-based Chinese-language *World Journal Today* of Aug. 30. An unspecified small number of demonstrators were all arrested. They carried signs saying China must follow the lead of its Russian big brother, and called for the dismantling of the Communist Party.

● **THE UKRAINIAN** independence movement Rukh nominated Vyacheslav Chornovil as its presidential candidate on Sept. 3. Chornovil's son Taras gave an interview to *EIR*, published April 19, 1991, in which he praised the role of Lyndon LaRouche in developing what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. "Perhaps the West cannot fully appreciate the impact the doctrine had on us," he said.

● **THE PALESTINIAN** Youth Organization, External Branch sent a letter to the Organization of American States Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on Aug. 26 urging the OAS to investigate violations of Lyndon LaRouche's human rights. "The government of the United States is violating human rights. We urge that you turn your attention to the study and investigation of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche," read the letter in part.

The article, signed Bernard Morrot, states that the judge is expecting to confirm very soon information received from the French and British secret services. This would be the first time in history that a state is indicted for terrorism, and it puts President François Mitterrand in a very delicate position, in view of his new policy of alliance with Teheran and the trip he has been planning to take to Teheran in the very near future. According to Morrot, many of Mitterrand's close advisers are telling him to cancel the trip, because he cannot afford yet another foreign policy fiasco.

The suspect arrested and extradited to France, Ali Vakili Rad, has admitted to being part of an assassination squad. The judge is now trying to establish the complicity of the Iranian embassy in Berne, Switzerland in safe housing Vakili and/or Azadi, the other suspect.

Bruguière, a specialist on Middle East terrorism, has also been in charge of several other dossiers of Iranian opposition figures murdered by the government, and is persuaded that "Ali Vakili Rad could hold the red thread leading to the highest authorities of the Iranian state."

### **Salvadoran rebels want to join armed forces**

U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has offered to mediate talks between the El Salvadoran government and the FMLN terrorists, with the stated intention of "cutting the Gordian knot" that has stymied the negotiations thus far in that country's civil war.

That "Gordian knot" is the guerrillas' demand that, in exchange for a cease-fire, they be incorporated into the country's police and armed forces, simultaneous with a drastic reduction in the size of those forces and a purge of "repressive elements."

The FMLN claims that only through assimilation of their forces into the El Salvadoran military can their safety be guaranteed. U.N. "peace mediator" Alvaro de Soto has sympathetically explained that what the

FMLN wants is "cease-fire terms that are tantamount to an armed peace. They want to be able to carry out maneuvers and continue to recruit in a large swath of the country, so as to be ready for the possibility of having to return to fighting." De Soto defended the FMLN demand, saying a cease-fire without such guarantees would be like jumping into an empty swimming pool. Other FMLN demands are including people of "diverse political views" in the military and police training academies, and reforming El Salvador's defense doctrine.

President Cristiani has responded that the FMLN demand is a "total impracticality." He explained: "The main objective here is to create a disarmed political party from the FMLN. . . . They have to come in. They have to take the risks. . . . All we can do is to try and give them the same security that we give any other citizen here."

### **Ukrainians are angry with President Bush**

"For Ukraine, dirty Bush is dead, and Ukraine is moving ahead as if Bush doesn't exist," is the mood in Ukraine as described to *EIR* on Aug. 28 by a Ukrainian source familiar with the thinking of the republic's leadership. This anger at Bush was already very strong after his speech in Kiev on Aug. 1, which many Ukrainians view in retrospect as having been a "green light" for the Aug. 19 coup attempt.

In a speech to the Ukrainian parliament, Bush had said that "Americans will not support those who seek independence in order to replace a far-off tyranny with a local despotism. Americans will not aid those who promote a suicidal nationalism based on ethnic hatred." He added that "freedom" is not the same thing as "independence."

The occurrence of the coup attempt, Bush's refusal to recognize the Baltic republics even after Russia and then all of Europe had recognized them, and his contemptuous statements about the Ukrainian freedom movement, were the last straws, our source reports.

## Tell the truth about the German rocket scientists

by Marsha Freeman

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### **Secret Agenda**

by Linda Hunt

St. Martin's Press, New York, 1991

340 pages, hardbound, \$19.95

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Linda Hunt's book on the postwar Operation Paperclip, which brought German scientists to the United States, has its own "secret agenda," far different from the stated purpose of exposing new-found atrocities by "Nazi" scientists who were secretly brought to America. Her diatribe is directed at those who have opposed the Justice Department's "Nazi-hunting" witchhunt through the Office of Special Investigations. That opposition has been by the German rocket scientists targeted by OSI; by the families of various European emigrés who were accused of being "Nazis"; and by economist and political figure Lyndon LaRouche, his collaborators (including this author), and publications such as *Fusion* magazine, to which he was a contributor.

The Office of Special Investigations' "Nazi-hunting" unit of the Justice Department was set up at the instigation of Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman's 1978 amendment to the immigration law, but it was not mass-murderers who were sought by OSI's intrepid "investigators": Rocket scientists such as Arthur Rudolph, who put more than 30 years of their lives into fulfilling their dream of moving human civilization into space, have been hounded as if they had been the enforcers of Hitler's "final solution."

### **'Guilt' by slander and association**

This book is not unique in its repetition of "anti-Semitic"

and other slanders against Lyndon LaRouche personally and against numbers of his collaborators (some of whom, like this author, are Jewish). However, for those German scientists for whom she could find no damning evidence of wartime atrocities (some of them were no more than teenagers at the time), she brands as Nazis nonetheless, because they have worked with "well-known anti-Semite" LaRouche.

And Hunt's "proof" of LaRouche's supposed "Nazi-like" views comes from lying "documentation" from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and other politically biased organizations. She reports not a word on what LaRouche has written or said on any subject, including in his many campaigns for public office. But without batting an eyelash, she does report that the CIA describes LaRouche as heading a "violence-oriented" cult. This is the same CIA which she has spent multiple chapters attacking for using former "Nazi" doctors to run illegal, immoral, and secret experiments on unsuspecting U.S. soldiers in the MK-Ultra project. What a credible source!

Hunt's account of a public scientific conference held in 1985, to honor the late German scientist and visionary Krafft Ehricke, is one of the most egregious examples of *willful* misrepresentation in the book. (Certainly she cannot claim she did not have the time or access to material, since she had five years to research the subject, which is completely in the open literature.) Hunt describes this conference, which took place in a hotel in Reston, Virginia June 15-16, as "an anti-OSI rally held at LaRouche's heavily guarded estate in July 1985." In fact, the conference was open to the public and she herself could have attended. Present and/or participating in this supposed "conspiracy" to defend "ardent Nazis" were not only German rocket scientists and Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche, but also the late Gen. John B. Medaris (ret.), and

military representatives from Europe.

For the past six years, the entire proceedings of this “secret anti-OSI rally” have been publicly available, for \$9.95 in a paperback book, *Colonize Space! Open the Age of Reason*.<sup>1</sup> Even a cursory reading of the conference proceedings makes clear Ehrlicke’s optimistic view of the future of mankind, that the colonization of space will finally open the age of reason.

## Why Hunt rages

What is being said about the ADL and Justice Department’s witchhunts against the German rocket scientists and other Europeans that so infuriates Hunt?

Hunt describes an April 1985 reunion of the rocket team in Huntsville, to celebrate the occasion of the 40th anniversary of their arrival in America. The celebration’s press conference, she says, was turned into a “podium for the twisted paranoia and conspiracy theories of LaRouche. Marsha Freeman, Washington editor of *Fusion* magazine, a LaRouche mouthpiece, was introduced by the public relations officer [actually, it was my first trip to Huntsville, and no one had any idea who I was] and allowed to launch into a fifteen-minute attack on the OSI. ‘The witchhunt against the leading space scientists of the United States is nothing less than a Soviet plot to destroy the military-scientific accomplishments of the U.S.,’ she said.” At least, Hunt accurately quotes me.

“Freeman concluded her tirade” she continues, “by asking for a congressional investigation and urging that the OSI be shut down. At that point the Germans in the audience cheered.” Actually, I would describe it as polite applause.

At any rate, Linda Hunt had gotten her first taste of political opposition to the ADL and OSI. She goes on to make the incredible statement: “LaRouche has long-standing ties with the Nazi scientists brought to the United States under Paperclip,” and includes Krafft Ehrlicke in this group. But, Ehrlicke’s “credentials” as a “Nazi” are simply that he authored articles about colonizing the Moon published in *Fusion* magazine.

Other Germans against whom she has no evidence of Nazi activities are slandered as Nazis, because they had “ties” to LaRouche, such as Konrad Dannenberg, Prof. Hermann Oberth, and Dr. Friedwardt Winterberg. In fact, these three plus retired General Medaris (an active clergyman) had paid their respects to Krafft Ehrlicke at the July 1985 conference in his honor. They were rightly motivated to celebrate the accomplishments of the German rocket scientists and condemn the outrageous treatment they had been subjected to by the Justice Department.

## The original issue, 40 years ago

Since rocket scientist Arthur Rudolph is pictured on the cover of Hunt’s book, one assumes some hideous, new information will be revealed regarding his involvement in the wartime production of the V-2 rocket, and that this new

evidence will forever convince the reader, in hindsight, that this man, along with hundreds of his colleagues, should never have been allowed into the United States.

But for that point to be convincing or even credible, the book is more than 40 years too late.

It is certainly the case that concerned voices were raised after the war, when the German scientists began streaming into the United States. These scientists had been offered positions both to help the U.S. benefit from the technology developed in wartime Germany, and to prevent the Soviets from nabbing them. A group of 40 distinguished individuals, including Albert Einstein and A. Philip Randolph, recorded their “profound concern” in telegrams to President Harry Truman and other U.S. officials in December 1946.<sup>2</sup> “We hold these individuals to be potentially dangerous carriers of racial and religious hatred,” they stated. They qualified their concern with the understanding that there were strategic and political reasons to bring the Germans here; notwithstanding, they requested “that they not be granted permanent residence or citizenship in the United States with the opportunity which that would afford of inculcating those anti-democratic doctrines which seek to undermine and destroy our national unity.”

It is undeniable that people with undesirable records in the Nazi regime were brought into the United States, both for their technical and intelligence expertise, and because they would otherwise have ended up, many against their will, working for the Soviets. Although Linda Hunt dismisses the Soviet threat as an unserious “excuse” for bringing the Germans here, it has been amply documented—as she acknowledges—that those members of the German rocket team who remained in the Soviet-controlled zone were literally kidnaped by the Soviets. They were whisked off to the highly secret Soviet rocket program, kept isolated, debriefed extensively, and eventually sent back to Germany.

According to historian Frederick Ordway, in the middle of one fall night in 1946, “a young Army officer pounded upon the door” of each home of the 6,000 Germans employed by the Soviets in their occupied zone. The officer would read a statement informing the occupant that “the works in which you are employed are being transferred to the U.S.S.R. . . . Your contract will be to work in the Soviet Union for five years. You will be provided with food and clothing for the journey which you must expect to last three or four weeks.”<sup>3</sup> According to Ordway’s research, between Oct. 12 and 16, about 20,000 Germans were removed to the Soviet Union. In 1954, the former chief engineer of the Junkers Aircraft Company returned to Germany with the remainder of his original team of 800 specialists and their families. “Twenty-five had died in the U.S.S.R., five had committed suicide, and two had gone insane.”

According to another account, in 1947, nuclear scientist Werner Heisenberg, working for the British at Göttingen University, told the *Washington Post* that his closest assis-

tants were working for the Russians in the Urals, and that he also had been made an offer.<sup>4</sup>

In October 1957, when the Soviet Sputnik launch was announced, Edward Teller remarked to the press that “their Germans had beaten our Germans.” Scientists, even many Jewish scientists, knew the implications of the only other nuclear superpower having access to some of the best scientific minds of this century. Linda Hunt, however, now with 40 years of hindsight, apparently thinks it was of no consequence whether this extraordinary pool of talent, particularly in rocketry, aerodynamics, and nuclear science, came to the United States, or was taken to the Soviet Union.

One member of the Peenemünde team, Dieter Huzel, has detailed what was in the “baggage” the German rocket team brought with them to America: “the treasure trove of documents containing the sum and substance of the whole German rocket development effort.”<sup>5</sup>

As the person who organized the burial of more than a ton of technical documents in an abandoned mine in the Harz Mountains, which were later unearthed and brought to the U.S., he is well placed to summarize the value of this war booty: “These documents were of inestimable value. Whoever inherited them would be able to start in rocketry at that point at which we had left off, with the benefit not only of our accomplishments, but of our mistakes as well—the real ingredient of experience. They represented years of intensive effort in a brand new technology, one which, all of us were still convinced, would play a profound role in the future course of human events.”

No matter to Hunt. Not satisfied with belittling the important work of the German rocket team, she makes the absolutely incredible claim that Operation Paperclip was a Soviet operation to infiltrate Nazis into American society to undermine its democratic ideals! This makes far more interesting, therefore, the fact that it is the accusation primarily by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, this author, nuclear scientist Fred Winterberg, and others that it was the *Justice Department* “Nazi-hunting” activities of the OSI which was the Soviet operation. Clearly this is what really rattles Hunt.

