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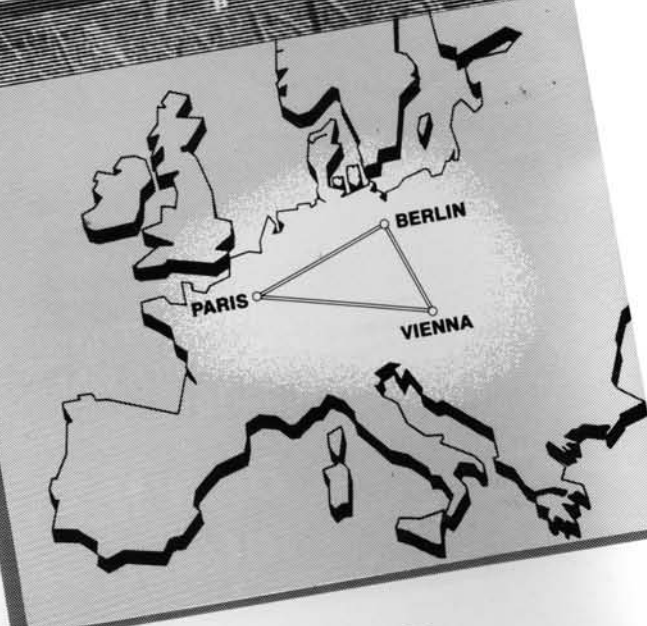
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Death penalty challenged in United States

**'Free trade' puts Colombia
under narco-dictatorship**





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—from the Berlin Declaration, March

EIR

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From the Editor

A few years ago we printed a graph, which was a kind of humorous representation of Lyndon LaRouche's remark that when Gorbachov's fortunes went down, his own would go up. Nowadays the same inverse effect could be said of Gorbachov's geopolitical twin, George Bush. I can assure you that the fortunes of the Bush-Gorbachov Anglo-American free trade axis have hardly ever been further down—even more depressed in reality than in appearance—and that the potential for implementing LaRouche's opposite policies has therefore never been greater.

Our *Feature* documents the way in which the "free trade" financial policy of the U.S. administration has installed a narco-terrorist dictatorship in Colombia, and is opening up Europe—eastern and western—to be the market for the Medellín and Cali cartels, peddling cocaine and now, heroin. But the takeover of whole economies in Ibero-America by the drug banks is sparking resistance. On Jan. 17, Venezuelan political leader Alejandro Peña was interviewed on nationwide television in the Dominican Republic, where he called for support of LaRouche's U.S. presidential candidacy and exposed the world drug cartel's actions, through its minions in the Cisneros banking family, in banning the Spanish edition of EIR's book *Dope, Inc.* in Venezuela. (The third edition of that book is in production now.)

Western Europe is showing enough gumption, in the wake of George Bush's humiliation in Japan, to have torpedoed the GATT "free trade" talks, and has belatedly extended recognition to Croatia and Slovenia. Our third economics article, on Poland, should be read together with the international lead. Precisely as the Russians are reeling under the impact of the "Sachs mania" promulgated by the entire Washington establishment and their British masters, the new Polish government appears ready to junk economic shock therapy for good, which could open the way for the LaRouche "Productive Triangle" proposal. As the *National* lead reports, there is even momentum against the death penalty in the United States.

We're proud of the wide array of interviews, commentaries, and reviews in this issue. I draw your attention especially to Anno Hellenbroich on "JFK" and Mike Billington's important followup on "Circa 1492."

Nora Hamerman

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GATT trade talks dead, victory for food producers

by William Engdahl

In the wake of bitter protest demonstrations which brought tens of thousands of farmers from Germany, France, and other parts of Europe including Switzerland, European farmers have gained a temporary victory in blocking the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round proposal. During the weekend of Jan. 11, European Community (EC) farm ministers agreed to reject the latest "compromise" plan proposed by GATT General Director Arthur Dunkel. The following week in Geneva, the talks went into what European trade sources called a "diplomatic deep freeze." On Jan. 13, representatives of the 108 member nations of GATT met just long enough to disband. A new meeting time is set for late March, but this is considered to be a face-saving sop to George Bush. Arthur Dunkel himself has announced he is leaving his job this year.

Practically, the refusal of European farm ministers, led by the firm protest from French, Danish, Dutch, and Irish farm ministers, to buckle under to the outrageous demands from the Bush administration is a temporary victory for world food security and a stinging defeat for Washington's view of what "free trade" should mean.

In a comment to the Danish daily *Jyllands-Posten* on Jan. 12, Danish Agriculture Minister Laurits Toernaes said, "We cannot accept for the EC to be cut out of world export markets when this will mean that U.S. farm exports will be thereby enhanced." The EC came to Geneva with a unified "no" position on the key agriculture issue. The EC ministers further proposed a freeze on the contentious trade talks until "after the November U.S. elections." As early as late December a French government spokesman told reporters, "The text put forward by the GATT secretary general supports America's views without any regard for European interests in agriculture. . . . The Americans further want to increase their share of world agriculture exports at Europe's expense.

France will oppose this text."

Notably, the Wall Street investment house Prudential-Bache Securities recently advised clients of the "positive" benefits should the GATT talks succeed, telling investors, "GATT would open doors for U.S. agriculture. . . . The landscape of world agriculture could change materially in the 1990s. . . . Chief beneficiaries in the long run would be U.S. agriculture in general and ConAgra, Pioneer Hi-Bred, Chiquita Brands, and ultimately Archer Daniels Midland."

On Jan. 13, the day that GATT member nations rejected the Dunkel plan, Bush staged a fit over the disintegration of the GATT Uruguay Round process in a speech to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Kansas City, Missouri. He said, "Sooner or later the European Community must stop hiding behind its own Iron Curtain of protectionism." He described the U.S. farm sector (now undergoing waves of forced bankruptcies) as "leaner, meaner, and tougher," and declaimed, "Do not listen to those prophets of doom. . . . We are the undisputed leader of the world. . . . We are the United States of America."

The Dunkel "compromise" plan submitted late last year in a last-ditch bid to get the stalled five-year-long negotiations to a conclusion before U.S. election politics made it unlikely, was in reality little modification of the long-standing Washington insistence that Europe, in effect, cut support for its farm production sufficiently to eliminate it as the world's second major wheat and food exporter. "We should have been allies with Europe over Japan," moaned Clyde Prestowitz, a former U.S. government trade official. "Instead we end up with a fight with Europe while the Japanese stand on the sidelines and pick up the marbles." Significantly, during his ill-fated Japan trip, President Bush quietly agreed to Japanese demands and removed the contentious issue of opening Japan's market to American rice imports from the bilateral

trade agenda.

The entire philosophy underlying GATT was established at the end of the Second World War as part of the Bretton Woods framework for establishing Anglo-American domination over global economic developments. Free trade has been a chronic demand of leading trading nations to secure advantage over rival trading partners by labeling them “protectionist” or “nationalist.”

The fallacy of ‘free trade’

The initial impetus and model for the present GATT Uruguay Round and its unprecedented attempt to control the entirety of world trade and production in agriculture, comes from the 1846 repeal of British Corn Laws protectionism for British and Irish farmers. The “free trade” lobby in England at the time was led by City of London merchant bankers and large international shipping and trading companies who stood to profit handsomely from operating on the simple-minded merchant’s maxim, “Buy Cheap, Sell Dear.” After the Corn Laws were eliminated, British trading companies imported huge volumes of corn and other food purchased at dirt cheap prices from Indian peasants. The trading companies cynically played the cheap imports off against the prices of domestic English and Irish producers.

The repeal of price protection from cheap imports of foodstuffs from India and other British colonies unleashed a severe depression in Ireland and England in the 1840s and is the little-discussed background for the devastating “Irish potato famine.” By 1873, British “free trade” dogma had led British politicians to abandon support for domestic industry and concentrate on maintaining England’s role as financial and shipping power of the world. A depression began in England that year which lasted fully a quarter-century until 1896 as a consequence of the foolish free trade dogma.

Nonetheless, precisely the same foolish free trade agenda has been embraced by the Reagan and Bush administrations. With much the same foolish argument as that used by the financial establishment in 19th-century England, Washington has set up the present GATT agenda apparently convinced back in 1986 that it could extract more and more concessions from the rest of the world.

In a critique of this GATT agenda, the *Wall Street Journal* in its lead editorial Jan. 3 noted, “If GATT fails, part of the problem will be that for all its success, it contained the seeds of its own demise. There has always been something bizarre about negotiating free trade, as if lowering trade barriers were a zero-sum transaction with a loser for every winner. . . . In its 19th-century heyday, Britain announced and largely followed a policy of unilateral free trade. It bought the cheapest products the world had to offer.”

The problem with the terms of the media debate over this GATT Uruguay Round is that it has been fraudulently posed as “enlightened free trade means increased world growth and prosperity,” while nationalist protection will plunge the

world into a new Great Depression like that after Herbert Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in 1930. If anything, the opposite is the case, but the real agenda of Washington and, in the case of agriculture, the tiny handful of American grain multinationals such as Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland/Töpler, and Continental Grain, NA which it backs, cannot be admitted so openly. The game has been to clear the world export market of any significant food export “threat” leaving U.S. grain multinationals in de facto control of perhaps the most powerful political weapon—who gets food and who doesn’t. Since Henry Kissinger negotiated the first long-term U.S.-Soviet grain purchase agreement in the early 1970s, powerful interests in the U.S. financial and agri-business establishment have sought to use “food as a weapon.”

World food security threat

But it is dangerous to slash any nation’s food production at a time when the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization is warning, in their latest monthly *Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture*, that “harvest returns confirm a tightening of the world cereal supply situation. Global cereal output in 1991, estimated 4% less than last year, will fall short of consumption requirements and require a large draw-down in stocks.” The year 1991 was the fourth of the past six in which global cereals production fell below consumption, placing world food reserves at their most precarious levels since the mid-1970s and well below the 17% of annual consumption which the FAO regards as the “minimum required for food security.”

Should the world undergo significant harvest failure in the coming several seasons in any one major growing area, such as happened in North America in 1988 with the severe drought, and if other major producing countries such as in Europe foolishly cut their capacity to produce, the world could face famine and unrest of major dimensions. In recent weeks, climatologists have begun warning that conditions appear to be developing which, as a result of the emissions from the June 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines, could produce dramatic changes in world rainfall patterns over the next several years such as occurred in 1988. The El Niño phenomenon of the Pacific Ocean is once again projected for 1992, which could potentially mean damage to the North American farm belt, such as resulted from the 1988 “killer drought.”

While the food cartel would position itself to profit from the shortage of world food supply in such an instance, the world’s human population would be the ultimate loser. Regardless of the limited motives of French or other governments in blocking the bad GATT formula in Geneva, the delay gives time to rethink some of these fundamental issues. Just as there should exist no “one-world government” in today’s unequal conditions, so there should exist no “one-world market” in vital food production and distribution.

Japan sees U.S. as economically hopeless

by Kathy Wolfe

U.S. President George Bush's trip to Tokyo Jan. 7-10 confirmed Japanese suspicions that the United States, relative to Japan, is to be viewed as Americans viewed destitute Britain after World War II, "as the former superpower with no real clout," the MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour reported on Jan. 9. "The United States is still a military superpower, but economically, it's hopeless," said Motofumi Asai, a former Tokyo diplomat, now professor at Nihon University.

"If this is the beginning of the President's 'new world order,' one must worry about future U.S.-Japan relations," commented *Nikkei*, Japan's leading financial daily, Jan. 10, on Bush's ridiculous trek to a "Toys R Us" outlet north of Osaka. "President Bush has, by giving a speech at a toy store, utterly erased the myth that many Japanese still held about America and Americans."

"Some saw a growing Japanese sense that Tokyo is now an equal, if not dominant, figure in the partnership," UPI Tokyo correspondent Linda Sieg reported Jan. 10. "There were more voices in Japan who said: 'Why should we listen to America, shouldn't America be listening to us?'"

Action Plan is 'embarrassing'

The Tokyo Declaration Global Partnership Action Plan on increasing U.S. exports to Japan, signed by Bush and Japanese Premier Kiichi Miyazawa Jan. 9, is irrelevant economically and more damaging than helpful politically. The agreement is not even binding. Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) official Kozo Watanabe, who led the Japanese negotiating team, stressed that the government has no authority to punish automakers if they fail to comply. "The plan is the product of voluntary decisions by the Japanese auto industry in consideration of the gravity of Japan-U.S. relations," Watanabe said.

The Bush administration claims that the U.S. team won a \$10 billion increase, totaling \$19 billion, in Japanese purchases of U.S. auto and auto parts by 1994. Immediately following the signing of the Bush-Miyazawa accord, however, the Big Three auto industry chairmen, the United Auto Workers, and many congressmen, told the press that the real content of the accord is negligible.

The volume of new imports from the U.S. agreed to by the Japanese is so minuscule that it's "embarrassing," Ford Motor Co. chairman Harold Poling told the press Jan. 9. "Whether there are any jobs created by it, I'm guessing there

is something positive there, but not enough."

"I am not smiling," said Tenneco chairman J.P. Reilly.

Bush and the Big Three auto executives, Ford's Poling said, for two days pounded on Japan to sign an agreement to cut \$8 billion of the Japan-U.S. trade deficit a year for five years, starting "yesterday," to eliminate the 1991 U.S.-Japan trade deficit of \$41 billion.

Bush, however, was forced to accept the counterproposal of Japan's MITI, giving the Bush team only \$1.7 billion a year in increased auto part exports. The plan Bush actually signed gives the U.S. only a \$5 billion rise in auto and auto part exports to Japan from 1990 to 1993, from about \$7 billion in 1990, to about \$12 billion in 1993—a paltry \$1.7 billion a year.

What about Bush's vaunted \$19 billion? Out of that, \$15 billion will be U.S. auto parts which Japanese plants in the United States will now buy from U.S. suppliers! Japan itself will still only import \$4 billion of U.S. auto parts by 1994, and under \$10 billion worth of U.S. autos.

Toyota to Detroit: 'Look in the mirror'

The Big Three automakers and Washington should stop pounding Japan and "look in the mirror" for the source of their problems, Bob McCurry, executive vice president of Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. told the press Jan. 9. "It's time to give ourselves a wake-up call. We need solutions, not scapegoats," said McCurry, who spent 28 years at Chrysler. "Instead of blaming others for what we've become, we need to look in a mirror and ask ourselves what we can do to get back on track."

He said the Japanese built their strength in the United States by refining American ideas and methods and planning for the long run. "I've seen first-hand the failure of American industry to take the long view," McCurry said. "Even as the Japanese automakers were taking the advice of American quality experts, Detroit was still churning out Pintos. The day of reckoning had to come. We are overreacting to Japan's shortcomings, when we could accomplish more by fixing our own. We've got a budget deficit. We've got an education deficit. We've got an investment deficit. We've got a quality and productivity deficit. And we too often reach for short-term quick fixes."

Bush also totally failed to get Japan to accept U.S. rice imports, Japanese Agriculture Minister Masami Tanabu said on Jan. 10. Referring to the ongoing battles around the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he told reporters: "The Tokyo Declaration says the GATT draft is not a final text. So we can insist on our arguments and it is possible to include them in the final text." Tanabu, who has maintained a hard line on the rice issue, said that "Japan cannot accept comprehensive introduction of tariffs on farm imports," which would allow rice imports. Japan, unlike the United States, is concerned about protecting its national food security from foreign dumping.

Poland makes a new beginning, after two years of shock therapy

by Frank Hahn

Two and half years ago, Poland became the first former East bloc nation to take the plunge into the cold water of the so-called western market economy. Under the "shock therapy" regime concocted by Jeffrey Sachs, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank, all initial hopes for a better life for the majority of Poles in the post-communist era turned into the nightmare of falling down a bottomless pit. Since then, once every three months the prices for rent, electricity, and gas have been drastically raised, along with all rates for public services. Prices for consumer goods have now reached western levels, whereas wages have hardly budged above their former levels. Industrial production has collapsed by 50% since the beginning of 1990, while unemployment has passed the 2 million mark, and is currently running at an official 11.4%.

This "Polish model," which is so highly praised by Anglo-American banking circles, is now being foisted upon the republics of the Community of Independent States (CIS): The deregulation of prices in Russia is part of this deliberate strategy to bankrupt these nations. A phalanx of hard-core arch-monetarists, ranging from Harvard's Jeffrey Sachs to the Swedish economist Aslung, has been hard at work in Moscow over the past few months. Also in this connection, then-Polish Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, model student of the IMF and architect of the "Polish model," was brought to Moscow no less than six times in order to be celebrated and passed around as the boy wonder who in two years had brought Poland onto the track of capitalist success.

It is against this background that Poland's current strategic significance for the further development of all eastern Europe becomes clear: If the Polish government under Prime Minister Jan Olszewski acts to dump the plans of Balcerowicz, Sachs, and the IMF, this would give a clear signal to the CIS and the other countries of eastern and central Europe, not to permit another unnecessary repetition of the Polish disaster. Indeed, the full discrediting of the "Polish model" within Poland itself, seems to be the precondition for motivating the other reforming nations to build up their infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, instead of letting dirty money flood into the country and forfeiting all their productive capacities in exchange for a one-dollar bill.

As of this writing, it looks as if the new Olszewski government is becoming active in precisely this direction. A glance at the biographies of some of the key members of the new government team will help the outside observer get a better understanding of the situation following the announcement of the new administration on Dec. 23.

Prime Minister Olszewski maintains very close ties with the Catholic Church, and is a personal friend of the chairman of the Christian National Union and current President of the Parliament Chrzanowski. In 1980 Olszewski worked as a legal expert on the program of the independent trade union Solidarnosc. He currently belongs to the Christian Democratic Center Alliance (PC).

In a recent interview Olszewski explained why he sees the economic sector as the chief preoccupation of his government: 1) The course embarked upon by Finance Minister Belcerowicz can not be continued. 2) Massive investments must now flow into industry, because after the last two years of catastrophic collapse of production, this has become a question of "to be or not to be" for Poland's economy. 3) Poland's population is now beyond the threshold of tolerable pain, and so the main task is to redistribute income such that those with high earnings are more strongly encouraged to make a financial contribution on behalf of the weaker parts of society.

These programmatic points indeed signal a new beginning for Poland, and represent an unmistakable break with the "Polish model" enforced under the previous regimes of Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Jan Bielecki.

Jerzy Eysymontt, the new minister of economy, industry, planning, and foreign trade, is now functioning as a "super-minister" with powers way beyond what he enjoyed as planning minister in the previous government. Like Olszewski, Eysymontt belongs to the PC and had worked on Solidarnosc's original economic program 12 years ago. He was educated at the Warsaw University in economics and information theory, and has already succinctly announced a turn-about in Poland's economic policy. The state, he says, must more aggressively intervene as a guiding influence, and credit must be made immediately available at attractive rates, especially for industry, in order to turn around the current

depression. Eysymontt is scheduled to present the Olszewski government's official economic program this coming March.

Gabriel Janowski, the new agriculture minister, has taken a similar stand. Two years ago, as chairman of the Rural Solidarity party, he campaigned for energetic support for farmers, and his party, along with the Christian National Union, was among the sharpest critics of the Balcerowicz plan. Now that he is a minister, hopefully he will have the opportunity to realize his ideas. The first measures he has called for, include the issuance of credit to farmers at preferential rates, protective tariffs against cheap agricultural imports, and a guaranteed floor on producer prices. These steps are in fact urgently necessary, since at this point Polish farmers are earning on an average 63% of what an industrial worker earns—and that is the equivalent of \$150 to \$220 a month. One must also especially consider, that 28% of the Polish population is sustained directly from agriculture, and that about 30% of industrial is also directly dependent on agriculture. Merely consider the example of last year's bankrupting of the Ursus tractor factory, whose Warsaw plant alone is capable of churning out 60,000 tractors each year—assuming the farmers could afford to invest in new machinery.

Janowski has become a special target of the neo-liberals, whom he derisively describes as Balcerowicz's "spoiled children."

The new finance minister, Karol Lutkowski, has likewise announced a turn away from the program of his predecessor.

Christian economy gains strength

A few months ago, even before the Polish elections in October, *EIR* had issued the optimistic prognosis that just as Poland had become the first formerly communist country to embark on the mistaken course of liberal shock therapy, so it would also be the first country to abandon it. Our reason for expressing that hope, had been the revolutionary spirit which was spreading in the wake of the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland in June, and the publication of his encyclical *Centesimus Annus*. And in fact, one of Poland's greatest strengths has turned out to be that here, in contrast to many other European countries, Christianity possesses a bastion of undiminished strength. The influence of Poland's third strongest party, the Christian National Union, can be felt in many areas besides economic policy. For example, as his first act in office, the new interior minister, Macierewicz, set a clear tone by announcing a drive to outlaw abortion and pornography.

On the whole, we can wish Poland's new government the best of success in its work, and we can hope that over the coming months these signals from Poland will have beneficial effect in the rest of Europe. And we can hope that what one Polish observer said back in November of last year, will turn out to be true: "When Olszewski becomes head of the government, this will mean that [Lyndon LaRouche's] 'Productive Triangle' plan will be put through in Poland."

State budgets shrink, jobless lines grow

by H. Graham Lowry

With nearly half the nation's states facing major deficits for the coming fiscal year, many are already announcing a new wave of budget cuts which will only intensify the depression conditions. Worse yet, the brunt of the cuts will fall on the helpless poor, especially on welfare and Medicaid recipients.

This obscene strategy ignores the fact that hundreds of thousands of people added to the welfare and Medicaid rolls each month were lately counted among the unemployed. While allowing ruinous economic policies to continue, state governments let their tax bases dwindle, with each week's appearance of nearly half a million more workers on the unemployment lines. At current rates of collapse, today's unemployed skilled workers are tomorrow's "welfare bums," whose very means of existence is threatened by each new round of cuts in social programs.

On Jan. 9, California's Gov. Pete Wilson, presenting a budget for the next 18 months, declared that California can no longer afford to be the nation's "welfare magnet," and proposed to slash welfare by 25%, while spending most of the "savings" on education. Last year, he tried to *cut* state aid to education by \$500 million. California already projects a deficit for the coming fiscal year of \$6.1 billion. Its tax base collapsed with the loss of 414,000 jobs during 1991. Unemployment jumped to 7.7% in December, with over 400,000 jobless in the Los Angeles area alone. Yet Wilson's budget proposal assumes that the state economy will *grow* by 4.7%—and still requires borrowing \$6 billion and carrying a \$1.3 billion deficit into the next fiscal year! If unemployment continues to rise, the resulting revenue collapse—and increased welfare caseload—will produce a deficit beyond any budgetary remedies.

The cost of unemployment

In Illinois, which declared itself "technically bankrupt" on Jan. 2, the latest unemployment figures indicate why. December's jobless rate soared to 9.3%, nearly a full percentage point higher than November's figure, and the highest rate among the nation's 11 most populous states. Except for an increase in retail employment for the holiday season, Illinois' jobs in manufacturing, construction, transportation, government, and services all declined. More than 565,000 Illinois

residents were looking for work last month (and thus were officially unemployed), an increase of 200,000 over December a year ago.

The tale is the same in the other major states with the highest unemployment rates. Michigan, at 9.1%, had a \$1 billion deficit last year, in a \$7.4 billion budget. Gov. John Engler cut \$300 million in social services, eliminating General Assistance for 83,000 single adults. The deficit for the coming year is already estimated at \$270 million.

Next is Massachusetts, at 8.4% unemployment, where Gov. William Weld is already planning another \$1.6 billion cutback in the state work force and social services, in a budget of \$13 billion. Since 1989, the number of two-parent families on welfare has increased by nearly 200%. Last year, Weld announced a "workfare" program to force two-thirds of the state's welfare recipients into minimum wage jobs, or lose their benefits. Among the groups targeted are the same two-parent families who went on welfare after exhausting their unemployment benefits.

New York has the fourth worst official unemployment among the major states, at 8.1%, and lost more than half a million jobs last year. With a current deficit of \$875 million, Gov. Mario Cuomo reportedly plans to cut \$400 million more, including the elimination of 14,000 jobs, and to borrow the rest. He wants to cut \$1 billion in Medicaid costs, and still projects a deficit of \$3.6 billion next year.

A suicidal strategy

The absurd policy of covering deficits by "cutting off at the bottom" is reaching the point where the cut is being made at the neck—especially in the formerly industrial states. On Jan. 9, Maryland's Gov. William Donald Schaefer announced \$700 million in new taxes and \$500 million in further budget cuts to cover a projected deficit of \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1993. The state has already proposed a 30% welfare cut, the elimination of 25% of General Assistance recipients from the rolls, and the termination of its Emergency Assistance program. Disability relief would also be withheld until the victim had been "officially disabled" for at least one year.

In Virginia, Gov. Douglas Wilder, now a presidential dropout, called Jan. 8 for cutting state agencies' budgets as much as 25%, eliminating 2,700 state jobs, and raising tuition at state colleges and universities as much as 24% over the next two years. Medicaid cuts of \$68 million would be covered by levying that amount in new taxes on hospitals, nursing homes, and pharmacies.

A similar swindle in health care financing was proposed the same day by Gov. Jim Edgar of Illinois. Besides \$350 million in emergency budget cuts, Edgar would "borrow" \$500 million from taxes to be collected from health care providers—to help pay the same providers \$596 million the state already owes them in Medicaid reimbursements. Yet Edgar acknowledges that the Illinois economy may continue to worsen, in which case none of these measures will work.

Washington's in for a 'Dukakis' disaster

by Leo F. Scanlon

On Feb. 7 Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly of Washington, D.C. is expected to announce a series of budget cuts, service cutbacks, and employee firings which will far surpass any austerity ever imposed on the nation's capital. According to advance reports, the plan will include strategies for privatization of key city services including street repair, trash removal, and elements of the prison system, and will depend on heavy intervention by the FBI and federal prosecutors from the Department of Justice to suppress the drug-based social problems and violence which now absorb almost one-third of the city's budget. The scheme is the showcase for the policies the Democratic Party hierarchy intends to peddle in urban areas nationwide, and is being run by a cadre of the "masters of disaster" from the Dukakis administration.

The Bush administration is supporting the austerity budget by providing FBI training for the city's police force (decimated by a hiring freeze during the Barry years, the department confronts a mature drug culture with the largest number of rookie officers in its history) and promises of an FBI campaign to suppress violent youth gangs. The dubious benefits of federalizing local law enforcement is the only "service" the Bush administration is likely to offer to cash strapped state and city governments.

The Dukakis machine moves in

According to the *Washington Post*, the city administration which is drawing up the budget is in the hands of the people who destroyed Massachusetts with austerity policies. In August, the mayor awarded a bond counsel contract to the law firm of Patton, Boggs and Blow, which has no experience in the area, but does sport Democratic National Committee (DNC) chairman Ron Brown as a partner. Brown is a partner with Kelly's new husband, James R. Kelly III, in a group that owns Washington radio station WKYS-FM. The group, which includes her brother-in-law, Fletcher Wiley, bought the radio station after failing in a controversial attempt to purchase the San Antonio Spurs basketball team in 1988.

In September the mayor appointed Laura Murphy Lee to a \$76,000 a year job as her special assistant for tourism. Lee was formerly chief of staff for California Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown Jr., and is the wife of Bertram Lee, who is also a partner with James Kelly and Brown in Kellee Communications Group Inc.

Kelly was introduced to her current husband by Fletcher

“Flash” Wiley, a Boston attorney who is national chairman of the Black Entertainment and Sports Lawyers Association. The mayor turned to Wiley and his wife for political support when no local D.C. politicians would rally to her campaign for office. Wiley, who was a political adviser to Michael Dukakis’s presidential campaign, says, “I hope to help Sharon make Washington one of the entertainment centers of the country.” He is also serving as the conduit for former Dukakis officials who are being placed throughout the city government.

The *Post* reports the cohort includes Betty Francis, director of the Public Works Department, who was deputy commissioner of public works under Dukakis, and Rick Murphy, director of administrative services, also a Dukakis aide. Deputy Mayor for Finance Ellen O’Connor was former state budget director under Dukakis, and Communications Director Paul Costello was former press secretary to Kitty Dukakis. The draconian service cuts envisaged by this group will accompany a showdown with the unionized workers, who currently provide the services for the capital. Federal and local government employment is one of the few jobs which offer steady pay to the District residents; as this “employer of last resort” gets hit, the depression will deepen its grip on the city.

The *Washington Times* and others who think that ex-Mayor Marion Barry invented handing out city contracts to political cronies, are proposing that Kelly clean up her act by running basic services on the basis of “user fees” charged to citizens. Even the Kelly administration knows that a citizenry too poor to pay taxes can’t fund its own trash removal. Kelly could soothe the fears of local Republicans by pointing to the Massachusetts model, where Dukakis’s law partner, William Weld, is now governor, and is “fighting corruption” by eliminating local governments. Most relevant to the District is Weld’s policy of amalgamating underfunded local police agencies into regional structures under state control.

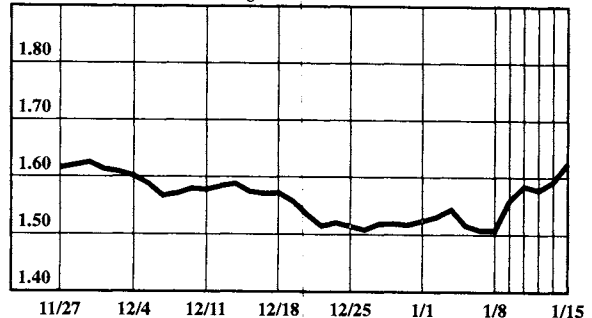
The federalization of local law enforcement agencies will soon look attractive to bankrupt cities. Washington, where Police Chief Isaac Fullwood has asked the FBI to take over training his entire department, is the showcase for the policy which is a top priority at Justice. Attorney General William Barr recently announced that the FBI counterintelligence apparatus would be revamped in order to free up 300 agents for “anti-gang” work in urban areas. The project is based on field studies conducted by the Office of Justice Policy in Los Angeles, Dallas, and Chicago, and is utilizing the social theories developed by University of Chicago criminologist Norval Morris, notorious for his role in creating the archetypal street gang of the 1970s, the Black P-Stone Nation in Chicago.