Soviet and communist intelligence services (such as the hated Stasi in East Germany) were heavily involved in Operation Paperclip—40 years after the war—to try to destroy the work, reputation, inspiration, and influence the top German space and rocket scientists who chose to become American citizens and who had devoted 30 years of their lives to making the United States the premier nation in space.

But even if one could believe that the Soviets were behind Operation Paperclip, for which this book presents no convincing evidence, what is the record? What did the German scientists do in America?

### ‘Ardent Nazis’?

The leadership of the German rocket team surrendered to (were not captured by), the Americans at the end of the war.

In 1950 the majority of the group of over 100 specialists arrived in Huntsville, Alabama to work under Gen. John Medaris at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. There they designed and tested the medium-range missiles for NATO which would help protect Western Europe from an expanding Soviet empire.

After the establishment of the civilian space program, the team was transferred to NASA in 1960. Most have stayed in Huntsville to this day. Ask a resident of Huntsville today what the effect of the Germans on their town has been. Were they spreading “anti-democratic” or anti-Semitic ideas over the past 45 years? (Apparently Linda Hunt did not take the time to make these inquiries, although we know, from her own account, that she made at least one trip there in April 1985, where this author encountered her.)

When the Germans arrived in Huntsville, it had fewer than 15,000 residents, and was known as the watercress capital of the country. Today, it has the largest space museum in the country, an astronomy observatory, a symphony orchestra, a performing arts theater, an art museum, and the finest rocket research and testing laboratory of any civilian space program in the world, at the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center. Huntsville has been home to the only team of scientists and engineers who built the rockets which took astronauts to the Moon, and who have, since 1948, worked on the theory and technology to take mankind to Mars. “Nazi” ideology? German, perhaps, but not Nazi.

But Hunt claims that most of these men were “ardent Nazis.” Her definition is purely formal—having been a member of the Nazi party, other organizations, year of membership, etc.—and has little to do with any one of the scientists’ ideas. Wernher von Braun, himself, she reports, was a major in the SS—a very well known fact. She neglects to report that the entire rocket development operation was placed directly under Himmler’s SS after the Aug. 17, 1943 Allied bombing of the Peenemünde Army facility: As the head of the team, von Braun had been given the ceremonial title of major in the SS.

Nor does she bother to mention the other well-known fact about “Major” Wernher von Braun: He was unceremoniously arrested by the SS and thrown into prison for “sabotaging the war effort,” because part of his top-flight design team was working on manned missions to the Moon in the “advanced projects division” at Peenemünde, while the war was still raging. Not very many “ardent Nazis,” who were considered politically trustworthy were arrested by the SS, Ms. Hunt.

Nor does Hunt mention that the wife of one of the most prominent German rocket scientists was Jewish.

The first successful test V-2 rocket did not have Adolf Hitler’s face painted on the outside. It had the emblem picturing a woman sitting on a crescent Moon, after the 1929 German movie, “The Woman in the Moon,” which had inspired many of the scientists to devote their lives to space travel.

It is a serious accusation to say someone is a "Nazi": Most of the chapters of this book are devoted to recounting in gross detail the horrible human experiments conducted on inmates of concentration camps, by doctors; indeed, some of these "Nazi doctors" were brought to the United States after the war, such as Hubertus Strughold. However, none of these people's photographs appear on the cover of Hunt's book.

Arthur Rudolph's does.

### OSI repudiated by facts

In 1986 Arthur Rudolph was exonerated of all charges of war crimes after more than two years of an exhaustive investigation by the government of West Germany. After an OSI hate campaign, Rudolph had been coerced into renouncing his U.S. citizenship and leaving the United States rather than be subjected to a deportation hearing under conditions of advanced age and ill health.

In a similar repudiation of OSI "dirty tricks," in mid-August, the war-crimes conviction of former Cleveland auto worker John Demjanjuk in Israel has been thrown into serious doubt, as 15,000 documents recently "found" by the Soviet government have turned up contemporary reports that he was not "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka concentration camp. The Justice Department's OSI had illegally—but successfully—had Demjanjuk deported to Israel, using forged evidence provided by the KGB.

The legacy of what the German rocket team brought to this country (which included classical European culture and education along with tons of technical documents), and what they built since they have been here, stand on their own.

Taking her cue from the years of slanderous attacks on Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, Hunt never attacks the *work* or the *ideas* of the German rocket team. Her tendencies, and sometimes laughably contradictory, pronouncements—ignoring what these men thought or what they accomplished—then gives us a glimpse of the real purpose of her book. In the most inflammatory fallacy of composition, Hunt concludes her mish-mash of lies, half-truths, and assertions in the final chapter with the following: "Why have we made heroes of men who assisted in one of the greatest evils in modern history? Some were unquestionably highly qualified scientists. Wernher von Braun, for example, was a brilliant man who contributed immeasurably to American missile and space programs. But he was also a Nazi collaborator. What price did we ultimately pay to tap the Germans' knowledge? The most common response is that it got us to the Moon. But how do you balance that against murder?"

Hunt is convinced that the past years' "new beginning" of relations with the "open" Soviet Union have finally proven that there was no postwar need to make use of the talents of German scientists, even for purposes of U.S. national security. Perhaps the Soviet coup attempt of the past days will give Ms. Hunt pause to compare the culture, vision, hard work, and dreams the German rocket team brought

to Huntsville, to the tanks and armaments deployed by the Nomenklatura into the streets of Moscow and Leningrad.

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## Holmes court paved way for Nazi race hygiene

by Nora Hamerman

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### The Sterilization of Carrie Buck

by J. David Smith and K. Ray Nelson  
New Horizon Books, New Jersey, 1989  
267 pages, hardbound, bibliography, \$22.95

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This valuable book tells the story of one of the darkest blots on the history of the judiciary of the United States. The facts are summarized on the jacket blurb:

"Virginia—1924. She was 'poor white trash.' She was naive. She was teenaged and pregnant. They called her retarded. Then, they took her baby away, and committed her to the Virginia Colony for Epileptics and the Feebleminded.

"Following one of the most infamous trials of our century, she is condemned to be the first victim of the Virginia compulsory Sterilization Law.

"Two years later, Carrie Buck is sterilized—without her understanding or agreement—with the blessings and agreement of the United States Supreme Court.

"This act led to the sterilization of over 50,000 American citizens, without their consent. It was the forerunner of the Hereditary Health Law which initiated the slaughter of millions of Jews, Catholics, homosexuals, Gypsies and persons opposing the goals of Nazi Germany. Between 1933 and 1945, two million people were deemed 'defective.' At the

Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, the Carrie Buck case was cited as the precedent for these Nazi race hygiene programs.”

### Who was Carrie Buck?

Carrie Buck descended on her father's side from the Buck or Bucke family, ironically one of Virginia's oldest; they had come to the colony of Virginia in the early 1600s. Her father's branch settled in Thomas Jefferson's Albemarle County, but had become impoverished through a series of family court battles over land. Carrie's father, Frank Buck, was poor to begin with, but after his accidental death when she was an infant, her mother, Emma Buck, apparently turned to prostitution out of economic despair. Carrie was placed in a foster home in Charlottesville, where she was treated as a servant.

School records indicate she was a normal child. But at age 17, she was raped by a nephew of her foster parents, and to avoid embarrassment, the family brought her before a local court and had her certified as feeble-minded. In 1923, they committed her to an institution for the feeble-minded, the same one to which her mother had been sent in 1920, and started building up the story of hereditary feeble-mindedness and moral turpitude among the Bucks.

Carrie gave birth to a daughter in March 1924, and the infant was given to her foster parents to raise. She was then delivered to the Colony for Epileptics and Feeble-minded at Lynchburg, which was headed by one A.S. Priddy, a fanatical believer in eugenics who had already sterilized about a hundred young women under his care, while performing operations on them for alleged “pelvic diseases.” Virginia did not yet have a sterilization law, but Priddy had gotten over a legal hurdle in 1918 when he was acquitted of having intentionally sterilized an illegitimate young girl during a normal abdominal operation. Beginning in 1911, together with two other top political figures in the state who were enthusiasts of eugenics, Dr. J.S. DeJarnette, the superintendent of Western State Hospital, and state Senator Aubrey Strode of Amherst, he agitated for eugenics legislation.

Priddy evolved the concept that “high-grade moron girls and women of good physical strength and health” could be useful to society, rather than a drain on custodial resources, if only they could be kept from procreating. He thought it was much more “humane and just” to sterilize them and release them to “be earning their own living in work for which they are mentally and physically adequate, rather than to constitute lifetime burdens on the taxpayers of the State.” In his eyes, “moral deficiency” was synonymous with “mental deficiency.”

Six months after Carrie's arrival, Priddy started agitating for her to be sterilized. He argued that if she were not, she would have to be kept in custody throughout her childbearing years. Sen. Aubrey Strode introduced a bill into the state legislature to legalize sterilization for eugenics purposes, and he and Priddy picked Carrie Buck as the test case to establish the law's constitutionality. Dr. Harry Laughlin, a nationally

known expert on eugenical sterilization, was a major medical witness in the case, although he never saw Carrie Buck. He simply used Priddy's “evidence” as his own, and his testimony was accepted all the way through the Supreme Court.

### The Eugenics Record Office

Harry Laughlin was from the Eugenics Record Office on Long Island, New York, a race-science institution funded by the Harriman family (of the famous “liberal” Averell Harriman). This is not mentioned by Smith and Nelson, who do mention John D. Rockefeller's financial beneficence to the eugenics movement. The full horrifying story, as researched by Robert Zubrin, is published as an appendix to *Treason in America, From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* by Anton Chaitkin, first edition, 1984.

Priddy and Strode arranged for a mutual, longstanding friend, from their own same social set, Irving Whitehead, to bring Carrie's case before a court in Amherst County, Virginia, as her defense attorney. Evidence was concocted that Carrie's infant was feeble-minded. Not only was the “evidence” that was allowed by the court a bad joke, but the authors prove that the child, raised as their own by Carrie's former foster parents, made the honor roll at school up to the time of her death from a childhood disease at age 8. The transcripts of the prosecution witnesses, presented in the book at great length, prove that Whitehead made no serious effort to defend his client.

After being swiftly upheld at the state level, where Whitehead presented no real appeal, Carrie Buck's case reached the Supreme Court in spring 1927. Whitehead there argued that the sterilization law violated the Fourteenth Amendment, which promised American citizens the rights of life, liberty, and property. He correctly stated that if the Virginia statute was upheld, the “worst kind of tyranny” could occur and there would be no limit to the powers of the state “to rid itself of those citizens deemed undesirable.” Against this, Strode argued that eugenics, like vaccination (!), falls within the rightful police power of the state to protect the public health and safety.

Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the role-model for Chief Justice William Rehnquist today, delivered the majority opinion on May 2, 1927 (only one of the nine justices dissented), making the famous statement that “three generations of imbeciles” was “enough.” He wrote that month to Lewis Einstein that the decision gave him “pleasure.”

On Oct. 19, 1927, Carrie Buck was sterilized in the infirmary of the Virginia Colony for Epileptics and the Feeble-minded. She was told that she had to have an operation because of her pregnancy, but it was not explained to her that this would make it impossible for her to have children. A few months later, she was paroled and held various household labor jobs around the state of Virginia.



In 1932, at the age of 26, she married a 63-year-old widower, William Eagle, who died in 1941. In 1965 she married a second time, to Charles Detamore. She died in 1983. People who knew her later in her life expressed astonishment that she had ever been viewed as retarded. The letters from her published by Smith and Nelson reflect an individual with low self-esteem, but far from illiterate and certainly not “feble-minded.”

### Slave labor was the aim

One of the more damning moments in the trial transcript comes during the “expert testimony” of Dr. DeJarnette, when he justified his argument that “high-grade morons” like Carrie should be sterilized and turned out to work. On page 122, he is quoted in answer to a question from defense attorney Whitehead: “It benefits society by not taking care of them, and by the work they do. They are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and there is not very much more likelihood that they would spread venereal disease if sterilized, than if they were not. And then it is only for one generation.”

The eugenicists of that pre-Hitler generation were very candid about wanting a slave class of human mules who would not reproduce and thus not threaten the “racially superior” peoples, like the Roosevelts, Harrimans, and Rockefellers. In courts, the eugenicists, like their successors, the “ecologists” of today, held up impressive-looking but totally false “scientific” evidence couched in elaborate Mendelian charts, to prove that intelligence and feble-mindedness were hereditary traits, respectively dominant and recessive, like brown and blue eyes. This quack science was used to push a repugnant political philosophy and sell it as somehow being good for society.

The headquarters of the U.S. eugenics movement was in the Yankee Northeast, in New York State. But the test case for their hideous legislation was in Virginia, the capital of the Old Confederacy, the home of landed aristocrats (including the Harrimans), and the model fascist state before Mussolini coined the word Fascism—based on upholding the institution of black chattel slavery. When it got to the Supreme Court, the New England “liberal” Oliver Wendell Holmes could be counted on to ratify the decision.

Although the eugenicists successfully argued that the “feble-minded” did not deserve equal protection of the law under the Fourteenth Amendment, they turned around and asserted full equality when it came to administering the *death penalty* for retarded persons. Authors Nelson and Smith print a bloodcurdling example of a leading eugenicist jurist’s argument for that—an argument apparently accepted by Rehnquist Supreme Court, and the state of Virginia.

### Nazism and beyond

Within the decade after Carrie was sterilized, 30 states passed sterilization laws, many of them based on Virginia’s model, and 27,000 compulsory sterilizations were performed

in the United States. More than 4,000 men and women were sterilized at the State Colony in Lynchburg, a practice that continued there *until 1972*.

According to the authors, Harry Laughlin, a star witness in the Carrie Buck trial, wrote Adolf Hitler’s Hereditary Health Law, passed in 1933. In 1935 the Nazis passed the Nuremberg Laws prohibiting interracial marriage for “race hygiene” reasons. In 1924, Virginia had led the way for this too, with an “Act to Preserve Racial Integrity.” The “scientific research” behind this hideous law was done by Eugenics Record Office field worker A.H. Estabrook, the person who collected the information on Carrie Buck’s family for her original trial.

This book does not say when (or if) Virginia ever repealed this law. Mary Harriman’s Eugenics Record Office quietly changed its identity after the war. Her son Averell had a large estate in Middleburg, Virginia—now the residence of his widow Pamela Churchill Harriman, who supports the modern “ecology” guise of the eugenics movement, as a powerbroker in the U.S. Democratic Party.

*The Sterilization of Carrie Buck* reviews the stubborn persistence of the eugenics delusion under other names. As recently as 1986, the authors report, a former Virginia state treasurer and legislator sent a letter to the General Assembly, in his capacity as a member of the Virginia Board of Social Services, suggesting that welfare mothers should be sterilized as a means of breaking the welfare cycle among the poor.

In 1948, the authors report, William Vogt published the book *Road to Survival*, applying “the ideas of Parson Thomas Malthus” to natural resources and conservation. Vogt argued that population growth has to be curbed in “backward cultures” and the lower classes of all societies, for humanity to survive, and proposed harsh measures for controlling population. He opposed food and medical care being part of aid to China or India, and proposed cash incentives to induce “permanent indigent” males to get sterilized, in order to “have a favorable selective influence” to weed out the propagation of undesirables.

Needless to say, just as in the Hitler era, the application of the eugenics creed has targeted racial and ethnic minorities first for extermination. As *EIR* has documented, this policy has been applied to the mass sterilization of women in Brazil under the aegis of a U.S. National Security Council memorandum dating from 1974.

Authors J. David Smith, professor of education and human development at Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and K. Ray Nelson, the former director of the Lynchburg Training Center and Hospital in Lynchburg, have performed a useful service with this exposé, among other things by showing that the first victim was a poor woman of White Anglo-Saxon Protestant origin. That ought to give pause to any who believe their skin color will spare them from the eugenics mob, in the long run.

# Before Bush, there was Duranty: the coverup of Ukraine's holocaust

by Mark Burdman

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## **Stalin's Apologist: Walter Duranty, the New York Times's Man in Moscow**

by S.J. Taylor

Oxford University Press, New York, 1990

404 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

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This reviewer was motivated to read S.J. Taylor's *Stalin's Apologist* in the context of the criminal behavior of U.S. President George Bush in Ukraine on Aug. 1. His speech before the parliament in Kiev was filled with diatribes against "local despotism" and "suicidal nationalism based on ethnic hatred," to the point that it virtually amounted to a call for a crackdown from Moscow center. Only 18 days later, certain people took their cue, and carried out the failed putsch of Aug. 19-21.

But there was another, and perhaps even more destructive, aspect of Bush's behavior in Ukraine. He omitted any reference to the genocide perpetrated against the Ukrainian people during the Stalin-organized famine of 1932-33, when millions died. It was, from all appearances, a calculated omission. Bush visited Babi Yar, site of the Nazi massacre against Jews, and held forth about the genocidal horrors done there, subtly implying that this could never have happened without the complicity or acquiescence of local Ukrainians. But again, no mention of Stalin's mass murder. Instead, he presumed to declare that "any nation that tries to repudiate history—tries to ignore the actors and events that shaped it—only repudiates itself."

Whatever Bush's motives may have been in so "repudiating history," Taylor's book, written about one year before Bush's visit, certifies that he is part of a specific and ignoble tradition. His forebears are those who strove, at the time, to hide the facts of Stalin's mass killing of Ukrainians, southern Russians, and others, in the Bolsheviks' drive to eliminate independent agricultural producers and to collectivize agriculture. Taylor minces no words about what happened then, saying that "the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 remains the greatest man-made disaster ever recorded, exceeding in scale even the Jewish Holocaust of the next decade."

## **'You can't make an omelette. . .'**

*Stalin's Apologist* is not a book about the famine per se, but about how the truth about it was hidden from the world. The book documents one of the more shameful episodes of the 20th century, namely *New York Times* senior Soviet correspondent Walter Duranty's willful coverup of the famine and genocide in Ukraine and southern Russia during the 1930s. As Taylor shows, the evidence of what Stalin and his henchmen were doing was available, in great detail, to various Westerners stationed in the U.S.S.R., ranging from British embassy officials, to agricultural experts visiting the U.S.S.R., and to certain journalists, some of whom, in contrast to Duranty, tried to publicize the facts.

Yet much of this information was denied to the world, or was so obfuscated as to blunt its impact. Taylor writes that what transpired in the early 1930s was "a disaster that cost the lives of millions of peasants, a calamity of incalculable dimensions. For later generations, as the sheer magnitude of that event began slowly to emerge, questions would arise as to why nobody knew, why the American public hadn't been told. How did Stalin manage to conceal the greatest man-made disaster in modern history, when perhaps as many as 10 million men, women, and children were allowed to die by slow starvation as a result of their refusal to conform to Stalin's plan to collectivize agriculture?"

The answer, in significant part, is Walter Duranty. In his dispatches and/or correspondence, he would either lie about the reality, or find every excuse or alibi for it. In June 1933, he wrote to a friend, "The 'famine' is mostly bunk." Somewhat earlier, he had characterized reports of the famine as anti-communist propaganda promulgated in "an eleventh-hour attempt to avert American recognition [of the U.S.S.R.] by picturing the Soviet Union as a land of ruin and despair." In 1935, he would claim that the sensation about the famine was part of Hitler's intrigues with subversive Ukrainian nationalists. He didn't maintain this view for long, but by 1944, he had invented another story, asserting that "the so-called 'man-made famine' " of Stalin was a "misconception," since what Stalin was really trying to do, was to divert food in anticipation of war with Japan.

When Duranty couldn't get away with denying that something horrifying was going on, he would blame the peasants themselves for resisting the government's requisition poli-

cies, or he would portray the ruthless Stalinist measures as something objectively necessary in the pursuit of the Bolsheviks' aims, and as something not worth getting angry about, since the Bolsheviks would keep on doing such things no matter what anybody said. Malcolm Muggeridge, a British journalist who opposed Duranty's antics, recounted a discussion with him, during which Duranty erupted: "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. They'll win. . . . They're bound to win. If necessary, they'll harness the peasants to the ploughs, but I tell you they'll get the harvest in and feed the people that matter."

This became his leitmotif. In a March 31, 1933 *New York Times* dispatch, Duranty wrote: "To put it brutally, you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs, and the Bolshevik leaders are just as indifferent to the casualties that may be involved in their drive toward socialism as any general during the World War who ordered a costly attack in order to show his superiors that he and his division possessed. . . ." He admitted that there were "serious food shortages," but insisted, "There is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition." Says Taylor: "It was cutting semantic distinction pretty slim, and it remains the most outrageous equivocation of the period. Yet the statement seems to have pacified almost everyone." One journalist who was trying to report the truth, Gareth Jones, attacked the "masters of euphemism and understatement" who "give 'famine' the polite name of 'food shortage,' and [by whom] 'starving to death' is softened to read as 'widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition.'" (Such "masters of euphemism" are common today, not least among those who are covering up George Bush's genocide-by-famine against Iraq.)

What made all this vastly damaging, was that Duranty was not just a journalistic hack on the job, but a figure with enormous influence. Duranty was the senior correspondent in Moscow for the leading newspaper of the American liberal establishment, and thereby became the single most influential chronicler of events from a Soviet Union that was still relatively cut off from the outside world. As Taylor documents, he was a talented manipulator of prose. She writes: "Had Duranty, a Pulitzer Prize-winner at the peak of his celebrity, spoken out loud and clear in the pages of the *New York Times*, the world could not have ignored him, as it did [other journalists], and events might, just conceivably, have taken a different turn. If Duranty had taken a stand, he might now be accounted one of the century's great, uncompromising reporters. But he did not. When it came to discretion and expediency, the Western establishment that feted him, no less so than the Kremlin, had found their man."

The conception of "the Western establishment that feted him" is crucial. Duranty was heralded in those U.S. establishment circles, typified by Armand Hammer (who "remembered Duranty as 'a close personal friend,'" writes Taylor), who sought to achieve U.S. diplomatic recognition of the

U.S.S.R. and to support the Bolsheviks. When diplomatic relations were established in 1933, and there was a big dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel bringing together 1,500 influentials to celebrate, only one man attending received a standing ovation: Walter Duranty. Indeed, as already noted, one of his stated motives in covering up Stalin's horrifying decimation of Ukraine, was not to jeopardize the establishment of relations. This view was shared by the U.S. State Department, which, as Taylor writes, "under instructions to bring about recognition between the United States and the Soviet Union, viewed reports of famine in southern Russia as 'unhelpful,' rebuffing entreaties to intervene."

### The Aleister Crowley connection

But there is more to the story than just this. With Duranty, we are dealing with a senior American journalist, British-born and Cambridge-educated, whose early years included being a partner of satanist Aleister Crowley, the seminal figure in the "New Age" movement.

Duranty and Crowley used drugs, and shared as a lover one Jane Cheron, who later became Duranty's wife. "It was an affable *ménage à trois*: sex with the one partner, drugs with the other, a little magic on the side. Duranty patiently tutored Crowley upon the rather startling side effects of continued use of the drug opium. . . . Sometime during the summer of 1914, [Duranty] had already been reporting for the *New York Times* for about six months, and he was still heavily involved with Crowley and Cheron, as well as with the sticky substance of the poppy." A mutual friend of Duranty and Crowley was William Seabrook, one of whose claims to fame was visiting African cannibals and eating human flesh, the taste of which he described to his readers as "stringy."

Duranty and Crowley went their separate ways, although they were in correspondence at least through the 1930s, at which time Crowley "still believed himself to be the incarnation of Satan," writes Taylor.

From the evidence presented by the author, Duranty, whether he was indulging in satanic perversions or not, was a *satanist personality* who had an affinity with Crowley's worldview. Duranty's personal creed was a variant of Crowley's "do what thou wilt is the only law." In his 1935 book, *I Write as I Please*, he proclaimed: "I did not particularly ask myself whether [a course of action] was a right path or a wrong path; for some reason, I have never been deeply concerned with that phase of the question. Right and wrong are evasive terms at best and I have never felt that it was my problem—or that of any other reporter—to sit in moral judgment. What I want to know is whether a policy or a political line or a regime will work or not, and I refuse to let myself be side-tracked by moral issues or by abstract questions as to whether the said policy or line or regime would be suited to a different country and different circumstances. . . . I'm a reporter, not a humanitarian, and if a reporter can't see the wood for the trees he can't describe the wood. . . ."

# LaRouche movement sets '92 campaign agenda for U.S.

by Nancy Spannaus

While the U.S. media were avidly following the collapse of Democratic Party presidential prospects and the debate at a 400-person national convention of the Libertarian Party, a conference occurring in Alexandria, Virginia on Labor Day weekend may well have set the agenda for the coming presidential campaign year. The joint conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and the U.S. Schiller Institute brought together over 900 people for intensive discussion on how to seize the historic occasion of the new Russian Revolution to bring about a fundamental global change toward world economic development.

Most notable about the participants was the fact that they represented most of the freedom movements which have swept the world over the past two years. Representatives of Hungary, Azerbaidzhan, Croatia, several African nations, Ibero-America, and the Chinese democracy movement joined Americans from all walks of life in discussing how to realize the promise of the revolt against tyranny. All acknowledged that political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche and his wife, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, had the indispensable leadership role to play in defeating the future of war and starvation promised by George Bush and his new world order.

Most of the conference was devoted to intensive discussion of the basic philosophical axioms which have led the world into the current New Dark Age and the United States into a fascist economic and political policy. Before it concluded, however, Mrs. LaRouche issued an impassioned plea for the participants to join an international coalition for implementation of her husband's Productive Triangle program (see *Documentation*, p. 58). Within the United States, organizing for this coalition will center on building LaRouche's presidential campaign.

## Plato versus Aristotle

The themes of the conference were struck by keynotes given by LaRouche (by audiotape) and Helga Zepp-

LaRouche (by videotape), which set the task of overturning the Aristotelian philosophical premises which have dominated "modern" culture. Aristotelianism, and its Enlightenment offshoots like Cartesianism in science, proceed by negating the nature of man as a creative mind acting on the universe, LaRouche argued. Thus oligarchical families have spread Aristotelianism as a witch-hunt against creative science and art, with demonstrably disastrous results for the mass of mankind (see full speech, p. 59).

Mrs. LaRouche presented the situation as follows:

"One can already say now that the continuation of the new world order, could very well mean the end of civilization. We cannot continuously violate the laws of creation without bringing upon ourselves our own destruction. The crisis is so existential, that it can only be solved if we accomplish a just, new world economic order. . . . The neo-malthusian policies right now are causing the biggest genocide in history. Entire continents are murdered in front of the world public. . . .