Imprisoned ex-mayor Marion Barry had announced plans to run for city council, but is out of the political picture after being accused by two fellow inmates of violating prison rules by engaging in sexual contact with a female visitor. Barry was moved from Virginia to a stricter facility in Pennsylvania.

Currency Rates

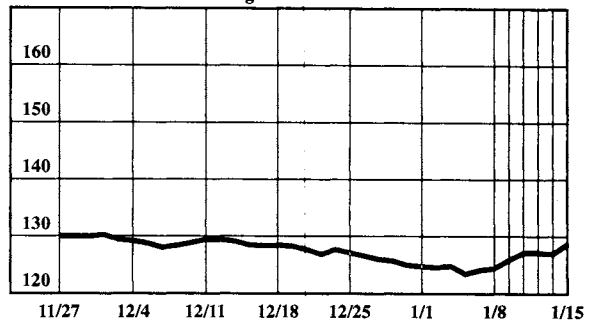
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



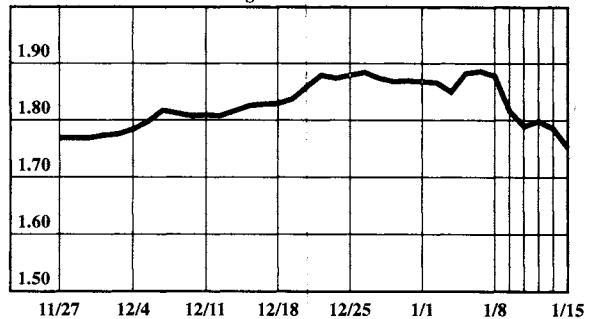
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



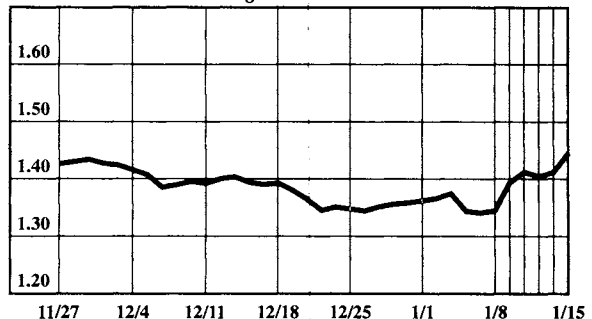
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Governors target state pension funds

Such desperate moves will do nothing to stave off bankruptcy, as the case of New York City shows.

The deepening of the Bush depression is creating gaping state budget deficits, at the same time that federal budget cuts are placing greater demands on state governments to provide essential services. Governors, under extraordinary pressure to find new sources of income, have begun looting public employee pension funds to cover deficits. With almost a trillion dollars in these funds, and little political backlash thus far from state employees, the funds are a tempting target.

State officials have watched takeover firms, such as Kohlberg Kravis and Roberts (KKR), help themselves to money from state pensions since 1982. The largest leveraged buyout in history, the \$26 billion takeover by KKR of RJR/Nabisco, was backed by a KKR fund flush with more than \$3 billion from 11 state pension funds. Governors and their advisers, impressed by the ease with which KKR took the funds, are lining up to get their share.

While states might gain some desperately needed short-term liquidity from the funds, such actions threaten to rob retirees of their futures, especially since many state pensions are underfunded at present. Recent reports show that state and local funds are now carrying \$180 billion in unfunded liabilities!

Still, more than one-third of the states have already dipped into pension funds, cut or postponed their contributions, or are devising plans to do so.

For example, Gov. Pete Wilson of

California took \$1.6 billion from the California Public Employees Retirement System in 1991 to reduce a \$14 billion state budget deficit.

In Maine, \$27 million was taken by the state from the pension fund, which is 50% underfunded.

Republican Gov. Jim Edgar of Illinois, with backing from the state legislature, took \$21 million from five state pension funds. This seizure in Illinois is especially reckless, as its system is 40% underfunded. Though the legislature voted in 1989 to make up the shortfall by 1996, employer contributions (i.e., from the state) since then have fallen short by another \$500 million. Not only is Edgar taking money from existing pension funds, he is also cutting back on the state's annual contribution to the fund.

Other states are taking a similar approach. The Vermont legislature shortchanged its retirement system by \$18 million in 1991. The state of Texas will withhold \$85 million from the teacher retirement system in 1992-93, according to a recent article in *Fortune* magazine. This will increase the unfunded liability of the teacher pension fund to almost \$4 billion.

New York State withheld a total of \$850 million of contributions in 1990 to teacher pension funds. These "savings" come from a bill passed by the state legislature, under Gov. Mario Cuomo's guidance, which changed the funding procedures of the state, redefining pension reserves as surplus. Cuomo argues that, since it is in the interests of state employees that the economic health of the state improve,

it is sensible to take money previously earmarked for retirement funds and use it to build prisons, roads—or, to cut the budget deficit. Cuomo has even proposed that this policy be adopted on the national level.

This idea is not entirely without merit. In a healthy, growing economy, pension funds could be invested in areas of the economy which would assure continued growth, strengthening the economy as well as providing a steadily accumulating fund for future retirees.

However, under present depression conditions, money which is either seized from pension funds or available by skipping scheduled payments to the funds, will find its way into deficit reduction, precisely as the Social Security Fund and the Highway Fund have been misused by the Reagan and Bush administrations.

It is impossible to save governments from bankruptcy by looting pension funds, as was proven by the "Big MAC" plan, hatched by New York City bankers at the time of the city's bankruptcy in 1975. A bankers' dictatorship was established, the Municipal Assistance Corp. (MAC).

Though the city budget was slashed and services cut to convince lenders to buy MAC bonds, the bankers claimed they could not sell them without additional sacrifices from the unions. City workers were forced to give more from take-home pay to the pension funds, while the share the city paid was cut. Then, unions were required to invest 40% of their pension fund assets into MAC bonds.

MAC laid off 25,000 city workers, including police, firemen, sanitation workers, and hospital employees. By these measures, the value of the MAC bonds was protected, and the city was eventually declared solvent. In the process, the city was turned into a hellhole.

GATT meeting is a bust

House Agriculture Committee grandstands against Europe, demanding that farmers be abandoned there, too.

At the latest "Uruguay Round" session Jan. 13 in Geneva, representatives of 108 member nations of the U.N. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came together, disagreed as usual, and said they would return in March. This was a foregone conclusion after talks broke down in December. The Jan. 13 session had been scheduled to review the draft treaty text by GATT Secretary General Arthur Dunkel, which hardly anyone approves of. On Jan. 11, the European Community (EC) agriculture ministers had rejected key planks.

Nonetheless, the House Agriculture Committee held hearings Jan. 8 to attack the Europeans. At the hearing to review the doomed Dunkel text, administration representatives claimed the talks were going smoothly with only minor matters to be ironed out.

This is a joke. Although no European diplomat would say so outright, it is open knowledge that the European opposition to the severe farm income cuts demanded in the Dunkel text makes an agreement in the future unlikely.

Two days before French Agriculture Minister Louis Mermaz unilaterally opposed the Dunkel proposals on the grounds that they would destroy European agriculture, Julius Katz, from the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, told the committee, "We believe that most participants, including the United States, will accept the draft text [on Jan. 13] as a milestone in the negotiations, but will not pass final judgment on the text at that time." Katz claimed there was yet another "final" deadline for agreement on March 31. "It's a good agreement

for American farmers and worth fighting for."

During questioning, that assessment was challenged by Rep. Collin Peterson (D-Minn.) who said, "It's hard for me to see how agriculture benefits from this agreement." What several congressmen concluded from questioning Bush administration spokesmen Katz and Agriculture Undersecretary Richard Crowder, was that the agreement would neither help nor hinder farmers in the United States. "So why have an agreement?" one asked. The reason, it seemed, was to help the administration destroy European farmers.

Most committee members, including chairman Rep. Kika de la Garza (D-Tex.), took the position that the agriculture income cuts demanded by the Dunkel text would not hurt European farmers enough, and that American farmers, because they had already cut so much, would be at a competitive disadvantage.

The Dunkel proposals on agriculture were: substantial cuts in producers' income (20% cuts in internal supports), cuts in the budgetary outlays and volume of subsidized exports, and reduction in the protective barriers which nations put up to protect their agriculture from more cheaply produced imports.

Gleeful that U.S. farmers would not be forced to cut their price supports anymore, because prices have already been cut to the level demanded by Dunkel, the congressmen took turns denouncing the Europeans for not being forced to cut enough under the draft text. Undersecretary Crowder set the stage in his opening remarks

by blaming European farmers for taking 50 million acres out of production around the world since 1970, because the EC went from a net importer to a net exporter of grain. Ignoring the fact that the Dunkel "free trade" agreement would be a disaster for farmers everywhere because it puts agriculture production directly under the control of the giant grain trading monopolies, the congressmen attacked the EC for resisting the assault—like a shipwrecked sailor, about to be swallowed by a barracuda, who punctures his escaping mate's life raft.

Others expressed concern about how the agreement would affect the particular commodity produced in their area. Rep. Steve Gunderson (R-Wisc.) expressed gratitude that Dunkel's proposal would not worsen prices for the dairy farmers in his district, who are already facing bankruptcy due to milk price supports which are below the farmer's breakeven costs. He expressed concern that the agreement could lower milk prices further through the avenue of increased imports. He was mollified by the idea that U.S. dairy farmers could compensate for their low prices by exporting more to Mexico under the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement, in effect by displacing EC exporters and eliminating Mexican producers.

The only substantive criticism of the GATT free trade policy of subjecting the world to the dictates of the giant trading monopolies, came from Rep. Ron Marlenee (R-Mont.) who reported that he was hearing grumbling that the agreement would violate national sovereignty. Marlenee wondered whether it was unconstitutional for Congress to be bound from one session to the next by an international agreement which would supersede the right of Congress to legislate changes in farm policy.

Maglev train may run in the year 2000

The German cabinet is expected to decide soon on a 300-mph train to run from Hamburg to Berlin.

At a Bonn press conference Jan. 9, the two German cabinet ministers of research, technology, and transportation, Heinz Riesenhuber and Günter Krause, and the interim head of the two German state railways, Heinz Dürr, endorsed the construction of a first stretch of the 310-mile-per-hour maglev train, Transrapid. The first such train, they declared, should run between Hamburg and Berlin—Germany's two largest cities (1.8 and 3.5 million inhabitants).

The results of tests of the train system quoted at the press conference were positive, so the project can be launched with the government's new National Transportation Plan (delayed from its original November 1991 date, but definitely due by this summer) and finished within the next eight years. So the first magnetically levitated train may run in Germany by 2000.

Krause and Riesenhuber have backed the new train project all along. What is new in Bonn is that some staunch Transrapid adversaries in the parliament have suddenly changed their views. One of these, Klaus Daubertshäuser, spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, went out of his way to welcome "finally, a clear political decision for that high-tech option."

Sources in Bonn and in industry trace the amazing shift in favor of the Transrapid to the latest reports from Tokyo that the Japanese are working overtime on their own maglev train system (a somewhat different technology, still using wheels). Thus, the "comfortable" two- or three-year margin which the Germans thought they had over Ja-

pan, could be gone by next year.

"If we don't build the Transrapid, the Japanese will do it," said Labor Minister Norbert Blüm in an interview published in *Die Welt* on Jan. 13. "If that happened, Germany would sacrifice a best-selling export product, because no country in the world would buy a German Transrapid that is not accepted in Germany."

Blüm called for a maglev track linking Bonn with Berlin, to be built along the existing waterway and canal grid between the Rhine-Ruhr region and Berlin, thus conserving land.

Blüm's favored project competes with several other proposals being taken out of the drawers these days. Thuringian state governor Josef Duchac revived his February 1991 call for a maglev project to link the densely populated Rhine-Main region with Berlin, passing through four of the five east German states. Duchac, who met with railway boss Dürr in the Thuringian capital of Erfurt Jan. 15, went to the press afterward and re-presented his earlier proposal for a Transrapid track from Berlin via Leipzig and Erfurt to Frankfurt.

The Duchac proposal has various advantages: The 560-kilometer Berlin-Frankfurt track is almost twice as long as Hamburg-Berlin one, hence it will have twice the impact on the job market. Unemployment is a serious problem in east Germany, where half of the industrial sector has collapsed since 1990.

Projects in Germany's eastern states will benefit from a special government program (Upswing East II) that gives a preferential status, in

terms of low-interest credit lines and contracts, to eastern firms. The program may soon become a model for west German industries which are suffering big losses in shrinking export markets abroad.

If the German government does favor eastern producers for eastern projects, the ailing electronics sectors of Thuringia and Saxony, concentrated in the two states under the old east German regime, will benefit greatly from a Transrapid project that requires a lot of electronics. The same effect would work on the shipyards of the Baltic coastline state of Mecklenburg-Prepomerania. Key parts of the experimental Transrapid track on which the system has been tested since 1984 in the western Emsland region, were built by the nearby Papenburg Shipyard. But they could be built now by workers of the east German shipyards at Warnemünde, Rostock, and Wismar.

In a recent engineering study, the Berlin Institute of Railway Technology forecast that the employment effect of maglev projects would be huge: The 290-kilometer Hamburg-Berlin track would employ 150,000 workers, 31,000 of these just for the steel and concrete parts of the project. A second, 180-kilometer track from Berlin to the Saxonian state capital of Dresden, would employ another 100,000. The second maglev track would have a specific advantage: From Dresden, the Transrapid could run on to the capitals of Czechoslovakia (Prague), Hungary (Budapest), and Austria (Vienna).

As a second-best option, the same "East European integration" effect is included in the Duchac plan: From Leipzig, a 120-kilometer link to Dresden could be made. From there, Southeast Europe could be reached on the Transrapid almost as fast as by airplane.

Collor touts 'social liberalism'

The Brazilian President is itching for left-wing allies to help him advance his "flea market" policies.

In a series of six articles in the Brazilian press, President Fernando Collor de Mello has launched what he is calling a "social-liberal program." Published in three papers Jan. 5-10, his proposal might be dismissed as just another of the President's marketing schemes, were it not for the fact that it reflects the problems which all the South American regimes—especially Brazil's—are having in imposing their economic "reforms" without provoking social explosions or strong institutional reactions which might reverse the policies and send their authors packing. So, Collor and friends are appealing to the "New Left" to help them create new institutions to enforce their plans.

Collor's first article asserts that "the time has come to institutionalize our reforms," and calls for an alliance with political forces of the center-left, which he calls "a dynamic center, equidistant from the exclusion of the right-wing and the archaic, centralizing, and dirigistic left wing."

The flowery prose builds up to a call for New Left and New Right to ally against the "dirigism of the productive state." The President admits that "we don't want to return to a utopian restoration of *laissez faire*. This has become impossible, since many aspects of modern economy and technology presuppose requirements of material infrastructure or professional training which are so costly and broad-ranging that only the state can supply them, directly or indirectly."

Nonetheless, "neo-liberal" debt

collection recipes (in the United States, the equivalent term might be "neo-conservative," as in the William F. Buckley crowd) with which Collor launched his government have already cost Brazil its vital nuclear energy program. Brazil imports 50% of the oil it consumes. Its capital goods industry, which is one of the things that defines an economy's progress, and which has always been a source of pride for Brazil, has also been badly hurt. Last December, the largest producer of electrical components went bankrupt, primarily because the government stopped investing in large energy infrastructure projects.

Collor's "social liberal" program really consists of various schemes to remove obstacles to Brazil's total submission to foreign creditor banks. While absolving the International Monetary Fund of its role in halting real development over the past decade, Collor has targeted the Armed Forces as well as the educated state sector elites, the "dirigists" who believe that private enterprise only thrives when the state makes it possible by doing what only governments can do—like building large-scale infrastructure. Alluding to the periods of military rule, when Brazil had its greatest rates of economic growth, Collor appeals to the left by saying that "authoritarian modernization promoted industrialization, but denied the masses the fruits of its progress: a decent living standard."

Collor de Mello is not the only South American leader wooing the left

to ensure continuation of the "flea-market" reforms, or to find a more palatable phrase than "neo-liberalism" to disguise the policy of giving away the country. In Argentina, French economist Guy Sorman, who is close to the Menem government's team of economic quacks, just wrote two articles for the daily *La Nación* promoting the same scheme. Ecstatic over former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's populist style, Sorman calls for creating "popular liberalism," with "an authentic leftist party, like that of the Workers Party in Brazil" (the majority of which is controlled by Marxist "liberation theologians.")

No one should be surprised to find Thatcherites in bed with Marxists; their ideas all born of the same "mother": the Institute for Social Research, or Frankfurt School, created in the early 1920s to destroy the values of western Christian civilization, which spawned the New Left—and Collor's mentors.

On Jan. 9, the daily *O Globo* revealed that President Collor did not write the articles published under his name, but copied them from a text written at his request in 1990 by Brazilian diplomat and writer José Guilherme Merquior, an apologist for the Frankfurt School who has since died. In his book *Western Marxism*, Merquior admitted that several Frankfurt School projects were funded by sociologist Max Weber, who defended usury, hated state dirigism, and promoted the idea of the "efficient state" now embraced by almost all of Ibero-America's Presidents.

When Collor took office, Merquior was a candidate for foreign minister, backed by the ministry's ultra-"flea market" faction. He boasted of personal friendship with some of Ibero-America's most fervid flea-marketters, including Peruvian pornographer Mario Vargas Llosa.

A free marketer in sheep's clothing

Former World Bank economist Dr. Mahbubul Haq, having pauperized Pakistan, now offers India his recipes.

Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Pakistan's finance minister and planning commission chairman and a former World Bank economist, has lately become deeply concerned about the poor in general, and India's poor in particular. After signing his own country's economy away to an austerity and free market regime dictated by the International Monetary Fund, he spoke at a recent seminar of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) in Bombay. Dr. Haq, known in Pakistan as Mr. PITS (Pie-in-the-Sky), sermonized the Indian government that income generation is not the "be-all and end-all" of human life.

Dr. Haq, who delivered the keynote address at the seminar, titled "Economic Growth, Sustainable Human Development," urged that development must include not only income and employment, but also health, education, environment, human dignity, and fame.

In U.N. jargon, such "sustainable development" is simply a euphemism for the malthusian idea of limits to growth: that we must reduce resource consumption and cut population growth, rather than develop the technology and skill levels for an expanding world population.

Mr. PITS was sharply critical of India's performance in dealing with social issues like health and education. Lecturing that "the social arithmetic of military expenditure is fairly sad in poor societies," he said that India spends more on the military than on education.

Dr. Haq was also busy promoting the UNDP-sponsored *Human Development Report*, which he co-authored. He

is now a special adviser to the UNDP.

His criticism of India's economic policies were received with little enthusiasm, and his Human Development Index drew open contempt, and was termed "incredulous" by one Indian economist.

Back in 1938, nine years before India broke the shackles of British colonial rule, Jawaharlal Nehru, who had been the chairman of the National Planning Commission of the Indian National Congress and was later India's first prime minister, formulated a policy for dealing with the dire poverty that existed then: "To ensure an irreducible minimum standard for everybody, the national income had to be greatly increased and in addition to this increased production, there had to be a more equitable distribution of wealth."

In the post-independence decades, particularly starting with the reign of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the 1970s, the Indian Planning Commission's objective had been to alleviate poverty through direct inputs to the poor, and to increase the national income to the benefit of all.

Despite the constraints within which inward-oriented Indian development has taken place, Indian planners did succeed in bringing down the extent of poverty in the society. The recently announced economic reforms, which will face innumerable hurdles in the coming days, have for the first time, appropriately, emphasized the enhancement of productivity as the long-term measure to improve the state of the economy.

There are some practical reasons why Dr. Haq's new-found concern for

the poor has been received with a frown. After having made his career as a World Bank economist, in the early 1980s he was drafted by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, at the behest of Washington, to chair Pakistan's Planning Commission. Dr. Haq was the architect of Pakistan's fifth and sixth five-year plans.

When President Zia died in a mysterious plane crash in August 1988, it was discovered that Pakistan's coffers were empty. Its foreign debt had tripled during the 1980s, foreign exchange reserves had plummeted to a new low, and a massive black economy, fueled by smuggling of drugs and electronics, was ruling the roost. Industry, now mostly privatized, had remained stagnant, as had agriculture.

Mr. PITS, who had promised so much, and who had, in his earlier career, accused the 22 leading families of Pakistan of ripping off the nation's wealth, the same Dr. Haq had bankrupted the nation and nurtured those same 22 families with tender care by deregulating and easing administrative controls.

There are some points to be made about Dr. Haq's new-found concern for the poor. Dr. Haq, who has a propensity to lie when under the gun, left Pakistan's social sectors in total shambles. In 1988, literacy stood at 26.2% (although the sixth plan had promised it would be 48%). Only 1.1% of the budget was spent on health care, to which only 35% of the rural population had any access. Sixty-six percent of primary school students were recorded to be dropouts. Malnutrition was affecting 60% of children under 5 years of age, and life expectancy was 52 years; under-5 mortality was 172 per 1,000 children. Only 40% of Pakistan's rural population had access to potable water, 10% to the sewage disposal system, 15% to electricity, and almost none to cooking gas.

Business Briefs

Science

Japan considers next step in fusion research

Japan is considering taking the next step in fusion research, the January newsletter of Fusion Power Associates reports. Scientists at the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute are working with engineers at Hitachi, Toshiba, and Mitsubishi to design a device which would allow Japan's scientific community to "maximize utilization" of the JT-60 tokamak facility by building a large, steady-state tokamak experiment.

According to the newsletter, the new machine would be outfitted with superconducting magnets rather than conventional copper coils, which would facilitate operation in a steady-state mode, rather than the pulsed mode typical of all other tokamak devices in the world. It would be designed to produce conditions five times higher than the deuterium-tritium breakeven levels characteristic of the Joint European Torus (JET) in Europe, and Princeton's Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR).

The proposal being made calls for operation of the new machine in 1998. U.S. scientists reviewing the design estimate the cost at about \$1 billion.

Agriculture

U.N. reports fall in world food output

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's year-end report says world food production in 1990 fell for the first time since 1983. Worldwide food and agricultural yields declined by 1.4%.

The Dec. 26 *AgriNews* says that exporters and grain companies are now worried about being able to meet domestic and overseas commitments because U.S. wheat stocks are expected to fall to their lowest levels since 1973-74.

The drop in world production was driven by a 23% decline in wheat production in the

republics of the former Soviet Union, and a 30% drop in the U.S. wheat harvest.

The FAO said that the Soviet decline was caused by drought, inadequate infrastructure, and shortages of spare parts and fuel.

Edouard Saouma, director general of the FAO, said the disintegrating Soviet Union and eastern Europe need "major injections of capital and technology and substantial food aid during this extremely risky period of transition from collectivism to market economies.

"Food stocks will be drawn down to dangerously low levels in 1992, particularly in the main exporting countries that provide an important safety net," Saouma warned in his year-end message, based on the FAO report.

The report said that food security for next year will depend to a large extent on the success or failure of the 1992 harvest, and prospects are mixed because of less than ideal crop conditions.

Eastern Europe

Polish minister wants low-interest farm credit

The new Polish Minister of Agriculture, Gabriel Janowski, has announced that his policy will be based on low-interest credit from the state for farmers, a firm pricing system for farm products, and protective tariffs to guard against dumping of food on the Polish market by traders abroad.

Janowski, who is also the national chairman of the Rural Solidarity party, declared that he wants to see all relics of the past regime of Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz removed from the government. However, officials at the Finance Ministry with whom he talked about his new policy opposed it on grounds that it would inflate the budget, he said.

But, said Janowski, protective tariffs in Poland's import sector and low-interest credits to the country's farmers are vital. Their effect on the inflation rate would be minor, so that there is no reason to keep insisting on the Balcerowicz policy of making new credit expensive. With an efficient pricing and farm credit system, however, Janowski elaborated, the

Polish farm sector would be enabled to produce sufficient amounts of high-quality food products at affordable prices so that Poland would not depend on cheap food imports from abroad.

Labor

French eye cheap E. European workers

Hire "robust" eastern European workers for only one-third of the minimum wage, advertises the Interland firm aimed at the main construction firms of France. Taking advantage of a law which promotes three-month training workshops in France for eastern European workers, this company is trying to organize a system of cheap labor for French construction.

The deepening depression conditions in France make the idea attractive to many firms. Bankruptcies are skyrocketing. The latest national statistics show a 20% growth of bankruptcies for the first 10 months of the year relative to last year. This represents a total of 43,900 companies and this figure is expected to increase during 1992. The bankruptcies concern every sector of economic life, services as well as industries.

According to National Statistical Institute specialists, the problem is not so much the number of bankruptcies—because in a period of great growth there are also a heavy number of casualties—but the fact that the figure for new businesses created is also at a record low, from 23,500 per month in 1989 to less than 20,000 at the end of 1991. The bankruptcies are also hitting larger companies like National Television Channel 5.

French banks are also expecting the worst in the period ahead. Not yet in as bad shape as British and American banks, French banks are nonetheless increasing their reserves to deal with the growth in defaults of companies and private citizens. Bank reserves have gone from 50 centimes per 100 francs lent, to 1 franc this year for domestic loans, plus 50 centimes for international loans. Banks are expecting bad days to come due to the increase not only in commercial bankruptcies but also in personal bankruptcies triggered mainly by the real es-

tate crisis.

And finally, the French automobile market has collapsed, with some 12% lower sales relative to the previous year. The automobile market registered a huge drop of 20% during the Persian Gulf war and has never recovered. Drops in the rate of sales have hit French cars worse than foreign cars, creating a situation in which, for every 10 cars sold, four have been imports. Auto producers have all announced major layoffs.

Environmentalism

Earth Summit viewed as attack on prosperity

Matthew Hoffman, an analyst at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, blasted the U.N. Conference on Economic Development's (UNCED) "\$30 million extravaganza" known as the Earth Summit, or Eco-92, to be held in Brazil in June, for being a threat to American sovereignty and the world economy. Although blinded by "free enterprise" ideology, he makes several trenchant points in a column in the Jan. 12 *Washington Times*.

Hoffman argued that the theme of the conference, "sustainable development," is nothing but "a euphemism for restricted development" to be imposed on the world through several binding treaties written and signed by thousands of special interest groups who will attend the Earth Summit in place of "true citizen representation, giving disproportionate influence to environmental zealots."

Hoffman insisted that "sustainable development," will only keep poor countries poor, while falsely posing western prosperity as the enemy of a sound environment. Hoffman attacked UNCED head Maurice Strong's argument that population is a cause of poverty as a "false belief," and warns that acceptance of legally binding Earth Summit treaties will lead to the "undermining of U.S. autonomy in favor of the United Nations."

Symptomatically, a report by the South Center, headed by Dr. Julius Nyerere, the former President of Tanzania, has recommended a common strategy among developing sector

nations at the UNCED conference, calls for debt relief and other important measures, but falls into the trap of advocating a redistribution of the right to pollute between advanced and developing nations. It calls for "the acceptance of the principle of country emission entitlements based on an equal distribution of emission rights among the world's inhabitants." This, ironically, goes beyond what the malthusian "redistribution of the wealth" advocates have proposed.

Capital Investment

'Nation doomed without Hamiltonian economics'

A nation which has forgotten Hamiltonian economics is doomed, warns Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute, in a column entitled "America Without Tools" in the Jan. 12 *Washington Post*.

Pointing to the lesson drawn by the first U.S. secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, in his *Report on Manufactures* written 200 years ago, Prestowitz insisted that it is not how much but *what* the economy produces that will determine its future: "not potato chips but superconductor chips." Prestowitz says we need what Hamilton's economic strategy proposed: "A public-private partnership, including creation of a sound banking system, construction of extensive road, canal, and other infrastructure systems, and promotion of technology and manufacturing."

The lessons of Hamilton have been forgotten in Washington, warned Prestowitz, who insists that the President "must take the lead in the new strategy by explicitly making U.S. industrial and technological leadership his highest national priority," including tax credits for productive investment and R&D, 21st-century infrastructure, and a crash program in quality education.

That Prestowitz still has much to learn is suggested by his European- and Japan-bashing tendencies, and his proposal for the creation of a "high-savings economy" based on slashing defense spending, punishing the middle class with new taxes, and eliminating entitlements.

● **MALARIA** has spread during the last 10 years in many parts of the world, according to a World Health Organization report. More than 2 billion people in 100 countries now live in areas where there is risk of contracting malaria. Of these, 500 million, mainly in Africa south of the Sahara, live where the risk is very high. Of the 110 million clinical cases in the world today, 80% are Africans.

● **INVESTMENTS** by U.S. electric utilities during the 1990s will be entirely consumed in meeting environmental and regulatory requirements, the December issue of the American Nuclear Society's *Nuclear News* reported.

● **INFLUENZA** has reached epidemic proportions, says a declaration of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. Seven percent of all deaths in 121 U.S. cities during late December and early January were caused by influenza.