"I think that the only solution is that we bring the political order into cohesion with natural law. The solution to this world crisis can only be found on the basis of the highest principles—not some foul compromise, not some secondary issue. The solution cannot be found in pragmatic politics-as-usual. The political order must be brought into cohesion with the laws of creation, and these laws are knowable. The laws of the universe are intelligible, but in order to know them, one has to investigate the axioms of one's own thinking, because it is these axioms which cause people to act in a specific way."

Mrs. LaRouche then developed at some length the historical conflict between the Platonic and Aristotelian methods of thought, which continues through today. The key issue is creativity, she said. On the Platonic side, as furthered developed by Augustinian Christianity, stands the conception of man as *imago viva Dei* (in the living image of God) who acts as a co-creator in a developing physical universe.

Drawing heavily on the work of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, Mrs. LaRouche discussed how mankind can achieve the infinite in this mortal life, and the ontological unity of faith and knowledge, matter and spirit. When dualism comes in, she argued, as it does with Aristotle, man's creativity is ruled out of the system, and one is led into the materialist world of Adam Smith and Karl Marx.

The contrasting methods of Aristotle and Plato were elaborated in two later panel discussions, one of which concentrated on science, and the other on music. The music panel, given by John Sigerson and Anno Hellenbroich, previewed the contents of the *Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning*, which is under preparation with LaRouche's collaboration, and contrasted that method, based on the human singing voice, with "modern music" like that of the degenerate Igor Stravinsky. The science panel dealt explicitly with the method of hypothesis in a universe created by an Absolute Infinite (God), versus empiricism.

The conference featured a number of classical musical presentations, including an open rehearsal of sections of Mozart's *Requiem*.

One of the major institutions of Aristotelianism which came under attack by a variety of speakers, was the Frankfurt School for Social Research, a cultural institution that trained and virtually created the counterculture of the 1960s. Founded by Communist International agents devoted explicitly to the destruction of Western Christianity, the Frankfurt School spawned Herbert Marcuse, Hannah Arendt, Erich Fromm, Arnold Schönberg, Theodor Adorno, and a host of other modernist-nihilists. From this nest as well came the "intellectuals" who formed Hollywood and the degenerate Hollywood culture which has so perverted life in the United States. Not surprisingly, Frankfurt School notables have identified their philosophical mentor as Aristotle, because of his "correction" of Plato's concept of the Good.

## War and usury

An evil or incorrect philosophical approach has very real consequences in world history. Over the 20th century, the wages of tolerating a pragmatic, anti-Christian leadership have been a series of deadly wars, murderous usury, and epidemics which are threatening to wipe out whole continents. This point was stressed in presentations on the recent history of Ibero-America, and on the buildup to World War I.

Former political prisoner Dennis Small brought the audience to its feet, both in respect for his having spent two and a half years in jail as a political prisoner, and for his spirited attack on the International Monetary Fund's usury in Ibero-America. Small demonstrated how IMF looting through debt and terms of trade, has so impoverished the continent that most countries now have paid the full debt they owed in 1980, but still owe more than that to their creditors. As a result, Ibero-America is headed toward a revolution *against* the "democracies" which have imposed this genocide, he said.

French Schiller Institute President Jacques Cheminade followed Small with a devastating critique of the pragmatic, Aristotelian mentality which led France to form the alliance with England that led to World War I. Despite the good ideas of certain French leaders, Cheminade argued, they remained wedded to both the concept of imperialism and cooperation among the imperialist powers to "deal with" the underdeveloped countries. This proved to be a fatal flaw, since it denied to Europe a positive alternative to the horrendous bloodletting that was the First World War. Interestingly, one of the miscalculations of the French leadership was the expectation that the United States would come in to fund development projects—while the U.S. instead stuck with the British.

## The LaRouche campaign

One full panel discussion was devoted to elaborating the LaRouche campaign, present, past, and future. Nothing short of a combined economic and cultural assault, and positive alternative encompassing both economic and cultural programs, is required to heal our dying civilization, the panelists argued.

Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, a close collaborator with LaRouche on the Productive Triangle program, kicked off the panel with a review of the current status of the European economies and the Triangle alternative. Because of the delay in implementing LaRouche's program after the east European revolutions in 1989, he argued, we not only have chaos and war in that part of the world, but the industrial heartland has become a sinking island of prosperity. This makes it all the more urgent to move forward with the LaRouche program.

But this program cannot be seen as simply a network of railroads, Tennenbaum stressed. The purpose of this infrastructure is to provide the conditions for the creative productive output of families in this industrial center. The building of beautiful cities and revival of Renaissance culture is therefore an indispensable part of a program which builds upon the impulse toward Western civilization and toward nation-building in the eastern part of Europe.

The LaRouche campaign "past" was presented by this author, under the title of "Our Unique Institutional Authority." What was shown in precise detail was that LaRouche's projections in 1971 of how the U.S. would devolve into fascism if it did not turn away from the post-industrial, usurious society, have been vindicated in full. One of the crucial elements of that devolution, as LaRouche had warned since 1968, was the embrace of the rock-drug-sex counterculture, which makes human beings incapable of taking responsibility for themselves and their posterity.

Bringing the LaRouche campaign discussion to a rousing conclusion was Gerald Rose, an executive member of the ICLC, who delivered a searing indictment of the Democratic Party of today as a creature of Dope, Inc. and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. This cabal has virtually

broken off all connection with the traditional constituencies of the Democratic Party, leaving them unrepresented. Now the organized crime grouping from Hollywood and other dirty money centers controls the party, and this has to be destroyed, in order to give the American people the ability to defeat George Bush and his malthusian new world order.

During the two-day conference, LaRouche's drive for the White House was endorsed by numerous political figures, including civil rights leader Amelia Boynton Robinson and Mexican Labor Party chairwoman Marivilia Carrasco. Asked about his chances to get out of prison in order to pursue the campaign in person, LaRouche said he felt that the international freedom movements were creating a good climate. It will be international action against the bullying Bush administration, not just political pressure from within the United States, that will make possible his release from prison.

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## Documentation

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### Call for an all-Europe infrastructure program

*This resolution of the European Committee "Peace Through Development of All Europe" was circulated and endorsed by many participants at the ICLC conference.*

Today, only a year and a half after the opening of the borders in Europe, our continent is once again confronted with serious economic crises, and with war on our continent. Once again, we seem to have frittered away a great historic opportunity. Even the idea of European integration in the spirit of de Gaulle, Adenauer, and de Gaspari seems to have been snuffed out. Now we are threatened with fragmentation—the ominous return of "balance of power" politics and of purportedly irreconcilable conflicts of interest within Europe. The Soviet empire in eastern central Europe has collapsed, because of the failure of collectivist Marxism as an economic model.

But instead of using this great moment to put East-West relations on a new ethical and economic footing, a new radical, unfettered "neo-liberalism" has been allowed to take hold in the new markets. The weakening political economies of eastern Europe are being butchered, instead of being materially and socially rebuilt. It is a proven fact, that the so-called "shock therapy" of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and of powerful Anglo-American financial interests has hurled the economy of Poland and other eastern European

countries into chaos. Wherever the liberal economic policy of the Harvard guru Jeffrey Sachs is applied, devastating political, social, and even military consequences are unavoidable. In Yugoslavia, the economic policy of the IMF has led to a 40% drop in industrial production in 18 months, and thereby has materially contributed to making impossible a peaceful transition to free self-determination for the peoples of the former Yugoslav Federation.

In this hour, when this war threatens to affect all of Europe, a courageous intervention of reason is urgently required. We need immediately a program of political stabilization through the real economic development of eastern central Europe! The history of the Near East clearly shows that political crisis management without the perspective of economic development does not function. The name of peace is development!

Therefore, we put forward a program for European-wide integrated infrastructure, which shall create the framework of conditions for the economic construction of a common market of 500 million people. Growing out of the "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle," representing in its capacities in industry and qualified labor power the premier region of the world in which the most rapid rates of growth are possible, we propose a European-wide high-speed rail network. This network of conventional rail and magnetic trains, must be combined with the construction of inland waterways and superhighways, and with energy production and distribution and communications.

Only in this way can optimal conditions be created for investment and the building up of productive small and medium-sized firms in the area of modern technology in eastern central Europe. Only in this way can the urgently required economic development of eastern Europe and the republics of what is now the Soviet Union be achieved. And only in this way can the European economy "from the Atlantic to the Urals" become the locomotive for the world economy. We do not deceive ourselves: The political economies of the West—above all the U.S.A.—are already either in a deep and dangerous depression, or at the brink of one.

The events of the past year have shown dramatically that western Europe cannot be an "island of the blessed," while the East and the Third World of the South go under. Today there are only two alternatives for Europe: either the so-called "militarization of the North-South conflict"—which would be the end of us morally—and the spread of catastrophic developments such as those in Yugoslavia, or Europe becomes the motor for a new just world economic order.

We, the signatories from eastern and western Europe, appeal to the governments and parliaments of Europe to show courage and energy in this hour of danger, before it is too late. The all-European infrastructure program we have proposed must be taken up in practice as an immediate offensive. At this hour it is directly posed: The true name for peace is development!

# LaRouche: Aristotle is the root of the evil we confront today

*Lyndon LaRouche made the following remarks in a taped message to the annual conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees on Aug. 31.*

Let me begin here by saying once again, as I've said on a number of earlier occasions, that since approximately the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, this planet of ours has been plunging at a generally accelerating rate into a general economic, social, and moral collapse.

What we've been plunging into, is a global holocaust of famines, epidemics, pestilences, local wars, outbreaks of mass insanity, and general population collapse.

Taking these things all together, what we have is a New Dark Age, like that of 14th-century Europe. Let me also say once again, that the primary cause of this onrushing global disaster is to be found in the fact, that as U.S. policies have been successfully changed many times, the net effect of every such new reform during the past 25 years, is a radical worsening of the situation—whether we're talking about economics, tax policy, banking policy, monetary and trade policies, all or any aspects of regulatory policy, educational policy, health care, civil rights, criminal justice, and so on and on and on.

Given this record, anyone today who is proposing to address these problems by soothing forms of useful, practical suggestions to Washington, is displaying nothing more than his own self-degrading, cowardly delusions. The problem of a homicidal lunatic is *not* that he lacks directions to his destination.

We must follow a more dangerous, more abrasive profession than producing political, practical suggestions. We must address directly that insanity which permeates the U.S. government's policy-shaping processes. We must detect, we must expose, we must publicize, and we must *uproot* those deep-rooted weeds of madness which have become the politically correct axioms of neo-malthusian, free trade policy-shaping.

What official Washington needs, is not helpful suggestions; what it needs is a new Moses to pelt the Pharaohs of the Potomac with a succession of plagues, meteorological horrors, and a grand assortment of creeping, crawling, flying, hopping, and slithering pestilences.

With that said, let's turn our memories to March 23, 1989, when two of the world's leading authorities in electrochemistry, Professors Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons, issued the shattering announcement that they had achieved nuclear fusion of hydrogen isotope deuterium in a room-

temperature environment by means of an experimental apparatus which might fit upon a kitchen table-top. After a few stunned outcries of admiration and curiosity from some circles, the subject of cold fusion and the hundreds of cold fusion scientists, have been subjected over the past two-odd years to one of the nastiest political witch-hunts in recent history.

Today, nearly 30 months after the first cold fusion announcement, the findings of approximately 600 scientists working in various parts of the world, is that the essential original claims of Professors Fleischmann and Pons are validated. Whatever the cold fusion experiments lead us to discover in the end, it is clear now, that the cold fusion experiment is what science calls a *crucial* or *unique quality* of discovery. It is the kind of discovery which will force much of the physics textbooks to be rewritten sooner or later.

It is not my purpose here, today, to dwell much longer on the subject of cold fusion. My subject today is a major policy problem, which the fight over cold fusion helps to put into clearer focus. I became involved in the cold fusion matter shortly after the initial 1989 announcement. It was already clear to me then, and to some scientists in a number of other countries around the world, that if the results of the experiment were validated, what we had on our hands was the beginning of a first-rate scientific revolution. It happened that the area cold fusion touched most significantly had been the principal area of interest of an international science seminar in which I had participated for the Fusion Energy Foundation during the 1983-1988 period with the Fusion Energy Foundation and others. From the standpoint of those Fusion Energy Foundation seminars, the features of the cold fusion experiments which were of leading interest to us during 1989 and today, are the following.

**First**, the leading theoretical issue posed by the cold fusion experiments is the continuing fight: whether physics on the approximate scale of an atomic nucleus behaves as the followers of Aristotle and Isaac Newton would wish to believe. I, for one, am certain that it does not, and my recently deceased dear friends, Professors Robert Moon and Winston Bostick, are among those who have done very much to make that point clear.

**Secondly**, cold fusion, like all of the work on nuclear fusion and nuclear fission over the course of this century, belongs to a very specific part of physical chemistry: the perfection of the so-called Mendeleev periodic table of the elements. The members of the Fusion Energy Foundation's



seminars, working intensively on this problem, the foundation's associated scientists, had done much to go beyond Prof. Arnold Sommerfeld's tentative efforts to show that nuclear space-time in the very small is Keplerian, not the space of Newton and Maxwell. Professor Moon, who himself was an accomplished former student of the pioneering professor William Draper Harkins, was working at the time of his death on a revolutionary improvement in the design of the periodic table.

The aspect of the cold fusion experience which brings me to the principal subject which I wish to present before you

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summarily today, is twofold.

First of all, the cold fusion experiments have created a crisis within science: a legitimate crisis, that once in awhile, some fact turns up, some discovery, which shows us that science as we have understood it, has to be sort of re-written, and scientists have to find out where the mistakes are, and the blocks in their thinking, and be prepared to make a revolution. Let's call this *an epistemological perplexity* for science: that the general assumptions about scientific method up to this point, *may break down* in the effort to find a solution to the questions posed by the cold fusion experiments.

The second aspect of the cold fusion experiments, which leads to my subject here today, is the viciousness, the irrationality, of the political witch-hunt which has been run against the cold fusion scientists over the past 30 months (or nearly so) not only by the *New York Times*, but by the editors of *Nature* magazine joined by the editors of *Science* magazine and many others, echoed in many fields by many scientists (or people who should be scientists), who are babbling like some kind of members of a mob recruited from an Oriental cult, or something of that sort.

### **The cult of Buggery vs. Cusa and Kepler**

Let's situate the problem in terms of science as such.

What we call modern science—that is, the idea of an integrated, comprehensive mathematical physics, or physical science, began during the second quarter of the 15th century—we might say, in effect, at about the time of the

1439 Council of Florence. From inside science itself, the policy and perspective, the Christian Platonic approach to science typified by the work of Cusa, who is the virtual founder of modern science, by Leonardo da Vinci, and by followers such as Kepler, was essentially uncontested, that is, within science itself, up until about the beginning of the 17th century; and after that period, the foundations of science laid by, principally, Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, and Kepler, were continued by people such as Desargues, Fermat, Huygens, Leibniz, the Bernoullis, and so forth, into Monge and Poncelet, Riemann, Gauss, and Cantor, in the 19th century.

The problem on which we should focus, both in science—that is, the problem of lack of understanding of what the cold fusion experiments signify, the crisis in science, the epistemological crisis in science prompted by the cold fusion experiments' results, and the witch-hunt itself—both go back to something which happened essentially during the 17th century in England and France. On the British side, the problem was the establishment of what became known as British empiricism by a group of Rosicrucian cultists associated with Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, Elias Ashmole (the founder of British Freemasonry), John Locke and, of course, including Isaac Newton.

These people introduced an anti-Renaissance, what was considered at that period an anti-science, Aristotelian method, which was infused in a very peculiar with one element. This element was the introduction into science of what became known as empiricism, but was originally the central feature of the most notorious, sexually perverted religious cult in the history of medieval Europe—that is, the Cathar, Bogomil, or Bugger cult from the district of southern France associated with Albi and Toulouse.

The same thing happened in France itself. Buggery, in the form of the influence of this cult upon science, manifested itself in the work of René Descartes, particularly in Descartes's notion of *deus ex machina*. This established Cartesianism as a form of Buggery which had been traditional in French science and poisoning it or bugging it to the present day. This is quite literally the case: a Rosicrucian cult (which featured alchemy as one of its claims to fame), which was Aristotelian, cabbalistic, and Bugger (that is, it featured this split between spirit and flesh, as the new materialistic doctrine), which is characteristic of the Buggery cult of south France, of the Rhône district and Albi-Toulouse centuries earlier.

This cult merits a little bit of attention just so we know what we're talking about. Most people don't know this.

Before Christianity, there were established some very vicious cults in the area near Babylon: Oriental cults. These cults led to the various manifestations of a particular form of cult called *Manicheanism*. Now, one of these Manichean cults was situated in the eastern part of Turkey in the mountainous areas. For awhile, this cult was used—it was a very vicious, bloody-handed cult—by the Caliphate against the Byzantine Empire. Later, according to Gibbon and others, a



*Aristotle on All Fours, in a drawing by Hans Baldung Grien, a German artist in the school of Dürer, dated 1503. A popular medieval tradition portrayed the "great philosopher" allowing himself to be ridden like a beast and whipped by the courtesan Phyllis—a rather insightful glimpse into the psychology behind Aristotelian "science."*

Byzantine Emperor called Constantine Copronymous took the cult, transplanted it or a good part of it from eastern Anatolia and stuck it in what was then Thrace, which is today modern Bulgaria. This cult was given the position of guarding the northern borders of the Byzantine Empire against these Slavs who were coming down into the area at the time.

As a result, as the cult became embedded there, sponsored by the Byzantine Empire, no less, the cult took a Slavic name, and became known as not only the Cathars, but also the Bogomils. The cult was spread by Venetian bankers working on behalf of the Byzantine Empire, into the south of France, where it was known variously thus, as the Bogomil cult, which is what the Bulgarian branch of the cult called

itself, the Cathars, which all called themselves, that is, the Cathars, the "pure," or the purified, and it was also known in France as the Bulgarian cult. So we had the French *les bougres*, which was translated into English for the convenience of the English speaker, as "the Buggers."

Now, because of this cult's peculiar sexual perversion—that is, the belief that a man putting semen into a woman to impregnate her, was propagating the flesh, and that was evil—it resorted to various other kinds of sexual recreation and thus the name "Bugger" in English became associated with what it has become associated with in English to this day. So quite literally, Francis Bacon and his tribe buggered science—and the result of this was empiricism. And a similar thing happened in France, in the form of the cult of Descartes,

of Cartesianism.

This cult, this pseudo-alchemic cult called “Rosicrucian” during that period, and later called Freemasonic (based on the Freemasonic orders which were spun out of Rosicrucianism by people such as Elias Ashmole, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke and so forth), has been the dominant influence in what is called (or was called partly during the 17th century and more so during the 18th century), “the Enlightenment.”

The characteristic of the Enlightenment is that it was anti-Renaissance, and that it promoted materialism. Now, let’s look exactly at what that means, and how that affects the kind of problem in science we’re dealing with in cold fusion today, how the two things intersect. First, as I said, we’ll look, from the scientific side, at the epistemological crisis, and secondly, let’s look at it from the standpoint of the cult aspect of the crisis.

### The Platonic method

In reality, what we call “modern science” is a highly subjective business. People who run around talking about “objective science” really show that they don’t know much about the history of science.

What do we do in science?

Well, science is something which can happen only to a human being—or human beings. Only human beings, as distinct from any other kind of animal, can change the behavior of the human species to such effect, that we not only change our behavior, but through these changes, we increase the potential population-density and the quality of development of the members of the species.

By testing the results of our changes, or our methods of making these changes, against their effects in terms of increase of potential population density, we are using nature, or testing our ability to increase our power over nature, and using that kind of experiment, to determine whether the method we are using to make these changes is a sound method (not necessarily a perfect method, but a *sound* one). And thus science is based on *testing not* particular experiments, not whether *A* causes *B*; but what science actually tests is whether the method we *used* to attempt to understand the relationship between *A* and *B*, and to generate successive ideas above *A* and *B*, whether that method, by virtue of the fact that it leads to increases in the potential population-density of mankind, is an effective method.

By *method*, we mean what Plato called the *principle of hypothesis*, or the *higher hypothesis*. And Plato also referred to things such as *improving the higher hypothesis*, which is known as *hypothesizing the higher hypothesis*. (Much of this material, I should note incidentally, is the subject of a very special campaign paper on science policy, which I hope will be issued in the not-too-distant future, so you can refer to that as the time comes to do so, but in the meantime, just to indicate what we’re doing here.) The result is that science represents, thus, *mind over matter*. It represents man’s cre-

ative powers of mind, the powers of valid creative scientific discovery, or the powers of creation in classical musical composition—not in rock, but in classical music composition. These powers of the human mind exert *power* over the lawful ordering of the universe through scientific and technological progress, as manifest by the increase of man’s power per capita over the universe, as measured in terms of potential population-density’s increases. So that’s what science is, and that’s what science was understood to be, by the founder of modern European science, Nicolaus of Cusa,

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*The leading theoretical issue posed by the cold fusion experiments is the continuing fight: whether physics on the approximate scale of an atomic nucleus behaves as the followers of Aristotle and Isaac Newton would wish to believe. I, for one, am certain that it does not.*

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back in the second quarter and a little bit later of the 15th century, by Leonardo da Vinci, Cusa’s student, in a sense, his immediate follower of his ideas in the latter part of the 15th century and early 16th century; by the great follower of Cusa and Leonardo, Johannes Kepler, and so forth, and so on.

Science has always meant that; science has always been subjective in the sense that the subject of science is to look over our own shoulders, as we are developing improved methods of scientific investigation, and to determine what direction of improvements are successful in terms of potential population-density, and which methods are not provable. But essentially, science is the study of the human mind’s capability of generating valid science. It is not a study of what happens outside our skins in nature—except through the medium. The only way we can understand nature, is through the creative powers of mind, and therefore, those creative powers of mind, which we watch as we work on nature, and watching our minds work more or less successfully as we work on nature, is the essence of science.

Now what the Bogomils did, and what their followers did, the Rosicrucians, the empiricists, is that they said we will tolerate none of this. We must separate the human mind, i.e., the human spirit, entirely from those things which involve the human flesh, its emotions, its appetites, and so forth—in other words, from the material side. We must have a separate doctrine for the material side, separate from the spiritual side, the mental side. In other words, to use modern Enlightenment language, we would say we would separate

the subjective realm from the objective realm—or, in 19th-century German, we would say we must separate *Naturwissenschaft* from *Geisteswissenschaft*. That's the essential separation. That is the mark of the Enlightenment. That is the mark, for example, of Immanuel Kant, who, while he was not recruited directly to my knowledge to Buggery, nonetheless, by virtue of his defense of both Baconian empiricism and Cartesianism against Leibniz, was actually the lawyer for the Buggers, and thus a Bugger in principle. That's the nature of the problem.

We come to cold fusion. We touch a very special part of this problem, as we do also at the other extreme of the scale in astrophysics. Go back a step to Leonardo, just to remind those who are not familiar with this.

Leonardo da Vinci demonstrated that physical processes, which, in geometric harmonic ordering, are *congruent* with what's called the Golden Section, are living processes, and that *only* living process have this harmonic ordering, whereas all processes which are not living processes, have a different harmonic ordering. That's one of the great discoveries of Leonardo da Vinci. It was the central discovery by da Vinci used by Kepler to found modern mathematical physics. In a paper, for example, entitled *The Six-Cornered Snowflake*, whose publication dates from about 1620, Kepler summarized this case, showing why snowflakes have to be hexagonal in their essential architecture, whereas living processes are different, are pentagonal, etc., and why that is necessarily the case. It's a beautiful paper, and anyone who wants to really pass the equivalent of what would be a good secondary geometry course, would, of course, have mastered that paper. When we get to the large scale, the astrophysical scale, as Kepler shows; or, when we get to the very small, down to the size of an atomic nucleus, or something of that sort, down below  $10^{-10}$  meters; at these extremes, matter behaves with the same harmonic ordering, that we would otherwise expect from Leonardo's standpoint of living processes.

Now, this would mean that the universe as a whole is, in its astrophysical scale, what we call negentropic, not entropic as most physicists will insist today; that the universe as a whole does *not* conform to the so-called Second Law of Thermodynamics, and that also in the very small, as we've seen by the work of our collaborator, the late Prof. Winston Bostick and the work of Professor Moon and others, we've seen the same thing is true in the very small. In the very small, the organization of nature is that which conforms to Kepler's physics, not Newton's or Maxwell's, just as is the case in astrophysics: the Second Law of Thermodynamics works nowhere, except to increase the salaries of professors and to get good marks for students of those professors. Otherwise, the Second Law of Thermodynamics, except for bamboozling people, does not work at all. It works only as rhetoric.

As a result of this split—the rejection of Kepler by the empiricists and by Descartes, and the attempt to establish a

mechanistic or Aristotelian system, that is, a non-living system model, so-called objective science—science since the 17th century has been split into two camps.

What is at stake in the cold fusion is essentially this. If one says, that on the scale of the nucleus, the universe is organized as the students of Newton and Maxwell would have us believe, then cold fusion is virtually impossible—at least, cold fusion of this type. Whereas, if we would say that physics in the very small is organized as Kepler said of the universe generally, as Leonardo said, and as Arnold Sommerfeld, for example, was attempting to explore, then cold fusion is possible.

Well, cold fusion has happened. And this, again, would say that physics in the small—that is, in the area of the scale of the nucleus, or half an Angstrom unit, or something of that sort, or an Angstrom unit—but in this scale, nuclear physics is much more interesting, much more as our dear friend Dr. Moon would have suggested.

What we are talking about in physics, or physical chemistry, belongs to the periodic table in this sense, and this goes back actually to Nicolaus of Cusa, who laid out a concept of universal evolution along these lines.