● **JACQUES CHIRAC**, the former prime minister of France, has called for the creation of a European foundation to fight AIDS in Africa. In a nationally televised interview, he also proposed a stabilization of raw materials prices and indexation of loans to the prices of export products. Debts must be canceled in a more "systematic" way, said Chirac.

● **TWO MEDICINES** used in combination seem to increase those cells of the immune system which are key to resisting the AIDS virus, concludes a study at the British National Health Institute. The researchers were able to show an increase of the so-called "T4 lymphocytes" of 56 patients treated with azidothymine (AZT) plus the new medicine dideoxizytidine (DDC).

● **THE U.S. STEEL** industry lost about \$1 billion in 1991, Milton Deaner, who heads the American Iron and Steel Institute, stated Jan. 6. There was a 12.5% drop in revenues, while shipments dropped 7.5% from 1990. Revenues dropped more than shipments because prices also fell.

'Global warming' theory does not fit with reality

The climate is giving the global warming computer projections a hard time: cooling in the wrong places and warming at the wrong times. Part 3 of Gerd Weber's report.

We conclude our three-part adaptation of Chapters 3 and 4 of the forthcoming book Global Warming, The Rest of the Story, by Gerd R. Weber.

Let us reiterate why the contention "We see the warming the models are predicting" is untenable:

1) Climatic averages predicted by the models have been compared with non-climatic "dips" and "spikes" in the temperature curve.

2) A global warming predicted by the models has been compared with a land-based temperature trend only, whereas a "true global" trend—comprising oceans and continents—should have been used.

3) The actual, climatically relevant warming of the atmosphere over oceans and continents has only been about one-third of what models calculate.

Even if the entire observed warming over the last 100 years were attributed to the greenhouse effect, which is highly debatable, as we will see later on, we would still have to seriously question the relevance of the model calculations, because they have us in for three times the observed temperature rise. The implications of that realization are immediately apparent: If a calculated temperature rise of 1.3° for the trace-gas increase already observed is too large by a factor of three, the predicted temperature rise for a doubling of CO₂, 6-7°, may also be too large by a factor of three, which is a fair assumption, since temperatures are expected to rise smoothly and continuously as trace-gas concentrations go up. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) draws a different conclusion from this discrepancy. They think the observed temperatures are at the lower end of model predictions, and the difference could be due to natural variations. In the following we will analyze some of the factors which

might be related to the temperature rise of the last century in more detail and see if there is some evidence for or against the greenhouse hypothesis.

Wrong timing

We are not yet satisfied with our analysis of the temperature trend of the last 100 years; we want to present the temperature history from a slightly different, but possibly even more revealing angle.

Let us imagine we are travelers in time, and we embark on a journey beginning in the year 1850. As knowledgeable people, we know about the greenhouse theory and we expect the climate to warm up by 1.3°F as we showed in the modeled greenhouse curve in Part 2 (*EIR*, Jan. 17, see Figure 2). As we travel through time, we notice that it is generally getting warmer. Especially between 1910 and 1940, there is a whopping temperature increase—not only over the continents, but also over the oceans—and by the time we reach the 1940s, temperatures over land are almost 1.3° higher, in the filtered 10-year average, than at the outset of our journey (Figure 1a and b).

If we now look the other way to the [modeled] greenhouse curve [in Part 2], we notice that temperatures should only have risen by a paltry 0.4°. Now what?

Greenhouse theory or not, at this point we can only conclude that the very largest part of the increase of 1.3° *must* have been caused by natural fluctuations in the climate system, the causes of which we do not know yet, but which we will try to analyze later on.

The temperature increase in the first part of this century, which was as large as the one predicted to occur from the trace-gas increase up into the 1980s, could therefore not have been caused by a trace-gas buildup, because that buildup did

FIGURE 1a
Observed temperature trends in the Northern Hemisphere since 1850

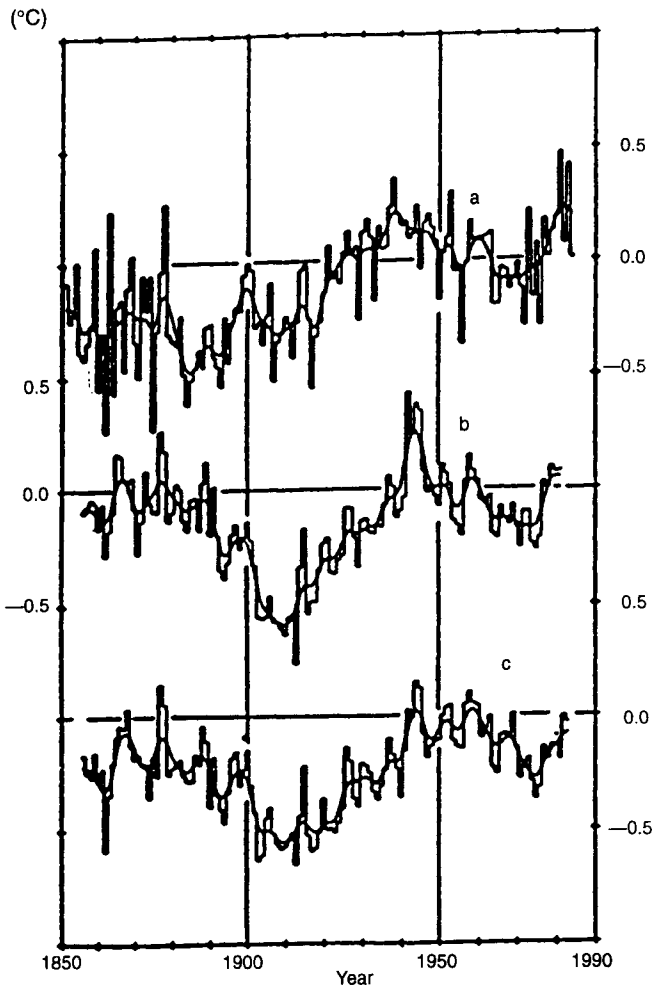
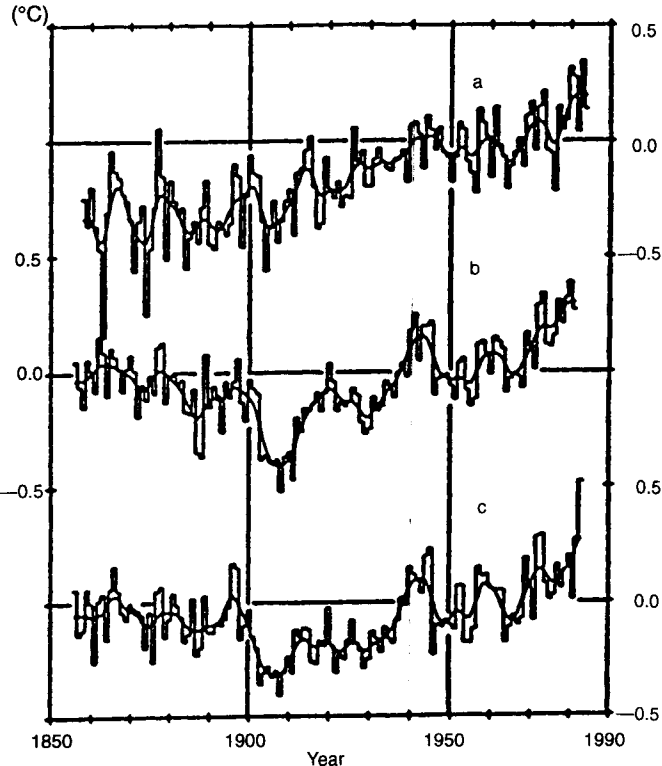


FIGURE 1b
Observed temperature trends in the Southern Hemisphere since 1850



Source: *Global Warming, The Rest of the Story*, Jones et al., *Journ. Clim. Appl. Met.*, 1986a.

The temperatures were observed a) over the continents; b) over the oceans; c) of sea surface temperatures. The smoothed curve shows 10-year averages.

not occur until after World War II. And everyone would probably agree that we cannot explain a temperature rise before 1940 by a trace-gas increase after 1940: That would be sheer nonsense.

We now continue our journey through time and must bedazzledly realize that as trace-gases build up in the atmosphere and the greenhouse curve goes up as well, observed temperatures go down (Figure 1). "Well, why shouldn't they?" we ask, because if they went up before 1940, obviously due to natural causes, why shouldn't they go down—also due to natural causes? Temperatures went down about 0.4° until the mid-1970s, whereas the greenhouse should have warmed us by about 0.9° during that time.

The first symptoms of an attenuated greenhouse theory appear. If we wanted to explain the observations in terms of the greenhouse theory, there should have been a natural

cooling—without the greenhouse effect—on the order of $0.4^\circ\text{F} + 0.9^\circ\text{F} = 1.3^\circ\text{F}$.

This cooling, due to natural factors over only 30 years, would have been quite large by historical standards, particularly since, as we will see a little later, we can not identify any natural factors which might have caused it.

You will notice that it is somewhat difficult to analyze how the greenhouse effect may have acted and is now acting, since we cannot assess how the natural climatic system would behave *without* trace-gases being present. Clearly, greenhouse proponents could always respond to claims that the warming observed over the last decades is significantly less than predicted by making the counterclaim that there was a *natural* cooling present in the climatic system—veiling the greenhouse effect. While this is theoretically possible, it is nonetheless highly speculative reasoning, and it also seems to contradict what we know about other factors influencing the climatic system over the last 100 years: Most of those

factors point to a warming and not to a cooling. Moreover, the hypothetical cooling invoked is slowly but surely becoming improbably large.

We may therefore be justified in rebuffing the contention, "We can observe the warming the models are predicting," on the basis of the following additional points: 1) The bulk of the warming of the last 100 years occurred *before* it could have been caused by the greenhouse effect. 2) The greenhouse theory could only be maintained if a hypothetical, large natural cooling did occur since 1940 which veiled the greenhouse effect.

Let us now continue our journey through time. As we enter the 1980s, the greenhouse proponents get their biggest break yet: The climate warms up rapidly, mostly over the continents, but also over the oceans of the Southern Hemisphere. The 1980s, it turns out, is the warmest decade we have seen on our journey which began in the middle of last century, with 1990, 1988, 1987, 1983, 1989 and 1981 being the warmest years. Now we finally have it, the irrefutable evidence that the greenhouse has arrived. Or so they claim. Now, after dissecting the first claim, i.e., that the warming seen between 1880 and 1980 is compatible with climatic model predictions, we will take a closer look at the second major claim, that the warmth of the 1980s must be seen, if not as the final proof of the greenhouse effect, then as a very strong piece of circumstantial evidence in its favor.

Warming in the wrong places?

Let us now take a closer look at those last 10 to 15 years which have brought us that warmth and which were, climatically speaking, quite remarkable. If we took a close enough look at the temperature record to see individual years, we would notice that some spectacular changes must have taken place between the years 1976 and 1977, because temperatures jumped upward by 0.6°F, reversing the downward trend of earlier decades, particularly in the Northern Hemisphere. Subsequently, temperatures stayed up and rose even further. If we now attempt to track down the sudden appearance of renewed "global" warming, it does not take long to find the culprit: The tropical Pacific.

Here we find the famous El Niño events. In an El Niño, large amounts of warm water (82-84°F) normally stored in the western Pacific flow eastward and may even reach the west coast of South America, where they very often arrive right around Christmas time—thus the name El Niño, Spanish for the child (of God)—displacing waters which are normally cool (about 76°F). Above that warm water, intense flows of heat and moisture into the atmosphere set in, causing rains in the wrong places and shifts in wind patterns almost everywhere around the world. One particular phenomenon is the spread of warmth around the tropical belt; that means not only that an El Niño year is a warm year over the tropical Pacific, but also over the entire tropics. The tropics themselves, however, if counted out to latitude 30°, comprise

fully half of the surface area of the world. In other words, if it gets warm in the tropics, the rest of the world may stay normal, or even colder than normal, but it may still be warmer than normal on a "global" average. This is precisely what happened during the last 10 to 15 years.

It is no surprise anymore to learn that the "unusually warm years" of 1983, 1987, and partially 1988 were El Niño years. If we now look at the temperature distribution in the Northern Hemisphere between 1976 and 1990, differentiated by tropics (0°-30°) and extratropics (30°-90°), and if we consider a composite temperature trend over land and oceans, we find that the extratropics have been below normal *almost every year*. This is particularly visible in 1987, one of the record warm years (see **Table 1**). This is not as visible if we only consider land-based temperatures. Here there was warming even in mid-latitudes (**Figure 2**)—counterbalanced by cooling over the oceans. Once again we realize how important it is to look at the entire temperature record, land *and* oceans, if we wish to arrive at an observational record which can be used for comparisons with greenhouse predicted temperature changes. In the Southern Hemisphere, however, there has been a more uniform warming, so that in reality we have to speak of a divergent trend between the Southern Hemisphere and the Northern Hemisphere, especially in the 30 years before the mid-1970s. On the other hand, if we consider land-based trends over the Southern Hemisphere, a look at the globe tells us that most of the land mass of the Southern Hemisphere is within 30-35° of the equator, so that we may count most of the Southern Hemisphere land mass as low latitude or tropical. Scientists have now found out, very much in line with what we said above, that warmth over the Southern Hemisphere land mass is very highly correlated with warmth in the tropics, and therefore warmth in the Southern Hemisphere (land mass) is to a very large extent a reflection of warmth in the tropics.

Nonetheless, there has been significant warming even over the Southern Hemisphere oceans in recent decades (see **Figure 1b**), but not too much can be said about temperatures there in mid-latitudes. It remains doubtful, however, whether the Southern Hemisphere temperature rise can be explained in terms of the greenhouse theory, because the oceans, due to their thermal inertia, are least expected to manifest a greenhouse effect. Some scientists think that sulfur emissions from fossil fuel-burning, which occur mostly in the Northern Hemisphere, might be responsible for the relative cooling of the Northern Hemisphere. Indeed, sulfur, which provides for cloud condensation nuclei (CCN), might have been responsible for some of the cooling over the oceans, but it probably has to be ruled out as a cause for cooling over the continents. Furthermore, sulfate aerosol, which forms from sulfur dioxide emitted into the atmosphere, may also have contributed to a cooling, at least partially offsetting the greenhouse effect.

However, sulfur emissions in the industrialized countries increased only relatively slowly after World War II, peaked

TABLE 1

Northern hemispheric surface temperature departures between 1976 and 1989

(The base period is 1951-60)

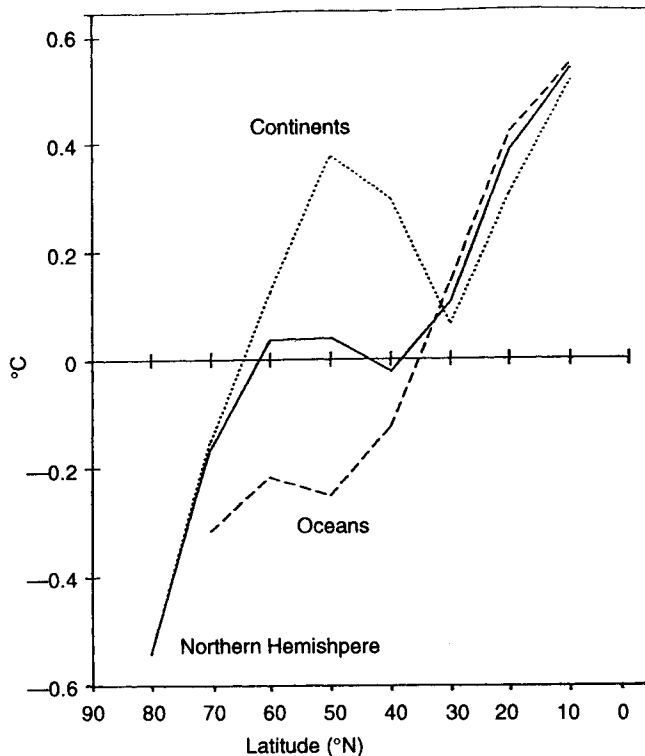
| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Tropical region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-30°N | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Extra-tropical region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30-90°N | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: *Global Warming, The Rest of the Story*; Institute of Meteorology, Free University of Berlin.

FIGURE 2

Temperature departures in the troposphere of the Northern Hemisphere averaged between 1977-86 as a function of latitude

(Base period is 1951-66; altitude is 0-9/km above sea level)

Source: *Global Warming, The Rest of the Story*, after Weber, *Int. Journ. Climat.*, 1990.

in the 1960s, and have been declining ever since, even though global emissions went up. Most of the increase occurred over Asia. Since sulfur compounds have an atmospheric residence time limited to only a few days (contrary to greenhouse gases), any cooling effects should essentially have been confined

to the source regions and some distance downwind. In addition, if the sulfur argument holds, sulfur emissions should have caused a pronounced cooling in the Northern Hemisphere during the first half of the century, when they went up from close to zero to half their present value. Since we know that a large warming did in fact occur—instead of a cooling—the sulfur-climate relationship remains somewhat speculative at this point.

Now we realize that the pattern of the most recent warming is certainly not the one we would expect from climate model predictions: i.e., large warming at high latitudes and small warming at low latitudes. The recently observed pattern is the contrary (see Table 1). At high latitudes, there is even some continued regional cooling, which runs completely counter to model predictions.

However, just to show you how complicated things are, we thereby implicitly assume that the so-called transient response, i.e., the way climate evolves as trace-gases slowly build up in the atmosphere, is the same as the equilibrium response, but at a smaller amplitude. As some recent modeling results suggest, this may not be the case. Due to complex feedback mechanisms between the oceans and the atmosphere, the geographical pattern of the warming may be different from the equilibrium warming over decades, and in fact it may even cool at high latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere, and therefore create a warming pattern resembling the observed one.

At this point, it is too early to view the results of the more advanced transient models with any confidence, which are in fact coupled to an ocean model, but still show large differences between each other. In any event, the cause of the recent warmth must then be found in the tropics and is partially, if not largely, related to the repeated occurrence of the El Niño phenomenon. There is currently no theory which would relate an increase in occurrences of the El Niño phenomenon to the greenhouse effect.

Moreover, the additional, man-made greenhouse effect should be least effective in the tropics because of the large overlap between water vapor and carbon dioxide there, which is why we expect the smallest warming in the tropics—at

least in lower atmospheric layers. This might not be the case with other greenhouse gases, however, which are active in different spectral regions.

Therefore, unless we are prepared to believe that the most recent warming is a greenhouse warming essentially restricted to the tropics, which appears to contradict the model predictions, we must reject the claim that the warmth of the 1980s is a proof of the greenhouse theory, or at best a strong piece of circumstantial evidence in its favor, for the following reasons: 1) On a formal basis, a spike in the temperature curve is no proof of a climatic change. 2) The pattern of the warming is completely different from that predicted by the models, unless the warming pattern of the transient response is very much different from the equilibrium response. 3) More fundamentally, the warming must very likely be attributed to causes other than the greenhouse effect.

Summer recess for the greenhouse effect

So far we have only looked at the trend of annual average temperatures, but we have not yet paid any attention to the intra-annual pattern of the warming of the past 100 years; in other words, we have not analyzed the question of whether the warming occurred more or less uniformly, distributed throughout the year, or whether it was concentrated in one or several particular seasons.

In Part 1 (*EIR*, Jan. 10), we established that over the U.S., the warming expected for the summer months was almost as large as for winter, whereas in the global average, wintertime warming is supposed to be noticeably larger than summertime warming. The seasonal distribution of the warming is of particular relevance, since almost all of the envisioned negative impacts thought to be associated with global warming are tied to *summertime* warming. Clearly, one would expect the increase of an average summertime maximum temperature, from 85°F to 92°F, to have some kind of an adverse impact on agriculture and human comfort. On the other hand, it is not likely that many people in Minnesota would complain if the average wintertime minimum went up from -10°F to -3°F.

Let us therefore take a look at the seasonal pattern of the warming of the last 140 years. Much to our surprise, we see that almost all the warming in the land-based record is concentrated in the winter months and no warming whatsoever has occurred in summer. This is true not only on a global (or Northern Hemisphere) average, but also over the U.S., where we must in fact acknowledge that it has been cooling over the last 60 years. The same is true for other areas of the mid-latitudes, for instance Europe. In Europe, no increase in summer temperatures can be deduced even from long-term thermometer records reaching back to the middle of the 18th century. This is all the more surprising since the greenhouse community is quite sure that a greenhouse warming should first be detectable in mid-latitudes in summer. But the warming we did observe has largely been a specific winter warm-

ing, whereas summer temperatures did not rise at all. This obviously raises questions as to the underlying causes of that warming, restricted to the winter half of the year: The greenhouse effect does not take a summer recess.

Everybody's favorite: the drought of 1988

Now let us direct our attention to the third claim, the one that really had a big impact on public debate in the U.S.: The drought of 1988. There have been a number of claims that the drought of '88 was, if not the final proof, then a very strong piece of circumstantial evidence in favor of the greenhouse theory, much like the warming of the 1980s. To make one thing clear right away: To everybody who could read a climatological data table, let alone to climatologists themselves, this was a hair-raising statement, and climatologists did not know whether to laugh or to disbelievably bury their faces in their hands—but the public and media alike loved it anyway.

However, as we have seen, the frequency and severity of droughts is expected to increase in a greenhouse scenario—which is the basis of the claims regarding the 1988 drought. Let us then analyze the drought from two different angles: 1) the historical climatological perspective and, 2) the causal perspective.

1) The historical climatological perspective. Believe it or not, bad droughts are a normal part of U.S. climate in general, and of the Great Plains in particular.

The big droughts did occur in the 1930s (the infamous Dust Bowl years, remember *The Grapes of Wrath*?) and the 1950s, or more precisely, 1934-36 and 1952-54.

The period following 1954 was conspicuously devoid of any major droughts and notably the 1970s and '80s were characterized by a long string of predominantly cool and moist summers, interrupted only by a drought over the southern plains in 1980 and a drought in 1983, but there have been mainly cool and moist summers for decades, particularly over the nation's Midwest and the corn belt. Nobody was yelling "greenhouse!" then.

But when 1988 arrived, and the country's Midwest was hit by the first major drought in 34 years, it *had* to be the greenhouse effect. It is hard to imagine that even a dyed-in-the-wool greenhouse proponent seriously believed that! Obviously, from the climatic history of the U.S., there is no indication whatsoever that climatic changes of the type predicted by the models have occurred in summer over the past decades, and that the drought of '88, however extreme it was, can be seen as anything but a fluke of natural variability in the workings of the climatic system.

Midwesterners may indeed have second thoughts about those claims now that they have had to suffer through, or possibly enjoy, a predominantly cool and cloudy summer in 1989 and 1990, very much unlike the one of 1988.

2) We will now consider the drought from the causal

perspective. According to model calculations, droughts should increase as a result of the general rise in summer temperatures under a scenario of relatively constant precipitation, which has not materialized over the U.S. so far. Hence, there should have been (and should be in the future) an increasing frequency of those situations, where, due to increasing evaporation, soil dryness increases simply as a result of higher temperatures, but not because of concurrent changes in the atmospheric circulation pattern.

However, scientists have been able to show that the drought of '88 was not due to a general rise of global temperatures, but instead to an unusual change in atmospheric circulation patterns over and around the North American continent, which was temporary in nature and has since been reversed. The major feature of that change was the very persistent recurrence of high pressure areas over the central U.S. and the hot, dry, and sunny weather commonly associated with high-pressure areas in the summertime. Any greenhouse effect, if it was (hypothetically) present, may only have caused an additional warming, increasing a high [temperature] from 90° to maybe 91°, if that much, but it was certainly not a fundamental or even minor cause of the drought.

We must therefore reject the contention that the occurrence of the 1988 drought was in any way related to the model-computed greenhouse effect for the following reasons:

1) The drought was due to a temporary, anomalous change in atmospheric circulation patterns over North America.

2) Climatic history shows that droughts are part of normal climate variations in the United States. The first major drought in 34 years cannot be taken as a sign of the greenhouse effect if the preceding 34 years were conspicuously devoid of any major droughts.

3) Moreover, long-term trends of U.S. summer temperature show no indication whatsoever of the warming that the models predict. Instead, there appears to be a cooling over the past six decades, which clearly contradicts model predictions.

We may add here that, while the U.S. was hit by one of the worst droughts ever, other regions of the world, e.g. Britain, recorded one of the wettest summers on record, and in northern Japan there was widespread failure of the rice crop—caused by an unusually cool and rainy summer.

Looking for clues

We have now analyzed the global temperature record, differentiated by annual and seasonal averages, and we have concluded that, in the global record, we only see a fraction of the modeled temperature rise since the middle of last century, and furthermore that there has been no temperature increase at all in the summer, the season a greenhouse effect should be first detectable. More surprisingly, in the U.S.,

there has actually been cooling over the last 60 years. Let us now search the climatic record for further clues for—or against—the greenhouse effect on a worldwide basis. We will do this by looking at some of the major changes thought to have been caused by a greenhouse warming and comparing predictions with observations. In doing this, we assume that the pattern of the transient response of climate to increasing trace-gases is similar to the equilibrium response, but at a lesser magnitude, as is done in almost every major study devoted to the subject. However, as we cautioned earlier, that may not be correct, and the transient response may be different from the equilibrium response; therefore some of the clues identified in favor of the greenhouse effect may turn out to be no clues, and conversely, some of the clues rejected may turn out to be evidence in favor of the greenhouse theory after all. It appears as if we are treading on treacherous, highly speculative ground.

We already identified some of those major changes, and we will now direct our attention to them. Let us then look at: 1) the precipitation record; 2) the sea level record; 3) extreme weather and climate events.

1) The precipitation record. According to climate model predictions, precipitation worldwide should increase under a scenario of rising trace-gas levels and the warming caused by it, basically as a result of increased evaporation from water and land surfaces and the attendant increase of atmospheric water vapor content. Those increases should be most pronounced poleward of 35° of latitude, while in the subtropical belt, no major changes are expected.

Clearly then, even if one observed an increase of precipitation, it would not be an independent proof of the greenhouse effect, since, in the model calculations, such an increase would principally be tied to a warming of the oceans, which had to occur before or simultaneously with the increase in precipitation.

Other than increasing atmospheric water vapor, an increase in precipitation could also be brought about by an intensification of precipitation-generating processes, as for instance the strength and frequency of rain-bearing storm systems in mid-latitudes.

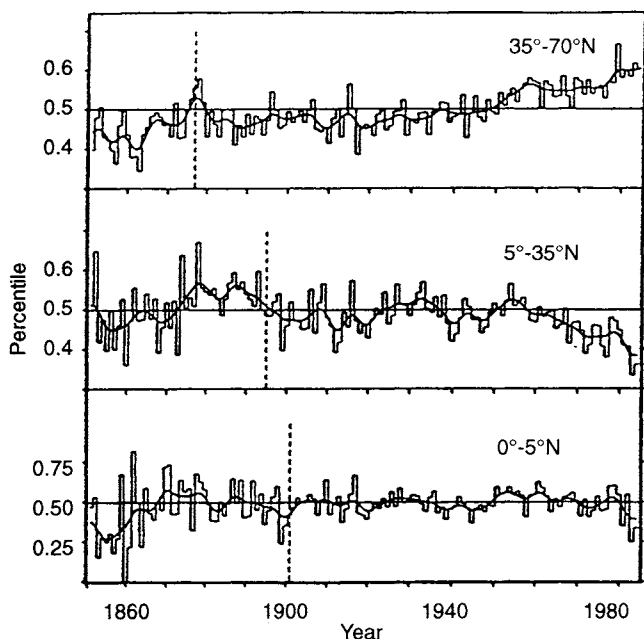
Looking at the precipitation record, (see **Figure 3**) we realize that precipitation in mid-latitudes has indeed increased during the last four decades, just as the models ordered. Could this be a proof of the greenhouse effect then?

Well, certainly not, because even if the increase were tied to temperature, it would only be an echo-effect of the temperature record, which we have already shown to be only marginally related to the greenhouse effect.

But there is more. Since the 1950s, the oceans in mid-latitudes have been going through a cooling phase, which covers the Pacific north of about 25° and the Atlantic north of about 40° latitude. Hence, the increased precipitation in mid-latitudes cannot be the result of increased evaporation

FIGURE 3

Trends of precipitation in lower and mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere since 1850



Source: *Global Warming, The Rest of the Story*; after Bradley, et al. 1987.

Shown is the relative variation where values below 0.5 indicate precipitation amounts below long-term means and values above 0.5 indicate amounts above long-term means.

from warmer mid-latitude oceans, but must be attributed to different factors.

One of those factors may indeed be the increased frequency and intensity of storm systems alluded to above, which would be accompanied by intensified precipitation generating mechanisms. Why? Because the intensity and frequency of storm systems in mid-latitudes is generally related to the temperature contrast between the equator and the pole: The stronger the contrast (or gradient), the more intense the storm systems become. Now, this temperature contrast has intensified in recent decades, particularly over the oceans, the main playground of most major storm systems. The intensification is a result of the lop-sided warming we have witnessed in recent decades (see Figure 2): warming in low latitudes and cooling in high latitudes. As a result, storm systems grew more intense on the average and may have yielded more precipitation. It may be noted in addition that, according to the models, no major change in the equator to pole temperature gradient was expected, and that the observed intensification of the gradient—in conjunction with the pattern of the most recent warming itself—runs counter to climate model predictions. We may therefore conclude that an increase of

observed precipitation in mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere can not be explained in terms of the greenhouse effect, and that the actual, underlying causes of the increase in precipitation point against the greenhouse effect as a causal factor. Despite the fact that, according to the models, no decrease of precipitation is expected in the subtropical belt, it has been frequently argued that a decrease observed there (see Figure 3), which is particularly prominent over the Sahel region of Africa, is due to the greenhouse effect. But much to the chagrin of greenhouse proponents, the beginning of drying in that region is coincident with the general global cooling, which began in the 1950s and which was most pronounced in the Northern Hemisphere.

Along with that cooling, there was a general slight shift of the atmospheric circulation belts to the south, which caused the Sahel (about 20°N) to be more frequently under the influence of the subtropical high pressure belt and dry northerly flow, instead of the moist southerly flow from equatorial Africa. The northern limit of the moist southerly flow has receded steadily.

That shift to the south may partially be a reflection of the southward shift of the "thermal center of gravity" towards the Southern Hemisphere we mentioned earlier, and which can hardly be explained in terms of the greenhouse theory, because the Southern Hemisphere is mostly covered by water, where we would least expect to see a greenhouse effect.

2) Rising sea levels. Rising sea levels are one of the major causes of concern associated with the greenhouse effect. Indeed, some increase in sea level has been observed during this century and has been interpreted as a piece of evidence in favor of the greenhouse theory.

We first of all recall that rising sea levels (see Part 2) are thought to result mainly from a warming and thermal expansion of the oceans, and even if observed, cannot be viewed as an independent piece of evidence, since in that case they would be an echo-effect of the rising temperature, much the same as with precipitation.

We then recall secondly, that the oceans in mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, where most of the sea level gauges are located, have cooled in recent decades, so that, on the face of it, it is hard to imagine how cooling oceans may be associated with rising sea levels, in terms of the greenhouse theory.

Furthermore, and most importantly, much of the sea level increase has been deduced for a time period when sea surface temperatures (SSTs) *did* increase, namely from about 1910 to 1970.

However, we recall from Figure 1 that SSTs did decrease drastically between 1890 and 1905, so that it is somewhat suspect to restrict an analysis to only that time interval where one might expect to arrive at the desired result: Namely, a parallel course between rising SSTs and rising sea levels. What kind of sea level trends one would deduce if the analysis

were extended back to the time before 1890, when SSTs were about as warm as they are today, is an open question.

Furthermore, since most of the SST rise (and possibly the associated sea level rise) occurred in the first half of this century, it cannot be blamed on the greenhouse effect anyway for reasons stated earlier.

In addition, the spatial distribution and accuracy of sea level gauges is severely limited prior to 1900; in essence, very few data from the North East Atlantic and the Baltic Sea are considered accurate.

After making allowance for tectonic movements of the Earth's crust, i.e. the natural rising and sinking of the Earth's surface, which may falsely suggest either a rising or sinking sea level, some researchers recently concluded that the observed sea level rise can be attributed only in a small part to oceanic warming and should rather be viewed largely as a result of glacial melt.

However, we know that at least in high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere such a melt-off was highly unlikely in recent decades, because it was cooling there.

There has been some warming at high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere in recent decades, which may have caused some glacial melt there. Yet we know from Part 2 that the net effect of a small warming around Antarctica is not a loss of ice, but a gain. It is therefore difficult to imagine that even the observed warming at high latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere did make a contribution to a sea level rise.

Furthermore, at least over the Alps, there has been, if anything, an advance of glaciers since the mid-1960s and not a retreat, which would be required for an increase in melt water made available to the oceans.

Again, the bulk of the observed glacial melt did occur in the first half of this century, and, as we have repeatedly pointed out before, all those processes—be they warming seas, retreating glaciers, rising sea levels, or the warming in general—insofar as they occurred in the first half of this century, *cannot be ascribed to the greenhouse effect* because they occurred *before* trace-gas concentrations went up so rapidly.

We must therefore conclude that the sea-level record is no more of a factor supporting the greenhouse theory than the temperature record itself.

3) Extreme events. One favorite sport of the media and greenhouse proponents alike is to link the occurrence of extreme weather and climate events to the greenhouse effect. In fact, it appears to be standard procedure nowadays, that whenever some extraordinary event occurs, it is immediately blamed on the greenhouse effect.

In doing so, a screening procedure is usually applied, which picks out only those extremes which fit the greenhouse bill, while the others are left out.

The same goes, by the way, for a number of scientific publications, all designed to “prove” the greenhouse effect, thereby falling victim to what is called “scenario fulfillment”;

i.e. “the inadvertent distortion of data flow in a subconscious attempt to make them fit a *preconceived* scenario.”

Needless to say, this is highly unscientific. But obviously, some researchers fail to realize that the point at issue is not whether data can be explained by—or are not contradictory to—the greenhouse theory, but rather to ask if that is the only and the *best* possible explanation, because only if other explanations can be excluded, or rendered unlikely, is it justified to speak of a relationship between some observed phenomenon and the greenhouse effect.

Here is an area where an upgrading of proper and defensible scientific attitude is badly needed, not to mention the media's attitude.

If we take as examples for such extreme events the number of days with temperatures above 90°F, the number of days with rainfall above 5 inches, or the number of hurricanes in a hurricane season and so forth, we must obviously apply the same criteria to the extreme events which we have applied to temperature or precipitation alone. In other words, we must ask, has the frequency and/or severity of those events changed over a climatically relevant time scale, which is about 30 years. We cannot, as we have shown above, draw the conclusion that one particularly heavy rainfall, drought, storm, or severe winter constitutes a climate change if it is only an isolated event; or even if it occurs in a run of years, if that run of years is short compared to a climatic base period, or is replaced by a run of years of countervailing character. Nothing in climatology is more nonsensical than the extrapolation of a short-term trend into a long-term trend.

In the summer of 1987, Chicago (and other areas of the Great Plains) was hit by several intense rainstorms, which produced close to 10 inches of precipitation within 24 hours and caused severe flooding. If anyone had then concluded that we are now headed for rainy summers, the drought of '88 should have taught him a lesson. If anyone had concluded in the summer of '88 that we are now headed for hot summers, the cool summer of 1989 would again have taught him the same lesson: Never extrapolate a short-term trend into the future.

As far as extreme events are concerned, we must therefore conclude that we can speak of a climate change only if they occur in an increased frequency over a climatically relevant time scale. If they do not, they are climatically, and in terms of the greenhouse theory, meaningless—particularly if they are accompanied by climatic events of opposite character in other parts of the world, which would be contradictory to the greenhouse theory anyway.

There are no indications that the warming climate of the last 100 years has been accompanied by an increase in extreme events; the opposite seems much more likely. From all we know, it appears as if the colder episodes in former centuries were the ones with many more extremes in climate, while the relatively warm climate of the 20th century has been mostly benign.

'Free market' drug barons in Colombia switch to heroin

by Andrea Olivieri

Colombian drug traffickers have been given the free trade opportunity of a lifetime. In exchange for bringing their vast drug profits back home, they have been offered tax amnesties, benevolent handling by the legal system, the explicit protection of the state, and an invitation to buy up the Colombian banking system at bargain-basement prices. At the same time, the government of President César Gaviria gets to show hefty dollar reserves (\$7 billion and growing, at last count) and a punctual debt repayment schedule to its international creditors.

What the Colombian population gets is quite another story. Thanks to betrayal by such "democratic" political leaders as former President Alfonso López Michelsen and current President Gaviria, Colombians have seen their country turned into a dictatorship, run jointly by treasonous elements of the political elite and by drug cartels serving the interests of the international financial oligarchy. Such national institutions as the Congress and Supreme Court have been terrorized into impotence, the Armed Forces are under attack at home and abroad, the Attorney General's office has become a rubber-stamp for narco-terrorism, and even the Constitution has been rewritten to better serve this model of George Bush's new world order.

And with all that, violence in the country continues unabated and the Colombian people suffer in silence the humiliation of seeing the murderous chieftains of the Medellín Cartel live it up—courtesy of the Gaviria government—in five-star bunkers built with their tax money and protected by the Colombian Armed Forces. Mafia bank accounts, properties, and private armies remain untouched. Colombian narcotics trafficking is, of course, heartier than ever, and is expanding into new turf: the heroin trade.

Presidential 'abuse of office'

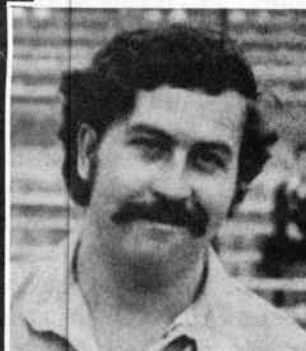
Former Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo González, one of the few surviving voices of conscience in the country, publicly charged in a Dec. 8 newspa-



Stuart Lewis



Philip Ulanowsky



El Espectador

Former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen (left) engineered the truce whereby drug kingpin Pablo Escobar (right) can continue to run the dope trade from his luxurious five-star prison.

per column that President Gaviria had “abused his office” in striking this shameful pact with the cartels, and warned that a “narco-dictatorship” now ruled Colombia. Parejo declared that “loss of employment” was the only punishment for such presidential treason. Acknowledging that he is under a continuing death sentence by the drug cartels, Parejo nonetheless offered himself as a 1994 presidential candidate, “under the banner of morality and dignity of New Liberalism,” referring the political movement of Luis Carlos Galán, who was murdered by the drug mafia at the height of his own 1988 presidential campaign.

Parejo’s denunciations took on special significance when they were seconded by a highly respected military figure. In early December, a best-selling book entitled *Mi Guerra en Medellín* (*My War in Medellín*) hit the streets, detailing Gaviria’s sellout to the drug cartels. Written by Col. Augusto Bahamón (ret.), the former second-in-command of the Fourth Army Brigade in Medellín, the book’s appearance hints at the potential for a civil-military resistance to Gaviria’s narco-dictatorship (see review, below).

Parejo has been running a virtual one-man campaign against the Gaviria government’s corruption since his return to Colombia last year, after years of protected “exile” abroad under ambassadorial status. His courageous exposés of government complicity with the drug mob are written clandestinely, as he was stripped of government protection upon his return home. In offering himself as a pole of resistance for the nation, Parejo is keeping hope alive. However, in failing

to identify *the policies* behind the corruption, and in particular the role of the Bush administration and of the international financial institutions in sponsoring President Gaviria’s deal with the cartels, Parejo has limited his effectiveness, while dangerously increasing his own vulnerability to counterattack by the enemy.

In April 1991, *EIR* issued a Special Report entitled “Bush’s Surrender to Dope, Inc.: U.S. Policy Is Destroying Colombia,” which detailed how official U.S. policy fostered Colombia’s “truce” with the narco-traffickers and helped turn Colombia into a testing ground for a global drug legalization strategy. The report identified, in particular, how the international banking system is hooked on the \$500 billion or more per year in drug cash it needs to stay afloat, and targets the individuals, the institutions, and the policies employed to feed that habit.

Bush’s ‘free trade’ means dope

Ironically, it was a mouthpiece of the U.S. liberal establishment, the *Washington Post*, that gave a broad hint as to the real responsibility for the Colombian narco-dictatorship. A Dec. 31, 1991 article on the flood of drug dollars pouring into Colombia observed, “This repatriation of drug profits is being facilitated—in a dash of market-economics irony—by the affirmative response of Colombia to U.S. urgings to open up the economy here.” Similarly, the London *Financial Times* of Dec. 6 noted that the U.S.-prompted “policy of *apertura* [opening] has also brought its share of problems—

most disturbingly, through the re-entry of drug money." Neither newspaper suggested that a reversal of such policies would assist the war on drugs.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration financial specialist Greg Passic was explicit in identifying the cause of the drug trade's recent stupendous growth in Ibero-America, during a seminar given in late 1991 in the city of Santafé de Bogotá. Passic said that the tax and foreign exchange amnesties, the deregulation of the banking systems, the lifting of restrictions on foreign investment, and all the other free trade policies characteristic of the economic *apertura* programs in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and elsewhere "are creating an environment favorable to the laundering of drug money."

The 'sinister window'

When Colombian bankers complained that President Gaviria's severe "anti-inflationary" credit restriction policy was bankrupting them, Finance Minister Rudolf Hommes responded by legalizing private foreign currency exchange. The infamous *ventanilla siniestra* (literally, "sinister window") at the central bank, created in 1974 by the López Michelsen government to accept dollars without question as to their origin, was thus reinstated by the Gaviria government, with the modification that now *every bank in Colombia may have its own "sinister window."* In the past 18 months—that is, during the period of the Gaviria administration—nearly \$2 billion has thus been *legally* laundered through Colombia's deregulated banking system.

At the same time, Hommes has prepared a Financial Reform Plan which involves, among other measures: 1) selling off all state banks; 2) allowing foreign investors to buy up to 100% of any bank; 3) allowing foreign investors to buy stocks on the Colombian Stock Exchange; and 4) allowing foreign investors to remit abroad up to 100% of profits made inside Colombia. Further, the Financial Reform Plan seeks to create onshore "financial paradises" in Bogotá and on San Andrés island, free of government oversight and with total account secrecy.

The Gaviria government has not given up all pretense at fighting crime. In a much-publicized announcement by Finance Minister Hommes Dec. 21, it was revealed that Colombian "financial authorities are imposing drastic controls on the operations of bank branches abroad, to detect tax evaders and drug money launderers." Lest one leap to the conclusion that this is an anti-drug measure, however, Hommes clarified that these bank branches would be expected to inform on the movements of bank accounts suspected of illegal operations, so that they could be appropriately punished *for tax evasion*. Hommes was especially irritated that despite the tax amnesty granted to more than \$1 billion in drug dollars, "the government believes that there still exists unlegalized capital outside of the country, which is not paying the appropriate taxes."

From marijuana to poppy

Just as the cocaine trade of the 1980s has proven more lucrative than the trafficking in Colombia's famous "Santa Marta Gold" during the 1970s "marijuana bonanza," Colombian heroin should prove at least 10 times more so, according to experts. Indeed, with the apparent saturation of the U.S. market with Colombian cocaine and every encouragement from the Gaviria government, the drug cartels have begun to diversify once again. The tonnage of cocaine production is not likely to fall as long as new markets for the stuff keep coming on line in Asia, eastern Europe, and so forth. However, now that the Gaviria government is taxing drug profits rather than preventing them, Colombia's drug cartels have every incentive to move into the heroin trade.

Already, an estimated 4,000 acres of poppy have been discovered and destroyed in at least five Colombian provinces. Colombian heroin has been found on the streets of New York, Los Angeles, Miami, and San Juan. Chinese chemists are being hired by the Colombian cartels to produce a heroin comparable in quality to China White, considered the highest quality heroin in the world. On Jan. 14, the *New York Times* reported that U.S. "federal officials estimate that Colombia may harvest about four tons of heroin this year . . . they expect a rapid expansion of the crop." Colombian soil is considered "ideal" for poppy cultivation. In December, the *Financial Times* of London cited a Colombian security agency report estimating the existence in Colombia of 25,000 hectares (nearly 62,000 acres) of poppy, capable of producing more than 17,000 kilograms of heroin. Kilograms of heroin are currently selling for as much as \$200,000 on the streets of New York.

What is the Colombian government doing about this frightening development? Last November, Gaviria's new agriculture minister gave an inaugural speech which, according to the daily *El Espectador*, "seemed indistinguishable from an invitation . . . to cultivate poppy." He apparently elaborated on the "high profitability" of such a crop for Colombian farmers. The new minister is Alfonso López Caballero, eldest son of former President López Michelsen.

And in December, Colombia's environmental watchdog agency, Inderena, ordered the suspension of experimental fumigation of poppy fields with the highly effective glyphosate, claiming that a study conducted by experts had determined that "the ecological reserve, the fauna and flora, are affected." And yet it was with glyphosate that Colombia's extensive marijuana fields were eventually destroyed.

As to environmental concerns, Colombia's anti-narcotics police director Brig. Gen. José Serrano Cadena recently gave his summary of the war on drugs in 1991, in which he warned of severe ecological damage from the poppy cultivation. "To sow poppy, the growers have to find virgin forests in high and remote areas to evade patrols . . . but the mere fact of destroying those forests and then burning them causes immense losses because their surface soil quickly disappears."

Colombia's dope trade: from military defeat to political victory

by José Restrepo

Mi Guerra en Medellín

by Col. Antonio Bahamón Dussán
Intermedio Editores, Santafé de Bogotá,
Colombia, 1991

The November 1991 release of the book *Mi Guerra en Medellín* (*My War in Medellín*), by retired Army Col. Antonio Bahamón Dussán, caused an immediate sensation in Colombia, turning it into a bestseller almost overnight. The book is more than just a personal account by the former second-in-command of the Medellín-based Fourth Army Brigade of 18 months of violent combat against the most powerful drug cartel in the world. It is also a dramatic indictment of the César Gaviria government for its betrayal of the Colombian Armed Forces, and of the nation, through an ignominious pact with the enemy.

The book's impact stems from the fact that the denunciations come from a highly respected and battle-tested military professional, who resigned from the Army rather than suffer the degradation, as he put it, of going "from persecutor to bodyguard" of the Medellín cocaine cartel. Bahamón and his family were later forced to flee the country.

The book's appearance also coincided with a public accusation of treason against President Gaviria by former Justice Minister Enrique Parejo González. The one lent weight to the other and sent shockwaves through the Colombian political elite.

Colonel Bahamón opens his book: "I dedicate this book to the soldiers, policemen, judges, and journalists killed in a war waged honorably in the streets of Medellín and in the mountains of Antioquia, but later quietly lost in the labyrinths of politics."

'Blood spilt in vain'

"It is June 19, 1991. At 11 a.m., [cartel chieftain] Pablo Escobar Gaviria hands himself in to the Medellín Office of Criminal Instruction. One hour later, the National Constit-

uent Assembly approves the non-extradition of Colombians, by a vote of 51-13. The two events go hand-in-hand, the first the consequence of the second. At that moment, I knew that the war against narco-terrorism was lost, and that the sweat and blood of police and soldiers had been spilt in vain."

Colonel Bahamón reveals that, through a front, Escobar had first purchased the land in his hometown where his "manor jail" now sits, along with 11 surrounding properties, well in advance of his June 19 "surrender." The town of Envigado, owned lock, stock, and barrel by Escobar, constructed an ostensible drug rehabilitation center on the site, and following Escobar's "surrender," sold it to the Gaviria government for "conversion" into a jail for the cartel boss and his lieutenants.

Not surprisingly, writes Bahamón, the so-called drug rehabilitation center had been constructed with the five "trademark characteristics" of all of Escobar's hideouts: "an excellent observation field, a football field, an artificial waterfall for bathing after sports, a lake, and two layers of electric fencing to allow for the vigilance of watch-dogs."

Bahamón not only details how the so-called surrender of the cartel chieftains had been prepared long before the negotiated plea-bargain with the Gaviria government, but how the role of the Armed Forces had been degraded in the process. He writes that Escobar had imposed a three-layer security system for his "manor jail," as one of the conditions of his surrender. The first layer of security guards was hand-picked by Envigado's mayor from a list submitted by Escobar. At least 11 of the 20 guards later turned out to have criminal records. The second layer was made up of prison guards, and the third by troops from Bahamón's own Fourth Brigade.

Bahamón wrote: "It is unusual in the Army for a commander to explain his orders. In this case, however, he had to do so. Pablo Escobar's security was now the number-one priority of the Fourth Brigade. This priority, he told us, had been set by the President of the Republic." Thus, for the Fourth Army Brigade, "the same that had pursued Pablo Escobar on government orders for several years . . . the defense of Pablo Escobar and his group of Extraditables was

now our first order of business. We had gone from soldiers to jailers.”

Jailers of what?

Bahamón offers the reader a glimpse of the horror that the drug cartels represent for the country. He describes, from first-hand knowledge, how cartel assassins turned to kidnaping and murdering Colombia’s abandoned children, selling their body parts on the international markets: “On Oct. 20 [1990], in a house in the El Prado barrio, an air-conditioned basement was discovered, especially outfitted with surgical equipment and clinic receptacles which apparently were a part of that macabre trade. The instruments and surgical tables were placed right next to the microwave ovens used to dry the cocaine chlorhydrate.”

Fraud of the ‘peace negotiations’

Bahamón’s book documents in detail the inspiring efforts of the Fourth Army Brigade to accomplish in the 18 months prior to Escobar’s surrender what the political elites had refused to do since the cartel assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla in April 1984: namely, the identification and destruction of the security, intelligence, financial, and trafficking networks of the Medellín Cartel. Despite infiltration by mafia informants and brutal terrorist counterattacks by the enemy which claimed countless victims among its ranks, the Fourth Brigade chalked up one success after another and was well on its way to military victory against Escobar’s cartel.

Enter the “Notables,” a group of prominent political figures who began the negotiations with Escobar’s “Extraditables” that led to the government’s eventual surrender. The negotiating process brought about several moments of “peace” in the war with the cartel, according to Bahamón: “Those periods were not prolonged, as they served merely to enable the drug trade to make a show of good faith which, in essence, was nothing more than a change in pressure tactics to achieve a ban on extradition [to the U.S.] and the return of their confiscated properties.”

Bahamón characterizes these “peace negotiations” with the traffickers as submission to narco-terrorist blackmail, and takes Colombia’s political class to task for lacking “the spiritual dimension to see their friends and family members fall” in battle. And yet, for all the author’s awareness of the role the “Notables” played in derailing the war on drugs, he misses a crucial point: namely, that the Notables—prominently headed by former President Alfonso López Michelsen—were not *submitting* to the cartel out of cowardice or lack of moral fiber. They are, rather, the *godfathers* of the Colombian dope trade, the *architects* of the policy of Colombia’s surrender to Dope, Inc.

For example, it was made known during the period of the war that his Fourth Brigade had acquired a tape recording in which López is heard advising Escobar’s lawyer Guido Parra on how best to formulate cartel negotiating positions, so as

to permit the most favorable response by the Notables and, eventually, by the Gaviria government itself.

Colonel Bahamón requested retirement from the Colombian Army, after he was scapegoated by the government for its pact with Escobar. A scandal arose when Bahamón, in his reluctant capacity as jailer, was obliged to authorize the visit of Colombian soccer star René Higuita to Escobar, apparently to receive the mafia godfather’s blessing before an international sports competition. When the story hit the press, the embarrassed Gaviria government ordered military authorities to take the heat. Bahamón was jailed for five days. For him, it was the last straw.

A crazy war

The Extraditables are still threatening, bribing, and assassinating their enemies, and their iron control in cities like Medellín is maintained through the so-called popular militias—organized death squads made up of the mafia’s hired assassins in combination with narco-terrorist forces such as the FARC, EPL, and M-19. The drug lords sit comfortably and securely in their “manor jails,” under Army protection.

Bahamón bitterly wrote: “With the surrender of the mafia chieftains, [military] officials and soldiers were now providing security to the Ochoa brothers in Itagui jail, and to Escobar and his group in the Envigado jail. Paradox of this crazy war: Now their security is being paid for by the state. They are able to save vast sums that were until now spent in maintaining an army of bodyguards. . . . Obviously these are no longer needed, because the Colombian Army, always victorious, never vanquished, and tried in a thousand battles, has gone from persecutor to bodyguard, by the force of circumstances and as the result of a sick obsession to achieve a peace we didn’t deserve.”

The Medellín Cartel “trials,” scheduled for sometime this year, will be conducted in secret and are expected to result in sentences of five years or less. To all appearances, the Gaviria government is fully collaborating in the cartel’s legal defense. Justice Minister Fernando Carrillo has just been sent to the United States to gather evidence from the Drug Enforcement Administration and Justice Department against Escobar. While the U.S. evidence is purportedly required to bolster the government’s legal case against Escobar, it is widely acknowledged that, once used—however ineffectively—in a Colombian court, Escobar will be immune from future U.S. prosecution by the U.S. constitutional provision against double jeopardy.

Bahamón, like most Colombian citizens, has little hope that justice will be done in a court system where the law of “the bullet or the bribe” has long held sway. Through its plea-bargain deal with the government, writes Bahamón, “narco-terrorism had won the penultimate battle. Now, protected day and night by our troops, there remains only the battle of the courts.”

Organized crime makes European bid for power, as Russian mafias move in

by Roger Moore and Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Finally, at least one European government has been officially apprised of the fact that there is a strategic threat against the West from the international narcotics cartels. A white paper delivered to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl by the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND), the German counterpart to the CIA, reportedly warns that the drug mafia, eluding any democratic control, is poised to make a bid for economic and political power. The chancellor, according to an article in *Der Spiegel* magazine on Jan. 6, entitled "Potential Danger of the International Drug Traffic for Western Nations," was so impressed by the report, that he immediately informed his European Community colleagues as well.

The BND report, which has not been released to the public, apparently outlines how the international drug cartel has amassed capital holdings worth hundreds of billions, which it has invested in areas and activities over which it thereby has established political control. Among the investment branches mentioned are political parties, media, as well as real estate, construction, tourism, and transportation and airline companies. Given the dimensions of the financial resources available to the cartel, according to the BND, "it can turn indebted industrial nations into junkies, by making them financially dependent." Drug money goes into government bonds, thus financing the deficit, as in the notorious case of Italy. It also goes into financial holding companies, banks, insurance companies, and savings banks.

The report draws attention to the business relations established among different geographical areas of the cartel: from the South American cocaine bosses to the Italian mafia, the Japanese Yakuza organized crime group, vaguely identified "subversive groups," as well as counterfeiters, weapons traffickers, and others.

The BND apparently stresses that, in anticipation of the opening of Europe's borders in 1993, and following the fall of the Iron Curtain since 1989, the drug menace has spread with greater ease, including "investing" considerably in the new German states. New contacts have been established with organized crime, counterfeiting rings, and currency traffickers in Poland and other eastern European countries.

This report seems to have been occasioned by the fact that drug-related deaths in Germany hit a record 2,000 in 1991—twice that of 1989, and including victims from the eastern part of the country. Indeed, the organized crime ma-

fias of several former communist countries are expanding their operations, and are moving into western Europe as well.

In the collapsing economies of the former Soviet empire, the emerging criminal mafias, tied into long-established international organized crime and drug-trafficking networks, are the prime beneficiaries of the "shock therapy" imposed on eastern Europe and the new republics by the International Monetary Fund. In fact, there are indications that the diverse, often ethnically-based cliques running black marketeering, prostitution, drugs, etc., are undergoing a reorganization and selection process similar to that which took place in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s.

Readers of *EIR's* book *Dope Inc.*, *From Boston Bankers to Soviet Commissars*, will readily surmise that the remnants of the Soviet police state apparatus, the KGB and the former East German Stasi, which played a major role, for example, in the "Bulgarian Connection" drug traffic and in "narcoterrorism" worldwide, are still active today. Post-communist eastern European governments, inheriting depleted economies and communist era debts, are finding that the only people around with money are former communist officials or crooks, often in the same person. And worse, these same people end up being the local business partners of foreign "investors," with equally dubious money sources.

Making a killing

The July 1990 German currency reform, which preceded the formal unification of the two parts of Germany, involved a swindle worth over 1 billion deutschemarks, and was a paradigm of the relationship between the mafia and the secret services. The German Democratic Republic's (G.D.R.) accounts receivable with the Comecon trading bloc, from trade prior to the currency reform, on the accounting books as transfer rubles, were to be paid out by the West German government in deutschemarks at a lucrative exchange rate. In a short period of time, a "mafia," operating out of Moscow, Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), Berlin (East and West), Leipzig, Sofia, Warsaw, etc., produced large quantities of falsified documents, back-dated to show G.D.R.-Comecon trade prior to the 1990 currency treaty.

More interesting is the question of *who* did it. Three of the four people arrested, at the point of making a wire transfer of several hundred million deutschemarks to Singapore, were

on the Stasi payroll lists. One of the four, West Berlin-based Ellmar Tanner, was a tax adviser to Russian émigrés. Hundreds of millions of deutschemarks were never recovered.

Most Russian émigrés are not friends of the KGB or the Stasi, to be sure, but salted among them are pure criminal elements at the service of diverse intelligence agencies and crime networks. In West Berlin in the 1980s, thousands of largely Jewish émigrés from the Odessa region of the Soviet Union settled in Berlin. A similar exodus took place to Brighton Beach, New York, and Northeast Philadelphia.

According to the German Federal Criminal Office (BKA), 85% of West Berlin's game halls were in the hands of exile Russians. According to police, the game halls were used for laundering money from weapons, drugs, and counterfeiting operations. In Berlin, the city prosecutor's office is working on the "Icon Mafia," largely dominated by ethnic Chechens, who also run prostitution and protection rackets, particularly targeting exile Russian shop owners. (The tiny Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic inside the Russian Federation, which successfully stood off the Russian government in a showdown last November, is dominated by Muslim fanaticism and organized banditry.) In September 1991, Efim Laskin, an ex-Soviet boxing champion, was murdered in Munich where he was living. He was involved with his Berlin-based brother in icon smuggling. Earlier the same year, several Russians were killed in a restaurant "rubout" in Berlin. The killers had been brought in from Russia. January 1992 murders in the Brighton Beach "Little Odessa" district suggest an international dimension to the "selecting out" process.

Where is the Bulgarian Connection today?

Although the military operations of Serbia's "tank communists" have made truck transport of heroin into Europe through Yugoslavia more difficult than it once was, the Balkan traffic in general has not suffered. According to a statement by Germany's Interior Ministry, almost one-half of its 1991 heroin seizures took place on the former Czechoslovak/G.D.R. border, suggesting a shift farther east to circumvent the war-torn former Yugoslavia. Additionally, Germany's drug deaths are primarily due to high-purity heroin arriving via the Balkan route from the "Golden Crescent" (Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan).

At the end of 1991, Italy's Finance Ministry banned imports of Philip Morris cigarettes, charging that Philip Morris brands accounted for such a large percentage of smuggled, black market cigarettes (circumventing state taxes), brought into Italy by the Naples-based Camorra mafia, that the company had to be complicit with the mob. By mid-January, 1992 the ban was removed.