The idea of the periodic table, as Mendeleev developed it, indicates that the existence of elements, or what we call elements, starts probably from very simple ones, such as hydrogen, or hydrogen and helium, as Dr. Moon's professor, William Draper Harkins, argued, and that it is the combination of the fusion of hydrogen and helium, or something of that sort, out of which all of the elements in the universe that we encounter are built up. The other side of the process, of course, which has been documented by Dr. Tennenbaum and others recently, is that we have a contrary process, that we can also form elements, not only by putting elements together, to build up from those of small atomic number to those of large atomic number, but we can also, by fission, go down the ladder again, and get to smaller elements, from higher numbers. So, to have this kind of process requires something—a universe which, in the small, is Keplerian, not the universe of Aristotle, Newton, and Maxwell. And that's where the teaching of a doctrine derived from empiricism and Cartesianism, a doctrine derived from Buggery, leads science to use a kind of mathematical procedure or mathematical method, which constantly comes into crisis whenever an experiment with the anomalous implications of cold fusion comes along.

So the fact that our students in the schools, to the extent that they're taught mathematics at all, are taught defective mathematics, means that we are producing scientists and others, who lack the intellectual capacity to cope with something like a cold fusion experiment. So that's one of the problems which science policy has to address, and that's an area in which the cold fusion experiment's success shows that our science policy in education and so forth is breaking down, and we will have to rebuild the science policy entirely

from the beginning.

The second aspect in which this same historical background is relevant, is on the characteristic, the cult features, of this *hideous* political witch-hunt, completely fraudulent attack, made against cold fusion and the cold fusion scientists over the past 30 months, by people such as the editor of *Nature* magazine and the *New York Times*.

*Where does this come from?* How is it possible, that in an area where we say that people in science are trying to find out the truth about nature, are trying to find out how to do things better, trying to correct their errors, that a completely fraudulent attack, like this political witch-hunt, could have been started and sustained for so long?

### **Buggery and British empiricism**

To understand that, we have to go back again to the case of Bacon and Descartes. Let's concentrate just on Francis Bacon, in order to simplify the discussion for our purposes here. *British empiricism was founded by a homosexual cult which is called the Court of King James I*, whose big homosexual was Francis Bacon. Now the significance of the homosexuality, is that this was a Buggery cult, a bunch of Rosicrucians; a Rosicrucian cult, whose features were Aristotelianism as to method; cabbalism, another kind of Satanic belief, and thirdly, the spirit-from-matter separation, which has led to modern materialism. This was the Enlightenment.

If you realize the degree to which the teachings of the followers of Bacon, of Hobbes, of John Locke, of cabbalist Isaac Newton—who really discovered almost nothing—and of similar people, dominate the institutions of science today, universities, educational policy, major magazines, such as *Nature* magazine, the science [mafia's] magazine, we have to realize that, like music, which is administered by a music mafia of about the same morality and disgusting depravity, that science on the administrative side or the institutional side, is effectively under the control today predominantly—not entirely, of course—but predominantly, of a *priesthood*; a *heathen-cult priesthood*; a Rosicrucian-Cathar-Bugger priesthood, which responds to the attacks on its interests, that is, its religious dogma, its cult dogma, called empiricism, or Enlightenment views, in the same way that the Buggers as religious fanatics would *kill* a person who offended their doctrine. And so, to understand the world today, we have to first of all, in this area, in a narrow sense, look at the fact, that science is dominated, not by honest scientists, but by people who are predominantly, when push comes to shove, representatives of a heathen-cult priesthood, rooted in the doctrines of Aristotle, cabbalism, and Buggery; that the same situation exists in the arts; you have an arts mafia, a music mafia, an art mafia, who are a collection of Buggers, pure and simple. The same group, the same crowd, the same faction. And that there is a Freemasonry, a higher-order Freemasonry, which is connected to this process.

There's another lesson which is to be learned from this,

and that is a lesson which I've insisted upon many times, but not with as much success as I might have admired. That is, history is not made by the way people respond more or less spontaneously to events. There is no *tabularasa*; each person that is born is *enculturated*; enculturated by language, enculturated by all kinds of ways; so that we step forth into this world, from early childhood, not as a *tabula rasa*, but as a person who is imbued with all kinds of historical legacies.

For example, let's take the Indo-European language. You speak here, each of you, an Indo-European language. Or you may speak other languages, but you speak an Indo-European language. How old is Indo-European language? Well, obviously, we can go way back to about 8,000, 10,000 or more years! We can find in the ancient Vedic, and there's evidence to show that this record of the Vedic is not too far off today, at least the people at Poona, in India, have a pretty good picture of it; that that language, was used 8,000 years ago—the immediate ancestor of Sanskrit. We can also show, of course, that all of European languages are essentially dialects of Indo-European, that is, the language from which the Vedic springs. So every time you think, in words, in the form of language, you are using a way of conscious thinking which is thousands of years old, and the way you will respond, consciously, particularly because you have to communicate with others, you respond in terms of a heritage of language, which has features in it affecting your judgment, which are thousands of years old.

The same thing is true of other forms of language, such as geometry, which is a language. You think in geometry; the kind of geometry you use, will determine the *way* you think. And that is a heritage which is thousands of years old.

The same thing is true in every other respect. If you accept Buggery in the form of mathematics, mathematical physics, that is, Newtonianism, Cartesianism, empiricism generally; the separation of art from science, the separation of *Geisteswissenschaft* from *Naturwissenschaft* in German; if you accept that Kantian principle, if you are a follower of Kant, you are a Bugger! Because your mind is bugged; you have adopted the separation, what is called, of the subjective from the objective, which is traced back to the Manichean cult called the Buggers in southern France, nearly 1,000 years ago. And to the same Buggery in eastern Anatolia hundreds of years before that.

### **The way we must fight**

The important thing to understand about history, is that we get into messes because society is responding to deeply embedded, historically embedded, false assumptions, which cause the normal reaction of public opinion as well as other institutions to be the wrong one.

Over the past 25 years, we've seen that concretely: Twenty-five years ago, approximately from 1963 on, there was a mass recruitment in the United States to the rock-drug-sex counterculture. You can't separate them; they're all one

package. A deliberate cult dogma, created by a Satanic cult—the Crowleyite cult in England—and put into the United States as the rock-drug-sex counterculture, which is really a form of Satanic religion, which changed the values of our people. At the same time (approximately the same period), this was coupled with a neo-Malthusian cult. If you look at our policy today, you see that people today, in contrast to what they believed 30 years ago, believe today that a post-industrial society is good, that technology is bad, that man must adapt to the animals and to all kinds of strange species

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*We were not stuck into prison because we said things which displeased somebody. I was stuck into prison with others, and we were subjected to all kinds of evil harassment, terrible lies spread through nearly all of the press repeatedly over and over again—why? Not because people didn't like what we said, but because we were effective with our methods.*

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we never knew existed, and so forth, and so on. The nuclear family is considered bad, all kinds of things have happened. We no longer behave the way we did; we no longer have the values. We have been subjected to what is called a cultural paradigm shift. The axioms and postulates of our underlying assumptions of belief, have been dramatically altered by these means. Similarly, over the past 400 years, Western civilization has been in the process of being de-civilized, by the influence of a Buggery cult based on the intermeshed beliefs of Aristotle or followers of Aristotle, of cabbalism, and of Buggery: the Cathar doctrine of the separation of matter from spirit, objective from subjective, and so forth and so on.

Therefore, we should see in this lesson, an identification of the problem which faces us: the Evil problem. It is not enough for us to respond to particular evils around us, to try to correct problems. That's not good enough. It won't work. If the majority of our population and our institutions are committed to policy assumptions, which policy assumptions are causing these problems, you will not be able to succeed in getting through any remedy which contradicts those policy assumptions. In order to shape history, one must address directly the underlying policy assumptions, the cultural assumptions, which underlie the characteristic response of institutions and populations. That is what we have done, I

believe, with more or less effectiveness, over the past couple of decades or so that this association has been in existence.

The reason I'm in prison, is because we're good at it, and because it works. We were not stuck into prison because we said things which displeased somebody. I was stuck into prison with others, and we were subjected to all kinds of evil harassment, terrible lies spread through nearly all of the press repeatedly over and over again—why?

Not because people didn't like what we said, but because we were effective with our methods.

What has the enemy said? The enemy has said we will cease to harass you, if you will give up your method, if you will stop doing that, if you will play ball on our terms, if you will make your criticisms or suggestions, within the confines of the kind of behavior which we consider acceptable. You want to say something in science? Say it in Baconian language; use the mathematics of Francis Bacon and Descartes's followers, and we'll listen to you. If you don't want to use that kind of argument, we won't listen to you. But if you use that kind of argument, and you succeed in influencing somebody, we're going to *kill* you. Because you're taking us back to Cusa, Leonardo, Kepler, and Leibniz, and so forth, and that we will not tolerate.

We attacked the underlying assumptions of the problems in Central and South America, and the result was Operation Juárez. We came within an ace of winning that battle in 1982; if we had won, the world would be vastly different than today, and all of Henry Kissinger's backers and George Bush's backers would be out of business. We were a threat. In the case of the SDI, which was a product of our influence upon the Reagan administration (a part of it), we changed the world somewhat, and had the proposal been in effect, why, then everything that Henry Kissinger's backers and those of Bush represented today, could not have been possible. In these cases, as in Operation Juárez, and our conception of the war on drugs back in 1978-79, where we invented the war on drugs; in each of these cases, we succeeded because we went back into history, went into the fundamentals of science and other things, to search out the *underlying assumptions which determined the theorems*, so to speak, upon which people were acting. And because we selected our action to attack and to change those flawed, underlying assumptions which were the causes of the problem, rather than to try to patch up the problem after the fact.

That is our contribution so far to history. That is a contribution which today, obviously, is much more needed, or much more *urgently* needed, than at any time during the past 20 years.

I would hope that in this time frame, that the lessons of that experience, as freshly illustrated by the case of cold fusion's implications, will be assimilated, and that people would find the courage to act, and to act on the basis, not that we are assured of success, but that there is no acceptable alternative but to do what we must do.



# What the devil has gotten into Omaha 'wizard' Warren Buffett?

by Herbert Quinde

Hearings by four congressional committees into the U.S. Treasury bond market scandal are scheduled for September, and "investment genius" Warren Buffett, who recently stepped in as chairman of Salomon Brothers, Inc. is to be the star witness, according to congressional sources. Despite having a kind of cult following in the financial community which has earned him the title "Wizard of Omaha," Buffett has managed to keep a very low profile and, according to his friends, he likes it that way.

So it is all the more surprising that Buffett has leapt, seemingly head first, into the limelight.

On Aug. 18, soon after having assumed the chairmanship of Salomon Brothers, Inc., Buffett gave Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady personal assurances, telling him that he "would do the best I could . . . and do whatever was needed to dig out anything about what has happened in the past, and make things exactly right in the future."

A week earlier, Salomon chief John Gutfreund and three other top executives had resigned, admitting that the firm had violated multiple rules that govern the auctions of Treasury securities, including artificially jacking up the interest rates of the government securities. The increase in the rate means that the U.S. government is paying more on its debt service, which translates into more being taken out of the taxpayer's pocket. The violations are being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Justice Department, and the Federal Reserve. The Treasury securities market has long been considered the cleanest place to gamble with one's money, and Salomon was the leader of the pack.

Besides the move to Salomon Brothers, Inc., of which he owns close to 14%, Buffett has been called upon to rescue two other institutions in July and August. On Aug. 8, the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank granted approval for Buffett to increase his investment in Wells Fargo Bank, from his current 9.7% share to 22%. Wells Fargo, according to bank analysts, is "brain dead" and technically insolvent. It is alleged by informed observers to be one of the nation's most illiquid banks, with huge loan losses in real estate. Why would a prominent investor seek to buy controlling interest in such a bank?

The question is all the more puzzling because only 10 days earlier, Buffett announced that he was investing \$300

million to help out American Express, the troubled parent of Wall Street investment firm Shearson Lehman Hutton. Such high-risk ventures would seem inappropriate for the man portrayed in the *Wall Street Journal* as the country's most successful "old-fashioned conservative" investor. Buffett has "repeatedly castigated Wall Street brokerages for encouraging speculation from which they profit on commissions generated from frequent buying and selling. He also has been critical of the speculative bent of many institutional investors," reported UPI on Aug. 20.

## Second richest man in the U.S.

Buffett sure seems to have deep pockets. Or does he? London financial sources report speculation that Buffett may be acting as a front man for Saudi money which is being covertly funneled into the United States as part of a Bush administration effort to prop up selected firms and the faltering financial markets until after the 1992 presidential elections. Although there is no independent confirmation of Buffett's involvement, it is well known that since the early days of the Iran-Contra affair, through Operation Desert Storm and its aftermath, the Saudi royal family has acted as a piggy bank for CIA covert operations.

UBS Phillips and Drew's *Oil Market Outlook*, a London-based newsletter, made reference to the story in its June 26 issue, about a month before Buffett announced he was making a big investment in American Express. "There is a rumor," writes the newsletter, ". . . that a large financial house (don't leave home without it) has been discreetly setting up front companies to channel Saudi (presumably royal family) funds into U.S. financial markets. The recent strength of the dollar does little to repudiate the rumor."

But others dismiss the rumor and point to Buffett's substantial personal and corporate wealth. Buffett is rated as the second richest man in the United States and among the top 20 billionaires internationally, according to *Fortune* magazine. Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., Buffett's holding company, has a very limited number of shares issued and is the highest priced issue on the New York Stock Exchange. A single share is priced in the \$8,500 range. Buffett holds 42% of Berkshire, which pays no dividends and eschews stock splits in order to discourage speculative investors.



Either way, Buffett is a big player. When Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, called on Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan to suspend Salomon from trading government securities until the federal investigation was completed, it was Treasury Secretary Brady who personally intervened to keep Salomon from being entirely blacklisted.

Unlike Ivan Boesky and Michael Milken, the meanies of the 1980s "Decade of Greed," the Omaha-based billionaire is known as "Mr. Clean." The media have touted Buffett as the "White Knight" in these times of trouble, who "brings with him an air of assurance that few others in American finance—or any aspect of American life—can claim today," as the *Washington Post* characterized him. Buffett has been a member of the SEC's advisory council on corporate disclosure, among other high-minded activity on behalf of the financial establishment. Now he is putting his prestige on the line in the seedy Salomon affair.

### Buffett's buddies

But Buffett's ability to help Secretary Brady straighten things out seems to derive more from knowing where the bodies are buried, than from his "magical" powers for infallible investments. Some speculate that the secret to the success of Berkshire Hathaway is Buffett's access to Washington intelligence and political circles.

Among his influential friends are former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has served on the board of American Express along with Anne Armstrong of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and former President Gerald Ford. Harold Andersen, publisher of the *Omaha World Herald*, a nationally influential Republican, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, governor of the Kansas City Federal Reserve, and president of the World Freedom Press Committee is a personal friend and business associate. Buffett is the personal financial adviser to Katharine Graham, the publisher of the *Washington Post*.

From his early days in the investing business, Buffett has been an associate of Walter Schloss, a Wall Street investment wizard who runs a \$70 million private investment partnership. Schloss is the treasurer of Freedom House, the neo-conservative think tank which was a favorite of the late CIA director William Casey and which often has been accused of being a front for CIA covert operations. Buffett's image as an investment genius was created by John Train, a Wall Street "spook" banker and investment counselor. Train, who played a central role in coordinating a campaign of libel and slander against presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, published two books, *The Money Masters* and *The Midas Touch*, which hyped Buffett. Train is also a financial angel to Freedom House. Leo Cherne, for more than two decades a permanent fixture as vice chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and the man who gave Casey his first job out of college, is honorary chairman of the Free-

dom House think tank.

Buffett is also "tight" with Dwayne Andreas, another corporate heavy who is playing a very important behind-the-scenes role in the Bush administration's reckless policy toward the Soviet Union. Andreas and his business associates are in line to make a killing when grain prices soar in response to the expected emergency mobilization to feed the Russian people this winter.

Andreas, who is chairman of Archer Daniels Midland Co. (ADM), a premier grain cartel member, sits on Salomon Brothers, Inc.'s board of directors with Buffett. In July, ADM announced that Howard Buffett, son of the "Wizard," was joining the grain company's board of directors. Although a virtual nobody in the corporate world, except for being son of Daddy Buffett, Howard Buffett is replacing Robert Strauss, recently appointed U.S. ambassador to Moscow, on ADM's powerful board.

The move seems to indicate that Buffett and Andreas are further closing ranks in hopes of bleeding the Russian economy of whatever loot is still there. Salomon already has its hands in the Russian financial scene. On Aug. 19 the London *Financial Times* reported that Russian Federation state bank head Georgy Matiukhin said that he had "received a proposal from Salomon Brothers, which says it can form a consortium of banks to buy the Soviet foreign debt and turn it into long-term bonds which can then be distributed among the republics." It remains to be seen whether Russia will want scandal-ridden Salomon playing around with its \$62 billion debt.

### Pedophiles and satanists

If the Salomon scandal were not enough, there are allegations that Buffett is linked to a pedophile scandal in his home state of Nebraska. Buffett may turn out to have more skeletons in his closet than Milwaukee serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer.

Buffett was one of the early sponsors of the political and business career of former Republican Party influential and Reagan-Bush campaign activist Lawrence E. King, Jr., according to sources and published reports. Presently King is serving a 15-year federal prison sentence for defrauding an Omaha-based federal credit union. The magazines *Avvenimenti* of Italy and *Pronto* of Spain, among others, have exposed King for running a national child prostitution ring that serviced the political and business elite of both Republican and Democratic parties. Child victims of King's operations have charged him with participating in at least one satanic ritual murder of a child several years ago.

King's money machinations not only involved the Iran-Contra affair, but King seems to have provided the CIA with information garnered from his activities as a "pimp" for the high and mighty.

Buffett, who is not known as much of a party-goer, hosted a wedding anniversary celebration for King and his wife in his home.

# Did Bush's CIA run drugs from Colombia?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Reports have recently appeared in the Panamanian daily newspaper *La Prensa* about an operation run by the CIA, code-named "Watch Tower," through which the CIA and the Israeli Mossad allegedly helped run over 70 planeloads of cocaine from Colombia to the United States in 1975 and 1976, overlapping the time when George Bush was the Director of Central Intelligence (1976-77).

The U.S. government has denied that any such program existed, but the publication of the story, first on July 17 and again on the eve of the Miami trial of Gen. Manuel Noriega, raises nagging questions. For one thing, the operation allegedly involved several people who later played a role in the Iran-Contra shenanigans, amid growing demands for clarification of Bush's role in that scandal.

In a word: Where was George?

*EIR* has recently obtained hundreds of pages of documents relating to Operation Watch Tower and to the 1979 murder trial of U.S. Army Green Beret Pfc. William Tyree, and is presently investigating the authenticity of the claims of covert CIA-Mossad dope smuggling.

## Mysterious deaths

Two documents are at the center of the Watch Tower controversy. The first is an affidavit dated March 11, 1980, signed by Edward P. Cutolo, who was at the time the commander of the 10th Special Forces Group headquartered at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Cutolo died in a mysterious automobile accident in England shortly thereafter. The second document, a letter written by National Security Agency officer Paul Neri to another retired Green Beret colonel, Bo Gritz, appeared in 1990, shortly after Neri's death.

All told, six career U.S. military officers and one U.S. congressman who were probing the Watch Tower allegations died under mysterious circumstances between 1980 and 1989.

According to the Cutolo affidavit, between December 1975 and March 1976, the CIA and the Mossad employed a hand-picked group of Green Berets to set up a series of makeshift beacon towers in Colombia that enabled over 70 planeloads of cocaine to be flown covertly from the Bogotá area into Albrook Air Station in Panama City. According to the Cutolo affidavit and a subsequent affidavit by William Tyree, the Watch Tower program was directed by then-CIA officers Edwin Wilson and Thomas Clines (later indicted and convicted of Iran-Contra crimes), along with two Mossad

men, later identified as David Kimche and Michael Harari. Kimche was the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry during the Reagan era and was a principal figure in Iran-gate. According to one eyewitness account, the man using the name Edwin Wilson does not fit the physical description of the rogue CIA agent now in federal prison in Marion, Illinois. However, the description does match that of another associate of the CIA's Thomas Clines, who was active in Panama at the time.

After the operation terminated, Colonel Cutolo, according to his purported affidavit, began privately probing the mission to determine whether the smuggling of large volumes of cocaine into the United States had indeed been officially sanctioned by the U.S. government. He enlisted the aid of several Green Beret colleagues, including Col. Bob Bayard and Col. James Rowe, in the effort to identify the Israeli Mossad officials and to determine whether the U.S. Army or the CIA had approved the cocaine-smuggling program.

Colonel Bayard was killed in 1977, in what police described as an armed robbery attempt. Colonel Rowe was assassinated in April 1989. U.S. Rep. Larkin Smith (R-Miss.), who had agreed to probe the Watch Tower story at the behest of Rowe, died in a plane crash on Aug. 13, 1989.

## Domestic spying and blackmail?

The Cutolo affidavit also described a U.S. Army secret surveillance and blackmail program directed against a number of American politicians whom the Watch Tower sponsors feared might uncover the government's secret drug trafficking. Private Tyree, who had participated in the three Watch Tower missions in Colombia, was involved in those surveillance efforts while stationed at Fort Devens, according to both the Cutolo document and his own later affidavits. On Jan. 30, 1979, Tyree's wife Elaine was found stabbed to death. Tyree claims that she was murdered by Green Beret soldiers on the base because she had been keeping secret diaries which contained details of Watch Tower and the secret surveillance program. Although another soldier named Earl Michael Peters was initially indicted for the murder, he was later released and William Tyree was tried and convicted of the killing. He is presently serving a life sentence in Massachusetts State Prison in Walpole.

The U.S. Army denies that Operation Watch Tower ever took place, and Noriega's Justice Department prosecutors claim that the entire story was hatched by Private Tyree from his jail cell to beat the murder rap.

At the time of their deaths, Neri and Rowe were both apparently convinced that elements of the Watch Tower story were true. They reportedly believed that the U.S. Army was not officially involved in the scheme, but that senior officials of both the CIA and the Mossad, with or without official approval, did participate. If these conclusions were accurate, the Army and the Noriega prosecutors' denials are of little consequence.

# Elephants and Donkeys

by Kathleen Klenetsky

## Open convention—or brokered convention

The gaping hole in the Democratic presidential field has given rise to talk about an open convention. Several party influentials, along with various media and think tank pundits, have recently proposed that, in view of the lack of suitable candidates to offer themselves thus far, the Democrats let the party convention, not the primaries, choose their presidential nominee.

Among those promoting the idea is John White, who served as party chairman under Jimmy Carter. Now a Washington consultant, White held a briefing for reporters Aug. 29, where he asserted that the party needs a candidate of “national stature,” and that the only way it could get one would be via an open convention.

White called the current field of potential Democratic candidates “really interesting people” with “unusual abilities,” but added dismissively: “They’re not at this point national candidates.”

White urged the Democratic governors of states with large electoral blocs to run in the primaries as “favorite sons.” Theoretically, this would tie up sufficient numbers of delegates so that no candidate would be able to come into the convention commanding enough votes to win the nomination. This would allow the convention to designate someone who did not run in the primaries at all to be the party’s compromise nominee.

White’s call has been seconded by, among others, *New York Times* columnist Tom Wicker, who wrote Sept. 3 that “the rare spectacle of a contested, hard-fought convention might produce high television ratings and a surge of enthusiasm for the ultimate victor.”

But are White et al. calling for a

true open convention, which would conduct a serious debate about policy issues and then choose the candidate most capable of presenting a real alternative to George Bush?

Or are they worried that the appalling dearth of Democratic presidential material will create an opening for a maverick candidate, such as Lyndon LaRouche, whose appeal to Democratic voters will increase exponentially as the economy continues to collapse and the “official” Democrats demonstrate that they have no idea what to do?

It is instructive that White stated outright that he would like to see the “open convention” tap either Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (Tex.) or New York Gov. Mario Cuomo as the party’s nominee. It would appear that at least some proponents of an open convention are actually talking about a brokered convention, i.e., one where the party’s potentates huddle in the proverbial smoke-filled room and anoint another dodo to be their presidential standard-bearer.

But opting for an open convention—even if the intent is to conduct a brokered convention—poses dangers for the party leadership. By next summer, the revolutionary ferment sweeping eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union might well be hitting the U.S., upsetting whatever apple-carts the Democrats’ putative kingmakers think they’ve set up. Under those circumstances, John White may get the surprise of his life: the first truly open convention in a long, long time.

## Beware! Moonbeam’s back

Meanwhile, the Democratic presidential field looks like it’s about to receive a post-Labor Day infusion—although

the individuals slated to announce their candidacies will hardly fill the party’s so-called “stature gap.” In fact, they’re sure to make the “seven dwarfs” of 1988 look gigantic.

Among those now making noises about running is Jerry Brown, the erstwhile California governor who was such a fruitcake that he got nicknamed “Governor Moonbeam.” Brown, who spent time recently in Japan studying Zen Buddhism, sent out a 5,000-word letter in early September asking for support in mounting “an insurgent campaign against the entrenched leadership.”

Brown isn’t the only weirdo moving in that direction. Sen. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska may also soon throw his hat in the ring.

A protégé of billionaire investor Warren Buffett, Kerrey served as Nebraska’s governor from 1983-87, during which time he allowed a sexual abuse ring tied the failed Franklin Credit Union to flourish.

Bachelor Kerrey countered the strong rumors about his sexual preferences by striking up a highly publicized liaison with actress Deborah Winger, much as New York Mayor Ed Koch did with former Miss America Bess Myerson.

Kerrey has said that the major reason Buffett has backed him is “my strong stand on population control.”

And if that’s not bad enough, public television celebrity Bill Moyers’s name is being bandied about. Moyers—a former aide to President Lyndon Johnson—gave an interview to the Sept. 1 *Washington Post* which sounded an awful lot like a campaign statement. Among other things, he denounced George Bush as “the most deeply unprincipled man in American politics today. . . . I have watched him for almost 30 years and have never known him to take a stand except for political expediency.”

# National News

## Anti-abortion protests slated for 60 cities

Randall Terry, leader of the national "Operation Rescue" anti-abortion movement in the United States, announced Aug. 30 that 60 cities will be chosen for anti-abortion protests. Terry said the particular cities have not yet been selected, but that they will be the cities for large demonstrations over the coming months.

Terry pointed to the ongoing protest action in Wichita, where a stadium rally of 36,000 people took place in August, as an example of the rallies planned.