What actually went on here is not clear, but it definitely involves the "Bulgarian Connection." Bulgaria produces Philip Morris cigarettes by a licensing agreement, and was the source of supply for Italy's Camorra mob. In fact, in the early 1980s, Britain's Argen security company had a contract

LaRouche: Why the war on drugs did not succeed

This statement was released on Jan. 4 by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who is a political prisoner in Rochester, Minnesota.

I see directly that our U.S. state and federal prison system is being filled with people on drug charges. Most of these people were small-time dealers, even though the prosecution may have inflated their crime to make them appear to be big-time kingpins of drug-trafficking conspiracies. They're not.

The big-time kingpins in drug-trafficking conspiracies—let's just stick to cocaine for the moment—inside the United States in the 1980s, were the friends of Col. Oliver North of Project Democracy.

Now, Project Democracy was headed by a fellow called Carl Gershman on the one side, politically. Project Democracy was pushed in Central America and South America by the State Department figure Elliott Abrams. Various people were used. The key figures with whom these fellows cooperated in running drugs, cocaine in the Caribbean, were Israelis; and one can look at the Bank Hapoalim in Miami, Florida, and ask what the Mossad was doing at Bank Hapoalim. One can go across the bridge from Miami to Miami Beach, and take a row of quasi-gentrified hotels with certain banks there above bargaining shops; one can find people like the Israeli gun-runner and drug-runner Pesach Ben Or running around there. The Mossad and the Israelis were running a great deal of the drug traffic with Colonel North. They were also working

with Philip Morris to investigate the appearance of poor quality counterfeit Marlboros among the legally produced black market cigarettes in Italy. Philip Morris's concern was not the smuggling, but merely that the counterfeits were hurting their reputation for quality!

In other words, long before Europe's heroin market developed in the 1970s, Philip Morris had a relation with Bulgaria, the Italian Camorra, and cigarette smuggling: They were and are "insiders" in the Balkans. Philip Morris is a participant in the Anglo-American global tobacco monopoly set up after War World I. Unfortunately, unlike the case of the G.D.R., the flow of information out of Bulgaria on drug trafficking is still limited, perhaps related to new arrangements which are going into place.

with Colonel North in running weapons into Iran, and they were running weapons into Iran before Colonel North got into the act, at the time that the Iranians were holding U.S. hostages. But they were doing it with U.S. figures close to Stanley Pottinger, a former Justice Department official and attorney for Cyrus Hashemi, the Iranian banker and gun-runner.

These are the kinds of problems which have to be recognized.

Now, additionally, in terms of the leveraged buyouts, hostile takeovers, and so forth, that have occurred in the United States in the 1980s, a new crowd has taken over American industry and looted it. Where did this crowd get its money to buy out American industry? From drugs!

The drug money went through the Caribbean trade—cocaine money, for example. It went not into U.S. banks directly, but into offshore banks. It came into the United States as financial investment capital, or as loan capital. Then people borrowed this money, in large denominations; and they used it together with junk bonds and similar kinds of instruments to move in and take over companies and loot them, to create monsters such as RJR/Nabisco. Or the Campeau operations that the Reichmann brothers were involved in. That's how this drug money operation worked.

People are saying, "Why didn't the war on drugs work?" Because George Bush, as vice president, was running a good part of it, and running it together with people like Oliver North and Elliott Abrams, who were in fact bringing in tons of cocaine into the United States.

Do I see Oliver North in prison? Do I see Elliott Abrams in prison? Do I see a Bush in prison? Because of their involvement and condoning and partnership with these drug-runners? No! I see tens of thousands of small dealers in prison—who are being replaced by 50,000,

who filled their shoes when they were sentenced. That's why the war on drugs never worked.

Now, we've got to get serious about the drug problem if we're going to have a nation. *Go at the source.* No drugs coming into the United States. And anybody whose money is found to be traceable to drug money, under rules of audit transparency, will find they've been engaged in an illegal enterprise, and will suffer legal penalties for that kind of operation.

We've got to stop the drug traffic by stopping the big traffickers from Colombia and elsewhere, through the Caribbean, including the Israelis, and we've got to stop it by going after the banks and other financial institutions which launder the big quantities of drug-money proceeds.

The Europeans are going to face that, particularly Germany, right now. They're going to have to decide whether they should cut off all relations and take other sanctions against nations such as Colombia, which make peace with the drug-traffickers.

If we're serious about saving our civilization, we're going to do something about this drug problem. We're going to start looking at what Oliver North really did; what Elliott Abrams really did; what was being done on George Bush's watch as vice president, and as head of that Special Situations Group over at the National Security Council, where he supervised Oliver North's operations in part. We're going to look at Carl Gershman of Project Democracy, and who's behind Carl Gershman, from what organization does he come? What's their connection to Robert Vesco, for example? We're going to get law firms, brokerage firms, big banks. Who are these swindlers who looted America with drug money? Who shut down the firm in your town after they looted it? And other countries, such as Germany today, are going to ask them the same thing.

And the KGB?

In 1988 and 1989, there was much press coverage in Europe and the United States about the "Russian mafia." Most of this was the result of cooperation of western police agencies with a new "organized crime" division in Gorbachov's Soviet Interior Ministry. The head of the new division, Aleksandr Gurov, was much cited in the international press, and books by Soviet journalists began appearing, largely written with files made available by Moscow's security heads.

The Soviet measures at that time had more to do with desperate efforts to maintain the now-dissolved empire, than with any real reckoning with the international criminal networks that the KGB itself had been dealing with. The real question now is the ability of the new republics to dismantle

those crime networks run directly by the KGB, as well as the joint ventures with western partners. Vast sums of official and off-the-books money of the KGB and Stasi have been submerged into the black economy, mixing in ventures of crime and "business" with western-controlled cash flows. The shock therapy free trade reforms create the perfect environment for this.

This means that Chancellor Kohl, and the other western heads of government, are going to have to start naming the names now, and go after the banking and financial networks that are laundering the mafias' ill-gotten gains. And law enforcement officials interested in stopping the international drug traffic should start looking in a few obvious places, like Frankfurt's real estate, banking, and insurance establishment, to name one.

Opposition to Harvard's Sachs mania mounts in Russia

by Mark Burdman

Barely two weeks after uncontrolled price-floating measures were put into effect on Jan. 2, an institutional opposition to "shock therapy" policies has begun to take shape in Russia. While this opposition lacks, at least for the moment, a coherent economic alternative, it does express the resistance of responsible figures in the military, the trade unions, financial structures, and the parliament, to what is perceived as a potentially disastrous destruction of Russia's economic and defense capabilities and undermining of its national sovereignty. This group has publicly named the enemy: Harvard University's Jeffrey Sachs and his team of radical free market gangsters advising the Yeltsin government's economic policy czar Yegor Gaidar.

What makes this political "war at the top" all the more troubling for Sachs, is that the Russian opposition group cannot be dismissed as a pack of discontented leftovers from the former Soviet communist structure angling for a comeback, even if certified communists are indeed trying to exploit popular discontent. The opposition's first prominent spokesman was Vice President Gen. Maj. Aleksandr Rutskoy, who has since been joined by Speaker of the Parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov and Central Bank head Georgi G. Matyukhin, as well as by the head of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia Igor Klochkov. These are either individuals within the Yeltsin government, or Yeltsin loyalists throughout the recent period.

All of these, as well as Boris Yeltsin himself, are aware of the potentially volatile mood in the Russian population, as prices soar, while the promised compensatory rise in supplies of commodities has not occurred. In most cities, stores are empty, and the mood of Russians is that "anything can

happen" during the weeks and months ahead. Two weeks to the day after Gaidar announced the price rises, Radio Moscow stated in an unusual Jan. 16 news item: "The reforms in Russia have gotten off to a bad start." Prices had, in general, increased four-to-five-fold, despite Gaidar's announcement that prices would "only double," and "another alarming factor is that while prices are growing, production is declining."

Yeltsin has made two tours to gauge the political mood, one to such Volga industrial centers as Saratov and Nizhni-Novgorod (the former Gorky), the other to Briansk and St. Petersburg. Upon return from the latter Jan. 15, his office in Moscow made an abrupt decision to summon an urgent summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) for Jan. 16, to deal with the rising tide of protest at food shortages, rising prices, and declining production, and to avert "potential economic catastrophe." Indeed, leaders of other CIS member-states, who have generally followed Russia's lead to one degree or another in introducing price rises, also have cause to be nervous, as their populations react. In several, including Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, the governments have moved rapidly to declare a price freeze on many basic commodities.

Yeltsin preceded the CIS meeting with a speech to the Russian Parliament, in which he avowed that the "harsh measures" so far enacted would continue, and that most of the people were showing that they were willing to "grit their teeth" and accept "great hardships" for the time being. He charged that "ambitious politicians," by contrast, were trying to exploit popular unrest for their own purposes, and that the old communist bureaucracy and local "trading mafias" were sabotaging the reforms by withholding supplies from the

shops.

But one day after this attempt to put a brave face on the situation, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia scheduled "mass protests." Following "consultation with local trade union bodies," the federation announced, the leadership had come to the realization that the Russian government had "walked back on pledges to protect the people from growing prices," Radio Moscow reported Jan. 16. On Jan. 13, Federation head Klochkov had warned that the unions would carry out "all forms of civil disobedience, including strikes," unless the government were to agree to raise earnings, broaden the list of fixed prices, and enact minimum social guarantees. Other labor unrest is reported from the Kuzbass coal-mining region in Siberia. The head of the local workers' committee there, Aleksandr Oslandi, announced Jan. 15: "If it does not act more effectively, this government will go, leaving more poverty than before." Wildcat strike actions had broken out in the Kuzbass in the days preceding this statement.

Various informed sources have told *EIR* that they think Yeltsin's political life will be very short, unless he decides to get rid of Gaidar.

'Utterly senseless, divorced from realities'

One barometer of the intensity of opposition to Sachs's policies, is that the Harvard incompetent felt compelled to take the unusual step of giving a press conference and series of interviews in Moscow Jan. 15, to defend his puppet Gaidar's "quite incredible" achievements. "It is fair to say that there is a power struggle, and on it depends the success of the reform program," he warned. "The West must understand what is happening. If the struggle is not resolved in favor of a tight monetary policy, then the program is in jeopardy. The issue is very urgent—it is a matter of a few weeks." He criticized the West for not having been forthcoming enough in aid money for Yeltsin's Russia.

Aside from simply lying that supplies had "improved discernibly and markedly for most commodities," Sachs laid the entire blame for the current problems on the Central Bank and the Parliament. He charged that the Parliament was hesitating to tighten the budget and raise the necessary taxes, and accused the Central Bank of being responsible for the state of Russian finances, because of its over-printing of money. He also said the bank had refused government and International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials access to its books.

Sachs should, indeed, be in a harried mood.

Beginning on the Jan. 11-12 weekend, Parliament Speaker Khasbulatov launched a series of angry attacks on the government's economic policies. On Jan. 13, he called for the government's resignation, stating: "The President should distance himself from the government, which is not only a failure, but simply incompetent. . . . A situation is developing in which we [in Parliament] can either suggest to the

President that he remove the incapable government, or do it ourselves."

Khasbulatov told the Parliament's presidium that a trip to the Ryazan region had convinced him that the government's implementation of the reform was "utterly senseless, divorced from the realities of economic life." What had been occurring during the past days was "an uncontrolled, anarchic, and runaway price rise."

In further comments little noticed by the western media, Khasbulatov aligned himself with Russian V-P Rutskoy, defending the Russian "military-industrial complex" as a vital sector of the economy and warning that the sharp reductions in orders for military equipment, ostensibly aimed at reducing the colossal budget deficit, had caused "state-of-the-art equipment" to lie idle. Toward the end of 1991, even before the Gaidar measures were officially announced, Rutskoy had begun to issue a number of attacks, in an interview with the German *Stern* magazine and on other occasions, on the direction of economic policy in Russia. He derided Gaidar as an unknown "in pink pants," and insisted that Russia required "a strong executive under the control of Parliament," as an alternative to the anarchic, chaotic "dictatorship from the streets" that was developing.

'Our whole republic will be bought for a dollar'

Khasbulatov was quickly backed by Russian Central Bank chief Matyukhin, who singled out Sachs for attack. In comments reported in the *International Herald Tribune* Jan. 14, Matyukhin said that Yeltsin and Gaidar had been making mistakes, which stemmed, in part, from listening to Sachs and his group, who have no understanding of Russian realities. He said: "They know as little as we do, although they are paid very well. I would give such advice to anyone for a tenth of the price of what they are paid."

Matyukhin warned that the "reforms" of the past days were badly conceived, and could lead to social uprisings. Prices were soaring without increased production. These were part of a "shock therapy" that has no place in Russia. He insisted that it was completely wrong to liberalize prices *before* the break-up of state monopolies, since doing it Sachs's way ensures that there will be no new supplies to balance out rising prices. "Of course, the locomotive can sometimes be put behind the cars, but then it won't be able to see the track ahead. One thing I am sure of: Poland's example is not right for us. We are not ready for that shock therapy."

Matyukhin expressed disagreement with the Sachs-Gaidar idea of rapid free ruble convertibility, insisting that such a policy should take years to develop. Doing it their way would mean that the plummeting value of the ruble will "allow our whole republic to be bought for a dollar."

He conceded that Yeltsin would prefer to have him out of office, but "to fire me is not so easy." He said that he

believes that it is likely that Yeltsin will be compelled to change course, as it becomes obvious that the "reform" policies aren't working: "It's always like that in Russia. We smash our heads against the wall, and only then do we begin to realize we should go another way."

Also on Jan. 14, the Russian Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) released a 50-page study warning that Russia will be plunged into a "mafia-style economy" if Yeltsin does not abandon the shock-therapy track. IMEMO head Vladlen Martynov stated that Russia runs the risk of becoming a "post-industrial economy" with hyperinflation, collapse of industrial output, and huge job losses, if the shock therapy monetarism continues.

Sachs's free market mafia

For the moment, though, the Sachs group is certainly in control of the direction of policy in Russia. This group consists of eight non-Russian official advisers to the Yeltsin government, from the United States, Britain, Sweden, and Poland. Aside from Sachs, there are three others in an "inner core" around Gaidar, including Swedish diplomat Anders Aslund; former IMF official David Lipton, who now heads the office of Sachs's consulting firm in Washington; and André Schleifer of Harvard. A second group consists of the London School of Economics' Richard Layard; Stanislaw Gomulka and Jakov Rostowsky, two Poles, the former at the LSE and the latter at the University of London's School of Slavonic and East European Studies; and Marek Dombrowski, former first deputy prime minister of Poland. On Jan. 14, Polish television reported speculation that ousted Polish Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, Sachs's clone in Warsaw, would soon become a consultant to the Russian government.

With the backing of the International Monetary Fund and Group of Seven, which insist on radical "reforms" as a condition for aid, this group began to make inroads into the Yeltsin government back in September 1991, not long after the failed August putsch. Then in early November, Sachs made a trip to Russia, immediately after which the little-known Gaidar was given the powerful position of running an economic super-ministry in the Russian government. Earlier, Gaidar had been with the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Forecasting.

According to one London source who has been in regular contact with London cohorts of Sachs, the Sachs group is "passionately opposed" to all forms of "dirigism" and to the American System of Political Economy, associated with the names of Alexander Hamilton and Germany's Friedrich List, and with Russia's Count Sergei Witte, who promoted List's ideas at the end of the last century. "They reject the idea that the government can come up with a coherent approach to national investment. . . . They insist that any List-type plan, a dirigist approach, would only benefit the previous, communist-era managers of the economy. . . . They are very impassioned, in an ideological way."

EC finally recognizes Croatia and Slovenia

by Umberto Pascali

On Jan. 15, the 12 countries of the European Community recognized Croatia and Slovenia. After 74 years, Yugoslavia, the artificial geopolitical body created by the Treaty of Versailles, has ceased to exist.

The U.S. administration, and particularly Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger—the author of the policy of non-recognition at any cost—were defeated and isolated, as were former U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and his "special envoy" Cyrus Vance, whose cynical slogan was that recognition was "too dangerous." Finally, this is a clear blow to the "new world order" of George Bush.

Other countries are joining in the recognition, including Canada and Austria. Switzerland, Poland, and Bulgaria will do so soon. A turning point, according to observers, was the decision by the Vatican on Jan. 13, two days before the deadline established by the EC, to "send a message to the republics of Croatia and Slovenia recognizing their independence and sovereignty." That diplomatic step boxed in certain European countries, notably France and Great Britain.

The Serbian "federal" government of Belgrade responded by firing its ambassador to the Vatican, despite the fact that the Vatican had underlined that its recognition of Croatia and Slovenia was not to be interpreted as a hostile act. The patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church personally blamed the Pope. Two hours after having been fired, Ambassador Ivica Mstruko received a telegram from Zagreb asking him to represent the Croatian Republic instead. He agreed.

Recognition does not in itself end the war. According to several reports, Bosnia is preparing for a possible explosion with Serbia. The republic is swarming with Serbian Chetnik irregulars, mostly from Montenegro, and with Army soldiers. Serbia has accepted the latest U.N. cease-fire for only one reason: It controls one-third of the Croatian territory.

Germany is for the moment the only country that has exchanged ambassadors with Croatia and Slovenia, and has indicated its readiness to recognize Bosnia and Macedonia also. France is still insisting that there cannot be a formal exchange of representatives because the "human rights" of the Serbian minority must be better guaranteed. Serbian Deputy Foreign Minister Dobrosav Veizovic said that the recognition "does not mean an end to the continuity of Yugoslavia." Croatian representatives noted that neither Russia nor the U.S. intend to recognize the new republics. "Will this be peace or the beginning of a more ferocious war?" they asked.

'Black' masonry schemes for conquest of former East bloc

by Umberto Pascali

"I never saw such a level of destabilization, both in Europe and in the former East bloc, as I see now. And thus we must ask ourselves, what is the ultimate aim of all this?" says Antonio Cipriani, investigative journalist of the Italian paper *Unità*, former organ of the Italian Communist Party and now the newspaper of the Democratic Party of the Left (PDS). With his brother Gianni, he published a book last November, *Limited Sovereignty: History of Atlantic Subversion in Italy (Sovranità limitata: storia dell'eversione atlantica in Italia)*, which analyzed the last two decades of destabilization and terrorism in Italy as the product of the world order established by the Yalta Accord between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Americans. "We wrote that book to show which forces acted in the partition of the world at Yalta, and thus how the sovereignty of so many countries has been limited," he said. "What is known as terrorism, but also mafia activities, we called 'stabilizing subversion'—i.e., we saw them as a *modus operandi* to keep external control of certain countries, especially in Europe."

More recently, the Cipriani published a series of articles in *Unità* describing an unprecedented fight between two wings of Freemasonry: on one side the "Europeanists," and on the other the "black" or "occult" masonry, the Anglo-Americans linked to the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, based in Washington. The "black" masonry is ready to do everything to prevent collaboration between western Europe and the former East bloc, and in doing this, collaborates with the former Soviet secret services, KGB and GRU, which, according to Antonio Cipriani, are still fully operational.

He mentions also a traffic in weapons, including nuclear weapons, offered to Arab countries by U.S. and Israeli intermediaries: "An extremely serious game, which—exploiting the need of Third World countries for defense—is aimed at the creation of new enemies, new Khomeinis. Countries to be set up, and against which to launch a war. Like in Iraq."

The articles describe three confidential reports, one prepared by the German secret service BND for Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the other two by Italian military intelligence, the SISMI, for Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. All

three warn about the danger of an international mafia that is trying to conquer the markets of the East for their traffic in drugs and weapons (see *Feature*). This new interpretation of the "free market" is worrying particularly the German BND, because of the immense financial and thus political power this "mafia" is able to accumulate in the former East bloc, and in every country with a public deficit big enough not to be able to say no to the "lords of drugs and weapons." This, emphatically, includes Italy.

According to the Cipriani, "It is clear that the document prepared by the BND and delivered to Chancellor Kohl has the quality of clarity. Already the experts in international politics of the intelligence services consider the position taken by the BND as a clear reference to the role played over the last decades by the CIA in the allied and non-allied countries of Europe: a role that now is put into question."

According to the authors, "black" masonry has also penetrated, and established an alliance with, a key part of the leadership of the Orthodox Church, in order to prevent its rapprochement with the Vatican.

Surprising many European observers, on Jan. 7 the most important German daily, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, reported large quotes from *Unità*, under the title, "Black Freemasonry Is Penetrating the East." The article summarizes the revelations: "A strategy to guide development in the former communist countries. Deals like the sale of military arsenals. Deals involving the sale of military arsenals in order to shape political decisions. . . . Maneuvers to prevent the rapprochement between the Vatican and the Orthodox Churches. . . . The conquest of the East: Exploiting the great chaos and the immense political difficulties of the former communist countries, secret Italian representatives of the 'black' masonry, in close collaboration with some sectors of the CIA, succeeded in establishing lodges, and above all business connections. Weapons included."

The German newspaper explained that the aim of this penetration in the East is to establish a "new, parallel world order." The "black" masonry reportedly also organized "secret gatherings in Poland, in the former Yugoslavia, in Prague, Bucharest, and Russia." And during these meetings,

“money from the coffers of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite was delivered.”

Antonio Cipriani discussed his investigations with *EIR* on Jan. 13.

EIR: When you talk about the Yalta world order, what do you mean?

Cipriani: The world was divided by the Yalta agreement, but through it, East and West established control of the world; thus the interest of one side has been to keep the other side alive, in order to be able to maintain this global influence, especially on certain areas of the world, like Europe. Now that the Soviet Union doesn't exist any more, it is our impression that the fundamental interest of the Anglo-American forces is to prevent the evolution of an independent Europe and to prevent the former Soviet Union from getting too close to Europe and producing too powerful an alliance.

Let me be a bit simplistic. Had the European technologies been put together with the resources of the former Soviet Union, this would have resulted in a pole that the Anglo-Americans consider too great a threat to their power, especially because this would have been *ipso facto* the reference point for the countries of the Third World that are looking for development.

EIR: Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche said recently that Yalta and the antecedent to Yalta—the Versailles System—have collapsed, but the beneficiaries of these deals don't want to accept this reality.

Cipriani: This is the point. This is a moment of enormous crisis, because it is a moment of transition. It is a very dangerous moment, because in a moment at which the future is so clearly at stake, anything can happen. We must see how far the game will go. It is evident that whoever has held power up to now wants to keep it at any cost. We must see what “at any cost” means. In Italy, the “internal” confrontation going on is not just internal, it is also over this issue. It is a very sharp confrontation.

EIR: Speaking of destabilization in the former East bloc, how do you see the activities of characters like Prof. Jeffrey Sachs and his economic shock therapy, which many consider as more a way of destabilizing than an economic theory?

Cipriani: I can say this: The handbooks on irregular warfare underline the necessity of both a “military” or violent intervention, and an economic intervention. Actually, the handbooks explain that the economic intervention precedes any kind of unofficial “military” intervention. The economic destabilization is fundamental if one wants to be able to attack the power structure of a country. So, *for the moment*, I do not have *direct* evidence to prove what Professor Sachs is really doing, but it is clear that economic destabilization is the first phase of a political destabilization. And there is no doubt that the “black” masonry wants to keep the former East

bloc destabilized, rather than see it joining Europe.

EIR: You have written about an alliance between the “black” masonry and sectors of the Orthodox Church to sabotage a rapprochement with the Vatican that was slowly taking place.

Cipriani: We have information that the Orthodox Church has been infiltrated and, let's say, manipulated into a series of operations against this rapprochement. This happened for sure in the Yugoslav situation, a strong push by the Orthodox against the Catholics. Then there was the distancing, which we considered very sudden, during the recent synod in Rome, when the Orthodox refused to be present. But another important signal was the opposition to the desire of the Catholics to appoint a bishop in Moscow. There the Catholics were given a very clear signal: “You cannot enter here.” Other cards had already been played.

EIR: What are the forces opposed to what you call “black” masonry?

Cipriani: At this point, things are still too fluid. The final deals have not yet been made, but undoubtedly, it seems to us, there is a confrontation between a masonic group that wants a united Europe, against those forces pushing for disintegration. The latter want to block the growth of the Catholic Church, for example. They support a part of the Orthodox Church that they consider more useful, to keep the East in a situation of instability, because it is clear that if those countries had proceeded along the road to democracy, in a situation of stability, the danger to the Anglo-American colossus would have been huge.

EIR: You say that we are witnessing a moment of destabilization as never seen in recent decades, especially in Italy. But apparently there is no terrorism, no political violence as we saw only a few years ago. . . .

Cipriani: In a country like Italy, the new “strategy of tension” is taking place in two phases: through big organized crime and small but extremely widespread criminality, and then through using this to destroy the level of political involvement of the population. The escalation of criminality at any level convinces the citizen that the state is incapable of reacting. This is more dangerous than terrorism as such. People will ask for means of repression and oppression. You must understand that big criminals at this point represent the “occult” part of the establishment. The illegal trafficking is so huge, that a chunk of the institutions must necessarily be part of it, or complicit. But this is not just a police problem. Both the reports prepared by Sismi and the one prepared by the BND underline the danger that this international mafia may take over our democratic institutions. I would say that the report prepared by the BND must be seen as a cry of alarm and a warning to those forces that intend to block the lawful evolution of Europe “at any cost.”

The war in the heart of Europe is not an ethnic or religious conflict

Claude Ragon, a Frenchman from Haute-Savoie with relatives in Croatia, sent the following contribution to the French newspaper Nouvelle Solidarité where it appeared in the Dec. 20, 1991 issue. For reasons of space limitations, our translated excerpts omit his invective against the European Community's neutrality in the war, a neutrality which has prolonged the butchery.

The drama which has been striking Yugoslavia for months, because of its complexity, makes one think of another drama—Lebanon. How is it possible that on the eve of the 21st century we can again be witnessing a war where we see the massive deployment of military means, leaving in their wake the total destruction of towns and villages, deaths in the tens of thousands, and refugees in the hundreds of thousands? This is taking place on our doorstep, since, after all, it takes less time to go from d'Annecy [in France] to Zagreb, than from d'Annecy to Brest.

Croatia, from the beginning of the war, had no more than several thousand rifles. It had neither aircraft, nor heavy artillery, nor tanks, nor navy—nothing that characterizes an army. In order to defend itself, it had to help itself from what was in the barracks of the Federal Army. Needless to say, these “exploits” were paid by very heavy losses. The battle was largely unequal. What characterizes this war is the savagery and fury of the Serbs to conquer Croatia.

For surely, this is a war of conquest. Every means is brought to bear: bombardment, heavy artillery barrage, intervention by the navy along the Adriatic coast, utilization of armored vehicles; the irony of fate is that Croats have paid for part of this armamentarium. Civilian populations are particularly targeted, villagers being assassinated in order to create a climate of terror. Numerous Croatian villages are annihilated. In Slavonia, there are many towns stamped with the dark memory of Oradour-sur-Glane [a southern French town, where the Nazis murdered all the inhabitants in retaliation for a *maquis* attack on a Nazi convoy]. We had forgotten that in Europe it was still possible to be delivered up to such atrocities. After the Serbs had gone, one found the bodies of the men, but also the women, children, and elderly, frightfully mutilated, their eyes torn out. The battle for Vuko-

var cost thousands of lives and considerable destruction. In the ruins, they found 41 children with their throats slit. Is it believable that in 1991, thousands of civilians, without food, without water, without electricity could be bombarded for weeks? Can one imagine a hospital having to be set up in the sewer system?

Geneva Convention defied

The evacuation of Vukovar was done in defiance of the Geneva Conventions, under which the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) should have handled the survivors and conveyed them to Croatian lines. No such thing happened. The survivors were driven to a work camp in Serbia. At least, the able-bodied were, for the elderly and the wounded had been massacred, discreetly, far from the eyes of the European observers.

To date this conflict has already left more than 20,000 dead, and a macabre accounting risks raising this figure more. The unleashing of the Serbian army with the support of the irregulars lies halfway between lack of all inhibition and a unprovoked act. It must be known that this is an especially dirty war, insofar as any war could be clean.

No humanity is respected and the laws of war, such as they exist, are overturned, ignored, trampled under foot. Why attack hospitals, schools, nursery schools, churches? Nothing justifies the bombardment of Dubrovnik—there is neither a federal barracks nor an important Serbian minority there. The sorry truth is that the Serbs want to “break Croatia” and increase their territory at the expense of Croatia's. Whatever cannot be taken must be destroyed. The Dalmatian coast is Croatian: Each year, it attracts numerous tourists; it is important for earning hard currency. In order to bring Croatia “to its knees,” this source of income had to be destroyed. Bombing a luxury hotel is tantamount to bombing a factory. Already for several years, armed groups had been frightening tourists.

The fanatical nationalist Serbs have clearly announced their intentions: Kill all the Croats. Could one be clearer? To unjustly accuse the Croats of being Nazis does not authorize the Serbs to use Nazi methods. In claiming the Croats were Nazis, the Serbs justify their crimes and cause ancient hatreds that had totally gone away to be renewed in the population.

Are we going to send a commando team to London to avenge Joan of Arc? In Belgrade, the media are running a furious campaign in order to whip up bellicose feelings. Propaganda and the nationalist delirium turn into hysteria. You can buy the insignia and medals of ancient Serbia, over a century old, or buy cassettes with war songs on them. We are fully back in the Middle Ages, with television to boot.