On Aug. 30, federal Judge Patrick Kelly ordered Operation Rescue leaders to get out of Wichita, Kansas and stay out, in the latest attempt by authorities to shut down the anti-abortion protest there. Two of the leaders banned by Kelly vowed at a press conference in Washington, D.C. to return to Wichita, despite the order. "Hell will freeze over before I surrender my constitutional rights," vowed Patrick Mahoney.

## Casolaro death being probed

The death of investigator-writer Danny Casolaro in Martinsburg, West Virginia on Aug. 10 is now being investigated by at least one federal agency, according to sources close to the probe. Casolaro was found with both his wrists slashed in a local motel after reportedly traveling to Martinsburg to meet with a crucial "source" who was to provide evidence linking the Department of Justice's (DoJ) theft of a valuable software program from the computer firm Inslaw, Inc. to the Iran-Contra and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International scandals.

Investigations by both police agencies and reporters center around two shadowy figures in the Inslaw affair: businessman Dr. Earl Brian and U.S. Customs and DoJ official Peter Videnieks. *EIR* has received reports that at the time of his death, Casolaro was about to meet with Videnieks. Videnieks's wife Barbara is the executive assistant to Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.).

Dr. Earl Brian has been in the headlines recently over the bankruptcy of United Press International, which he owns. Last year, another well-known media outfit owned by Brian, Financial News Network, also went under. Brian has been accused by former employees of fraudulent financing. Brian has also been accused by jailed Irangate figure Michael Riconosciuto of having funneled money and technology to Iran as part of the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign effort to delay the release of the U.S. hostages in Teheran until after the defeat of Jimmy Carter.

Dozens of medical groups rejected a directive from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia that they set up guidelines restricting health workers with AIDS from performing "high-risk" procedures on their patients, at a meeting convened Aug. 28 by the American Medical Association (AMA). Earlier in August, the CDC set a Nov. 15 deadline for professional groups to devise lists of procedures which AIDS-infected health workers should not engage in, following the discovery that a Florida dentist had infected five of his patients with the disease.

## Medical groups balk on AIDS guidelines

AMA vice president Dr. M. Roy Schwarz said, "The prevailing attitude was that compiling a list implies there is a significant risk, and thus would mislead the public and capitulate to public fears. Most of the representatives felt there was no scientific basis to do that." Now, the AMA says it will review the policy it announced in January of urging doctors to be tested for the virus and to warn their patients about their condition, because the "risk of transmission is . . . so low."

At a news conference Aug. 29, former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said the chances "are essentially nil unless [the patients] are having a sexual relationship or shooting drugs and sharing needles" with their health-care workers.

Opponents of legislation regarding AIDS-infected doctors which passed Congress earlier this year, argued at the time that legislation was unnecessary because the CDC and the AMA were already addressing the problem on their own.

## Fact-finding trip on AIDS treatment

Minister Abdul Alim Muhammad, national spokesman for Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan, announced in Washington Aug. 26 that he is undertaking a fact-finding visit to Kenya to explore the merits of an alleged cure for AIDS. Dr. Muhammad, who is a surgeon as well as a former congressional candidate, plans to meet with Dr. David Koech, director of the Kenyan Medical Institute.

Dr. Koech claims that research conducted at his institute has shown that a variant of the drug alpha interferon alleviated the symptoms of HIV infection in several patients.

Dr. Koech has been denied entry into the United States to present his findings for independent review. Dr. Muhammad hopes to determine if there is any validity to Dr. Koech's claims, and if so, to undertake a campaign for research to be conducted in the U.S. and elsewhere on the use of the drug to fight AIDS.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi announced that his government will establish a factory to manufacture the alpha interferon drug, which goes under the trade name Kemron.

## 'Free Jim Bakker' call begs LaRouche issue

An editorial in the Aug. 26 evening *Baltimore Sun* called for the freeing of jailed televangelist Jim Bakker. The call begs the question of why Lyndon LaRouche, who was railroaded by a multi-jurisdictional task force of government and private agencies, is not also immediately freed from prison.

While the *Sun* writes that it is "good news" that Bakker's sentence was reduced from 45 years to 18 years, it is "wholly out of line with the offense Bakker committed.

"What makes Bakker's case for release compelling is the considerably shorter sentences given to the perpetrators of the Wall Street financial scandals of the 1980s. Even Ivan Boesky, who garnered three times as much money as Bakker did, got only three years, and was out in no time. Michael Milken, who gave America junk bonds, also got less than Bakker.

"The U.S. government argues that Bakker's offense was more reprehensible than Boesky's because Bakker preyed upon naive people. That's a debatable premise, and very patronizing to people who find solace in Bakker's particular brand of religion. Fraud is fraud, without regard to the victim. The two years Bakker has already served should be ample to put the fear of the courts, if not the fear of God, into any future TV evangelist out to make a fast buck with fraudulent religious appeals. Bakker should be set free."

## AAM proposes to end farm support payments

David Senter, the national director of the American Agriculture Movement (AAM), has called for eliminating federal farm programs following a vote by the AAM board on July 13 to work for abolition of the federal farm programs. "We support zeroing out funding for USDA. If it is a free market we need, then let's get on with it. Let's really show them what a free market would look like: a disaster for family farmers," said the spokesman.

The call follows the release of bulletin 630 in August by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service entitled "Farms Without Program Payments."

Without a parity price paid to the farmer which covers his cost of production plus something more to ensure technological modernization, the abrupt end of federal farm programs would finish off the few family farm operations which remain in the

United States. While the AAM was originally committed to a parity-price policy, it abandoned that policy as it came under increasing cartel domination.

Senter is known for extirpating the "LaRouche influence" from the AAM, i.e., the fight for a parity price and opposition to the Trilateral Commission. The AAM has received generous funding from the cartels, and Senter has brought them into the cartel-controlled farm umbrella organization, the "national family farm coalition."

## Economic depression boosts Solidarity march

Some 250,000 to 300,000 people turned out for the Aug. 31 "Solidarity Day" march on Washington, D.C., according to estimates by various police agencies and participants. The high attendance was impelled by the economic collapse now rolling across the country, epitomized by the news that a record number of jobless have now exhausted their government unemployment benefits.

The AFL-CIO was the initial sponsoring group for the march, joined by dozens of other entities, including the United Auto Workers and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

March coordinators announced that they deliberately deterred politicians from speaking to dramatize that no politician can rely anymore on the automatic endorsement of organized labor. However, AFL-CIO functionaries booked such Hollywood humanoids to address the march as Willie Nelson and Pete Seeger. Nelson is billed as "friend of the farmer," and advocates a "hemp-based" (i.e., dope) economy. Seeger still sings ditties about the "common man."

The only proposals which addressed the depression were introduced by supporters of Lyndon LaRouche, who distributed several thousand copies of his proposal for a "Productive Triangle" to start a worldwide economic recovery. Two large banners reading "Dump Bush, NAFTA Equals Slave Labor, Free LaRouche," and "Impeach Bush, Free LaRouche," received a positive response from march participants. Many agreed, "Yes, it's time to free LaRouche."

● **MARONITE** Bishop John Chedid of Los Angeles was the victim of what police describe as a "hit and run" car accident Aug. 12. By late August he was listed in fair condition. The bishop's assistant pastor disputes the police claim that it was an accident, and the bishop has reportedly received personal threats. The incident occurs in the context of a worldwide assault on Lebanese who are opposed to Syria's takeover of Lebanon.

● **THE CIA** announced Sept. 2 that agency employees will be allowed to donate to a legal fund that was recently set up for former and current CIA agents who have come under investigation by Irangate special prosecutor Judge Lawrence Walsh.

● **GEORGE BUSH'S** Aug. 1 speech in Kiev, Ukraine, in which he told Soviet republics to sign Gorbachov's "union treaty," "is a model of Marxist dialectics," charged Georgian President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, according to the Aug. 29 French-language *Lettre d'Afrique*. "For more than a half-century, the victims of Soviet-communist annexations have naively believed that America supported democracy and the liberation of oppressed peoples," he said.

● **ROBERT KIMMITT**, Donald Gregg, and William Odom were named as suspects in the "October Surprise" scandal in the "Inside the Beltway" column of the Sept. 3 *Washington Times*, based on a report in the latest issue of the *Washington Monthly*.

● **'BRIDGE Across Jordan,'** the book by Amelia Boynton Robinson on the civil rights movement, was presented to the Graterford Prison NAACP chapter near Philadelphia Aug. 29 by Schiller Institute representative Phil Valenti. About 150 inmates attended the ceremony after prison officials reneged on their promise to allow the general prison population of 5,000 to attend.

## Editorial

### *Hope for humanity*

The emergence of the 15 newly sovereign republics from what was formerly the Soviet Union, is clearly a cause for celebration—but only if the rest of the world takes the opportunity to press ahead to see that the LaRouche “Productive Triangle” proposal becomes an economic reality. Unless the power of the International Monetary Fund is smashed, then the potential of the republics will be destroyed as surely as the economy of Poland is going down the drain.

A first step in creating a climate in which the German and French governments break decisively with the British and American pretenders’ imperial world dominance, is the creation of an international body of influential citizens and organizations, prepared to lend their names to a call for implementation of the LaRouche program. What is needed is a broad, international movement which will set up a clamor for the kind of physical-economic reforms so urgently needed in every country. This is true for Central and South America, as well as for the former East bloc, and for Africa.

In the 1950s or the early 1960s, a proposal such as LaRouche’s for rapid development of expanded infrastructural investment capability would have been the natural orientation of the United States, which was then a powerhouse of capital goods export to countries everywhere. Today, it is the region centered in Germany and extending to Paris on the one side, and Austria and Czechoslovakia on the other, which LaRouche identifies as the area of the Productive Triangle—the region of densest existing concentration of productive capacity in the world.

What must be established is a community-of-interest principle among sovereign states, which is based upon their real national interest. This means that something like the Bretton Woods mechanism for preserving the value of currencies is reinstated upon the basis of gold reserves. Protection of the credit systems of the newly emerging republics, and of nations everywhere, is crucial in order to allow for the maintenance of low-interest, long-term credit for the purpose of trade and

productive investment.

Within the community of sovereign nations, under conditions in which the bankers’ dictatorship is no longer imposing shock austerity on the Third World and the countries newly emerging from the stranglehold of communist dictatorships, an emphasis upon investment in infrastructure projects would naturally emerge. This would have the added advantage—in addition to providing much needed expansion of transportation and energy capacity—of sopping up excess labor.

In the advanced sector, some of this labor makes up the pool of long-term unemployed, but many are misemployed in dead-end, service jobs. On a global scale, there is not enough food being produced. Farmers must be assured a parity price so that they can expect a fair, competitive profit for their labors. Similarly, we need to foster a middle-range state-of-the-art technology sector.

The specific area designated by LaRouche as the Productive Triangle, is unique not only in the quality of labor power which it commands, but in the historical tradition stretching back to the heritage of Charlemagne, which it represents. That is why he has chosen it as the focal point of his global proposal for a massive upsurge in productive investment.

As LaRouche sees it, such a project will develop in phases. Initially what is needed, particularly in Europe, is the development of additional high-speed railroad capability. The labor trained on these projects will then be prepared to move directly into high-technology industry.

We must move quickly to create an effective international movement in support of these objectives. We must educate the peoples of the world to decisively reject the vicious proposals for economic austerity emanating from Harvard University’s Jeffrey Sachs, from the nasty Margaret Thatcher and the present British government as well, and from the Bush administration.

George Bush’s foreign and domestic policies are bankrupt, but we must stop him before he bankrupts the rest of the world.

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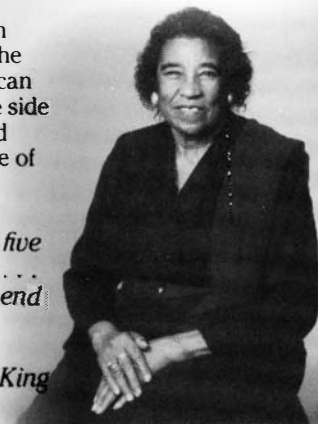
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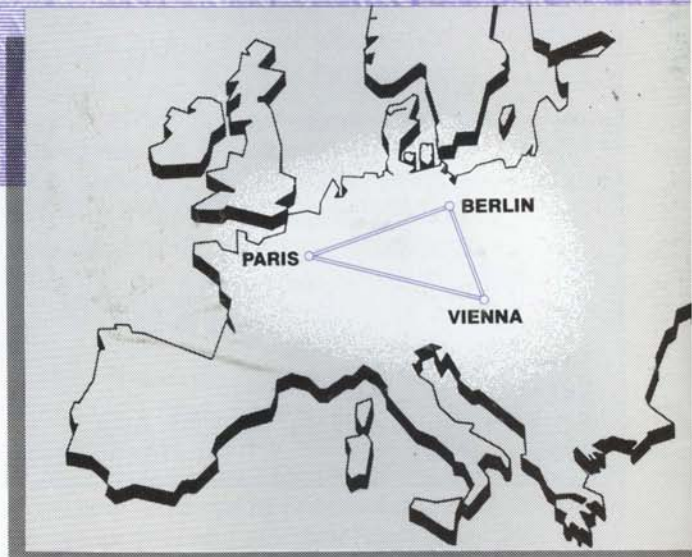
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—from the Berlin Declaration,  
March 4, 1991