It is a lie to claim that this war is the end result of an ancestral hatred of the Serbs for the Croats. The Slovenians, who have no historical contentions with the Serbs, also demanded to be freed of the Serbian yoke. Bosnia and Macedonia have clearly and democratically expressed that if Yugoslavia should one day explode, they wouldn't want to stay with the Serbs.

There is also a question of a war of religion: The Serbian extremists speak of a Croat-Vatican-German conspiracy. The phrase is so grotesque that it would be laughable if there were not thousands of dead in the background. The Serbs are Orthodox, whereas [most] Croats are Catholic. Certain Orthodox priests breathed life into dying embers in recalling that the massacres of 1941 had not been expiated. They are Serbs before being Christians. Why, if this is a war of religion, have the Macedonians, who are also Orthodox, disengaged themselves from the Serbs?

A hope for peace

To designate the actors in the conflict as Serbs and Croats is a ruse that distorts the truth. True, it is the Serbs (and their allies among the Montenegrins) who are currently invading Croatia. But whom do they represent? A handful of fanatics thirsty for conquest who have access to and largely make use of essential levers: the army and power. Everywhere numerous Serbs are raising questions about the legitimacy of this war. Desertions are not rare. One Serbian reservist killed himself rather than participate in the massacre. The Croatian resisters of Vukovar were commanded by a Serbian officer; there were Serbs fighting at the side of Croats, which should not only not be surprising, but comforting. In Croatia there are many villages where Serbs and Croats fraternized, at times inside the same family. When the enemy sent its bombs or its shells, it did not differentiate: Just as often, it was a Serbian house that could be hit, with its occupants—a curious way for an army to “deliver” its brothers.

Today, many peace movements are trying to make themselves heard and bring back peace. In the climate currently reigning in Belgrade, these efforts rise to the level of heroism. In fact, some of the peace leaders were called up and sent to the front lines, which is why it is the wives and parents of the soldiers who are most involved. It is not good to be a peace activist today in Serbia. They have just started recruiting at the workplace, and “volunteers” are pushed into combat with a rifle at their backs; recalcitrants are beaten, to then become the bodies that are served up as “victims of the Croats.”

Interview: Mersudin Pajo

Muslim Croats have been targeted

Mersudin “Mike” Pajo, is a Croatian, born near Mostar, the capital of Hercegovina, in 1937. He left his country in 1966 and has lived in Edmonton, Alberta, since 1968. In an interview with Umberto Pascali on Dec. 23, he charged that discrimination against Croats, especially Muslim Croats like himself, goes back to the beginning of Yugoslavia, which was artificially created by the Versailles Treaty in 1920.

The communist Yugoslavia of Marshal Tito—even though Tito was half-Croatian—continued to be this Serbian-dominated Yugoslav state. Even though there was no official support, as in Stalin's U.S.S.R., for the idea of a “guiding nation,” practically speaking, the Serbian nation enjoyed that position. Especially in Bosnia and Hercegovina, even the communists often found it really hard to be a Croat. In 1949, Mike Pajo reports, seven Muslim students were hanged by Tito in Sarajevo for having created the Young Muslim organization, among them a 22-year-old relative of Pajo's. He says, “I think people in the U.S. and Canada have been victims of a campaign of disinformation concerning the Croats of Muslim religion. The Greater Serbs try to propagandize the idea that Muslims cannot be Croats. I am a Muslim by religion and a Croatian by nationality and proud of both. It is clear also why the Greater Serbs want to maintain this false idea, so they can make their false calculations and their *divide et impera*” (divide and conquer).

“But, since the first moment I can remember, we Muslims always had good relations with the Catholics; there was never any problem. For example, now, in Edmonton, I can go to a Catholic mass and a Catholic can go to a mosque. We respect each other. And we are all Croats.

“It is different with the Greater Serbs. You cannot understand how much I love my native city, Mostar. But I had to leave: too much injustice! There was a policy of removing Muslims and Catholics from any important positions. We were, almost by definition, second-class citizens. And we Croats of Muslim religion are often ‘harder’ Croats than the Catholic. We speak the Croatian language better than they do in Zagreb, for example,” he says proudly.

We asked Mike Pajo to comment on the fact that the Greater Serbs have decided to create in Bosnia-Hercego-

vina a so-called independent republic supported by the Federal Army which will then be used to create an expanded Greater Serbia. The same had happened in Croatia, we recalled, where the Army conquered by force a large part of the territory and then recognized the territory's "independence" under Serbian rule.

"The Serbians do whatever they want," Pajo replied. "First they claim Croatia's independence is against the Yugoslavian Constitution, but then, in 24 hours, they create a new state.

Bosnia-Herzegovina on the chopping block

"I see a very bleak future for Bosnia-Herzegovina. The way things stand now, on Jan. 15 there will be war in Bosnia. All of Bosnia is full of military concentrations now. The Federal Army that was in Slovenia and Croatia, is all in Bosnia. According to the Bosnian President, Alija Izetbegovic, there are going to be 200,000 to 300,000 dead.

"I know how this escalation happened. Around three months ago, so-called 'reservists' began to arrive there from Montenegro. They were Chetniks. They wore long beards and Chetnik insignia. A thousand of them came to Mostar—Mostar became de facto an occupied city. My youngest sister, who lived close to the airport, was forced to move; her house was taken by the soldiers. More recently, these Chetniks started a series of provocations.

"Mostar is important for the Army. It has a large military industry. There they produce the jet fighters, the ones that bomb the Croatian cities. I used to work there when I was younger. I experienced unbearable discrimination."

He said that during his childhood, the population in Mostar was 60% Muslim, 35% Catholic, and 5% Orthodox. "The Serbian Orthodox there were not like the Serbians in Serbia; they spoke Croatian and used the Latin alphabet. In Bosnia-Herzegovina today you have 44% Muslims, 17% Catholics, and 44% Serbian Orthodox. From 1945 to 1968, the Serbian Orthodox went from 5% to 30-40% of the population in Mostar."

Although Pajo, his wife, and their triplet daughters had tried to return in 1983 to their homeland, after only six weeks in Mostar they came back to Canada, unable to deal with the severe discrimination. "I was told, for example, that my daughters had to lose a year in school because they knew only the Latin alphabet. It was like when I left the first time, or worse."

He explained, "After Tito took over, there was a policy to bring in Serbians from Serbia in every key position. When I went to school, my teachers were all from Serbia. When I was looking for a job, my application ended up regularly in the garbage can. I couldn't write I was a Croatian. From 1945 to 1960 I couldn't write I was a Muslim, only 'neutral.'" Pajo's wife, who worked in the post office, saw every non-Serbian employee gradually replaced by a Serb, and then was fired herself.

Ustasha and Chetniks

Pajo is particularly outraged by the coverup in the West of crimes committed by Greater Serbian chauvinists. "Why does everybody speak about Ante Pavelic, about the Ustasha in Croatia and repeat that they were on the side of Hitler, but nobody seems to remember that Gen. Draza Mihailovic, the boss of the Chetniks during World War II, was also on the side of Hitler?"

According to an official Croatian Ministry of Information publication, *Croatia from 1941 to 1991*, the breakup of Versailles Yugoslavia in 1941 was at first welcomed by Croats with the hopes that they could found a state for their own nation.

Yet it soon became clear that the Independent State of Croatia, proclaimed on April 10 of that year, was a mere puppet creation of the Third Reich "and was subordinate to the ideology and armed might of German Nazism, which had attempted from its very inception to achieve its global aims of building a 'New Order' in Europe by force and terror. . . . On the ruins of [Europe's] countries it erected its own satellite regimes, including that of Ante Pavelic, the Independent State of Croatia." Pavelic's regime did carry out fierce, Nazi-modeled repression of Serbs.

Croatia was tragically divided, the booklet goes on, in 1941 between the pro-fascist Ustasha and the anti-fascist partisan camp led by the communists, which led to a disastrous, bloody civil war.

"Also in Croatia, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a distinct policy was carried out by the armed formations of the so-called Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland, or the Chetniks of Draza Mihailovic, who played two international cards during the war: They cooperated with the Axis forces, at the same time flirting with the western Allies in the expectation of being accepted by them as partners in the event of a western victory. In the meantime, during the four years of war, the Chetnik movement prepared the implementation of its own wide-ranging plan for the extirpation of Croats and Muslim from the Territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as also from certain historically pure Croat lands outside Bosnia-Herzegovina," all to prepare for "an ethnically pure Greater Serbia," the booklet states.

Among Serbs, Muslims, and Croats, the number of victims in Bosnia-Herzegovina is estimated at 13% of the entire population. The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina was "according to all accounts so particularly savage exactly because of its multinational, multiconfessional structure and because of the antagonisms that had been formed on this base over the centuries."

Pajo himself recalls a massacre that occurred when he was five years old, during the war. The Chetniks, he says, "came to my Muslim village, took 25 girls ages 18-25, tied them together, and set fire to their dresses. They were burnt alive. . . . We were looking from behind the windows, and nobody could do anything about it. Only because we left that town for Mostar, am I still alive today."

Isi Leibler scores one over India

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

Despite a string of rationalities put forward by the Indian Foreign Ministry to justify India's vote at the United Nations on Dec. 16 to repeal the "Zionism is racism" resolution, it is becoming apparent that the visit to India several weeks before of Isi Leibler, co-chairman of whiskey baron Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress, had a lot to do with the change of heart. Leibler himself said, in an interview with the *Australian Jewish News* of Dec. 6, that he had received encouraging signals from the Indian, Thai, and Singapore governments concerning repeal of the 1975 resolution.

The Indian vote in support of Israel is an example of India's new-found policy of *realpolitik*. The move, it is said, has put India on a stronger ground with the United States vis-à-vis Pakistan, since the latter opposed the repeal. There are some who even dream that Washington will now put pressure on Pakistan on the Kashmir issue, because India did what President Bush wanted. Others, who whisper about their access to the corridors of power, claim that the move will earn Washington's support to make India a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council. The process will lead to India establishing full diplomatic relations with Israel, they note.

More aggressive backers of the Zionist lobby offer anti-Arab (anti-Muslim) explanations. They claim that the Arabs were divided on the vote, and the United States and Israel had an ensured majority anyway. They also cite the Arab nations' continued backing of Pakistan on thorny issues involving the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. Under the circumstances, they claim, with the United States firmly ensconced in the Persian Gulf, India did not have to vote out of fear of an oil boycott by the Arab nations.

'Realpolitik'

India's new *realpolitik* did not come out of thin air. It is said that U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle himself lobbied Indian Prime Minister Narashimha Rao over the telephone for the vote. The untiring Indian ambassador to Washington, Abid Hussain, who is referred to as the "U.S. ambassador to India based in Washington" by some in government circles here in New Delhi, was rewarded by a call from Arnold Kanter, undersecretary of state for political affairs, thanking him and the country's leadership for the vote. Israel's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, David Levy, sent a letter of

congratulations to the Indian mission at the United Nations.

Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman Aftah Seth told Reuters: "The vote was motivated mainly by the fact that Israel and its benefactors have often tried to justify the refusal to entertain a U.N. role on the ground that the resolution equating Zionism with racism showed U.N. bias against Israel." Seth conveniently chose to forget that prior to 1975, when the resolution did not exist and Israel was sitting pretty occupying large tracts of land in West Asia, Tel Aviv had shown equal contempt for the United Nations when it came to mediation to prevent Israel's land grab.

The vote is giving rise to prospects of some Israeli investment in India. A high-level team representing Israel Chemicals Limited, one of the largest public sector companies in Israel, came to Delhi right after the U.N. vote to discuss the possibility of setting up a phosphoric acid plant in India as a joint venture. It is reported that the proposal will be accepted soon.

Opposition emerges

The change of policy was not without detractors, even within the ruling party. Congress (I) Member of Parliament and a close associate of the late Rajiv Gandhi, Mani Shankar Aiyar, a former diplomat, strongly criticized the shift. Expressing distress at the country's change in foreign policy in an interview with a Delhi-based English daily, Aiyar said: "This is the first time since India gained independence that its view on Israel has been out of consonance with those of the Arab nations directly affected by the West Asian crisis."

There is at least one report which indicates that some ruling party MPs have begun actively to campaign against the pro-Israel shift. If such a campaign picks up and blocks the opening of full diplomatic relations with Israel, the Zionist lobby in India has only itself to blame. Over the years, a number of sleazy individuals belonging to the international Zionist establishments have visited India to lobby for Israel.

During Rajiv Gandhi's reign, a high-powered delegation from the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League, helped by their friends in India, met with Gandhi and Foreign Ministry officials. Delegation leader Abe Foxman, director of international affairs for the ADL, had already made a name in Asia with his 1986 venomous attack on Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, a good friend of India, in the *Australian Israel Review*. Attacking Dr. Mahathir for his "racist," "anti-Chinese" policies, Foxman compared the Malaysian prime minister with Adolf Hitler—the ultimate abuse for those who do not see eye-to-eye with Israeli policies.

Last November Isi Leibler was in Delhi, and he, too, met with the Indian premier. In an interview with the *Times of India*, Leibler could not hide his contempt for Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi—the two assassinated prime ministers who were cautious about the ADL. Addressing the former prime ministers as the "Gandhi clan" and accusing them of "wearing blinkered glasses," Leibler arrogantly em-

phasized that Israel is not “losing sleep over the relations with India” because “even if India were to upgrade its relations with Israel, we cannot expect this country to be an ally for various reasons.”

Who is Isi Leibler?

Such arrogance is a stock-in-trade for Leibler, a figure who enjoys protection at high levels. An Australian, Leibler is chairman of the Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs, an institute that he set up in the 1980s under direction of Edgar Bronfman of the Seagrams liquor empire, to carry out a similar role to that which the ADL plays in the United States. The institute’s main interest area is China, but it is of late focusing on Asia as a whole. Leibler has said that he is getting a good response from Indian intellectuals. Among his objectives are the spreading of “sympathetic awareness in Japanese academic circles of Jews” and “expanded exchange with influential educational authorities in South Korea.”

But Leibler’s objective has run into rough weather lately. Like the Bronfmans, members of the Leibler family have been the subject of special investigations that point to the drug trade. This September, an Independent Member of the Australian Parliament, Denis Collins, gave evidence that the

Leiblers were linked to the international pornography and drug trade (see *EIR*, Dec. 20, 1991). Subsequently, the Parliament’s Public Accounts Committee announced that it would launch an extensive inquiry on the charges of offshore tax violation by some individuals. A member of that committee, Ken Adred, was particularly critical of the activities of Mark Leibler, brother of Isi Leibler, on this account.

Last April, Barbara Smith of the Phillip Institute of Technology charged that “there are extremely powerful and privileged people” who are protecting tax-avoiders. Smith was promptly labeled an “anti-Semite” by the Leibler crowd.

If such sleazy activities surprise the Indians, it is because of their sketchy understanding of the ADL. Former ADL chairman Kenneth Bialkin was the attorney for drug baron Robert Vesco, and Bialkin’s clients also include arms merchants like Shaul Eisenberg and international mafiosi such as Edmond Safra.

Another bright light in the ADL, Max Fisher of Detroit, has long been associated with sleaze. Fisher’s United Brands, formerly the United Fruit Co., was charged in 1978 by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration officials with responsibility for bringing in 20% of the cocaine that came from Ibero-America to the United States each year.

Zionism: Britain’s racist tool

In the mid-19th century the British colonialists patronized modern Zionism as a means to seize control of the Middle East, then dominated by the Ottoman Turks. The idea was to transplant European Jews into Palestine to form a colonial, militarized enclave. During World War I, Lord Balfour proclaimed Britain’s intent to form a so-called Jewish state, eventually formed after World War II. Israel is an Anglo-American puppet state, as it was originally conceived. The Earl of Shaftesbury, a cousin of the Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston and one of the most powerful figures in England, was one of the first to endorse this policy in 1840. “Syria and Palestine” are important for the British Empire, he said, adding, “capital and population, the Jews can give it both. . . . England has a special interest in promoting such restoration.”

Zionism’s founder Theodore Herzl in his book *Der Judenstat*, openly admitted that Zionism was imperial: “We should, there, form a portion of the rampart of Europe against Asia, an outpost of civilization as opposed to barbarism. We should, as a neutral state, remain in contact with all Europe, which would have to guarantee our existence.” Elsewhere, Herzl wrote that “the English” were

“the first to recognize the necessity of colonial expansion in the modern world . . . the Zionist idea, which is a colonial idea, must be understood in England easily and quickly.” Herzl, in a letter to Britain’s arch-imperialist in Africa, Cecil Rhodes, compared the Zionist project to the British seizure of Africa. “Had this [the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine] been on your path you would have done it yourself by now . . . because it is something colonial.”

As late as 1961, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, South Africa’s prime minister, reflected the same sentiments: “The Jews took Israel from the Arabs after the Arabs had lived there for a thousand years. In that I agree with them. Israel like South Africa is an apartheid state.”

Chaim Weizmann, who later became Israel’s first President, said in a 1914 letter to a sympathizer: “Should Palestine fall within the British sphere of influence, and should Britain encourage a Jewish settlement there, as a British dependency, we could have in 20 to 30 years a million Jews there—perhaps more; they would . . . form a very effective guard for the Suez Canal.” Winston Churchill, as Lord of the Admiralty during World War I, had the same view: “If, as it may well happen, there should be created in our own lifetime by the banks of the Jordan a Jewish state under the protection of the British crown . . . [it] would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British Empire.”

Algeria: a cold coup by the Army

by Christine Bierre

In a few rapid moves, the Algerian Army organized a cold coup to prevent a takeover by the fundamentalists of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). Victorious in the first round of the legislative elections of Dec. 26, the FIS was expected to win an overall majority in the runoff on Jan. 16. Having made no secret of the fact that they intended to bring democracy to an end and to install an Islamic republic, a "democratic" victory by the FIS meant, paradoxically, the end of the entire democratic process started by President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Army moved before the second round of the legislative elections to freeze the entire process, forcing the resignation of President Chadli on the eve of Jan. 13. They announced the creation of a High Security Council composed of Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghazali, the ministers of justice and foreign affairs, as well as three military figures—the chief of staff, a former chief of staff, and the interior minister.

In an effort to give the coup as much legitimacy as possible, this High Security Council has now transferred its power to another authority, the High Committee of the State, composed of "respected personalities" associated with Algeria's war of independence, and with moderate Islamic currents.

Key issue is the economy

What many observers fail to recognize, is that the choice for Algeria is not really among the military, the National Liberation Front (FLN, which has ruled Algeria since its independence), and the Islamic fundamentalists, but between the continuation of free market economics and austerity, and a real policy of economic development.

It is the tremendous economic decay of the country which has become unbearable to the majority of the Algerian people, as the vote for the FIS showed. Rich in oil, Algeria was, during the era of President Houari Boumediene (1965-78), an example to other Third World nations trying to industrialize. A drop in oil prices, a generally hostile economic environment, as well as domestic problems, led Algeria to accumulate an estimated \$25-29 billion worth of foreign debt, mainly to French and Japanese banks.

Of the \$25 billion in debt, \$7-8 billion comes due every year, creating a situation where out of every \$3 of oil revenue, \$2 goes to pay debt service, leaving nothing for new investment in industry and agriculture. While Algeria had made it

a point of honor to pay all its debt on time, signs of heavy economic difficulties appeared last year. Algeria has not been able to pay anything on its foreign debt since last September, and has been seeking a \$1.5 billion credit to pay back debt and cover the deficit. The French government has been active in putting together a consortium of foreign banks to provide that credit. Several meetings have taken place involving Japanese, American, French, and others banks. Some say an agreement could be concluded by Jan. 31, if the American banks stop dragging their feet.

This defines the real parameters the new Algerian government—Army, FLN or FIS—will have to deal with. Since 1988, President Chadli had embarked the country upon a free market economic policy, leading to tremendous impoverishment. The government of Mouloud Hamrouche, replaced some months ago by Sid Ahmed Ghazali, concluded several highly disadvantageous deals with the International Monetary Fund. As conditions for a \$300 million loan signed in June 1991, the IMF demanded a devaluation of the currency, measures to liberalize trade, involving mainly reduction of tariffs on foreign products, increasing privatization of the public sector, and elimination of subsidies to sectors of the national economy considered of "primary importance"—food, energy, etc. Last September the currency was devalued by 22%.

Unable to deal with the crisis, the government of Sid Ahmed Ghazali decided to privatize up to 49% foreign participation in the national oil company, a measure which many who had fought in the war of independence saw as a move toward recolonization. In an effort to counter the growth of Islamic fundamentalism, Chadli introduced a form of "official" Islamicization, which reinforced the radical Islamic current in Algerian society.

The free market, and Islamic law

Will the new rulers of Algeria be able to reestablish domestic peace? Everything indicates quite the contrary, that the free market economic reforms will be pursued. And in spite of anti-IMF rhetoric in the FIS camp, there are also many indications that the FIS will promote an "Islamic" version of the same policy. The FIS has not hidden what its overall policies would be: Elections will come to an end and the President will be named by the Shura, or religious council; women can be repudiated by their husbands; the full weight of Islamic law will come down on thieves, prostitutes, and adulterous women. But no law will cut off the hands of the rapacious bankers and of the IMF!

Where lies the hope for Algeria? Keen on-the-scene observers denounce the corruption in most of the political spectrum, but place hope both on young Army officers of a new nationalist and progressive streak, as well as on moderate Islamic factions, favorable to the advance of technology, while at the same time trying to locate a positive identity in a rationalist Islam.

Letters to the Editor

More about Virginia judicial barbarism

The cover story from the most recent *EIR* [Vol. 18, No. 49, Dec. 20, 1991, "Virginia: A case study in judicial barbarism"] you sent is very good. Though one case was cited with a slight factual error: Jimmy Clark is white, not black. Also a significant feature of this case was overlooked, specifically as it pertains to [Attorney General Mary Sue] Terry, and another death row case (Wilbur Evans, who is now legally dead). Terry was so enraged by Jimmy's case that her office doggedly sought to change the law, and achieved their goal.

At the time the trial judge reversed his death decision, Virginia law mandated that the prisoner receive life in prison. Ultimately Jimmy survived. But Terry sought to change the law at which time there was another case, which was overturned on a sentencing issue (Evans). Terry's office appealed the decision to keep the [Evans] case alive until the law was changed, and for no other reason. Terry managed to get the legislature to change the law, to allow for a new sentencing hearing instead of the automatic life sentence. As soon as the law passed, she dropped her original challenge in Evans's case, confessed error, and agreed to allow a new sentencing hearing. Evans was removed from the general prison population and resented to death under the new law. The application of *ex post facto* laws is forbidden under both the Virginia and U.S. Constitutions. Yet, through procedural manipulation and subterfuge, Terry succeeded. After it was too late, evidence surfaced, in writing, that Terry planned all of this with malice aforethought.

I noticed another error. In the case of *Murray v. Giarratano*, the [Supreme] Court did not hold that death row prisoners "enjoyed no right to effective counsel after his first round of appeals." That issue had been decided earlier in the case of *Ross v. Moffitt*. What the Court decided in *Giarratano* was that the prisoner had *no right to counsel* period (illiteracy and mental retardation notwithstanding). I initially filed that case to assist Earl Washington, whom Terry's office sought to legally murder before he could even begin the appeals process (Earl is men-

tally retarded). Earl was told to file his own appeal or die. Earl Washington is innocent, and we are going to prove it. His case is much like mine. Terry's office is using procedural default to kill him. Only this time they made a major mistake and we have outsmarted her: The Fourth Circuit just remanded Earl's case back for a hearing. Earl isn't out of the woods yet. The Fourth Circuit in its order stated that if Earl's trial lawyer can explain why he failed to present the "clearly exculpatory evidence" he had in his possession to the jury, then the District Court could dismiss the appeal! The lawyer didn't present it because he was incompetent. Yet, though he is convinced Earl is innocent, this particular lawyer is now a judge. Will he now admit that he was incompetent or will he cover himself by saying it was a tactical decision? Because he's charged with ineffectiveness, he now becomes a witness for Terry's office, and is considered hostile from our standpoint. Will the good judge admit he was incompetent? We will soon see.

Another point I wish to raise concerns the "American Declaration of Human Rights" (OAS). The new federal crime bills that expand the death penalty are in direct violation of the provisions of that Declaration, which bars the expansion of the death penalty. The U.S. is a signatory to that treaty. Someone should raise this issue with the OAS. The lack of counsel on appeals also violates the same.

Another issue that I would like to see publicized. For over a century now, the legal establishment in general and judges in particular have been lying to juries in criminal cases. Judges tell juries that it is their duty to find the facts in a particular case, but that it is the *judge's* job to decide the law; and that they must follow those instructions. This is false historically and wrong under current law. The legal establishment knows this, but refuses to tell a jury of its power; and will not let a criminal defendant do so (or his attorney). Jurors have the inherent right and duty to *judge the law as well as the facts*. And if a jury exercises this power it will be recognized by the court[s], and upheld. But no court will tell a jury by instruction or otherwise that it possesses this power. Instead they will openly lie to the jury and say that it is for the judge to decide

the law, and then they bar the defense from telling the jury the truth under pain of penalty. And they get away with it!

Joe Giarratano
Craigsville, Virginia

Editor's Note: We are pleased to print these clarifications. As reported in our article, Joe Giarratano is serving a life sentence in a Virginia correctional facility. He was on Virginia's death row until February 1991. Less than 48 hours before his date with the electric chair, an international mobilization on Joe's behalf led Gov. Douglas Wilder to commute Joe's sentence to a 25-year life sentence, based on substantial new evidence that could prove him innocent in a new trial. Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry has categorically refused to consider a new trial. In his 13 years on death row, Joe was transformed from a drug addict into a world-renowned jailhouse lawyer, specializing in capital law. He has worked on the appeal of 100 death-row cases, with positive results in 97 of them.

Not enough about LaRouche

A few years ago I heard of Lyndon LaRouche but then he dropped out of the news, and I was amazed to learn that he is a political prisoner.

The reason for this letter is that Lyndon LaRouche is *not* well known, and your paper, though very interesting, says little about him. I do not get the regular newspapers because they do not give the truth in the ongoing events.

Mrs. Patricia Boyd
South Dartmouth, Mass.

The Editor replies: Lyndon LaRouche speaks best for himself, through his writings. Your complaint is justified, but it is really against the powers who put LaRouche in prison, a situation which has sharply curtailed his ability to write. The 69-year-old statesman has, however, penned three books in prison, now printed in one volume as *The Science of Christian Economy*. *EIR* will soon publish a major news story about his 1992 presidential campaign, including the many endorsements it has received.

U.S. tells Haiti to accept communist ruler

by Carlos Wesley

Now that the communist system is crumbling worldwide, the Bush administration is trying to keep it alive. According to eyewitnesses, the U.S. envoy to the Organization of American States (OAS), Luigi Einaudi, "was sitting right next to" ousted Haitian dictator Jean-Bertrand Aristide when it was decided that the boss of Haiti's Communist Party, René Théodore, be made Haiti's prime minister.

Theodore's designation was announced Jan. 8 after talks in Caracas, Venezuela between a delegation from Haiti's Parliament and Aristide. "When we got there the decision was already made," said Haitian Senate leader and delegation head Dejean Belizaire, according to the Venezuelan daily *El Nacional*. "It was not a negotiation. It was an imposition."

U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Thomas Pickering, who was scheduled to meet in Caracas on Jan. 17 with Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, the pro-Cuban Socialist who is Aristide's leading supporter in Ibero-America, also had a hand in picking Theodore. The designation of the communist boss, which must be ratified by the Haitian Parliament, is supposedly the first step toward the restoration of Aristide, who was ousted from Haiti's presidency by a coup on Sept. 30.

The U.S., acting through the OAS, has been starving Haiti to death with a crippling embargo, and threatening a foreign military invasion to "restore democracy." Such is the commitment to democracy that if Theodore is ratified, the U.S. embassy will recommend lifting the embargo, the Jan. 10 *Los Angeles Times* reported. "But if Theodore is turned down, the economic punishment will continue."

Theodore's designation is seen as a favorable signal from the Bush administration for the deal being cut with Cuba's Fidel Castro. The deal was confirmed by former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara at a Jan. 12 news conference in Havana (see page 47).

Bush needs a settlement before other Ibero-American militaries follow the Haitian example. Also, more than 8,000 people have fled Haiti because of the embargo. According to the Jan. 13 *Wall Street Journal*, "Refugees could flood into Florida, creating new tensions and economic burdens in that state, which holds a presidential primary in March."

Fraud of the century

Theodore's designation is "the great fraud of the century," said a participant in the talks, Frantz Robert Monde, the

vice chairman of the House of Representatives who resigned in protest, according to the Jan. 13 Dominican Republic newspaper *El Nacional*.

Provisional President Joseph Nerette, elected by Parliament to replace Aristide, said that he would only hand over power to a new President after new elections, and warned that "all negotiated solutions" with Aristide for a new prime minister violate Haiti's Constitution and are doomed to fail. In his state of the nation address Jan. 13, Nerette added that Haiti would not bend to the dictates of powers who are "still nostalgic for the bygone days of colonialism." Repeating what he said in a message to the Schiller Institute last December and in an interview in *EIR* Jan. 10, Nerette told Parliament that the embargo against Haiti constitutes genocide.

Speaking before the same opening session of Parliament, Prime Minister Jean-Jacques Honorat, Haiti's best-known human rights activist, noted that a Liberian vessel off-loaded a supply of fuel on Jan. 10, the second time in 10 days that the embargo was breached. The OAS has been shown, he said, that "no one can bring the Haitian people to its knees."

The Foreign Ministry sent a circular to all embassies, warning foreign governments to stay out of Haiti's internal affairs. The message was believed to be particularly intended for U.S. Ambassador Alvin Adams, reported the Dominican Republic's *El Nacional* on Jan. 13. Adams and his staff were openly lobbying for Theodore's confirmation in the Haitian Parliament.

But Theodore himself said on Jan. 14 that he would take the post only if the embargo were lifted first. He rejected Aristide's call for Armed Forces commander Gen. Raoul Cedras to be exiled. Apparently in exchange for Cedras's backing, Theodore promised the military more funds, respect for their autonomy, and that no officer who participated in the coup would be punished. He proclaimed himself a supporter of "modern capitalism" and said he was ready to renounce communism if he were ratified.

Theodore hinted that it will not be long before Aristide is let back into Haiti, where he is hated by many for his use of mob rule, his alliances with the Tontons Macoutes death squads, and his advocacy of "necklacing"—burning victims alive by placing a gasoline-filled tire around their neck. In a recent interview with the Catholic publication *30 Days*, Aristide characterized his earlier call for necklacing his enemies as "an insignificant detail."

In Caracas, where he lives in exile, Aristide told supporters Jan. 14 that he is grateful for the "solidarity" of George Bush, Venezuela's Pérez, and the OAS. He said he has shown his own flexibility by agreeing to Theodore's designation, "a man I personally would never have selected." He did not repeat his demand for General Cedras's ouster. This would tend to confirm reports that Aristide, if he returns to Haiti, would be a figurehead, with the country placed under OAS receivership.

Bush negotiates with Cuban drug dictatorship

by Cynthia Rush

If there were any doubts that the Bush administration is negotiating the same type of power-sharing arrangement with Cuba's communist dictatorship that it has already completed with El Salvador's FMLN guerrillas and Nicaragua's Sandinistas, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara confirmed the fact during a recent conference in Havana. Speaking Jan. 12 at a three-day conference on the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, McNamara asserted that "there is no threat to U.S. security from Cuba today. I say that quite categorically."

Recommending that the United States and Cuba "move to find a way of improving relations between our two countries," McNamara also reported that Fidel Castro had promised him that Cuba no longer "exported revolution" to Ibero-America. "The Cubans were candid in saying . . . were they going to do it in the future? No," he said.

Castro may not be exporting revolution, but he certainly is exporting drugs. Evidence of this was published in *EIR*'s bestseller *Dope, Inc.* Now, an interview published in the Jan. 6 edition of the Mexican magazine *Proceso* reconfirms that Fidel Castro and his brother Raúl directly control drug-trafficking operations run from the island. Iliana de la Guardia, daughter of a Cuban army officer who was executed in 1989 on charges of drug trafficking, provided *Proceso* with graphic details of Cuba's role in drug trafficking, and of Fidel Castro's personal sponsorship of American drug trafficker and fugitive Robert Vesco.

The United States invaded Panama allegedly to topple a "narco-dictator," and touts its anti-drug war in Ibero-America. So why is a top-level member of the Anglo-American establishment like Robert McNamara, whose public views reflect administration policy, cozying up to a drug-running communist dictatorship?

Haiti is one explanation. Following the coup last September which toppled madman dictator Jean-Baptiste Aristide, the Bush administration worked through the governments of the "Group of Three"—Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela—to court Castro and promise to reincorporate Cuba into the "family of Latin American nations." This stands in stark contrast to the U.S.'s brutal treatment of Haiti after the coup, and suggests a deal by which Cuba would support Aristide's reinstatement in return for favors from the U.S.

On Jan. 14, State Department spokesman Margaret Tutwiler sent more signals to Cuba, using McNamara's same

conciliatory tone. "We would welcome Cuba's full support for the Central American peace process," she cooed, and expressed the hope that this "would include calling for an end to insurgencies and support for democratic governments." Further reflecting this bargaining stance, the State Department has also condemned the actions of three Cuban exiles who were recently captured on the island's northern coast and have been sentenced to death for conspiring against the "Revolution."

Castros have 'absolute power'

It's no surprise, therefore, that the *Proceso* interview with Iliana de la Guardia has been publicized neither in Mexico nor internationally. Her explosive revelations could interfere with the negotiations. De la Guardia, who left Cuba for Mexico in 1990, told *Proceso* that her father, Col. Antonio de la Guardia Font, had been involved with other officers in certain drug-trafficking operations which the Castro regime counted on to get foreign exchange. But, she explained, contrary to what Fidel Castro had charged, "Neither my father nor the other accused were of high enough rank to control the air space above the Cuban coast behind the backs of Raúl and Fidel. Everyone in Cuba knows that."

The July 1989 trial of Colonel De la Guardia Font, his brother Patricio, and Gen. Arnaldo Ochoa Sánchez was a publicity stunt. According to Iliana de la Guardia, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies possessed detailed information on the extent of Cuban drug trafficking; Castro orchestrated the trial, she said, not only to preempt any U.S. action against Cuba on the drug issue, but also to rid himself of opponents. Both Ochoa and her uncle, Patricio de la Guardia Font, "had differences with Fidel and said so openly. . . . Ochoa didn't hide his criticisms of Fidel." Fidel's greatest fear, De la Guardia said, was that Ochoa and her uncle "would become a faction inside the Armed Forces." There was never any proof of Ochoa's involvement in drug trafficking, she added. "He was simply a political victim."

It was Fidel Castro personally who asked Col. Antonio de la Guardia Font to take care of Vesco, said De la Guardia, when Vesco asked for asylum in Cuba in 1984. A fugitive from U.S. justice, Vesco was not only one of the main financiers of the Medellín cocaine cartel, working with Colombian kingpin Carlos Lehder. He is also intimately linked to organized-crime networks in and around the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Before fleeing the U.S., he stole millions from Investors Overseas Services (IOS), the money-laundering apparatus for the financial empire of gangster Meyer Lansky.

When Vesco took over IOS, he worked through the law firm of Wilkie, Farr and Gallagher, one of whose partners, Kenneth Bialkin, later became the ADL's executive director. Vesco is still in Cuba, Iliana de la Guardia reported, under Castro's protection, "with his two houses and his yacht."

Swedish teacher battles youth culture

Ann Ekeberg's book 'For Sweden, It Is About Time—an Exposé of the Youth Culture,' has started a raging public debate.

People with sick brains are preaching to the entire youth culture," Swedish school teacher Ann Ekeberg stated in an interview to the social democratic evening paper *Aftonbladet* published Jan. 3, which featured her decade-long crusade against the brutalizing popular culture of today. With the 1991 publication of her book *For Sweden, It is About Time—an Exposé of the Youth Culture*, Ekeberg's work has touched off a raging debate in Sweden. As *Aftonbladet* wrote, her book "puts the entire world of pop music in the corner."

Ekeberg's efforts started 13 years ago, when a pupil gave her a piece of paper upon which the American slang word "motherfucker" was written. The pupil told her that he had learned it from a rock group. "This is spiritual rape," Ekeberg thought, and she started her work to get children and youth to turn their backs on this degrading culture.

The interview with Ekeberg was fairly objective. This proved too much for an entertainment-page staff writer who devoted a full page Jan. 4 to the defense of "sluts, vulgar queens, self-abusers, and other necessities in the necessary world of entertainment" against the "qualified moralizing hag," Ann Ekeberg. Readers were urged to call in and state their opinions to *Aftonbladet*.

On Jan. 5, *Aftonbladet* devoted two pages to the debate in an edition headlined "Stop Ekeberg—Not Pop Music." The author tried to slander Ekeberg for her collaboration with the "right-wing extremist sect" of the European Labor Party (EAP).

In fact, her book was published by Ny Solidaritet, a publishing firm which closely monitors the activities of American political prisoner and Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, as well as the campaigns of the EAP in Sweden, in its newspaper *Ny Solidaritet*. But her book was written before she came in contact with the publishers—none of the established publishing houses would publish her book. They did not want to make her devastating criticism against the sacred cows of the rock industry available for common folks. On this point, Ekeberg and Ny Solidaritet found themselves in 100% agreement: The book had a mission to fulfill and should be made available.

Aftonbladet's journalist also quoted EAP spokesman Ulf Sandmark: "We think that Ann Ekeberg has sound ideas. We think that rock music is part of a conspiracy to turn human beings into idiots. Rock music is supposed to lure us into satanism and drugs in order to weaken us so much that a little power clique can rule."

On Jan. 9, *Aftonbladet* published an article by Ekeberg in which she attacked the rock journalists for "protecting themselves," and claimed that "the advantages given by the rock industry to the rock journalists are preventing a serious debate concerning pop music." Ekeberg also outlined her own philosophy: "We must change our concept about children and youth. We ought to see them as something valuable, not as something which one first and foremost can make money on or throw dirt at. We have to give the

youth a positive cultural choice and a mission in life. Many youth—and I assure you of this—are just waiting for that."

The statement might sound trivial, but for Swedes today, it is not. Parents have seen their children destroyed in the education system, have seen social workers receive the power of feudal tyrants under the social democratic welfare state, with an arbitrary right to take children away from their parents. Many Swedes feel that Swedish society needs to go through the same kind of change as the former communist countries in the East of Europe, away from totalitarian state control over family life. Citizens are now beginning to see a connection between skyrocketing violence in the once-peaceful cities in Sweden, and the glorification of violence in the youth culture, largely coming from the pop-industry of the Anglo-American world. This makes Ekeberg's book dangerous for the establishment, and indicates the potential for a change to a better cultural matrix which Ny Solidaritet and the small EAP have been fighting for since the mid-1970s.

It will be interesting to see whether *Aftonbladet* dares publish Ulf Sandmark's letter to the editor, in which he refutes the "right-wing extremist sect" label as well as an incorrect description of LaRouche: "The undersigned has, both as a member of the EAP and earlier as a member of the social democratic party SAP, worked for democracy, a just social system, and economic growth. Neither the EAP nor the presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche can be characterized the way *Aftonbladet* does, since they both, through the years, have been fighting for the rights of the trade unions, developing countries, and poor peoples to gain economic development. This can hardly be labeled a right-wing policy."

Religious conflict in the wings?

The Salinas de Gortari government wants the Vatican to support its economic model of "savage capitalism."

On Jan. 10, the archbishop of Yucatán, Manuel Castro Ruíz, publicly warned of the danger that "either through personal or group interests, religion be used as an instrument of power, producing conflict and confrontation." He continued that "by no means can a resurgence of fundamentalism and fanaticism be permitted. We cannot allow ourselves to be seduced by an apparent security which, sooner or later, will end up being shattered."

Coming shortly after the Carlos Salinas de Gortari government reformed Article 130 of the Constitution, granting the Catholic Church official recognition which had been denied it for almost a century, the archbishop's warnings are highly significant, not only for Mexico's past, but also for its present and future. During the 1920s and 1930s, Yucatán, like Tabasco, Campeche, and Chiapas, was torn apart by religious warfare when Garrido Canaval (a.k.a. The Red Scorpion) founded the Socialist Party of the Southeast under the slogan of "annihilating the Catholic Church," with the intention of creating a "new religion."

To what degree the Church participated in the reform is unknown. What is known is that members of Mexican masonry wrote it. Key among them were federal deputy from the ruling PRI party Manuel Jiménez Guzmán, Grand Master of the Orient Lodge, and Guanajuato Deputy Luis Dantón Rodríguez.

Inside the PRI's hierarchy, debate on the reform was reportedly intense.

The chief adviser to the Presidency of the Republic, Joseph Marie Córdova Montoya, was called upon to explain the Executive's motives. Unofficial versions of Joseph Marie Córdova's argument emphasized that the key word was not "recognition," but "control." In exchange for certain "concessions" from the government, the Church would guarantee political control of the largely Catholic population, especially in rural areas, keep the National Action Party (PAN) in line, and give its political support to the Salinas government.

From the standpoint of the government and the Masons, the aim is clear. They want both to have the Vatican's support for their Protestant and utilitarian economic model of "savage capitalism," while ensuring that no moral political opposition to that model arises. At no time during the public discussion of the constitutional reforms has the spiritual recognition of Catholicism, or the sacred supremacy of human life it upholds, been affirmed. In fact, Catholicism is given the same status as other creeds.

On Jan. 1, after celebrating mass at the Basilica of Guadalupe, papal representative Msgr. Jeronimo Prigione told a press conference that the country's bishops "ended 1991 with satisfaction." He urged them to continue "protecting national unity and concord . . . because Mexico is growing and the President has a firm hand, intelligence, and a vision of the future." On the national economic situation, he added, "let's not speak of belt-tightening, we have to be realistic."

Similarly, in his New Year's homily, Mexico's Primate, Cardinal Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, announced that "the Church will collaborate in governmental actions such as the National Solidarity Program, and calls on Mexicans to back the negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement" with the United States and Canada, "as benefits are expected for Mexican society."

Such assertions from the Church's top leaders can only cause confusion and discouragement among the faithful who, being "realistic," derive few of the "benefits" promised.

On the other hand, in commenting on the Free Trade Agreement, the Church's Social Pastoral Commission, presided over by Archbishop Héctor González Martínez, argued that "Mexico's future is very disconcerting. It is doubtful that our country will resolve its growing social inequalities within the framework of a free market with the United States."

The Church's Commission on the Family, led by Archbishop Norberto Rivera, recently denounced "the anti-natalist campaigns promoted by the health sector and the National Council on Population." They "are criminal, unjust, immoral, and violate human rights," he said. "Instead of helping to eliminate poverty, our politicians and many foreign agencies and governments seek to destroy human life with contraception, sterilization, and abortion."

These contrasting views indicate that no constitutional reform based on positivist law will fool natural law: Human life is sacred. Hence, Archbishop Castro Ruíz's warning to people not to be seduced by an "apparent security." Difficult times for Mexico are yet to come. The Prelate of Yucatán affirmed that "man's dignified battle is against all types of egotism, oppression, hate, and violence."

International Intelligence

Moscow security chief wants sweeping reform

Vadim Bakatin, the outgoing chief of the Inter-Republic Security Service, told the newspaper *Izvestia*, in an interview published on Jan. 2, "I do not think that our special services have become safe yet for citizens." He specified the threat from organized crime as one of the principal dangers facing society in the former Soviet republics today.

When he was appointed, he said, he had proposed a sweeping reform to then-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov and the 14 other heads of the republics who comprised the now-defunct State Council. The reform would have included "repudiation of the ideology of 'Chekism,' the repudiation of the constant search for an enemy because, without a clearly defined enemy, whom previously the Politburo used to identify, the KGB in the old sense simply could not exist. At first this meant counterrevolutionaries, then Trotskyists, then the members of the Doctors' Plot, then U.S. imperialism, then dissidents, and so forth. Those are all the things that had to be repudiated, and it is hard to picture the KGB as the KGB without those things."

The second part of this reform, said Bakatin, requires "directing the special services toward the real needs of society, moving away from spy mania to ensuring security based on cooperation and trust. The main attention should be paid to outside criminal influence on our internal affairs and the struggle against crime in the new economic and interstate conditions, the fight against organized crime, primarily against corruption."

France's Le Pen pushes ecology, euthanasia

The National Front of France's Jean-Marie Le Pen is promoting a "green" agenda, as well as eugenics, racism, and euthanasia, according to an exposé in the newspaper *Le*

Canard Enchaîné on Jan. 9.

According to the report, the National Front has set up a front group called the National Circle for the Protection of Life and Ecology, and is infiltrating the leading ecology movements, such as those that are working to block the construction of a dam on the Loire River, and those opposing the construction of the TGV high-speed train.

The newspaper also reveals that one of the main ideologists of the National Front is eugenicist and euthanasia advocate Alexis Carrel. A 1912 Nobel Prize winner for medicine and author of the bestseller *Man, This Great Unknown*, Carrel favors the "establishment of a biologically hereditary aristocracy." He also proposes the extermination of thieves, assassins, and crooks who pollute "the French pure race": "Concerning those who killed, robbed using weapons, who kidnaped children, who robbed the poor, who seriously cheated the public trust, a euthanasia establishment equipped with adequate gases would make it possible to do away with them in a humane and economical fashion," says Carrel.

Terrorists force missionaries from Peru

Eight Irish Catholic priests who led parishes in slums in the city of Trujillo, have left the country permanently after Christmas, after one too many death threats and raids by the Shining Path terrorists against them. The names of six of the priests had been found on a Shining Path assassination list.

Four nuns and priests have been killed in Peru since last May, and the Catholic Church has been virtually forced to go underground.

The superior of the Irish community, who has served in Trujillo for 25 years, told the press that the missionaries were being pulled out "in view of the threats and the general breakdown of the society here." Four other priests will stay "as long as it is feasible," he said. "We are not abandoning Peru. We are being forced out. We simply can't function."

Brazilian Indians want their own nations

In meetings held in the Amazon cities of Barreirinhas and Presidente Figueiredo on Jan. 5, two hundred and fifty Indian leaders decided to take advantage of the Earth Summit, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June, to pursue international support to transform their newly created reserves into independent nations, journalist Carlos Newton revealed in the newspaper *Jornal do Comercio* of Jan. 8.

According to the journalist, the greatest threat to Brazilian sovereignty over the Amazon region is the demarcation of the Yanomami reserve in the state of Roraima, which borders Venezuela, whose government also set aside a "Biosphere Reserve." The total area of the two reserves is about 18 million hectares. The so-called Yanomami nation, Newton reports, will be the strangest country in the world, with a vast territory, enormous mineral resources, and virtually no population.

Britain's Worsthorne compares Kohl to Hitler

Peregrine Worsthorne, the editor of London's *Sunday Telegraph* and one of the most raving anti-German commentators in the British media establishment, compared German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Adolf Hitler, in an article published on Jan. 5.

"Yes, I *am* comparing Chancellor Kohl to Hitler . . . in terms of single-mindedness, and also in terms of the danger posed by that single-mindedness, that strength of will, to the future of Britain," Worsthorne wrote.

Britain has a role "waiting for her" in 1992, Worsthorne wrote: "to prevent a concentration of potentially dangerous weakness on the European continent. When Mr. Major, in the most short-sighted remark of 1991, said that Britain had won 'game, set and match,' at [the European Community's summit meeting in] Maastricht, my mind went back to Neville Chamberlain's even

more short-sighted remark, just before the invasion of Norway in 1940, that 'Hitler had missed the bus.' Just as Chamberlain ludicrously underestimated Hitler's determination, so now does Mr. Major ludicrously underestimate the determination of Chancellor Kohl."

In an interview with German ARD television on Jan. 8, Worsthorne charged that the Germans could do as much damage today with their economic muscle, as the Nazis did with their military machine.

Israeli police probe leak on Maxwell death

Israeli police opened an investigation on Jan. 10 to determine how a French magazine obtained a secret videotape showing the autopsy performed on the body of media mogul Robert Maxwell. Maxwell, a shared asset of the British, Soviet, and Israeli intelligence services, died mysteriously at sea on Nov. 5, 1991.

On Jan. 9, *Paris Match* had published a series of photographs taken from the videotape of the autopsy, asserting that the pictures demonstrated that the British publisher was severely beaten before his death. *Paris Match* also published what it said were taped excerpts of the doctors' conversation while they were conducting the autopsy. At one point a doctor said, "You don't end up in that state by falling overboard." Another pathologist said: "Why is there so much blood for a drowning? Was he hit on the head. I've never seen so much blood."

"The Israeli police are not reinvestigating Maxwell's death, they are investigating how the videotape was obtained," police spokeswoman Tami Paul-Cohen said.

Danish journalist was full-fledged KGB agent

Left-wing Danish journalist Juergen Dragsdahl became a "full KGB agent" in 1980, reported the Jan. 11-12 issue of the Copenhagen newspaper *Ekstrabladet*, in further rev-

elations of a sensational story (see last week's *EIR*). Dragsdahl made his career in the late 1970s with a series of libels against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, whom he accused of working for the CIA.

The paper reports that while Dragsdahl, then a journalist with the Danish paper *Information*, became a channel of KGB disinformation beginning 1977, Copenhagen KGB station chief Mikhail Lubimov was so impressed with Dragsdahl's performance that he went to Moscow in 1979 and successfully urged KGB Scandinavia desk chief Vladimir Shishin, the man who ran the Norwegian Social Democratic spy Arne Treholt, to make Dragsdahl a "full KGB agent."

Ekstrabladet reports that in 1980, following a meeting with the KGB in Budapest, Dragsdahl accepted the new role.

In a new wrinkle, the Danish press interviews the Danish Social Democrat who served as chairman of the Government Security and Disarmament Advisory Group in 1980-83, when Dragsdahl was a member of the government group. Prof. Erling Bjoel recalls that Dragsdahl's "most important source of defense information during that time came from the Center for Defense Information" in Washington, the group of Adm. Gene Laroque, who fed Dragsdahl material for numerous articles he wrote on disarmament.

Portugal calls for action against Indonesia

Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares called for renewed action against Indonesia for alleged human rights violations, after meeting with U.N. Secretary General Bhutros Ghali in Paris, the BBC reported Jan. 11. Soares said he would raise the issue with George Bush in Washington on Jan. 13, and was expecting to receive U.S. support.

Soares is calling for sanctions against Indonesia and for a new "independent" investigation into the shootings of demonstrators in East Timor in November. Portugal used to run East Timor as a colony until it became too poor to do so, and the Indonesian government took over the half-island.

Briefly

● **MOROCCO'S** King Hassan called for lifting the sanctions against Iraq, in an interview published in the French daily *Le Figaro* on Jan. 9. "The blockade is anachronistic" and only hurts the Iraqi people, he said, that he had just received the Iraqi foreign minister, who told him he "counted on Morocco to try to convince the Islamic community to help Iraq so that the blockade is partially lifted."

● **CHINESE** Prime Minister Li Peng has announced new measures to strengthen "political education" in China, while security head Qiao Shi demanded more "politically correct" judges to end corruption, the BBC reported on Jan. 11. Li said that scientific and technological education were not sufficient if students did not understand correct ideology.

● **IN POSTWAR IRAQ, 70,000** people have died as a result of poor health and sanitation conditions, according to a U.S. Census Bureau study. "Some people say we bombed Iraq into the Third World," an analyst at the Bureau's Center for International Research was quoted by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. In 1991, "the life expectancy of Iraqi males dropped by 20 years, from 66 years to 46, and the life expectancy for women dropped 10 years to 57," the analyst said.

● **THAILAND** is strengthening ties with Vietnam: Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Gen. Suchinda Kraprayoon visited Vietnam Jan. 7-9, and invited a Vietnamese military delegation to visit Thailand to observe the annual U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold" joint military exercises. Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun is scheduled to visit Vietnam Jan. 15-16, the first head of state to visit in decades.

● **CHINESE** film production companies are preparing a raft of epics for the 1992 season featuring the late Chairman Mao, Shanghai's *Wenhui-bao* newspaper reported on Jan. 13. The Mao revival began last year.

'JFK' film is indictment of America's 'secret government'

by Anno Hellenbroich

"President Kennedy has been shot!" That terrifying report, broadcast around the world on Nov. 22, 1963, still rings in the ears of many today. Young and old of all countries sat in front of their radios and television sets in a state of shock and bewilderment. What had happened? Why had it happened? It had only been in June of that fateful year, that John F. Kennedy had visited Berlin, to deliver his now-famous declaration, two years after the building of the Berlin Wall, in order to guarantee the security of the divided city: "Ich bin ein Berliner!"

Recently a new film on Kennedy's assassination, and the massive coverup of its background, began to unleash a huge controversy even before it started showing in movie theaters. The basic thesis of its director, Oliver Stone, is that Kennedy's assassination was a coup d'état by the CIA/FBI and parts of the military-industrial complex, and that the coverup perpetrated by the Warren Commission was merely one more step in the formation of a "parallel government" in Washington and a turning of the United States toward fascism. This thesis has struck a raw nerve in the U.S. population and within the establishment. Why, for example, has an incumbent U.S. President—George Bush—felt the need to appear on a talk show in order to emphatically reject demands for the release of the documentation of the investigation of the assassination—documents which the government will not release until the year 2029? Why does an ex-President and former member of the first investigatory commission under Chief Justice Earl Warren—Gerald Ford—set out to "rip up" the film? Why do the *London Times*, the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and other pillars of the establishment rail so at Stone's allegedly miserable, monstrous "conspiracy mongering," and accuse him of confuting "fact and fiction"

to such an extent that *Newsweek* advised potential viewers against going to see the film, since it might "confuse" them?

As a German who viewed the film in a theater in a small U.S. midwestern town just before Christmas, I was struck by the exciting impact of this more than three-hour-long film epic on the viewers. After a long exposition by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison (played by Kevin Costner), many sequences were played of the original footage filmed by the amateur photographer Abraham Zapruder, who captured the moments of the shooting. One lives through those anguished moments, as a series of four shots, lasting five to six seconds, ends with the final shot which hurls the President's head backward with tremendous force. The audience in the movie theater groans aloud; but at the same time, the question is raised again in everyone's mind, that Lee Harvey Oswald could not possibly have been the sole gunman, since the final shot must have come from an entirely different direction. After the film is over, viewers of all ages leave the theater silently in inner turmoil.

The significance of this absorbing film is based on the fact that it highlights cinematically, and with great intensity, the contradictions which have emerged in the various investigations of the Kennedy assassination. What is of interest here, however, is not the specific conclusions which Stone extracts from these contradictions, but rather the fact that he dramatically raises once again the fundamental questions about what actually led to the killing of Kennedy, the attempts to sabotage the investigation, and the subsequent killings of Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X. The fact that Stone attempts to present a one-sided answer to those questions, is one of the film's greatest weaknesses.

The filmscript is largely based on a book by Garrison—

now a judge—which he published in 1988 under the title *On the Trail of the Assassin*. Supporting material also came from the 600-page study by Jim Marrs, *Crossfire: The Plot That Killed Kennedy* (1989), in which the author presents all of the most significant theories about the assassination. The chapter titled “The Garrison Investigation,” which is key to the film, is in fact substantially based on a book-length study issued in 1978 at the behest of Lyndon LaRouche, entitled *Dope, Inc.*, which is acknowledged in Marrs’s footnotes. EIR News Service also issued large portions of the same material in 1981 under the title “Permindex: Britain’s International Assassination Bureau.” (In a commentary in the London *Times*, the reviewer Bremner could not resist connecting his gloss of the film with a cutting reference to LaRouche. Was this belated revenge, or a case of bad conscience?)

The reason that this film is being reviled so much by U.S. government officials, must lie in the fact that the people who have become fed up with the collapse of the United States following Kennedy’s assassination, the daily violence in the cities, the deluge of drugs, and the economic collapse, are now focusing their rage against the growing arrogance and autocratic rule of the current Bush administration and the establishment in general. The administration and its official scribblers are meanwhile becoming increasingly shrill in their attempts to legitimize all the dirty machinations, the Iran-Contra scandal, the Panama invasion, and the Iraq war. To be sure, official hearings were held on all these dirty dealings, but highly placed officials who had clearly been involved in illegal secret activities, have not been brought to justice; some have been promoted, as in the case of the new CIA director, Robert Gates. Documentary evidence and witnesses who could say things about the dirty drugs-for-arms business in North’s Irangate, suddenly disappear, are killed, or conveniently die “just in time.” The list of dead witnesses in connection with Irangate is just as shockingly long as the list of witnesses in the Kennedy case who were “silenced.”

Why Kennedy was killed

What were the great issues for whose sake Kennedy had to be gotten out of the picture, to be followed later by Martin Luther King, and still later, by Lyndon LaRouche, whose opposition wing within the Democratic Party won 30% and more in the 1986 primaries, after which LaRouche was thrown into jail in an outrageous railroad trial?

In John F. Kennedy’s Inaugural Address on Jan. 20, 1961, the newly elected—Catholic—President of the United States gives a foretaste of the political transformation which, in 1963, when Kennedy wanted to put these words more energetically into action, made him into the deadly enemy of the oligarchical establishment. Kennedy spoke of his desire for peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union, of the yearning for scientific progress and the development of the underdeveloped world:

“Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us.

“Let both sides, for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms, and bring the absolute power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of all nations.

“Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and encourage the arts and commerce.

“Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the command of Isaiah to ‘undo the heavy burdens . . . [and] let the oppressed go free.’ ”

This is the spirit of the “New Frontier,” a spirit which, once again today, amid the brutality of the depression, is being reawakened through recalling the Kennedy assassination of November 1963. Admittedly, Kennedy’s policies were quite contradictory—and in his private life, as is generally known, he was not exactly a model statesman. But he gave expression to a perspective for the development of the world, a perspective which was shared by leading political, business, and church people. It was shared, for example, by the Italian industrial leader Enrico Mattei, who laid the groundwork for Italy’s modern industry, especially in the energy production sector, until he was murdered in 1964.

These were also the years of the great reconciliation between France and Germany, when de Gaulle spoke of his great vision of a “Europe of the Fatherlands” (and a turning away from Anglo-American domination), thus making himself a target of the same assassination circles who felled Kennedy—as the Garrison investigation demonstrated. De Gaulle at the time expelled from France the local agents of the firm Permindex (which worked with Clay Shaw, M. Bloomfield, and G. Bannister of the FBI’s Division 5). Unfortunately, this aspect is omitted from the film.

De Gaulle exhibited this same way of thinking when he gave words of encouragement to young Germans during his 1962 visit: “I wish you well, young Germans, you children of a great people. Yes, of a great people, which now and then, in the course of history, has made great mistakes. But a people which has also sent throughout the world fruitful intellectual, scientific, artistic, and philosophical waves, and has enriched the world with countless products of its imagination, its technology, and its labor.”

It was the year in which Paul VI was chosen as the new pope during the Vatican Council—a pope who later in 1967 dedicated the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* to humanity’s great task of the development of all peoples and the eradication of hunger and poverty.

The year 1963 was also the time when Martin Luther King gave his famous “I have a dream” speech before over 200,000 civil rights demonstrators, and demanded justice for America’s oppressed Afro-Americans. In this political climate, Kennedy, as President of the most powerful nation on

Earth, was on the verge of shattering the old structures of the oligarchical world order. The oligarchical forces demanded that he be killed. Networks within the drug and intelligence apparatus arranged the death of the world's best-protected man. Stone's film is impressive on this aspect.

Kennedy's enemies are LaRouche's

In 1982-83, LaRouche—with the full knowledge of the Reagan White House—launched an initiative for peace and joint economic development with the Soviet Union. At the same time, concrete agreements were being arrived at with the President of Mexico on “defusing the debt bomb.” In 1984 LaRouche published a draft for an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States which, although much more comprehensive than what Kennedy had formulated in his inaugural speech, similarly aimed at world economic development. LaRouche wrote in Article I: “The most crucial feature of present implementation of such a policy of durable peace is a profound change in the monetary, economic, and political relations between the dominant powers and those relatively subordinated nations often classed as ‘developing nations.’ Unless the inequities lingering in the aftermath of modern colonialism are progressively remedied, there can be no durable peace on this planet.”

That was the core concept of the policy against which LaRouche's enemies, including Kissinger and company, launched a witchhunt which led to LaRouche's incarceration in 1989.

Oliver Stone's film, with its frontal attack against the “secret, shadow government” which was responsible for the murder of Kennedy, thus serves as a searchlight for revealing today's “secret government.” Even though the film does not report on the great issues confronting the world at that time—with the exception of the Vietnam War, the role of the “military-industrial complex,” and the evil machinations of the CIA/FBI apparatus—something profound has been awakened by “JFK.” This is particularly the case for younger people, especially those allied with the democratic movements in Europe, Asia, and the Americas who are up in arms against this “apparatus.” The process will doubtless be accelerated by the electoral campaign of the LaRouche wings of the Democratic Party and of the U.S. civil rights movement.

The enemies of progress then are the same as the enemies of progress today. Already in 1990, LaRouche issued a warning against the same judicial fascism decried by Stone: “The people in the U.S. establishment . . . repeatedly say to us of my imprisonment: ‘Of course, he violated the political rules by being outspoken, and therefore he's stuck in prison, and they'll keep him in prison until he learns his lesson and doesn't say these things anymore.’ That's the general nature of their charge: I did not play by the rules of the consensus. . . . I opposed policies which the majority of the establishment had come to agree upon. I did not accept the democratic

centralism of the liberal Anglo-American establishment. . . . The establishment is engaged presently in the effort to exterminate to the last vestige the political association and entire political movement associated with me. . . . What does that say of the United States?

“It says the United States has become a form of an *administrative fascist* state. That is what the insiders have consented to. That's what they rationalize: ‘That's the system.’ ”

LaRouche concludes his statement: “I have been consistently right in these matters, and that is what I am condemned to prison for doing: warning the establishment of those changes in its policy which it must make in order to survive. I am imprisoned for trying to save the establishment from its own folly. As long as I remain imprisoned, the destruction of George Bush's administration and the establishment, and who knows what else besides, is absolutely assured. Let us put to one side all this nonsense about my breaking the rules. Those who put me in prison broke God's rules; God will punish them unless they desist. If I'm free they might survive.”

The demand for justice, for clearing up the traumatic question of why the majority of Americans were deliberately deceived following Kennedy's assassination, makes “JFK” a potential catalyst for dramatic cultural shifts in the United States.

Books Received

Nicholas of Cusa, *The Catholic Concordance*, edited and translated by Paul E. Sigmund, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1991, 326 pages, hardbound, \$69.95.

Law and Justice in the Reagan Administration, by William French Smith, Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, Calif., 1991, 260 pages, hardbound, \$34.94; paperbound, \$18.95.

Peru's Path to Recovery: A Plan for Economic Stabilization and Growth, edited by Carlos E. Parades, Jeffrey D. Sachs, and Stanley N. Wellborn, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1991, 336 pages, hardbound, \$39.95; paperbound, \$19.95.

Virtual Reality, by Howard Rheingold, Summit Books, New York, 1991, 415 pages, hardbound, \$22.95.

The Collapse of Communism, by Bernard Gwertzman and Michael Kaufman, Random House, New York, 1991, 600 pages, paperbound, \$13.

New Magic Flute at 'original tempi'

by Kathy Wolfe

Die Zauberflöte

by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart;
conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras
Scottish Chamber Orchestra and Chorus
Telarc Digital
2 compact discs CD-80302; \$27.76

With so many recordings of Mozart's masterpiece, why another *Zauberflöte* (*Magic Flute*)? Telarc presents its first foray into opera as a return to Mozart's ideas for the first time on a modern digital recording, "the most magical performance of the *Magic Flute* since the evening of Sept. 30, 1791." While not played at Mozart's pitch of C=256 (A=430) or upon original instruments, the recording does feature a smaller Mozartean chamber orchestra, and what conductor Charles Mackerras in his album notes says are Mozart's "original tempi." These are much faster than is "traditional." Since "traditional" could be any sort of Romantic nonsense handed down from the late 19th century, researching Mozart's own ideas has merit. The recording features some of today's finest singers, notably soprano June Anderson as Queen of the Night, Barbara Hendricks as Pamina, and baritone Thomas Allen as Papageno. Jerry Hadley as Tamino and Robert Lloyd as Sarastro are not quite in the same category. The sound quality is magnificent.

The recording starts well. Mackerras in the overture achieves, at a very brisk clip, a differentiation of orchestral voices and phrasing which is audible despite the pace. Portions of it take on the intended quality of soaring for which rapid execution is often necessary. The opening trio of the Three Ladies, too, maintains this quality, but that is because Mozart intended to have three separate voices quickly echoing one another. For the rest, however, the tempi are a problem.

Is there an absolute tempo?

Sir Charles Mackerras, born in the U.S. of Australian parents, debuted at the English National Opera (Sadler's Wells) and was music director of the ENO from 1970-1977, as well as conducting frequently for the BBC. He was knighted in 1979. In his notes to the Telarc *Zauberflöte*, Mackerras criticizes "interpreters [who] have traditionally instilled a lofty, uplifting feeling into the music," for Mozart, he says,

was far more "sophisticated" than that:

"Quite early in the history of *Die Zauberflöte*, we find Nissen, who married Mozart's widow Constanze, objecting to the excessively slow tempi of Pamina's aria 'Ach, ich fühls.' " In 1815, a certain Gottfried Weber found the aria "boring" when taken slowly and suggested a measurement of tempo equivalent in modern metronomic terms to an eighth note=132. Three months later came a reply (anonymous) to the musical journal in which Weber wrote, confirming that the writer had heard *The Magic Flute* under Mozart's direction, and that the composer had indeed taken the aria quickly and passionately. Further, the anonymous correspondent mentioned that at the time of writing (1815) the tempi marked "Andante" and "Alla Breve" were currently being taken much too slowly, contrary to Mozart's practice.

"The instruments we play today are more sonorous and our voices are trained to be more powerful than those of Mozart's time, but this added sonority has brought a certain ponderousness to the general sound, with an inevitable slowing down of the tempi . . . an approximation to the tempi of Mozart's time seems necessary if we are properly to express the spirit of his age."

What, in fact, were Mozart's tempi, is not within the scope of a short review. Taking these historiographical conclusions at face value, the question remains: How insistent was Mozart upon maintaining some kind of "absolute tempo"? Did he write with a fixed, metronomic beat in mind (even if he did write before metronomes)?

The Mackerras recording's problems start with the development of individual characters after the Three Ladies' trio. The whole point of the Ladies, after all, is that they don't *have* individual characters. Thomas Allen's opening Papageno aria did not work because it had to be spoken, not sung, it went by so fast, a shame for that rich baritone. June Anderson, as any of her Donizetti and Rossini roles will tell you, is probably one of the fastest coloraturas alive. But even her Queen of the Night sounded rushed in both arias, during which there was no time to allow the voice to "sound." Instead of hearing the different registers of each voice, and the difference in nuances between one voice and another, and voices of the orchestra, what is heard is everyone rushing to keep up.

The famous quintet "Hm! Hm! Hm! Hm!" in which Papageno's mouth is locked, was too fast for the audience, not just for the singers. There was not time enough for an ear to distinguish Papageno's voice from that of Tamino, and to hear the difference between their exchange and that of the Ladies. It was not just the speed, but that there was no give, "stretch," within the tempo.

Mozart wrote for particular singers, which means he had to deal with a wide variety of ability to execute certain effects. Therefore, he had a range of tempi, and no absolute tempo. Mozart would never have put an absolute need to keep to particular tempi above the need to impart poetic dialogue to hearers, to create transparency of voices.

Circa 1492: A deeper look at Asian art

The failure to identify the battle between Confucianism, and its Buddhist and Daoist foes, leaves China's inward turn unexplained. By Michael Billington.

This is a second view of the Asia ("Toward Cathay") section of the exhibit "Circa 1492: Art in the Age of Exploration" held at Washington's National Gallery of Art Oct. 12, 1991-Jan. 12, 1992, differing in part with the review presented by Nora Hamerman in the Dec. 6, 1991 issue. My perspective, although not informed by any expertise in art history—eastern or western—is based on a study of the 200 years following 1492 in China. These were the years of the re-discovery and the proselytizing of China by the Jesuit missionaries, and of the Grand Design of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, which nearly succeeded in the uniting of East and West, through both the Christianization of China, and the integration of Christian Renaissance science and morality with the Confucian culture of China.

With that orientation, I responded to the extraordinary Circa 1492 exhibit's Asia section with the excitement of discovery, for I believe the curators succeeded in capturing through art both the great potential and the countervailing degeneracy that characterized China in the 15th century. Comparing the paintings in the China section with the collection of Leonardo's drawings in the European section, there is an evident attempt by some of the Chinese artists to address many of the same problems, although falling far short of the accomplishments and discoveries of Leonardo. Others of the Chinese artists were clearly heading in the opposite direction, rejecting reality altogether in favor of abstract impressionism. With the assistance of several excellent essays in the catalogue, I learned that the two schools in Chinese art broadly represented, first, the classical Confucian school, striving to extend the scientific and moral precepts of that tradition, and, second, a Chan (Zen) Buddhist and Daoist influenced "modernist" school of moral indifferentism and anti-scientific irrationalism.

The catalogue essay leading the section on China by F. W. Mote explains that the exhibit tries to rectify a failing common to both Chinese and western studies of Chinese art. During the Sung Dynasty (960-1279) there had emerged a school of painters called *wen ren*, translated as the literati school, as opposed to the professional or "academic" artists who were sponsored by the court. The term "literati" does not imply that these were the Confucian scholars—in fact, it was the opposite. The *wen ren* were largely influenced by

Daoism and Buddhism, and in most cases they were those who either failed the examinations or chose not to become public officials even though they had passed.

It should be noted that passing the examinations, which required an exhaustive study of the Confucian Classics, history, art, and science, was not only a means to rise in the court hierarchy. It was required to attain any public position, from that of a teacher to that of an engineer for irrigation and water projects, in any part of the country. It functioned as a check against corruption and cronyism, by requiring that the prerequisite for public service was a quality of virtue, as best as could be assured by rigorous exams requiring excellence in music, art, philosophy, poetry, etc. The professional artists came from this large, educated elite (estimated at over 1 million in 1500).

Mote makes the point in his essay that all scholars in China, and therefore all civil servants and officials, were of necessity artists, because of the unique role of calligraphy in the Chinese language. The artistry required by the calligraphy in the composition of poems and essays in the exams demanded that scholars be artists as well. Paintings generally included a poem, combining the beauty and style of the calligraphy with the style of the painting itself, with both aspects subsumed by the poem.

History, Mote says, has wrongly claimed that the "literati" school superseded and excelled over the professionals, and has thus significantly downplayed the professionals' work. This exhibit shows both—and my response is that the literati school was a dramatic degeneration from the directions that were emerging among the professional artists—especially that of Zhou Chen (d. 1536).

The historical setting

Mote starts by stating outright that "China was the most advanced civilization in the world throughout the half-millennium that ended in A.D. 1500." He adds that "China had been the world's greatest maritime power in the first half of the 15th century," and describes the numerous trips of Admiral Zheng He between 1405 and 1433, which toured India, the East African coast, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Arabia. These missions, some with over 300 ships and 30,000 troops, were missions of discovery and statecraft, not of conquest,

and achieved an exchange of culture and an expanding respect for the Middle Kingdom. These voyages were inexplicably halted by a policy shift in the court in the 1430s, never to be revived. It is instructive to note that this dramatic and disastrous turning inward took place at exactly the same moment as the convening of the Council of Florence in Italy, which both defined the moral and epistemological framework for the unfolding Renaissance, while also planning the Age of Discovery that led to the Columbus explorations and the discovery of the New World. Thus, China was retreating from global discovery and responsibility, for reasons that appear to be unclear to historians, at the very moment that the West was overthrowing the divisive and destructive influences which had brought western civilization to the brink of extinction in the New Dark Age of the 14th century, through the creation of the Golden Renaissance.

Unfortunately, the historic battle between the Confucian outlook and the Buddhist and Daoist irrationalism is not mentioned in the catalogue. Rather, the authors adopt the common disclaimer that the three world views, while opposed in many ways, coexisted, both in the nation and in most individuals. This pluralist approach completely obfuscates the crucial issues which lay at the root of Chinese history, much as the conflict between the humanist outlook of Plato and the oligarchical reductionism of Aristotle characterizes the development of Western civilization. Daoism (and the related political form of Legalism) had functioned since the time of Confucius as an Aristotelian-type world view, used by those of an oligarchical bent to justify their tyranny, and their effort to destroy Confucian morality. Buddhism, with its rejection of the physical universe in favor of the sickly, disembodied spirituality which in other areas of the world was called Hesychasm, didn't take hold until about the 6th and 7th centuries, but then spread rapidly. In the 12th century there was a revival of Confucianism which attempted to combat the growing Buddhist influence. But this neo-Confucian school, or at least some of its leading proponents, made major concessions to the Buddhist cosmology and practice, while attempting to keep the emphasis on reason and on social reality. These neo-Confucians became hegemonic, but the Daoists and Buddhists retained a significant influence in society, and even over the Confucians. Just as the world explorations represented an extension of the Confucian moral code which called on man to view every human being as a brother, as one's own child, so the collapse of this age of exploration reflected the Daoist and Buddhist rejection of the "outside world." These opposing world views are clearly expressed in the paintings.

The art

Figures 1 and 2 are from the classical Professional school, while 3 and 4 are examples of the *wen ren* literati school. *Sharpening the Sword* depicts a poorly dressed warrior with an expression of fierce determination preparing for

battle in a stormy setting. The artist, Huang Ji, who held rank in the guard of the Emperor in the late 15th century, uses a well-known Chinese legend which derived from the Daoist tradition, but transforms it into a defense of the Confucian state, as a form of political cartoon. The figure is Iron-Crutch Li, described as "one of the most potent of the Eight Immortals of Daoism," who by circumstance ended up in the mortal body of a beggar. The artist places the mythical figure standing in a miniature river, whetting his blade on a miniature mountain. The catalogue points out that this calls up the famous oath of allegiance sworn to the founder of the Han Dynasty in 206 B.C., Emperor Gao Zu, in which the subjects "promised fealty until sacred Mt. Tai was reduced to the size of a whetstone and the mighty Yellow River narrowed to the width of a sash." Since Emperor Gao had overthrown the hated and tyrannical Qin dynasty, which had imposed Daoist-linked Legalism upon China, burned the Confucian classics, and buried the Confucian scholars alive, there could be no mistake of the political intent of the irony. The fact that a mere beggar is taking an oath meant for those who were being ennobled by the Emperor also expresses the fact that Confucian society rejected feudal caste structures—that anyone through proving his merit could rise to the highest positions.

The second picture, *River Village in a Rainstorm* by Lü Wenying, also from the late 15th century, captures the sweeping ferocity of a storm, but the relative calm of the riverside pavilion and the fishing junks safely docked in a cove. Like most of the classical landscapes of this school, man's mastery over nature is integrated into the beauty of nature.

In both these paintings, the mastery of technique and careful construction is apparent. I believe that Nora Hamerman's characterization of the classical school paintings as "flat" is too broad a generalization as shown in these and many other paintings in the exhibit from this school. It is true that the Chinese failed to develop the science of linear perspective mastered by the Renaissance artists of Europe, but the use of depth perspective and the capacity to capture motion on a static surface was highly developed.

I will digress here before describing the *wen ren* paintings, to discuss the dramatic developments in China during the two centuries following the Columbus voyages. When the Jesuits finally broke through the "Great Wall," using the tools of Renaissance science, art, music, and Christian morality, they discovered that the Chinese were totally receptive to these new teachings. Moreover, they found, to their great excitement, that the Chinese Confucian tradition was not only rational and opposed to mysticism, but that it was almost entirely consistent with Christian beliefs.

The greatest mind of Europe in the 17th century, Gottfried Leibniz, made an intensive study of the Confucian texts through his collaboration with the Jesuits in China. He characterized the Confucian view of man's relationship to God as "quite excellent and quite in accord with natural theology.

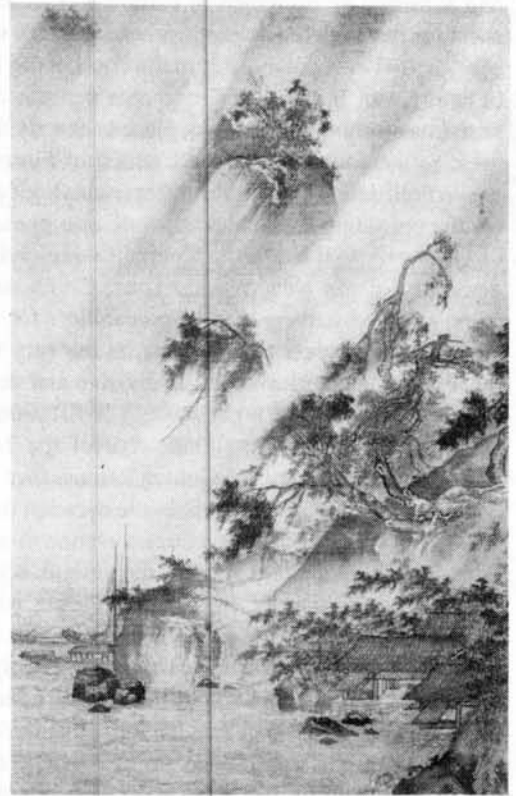
FIGURE 1



Huang Ji, "Sharpening the Sword," late 15th century, Palace Museum, Beijing. Painted silk scroll, 67x44".

Lü Wenyong, "River Village in a Rainstorm," c. 1500, Cleveland Museum of Art. Painted silk scroll, 67x41".

FIGURE 2



. . . Only by strained interpretation and interpolation could one find anything to criticize on this point. It is pure Christianity, insofar as it renews the natural law inscribed in our hearts, except for what revelation and grace add to it to improve our nature." The Jesuits, and Leibniz, recognized the destructive influence of Daoist and Buddhist irrationalism in China, and devoted themselves to supporting the Confucian leadership in China with Christian science and culture, while also proselytizing increasing numbers of Chinese to the Christian faith. Leibniz devoted himself to the cause of uniting Europe and Asia on the basis of this profound ecumenical foundation. However, the Enlightenment was sweeping Europe, unleashing irrationalism and moral indifference. The issue of China became a battleground in this fight, leading to the ultimate defeat of the "Grand Design" which Leibniz had nearly carried through to success.

Mrs. Hamerman, in her review in *EIR*, was looking for a "fatal flaw" which caused Asian culture (and Chinese culture in particular) to lack the "concept of the sacredness of individual life." I believe the premise was wrong. Confucius and Mencius held that man was born with the God-given qualities of charity, justice, propriety, and reason, which "are not infused into us from without—we are certainly furnished with them. . . . Men differ from one another in regard to them—it is because they cannot carry out fully their natural powers." Confucius stated simply that "jen is man," where the term *jen* is similar to the New Testament concept of

agapē, or the pure love of God, love of truth. This term *jen* is pronounced exactly the same as the word for "man" in Chinese, although they have different characters.

Periods of tyranny certainly existed in Chinese history, the most extreme being the previously mentioned Qin Dynasty in the 2nd century B.C. and the Maoist nightmare of the past 42 years. Both were explicitly anti-Confucian, based on the Daoist-influenced Legalist school, which held a bestial view of man very similar to that of the Hobbesian school of apologists for the British Empire. Under the oppressive domination of such satanic ideology, individual human life was dispensed with at the will of the dictator. But we must search for the crucial core in Confucian culture which provides the foundation for ecumenical alliance with the Christian West, as did Leibniz, as well as the great Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The 'literati' degeneracy

Another catalogue essay by Sherman E. Lee hypothesizes as follows: "Perhaps the major components of early Chinese painting, its complex and patient techniques, its painterly observation and recording, its rationality in organization and appearance, corresponds to the rise of science and technology in China. . . . It is probably equally significant that the triumph of *wen ren* (literati) painting in the middle Ming dynasty accompanied a reversal of interest in technology and exploration, a turning inward of national interest, and a growing stasis in government and bureaucracy in the period from 1450

FIGURE 3



Wen Zhengming, "Rainy and Windy Landscape," c. 1490, Nelson-Atkins Museum, Kansas City, album leaf, 15x24".

Tang Yin, "Clearing After Snow," early 16th century, National Palace Museum, Taipei. Painted silk scroll, 27x14".

FIGURE 4



to the end of the Empire." He could have added that it was precisely this shift that led to the economic and cultural decay of the Ming, which in turn led to their collapse in the 17th century. By the time the Jesuits arrived (1583), the Ming were already in an advanced stage of decline.

Lee's description of the literati also reveals the impressionistic, anti-rational, and existentialist character of their art work: "To express the artist's own spirit, rather than the subject's outward form or inward nature, was the aim and theme of [the literati] painting. The demands of realism were set aside in favor of self-expression through brushwork. . . . Careful technique, built-up washes, massed strokes were replaced by 'single stroke' calligraphic expression whose ideal qualities were informality and blandness, a quality of understatement, or seeming artlessness, carried to the point of seeming awkwardness."

The *wen ren* rejected any subject other than landscape. Unlike the classical landscapes, this school included humans or human creations in the landscapes only to emphasize the insignificance of man to nature. The purpose of art was to "express the untrammelled spirit in my breast, without concern as to whether or not the person viewing the art sees the same thing," said one of these artists. The "single stroke" style is pure Zen—capturing the "fleeting moment" rather than the carefully worked-out perfection of an idea. The paintings generally were without color. *Rainy and Windy Landscape*, by Wen Zhengming, **Figure 3**, demonstrates the flat, drab, almost childlike simplicity of these artists.

There was a significant interface between this school and the "Wild and Heterodox" school that emerged out of the

Daoist/Buddhist swamp in the Tang dynasty in the 8th century. These fellows would get drunk, throw ink on the silk, rub it with their feet and hands, and so forth (a technique falsely considered "modern" these days!). **Figure 4**, *Clearing After Snowfall*, shows the influence of that school.

It was this degeneracy that was temporarily overcome in the following centuries through the joining of forces of the best of the Confucians with the representatives of the Christian Renaissance. The exhibit "Circa 1492" is an inspiration to renew that effort today.

The 672-page catalogue for Circa 1492: Art in the Age of Exploration was published by Yale University Press and the National Gallery of Art, in Washington, D.C. and is available in hardcover for \$59.95.

Death penalty challenged in the United States

by Anita Gallagher

Thanks to growing international pressures and a domestic backlash against the pace of executions, a fight is being waged against the death penalty which could save the lives of two prisoners facing the electric chair in Virginia and Texas. The issue in these cases is not only the lives of two men, but the question of whether the United States will return to the community of advanced civilized nations, in which the death penalty has long been abolished.

That is the view of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, who is running for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. He stated on Jan. 7: "What I plan to do, in addressing the present state of the justice system of the United States, with particular emphasis on the criminal justice system, is to hold up as a horrible example of that which I wish to eradicate from the justice system of the United States, a woman fairly described as the Ilse Koch of the United States, Mary Sue Terry, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Virginia. . . . Ilse Koch was the famous Nazi who made lampshades out of the skins of prisoners, known as the beast, or the bitch, of Bergen-Belsen.

"Mary Sue Terry has a propensity," said LaRouche, "for celebrating something or other by frying people in her state's electric chair. She seems to delight in frying little retarded black boys, but does not stop there, and is perfectly willing to fry others just as well. What horrifies us in particular, is that a number of these people scheduled for the electric chair are obviously either innocent, or were railroaded to their sentences by aid of either oversight or suppression of relevant exculpatory evidence which might have exonerated them; that Mary Sue Terry wants to rush them into the electric chair, without having this exculpatory evidence weighed. That is a butcher. That is not a man; that is not a woman; that is a monster."

Demand clemency for Herbert Bassette

A fight is being waged to save the life of Terry's next victim, Herbert Bassette, scheduled to die in Virginia's electric chair on Jan. 23. Bassette's case fits the profile of Mary Sue Terry's victims that LaRouche describes above. Bassette has steadfastly maintained his innocence of the killing of 16-year-old Albert Burwell in Richmond in 1979. Bassette is the first person in Virginia ever to be convicted *solely* on the basis of testimony of three so-called "accomplices," two of whom received no jail time, and one of whom was jailed for 12 months.

New evidence of Bassette's innocence has been presented in eleventh-hour *habeas corpus* appeals filed in federal and state courts in Richmond on Jan. 10. A key prosecution witness now says she always believed another man who confessed to killing Burwell, contrary to her testimony at Bassette's trial. The witness says she testified falsely at Bassette's trial because she was afraid, and because *the prosecutor told her to do so*.

A second *habeas corpus* petition asserts that Bassette is "innocent of the death penalty"—in other words, ineligible for it. New interviews with the jurors and the trial judge who sentenced Bassette to death instead of life imprisonment in 1981, confirm that they all decided on the death penalty because they were told that Bassette was convicted of armed robbery in 1966. They were convinced, they said, that if released, Bassette "would do the same thing again." Bassette's lawyers have now located an individual whom they believe is guilty of that 1966 armed robbery for which Bassette was wrongly convicted. Now 45 years old and an employee of the City of Richmond, he has not denied his guilt in meetings with Bassette's attorneys, but says only that he is now too old to go to prison for something that happened in 1966.

Bassette's attorneys have called on Attorney General Mary Sue Terry "to deal leniently with a man who came forward at great cost to himself" in the interest of justice.

Botched executions

An action which will shock almost every nation in the world has been filed by attorneys for Herbert Bassette under U.S. Code Section 1983, a "civil rights" action, challenging Virginia's operation of its electric chair as "cruel and unusual punishment" prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The action is based on the botched executions of Wilbert Evans in 1990 and Derek Petersen in 1991. Both these victims bled profusely from the nose and mouth, and repeated electric jolts had to be administered to kill them over a span of up to 20 minutes. Ironically, Wilbert Evans was a hero who acted to save the lives of inmates and guards in a prison riot, but his own request for clemency, which cited his change of character, was denied by Virginia Gov. Doug Wilder. The civil rights petition correctly states that "more dignity is accorded the death of a stray dog" than one of Mary Sue Terry's victims in Virginia. "Death by electrocution is tantamount to being burned or cooked alive, and this is . . . barbaric," the appeal states.

Federal Judge Robert R. Mehri, Jr. denied Mary Sue Terry's request to dismiss the civil rights action on Jan. 14, and has scheduled a hearing on the merits for Jan. 17. Judge Mehri has also ordered Virginia and Terry to turn over the engineering drawings of the electric chair, after Bassette's attorneys argued that they would have "a difficult time proceeding unless we can see the engineering drawings." While Terry's representative, Linwood Wells, told Associated Press, "I'm not even sure we have what they want," Terry's office told Bassette's lawyers a different story—that the drawings were exempt from discovery under Virginia's Freedom of Information Act because of "security reasons."

If all these remedies fail, Bassette's attorneys have filed a petition for executive clemency to Governor Wilder, asking him to commute Bassette's sentence to life imprisonment. The nation's only black governor will ponder the black inmate's request over the weekend dedicated to the remembrance of Martin Luther King's martyrdom for justice. In February 1991, an international political mobilization forced Wilder to grant executive clemency to white death row inmate Joe Giarratano. Oliver Stone, the producer of the movie "JFK" depicting the coverup of the Kennedy assassination which has rocked the U.S. establishment, confirmed on Jan. 8 that he had signed a contract for the rights to Giarratano's story. Their movie, to be entitled "Reasonable Doubt," will explore, among other things, how prosecutors control and manipulate the imposition of the death penalty in the United States today.

Execution stayed in Texas, battle joined

In Texas, Gov. Ann Richards granted a 30-day stay of execution on Jan. 7, the day he was sentenced to die, to

Johnny Frank Garrett, for the murder and rape of a 76-year-old nun, Sister Tadea Benz. Unlike the Bassette case, Garrett has no claim of innocence.

All the more striking was His Holiness Pope John Paul II's plea for clemency to Governor Richards, which stated, "Motivated by a profound respect for the God-given dignity and value of each human life and aware of those who have presented a plea in favor of Mr. Garrett, the Holy Father prays that the sentence will be commuted through your magnanimity and mercy." The pope was joined by the bishops of Texas, and the provincial of Sister Tadea Benz's religious order in that plea.

In her proclamation, Governor Richards states, "I am granting this 30-day reprieve so that defense counsel for Johnny Frank Garrett may fully develop any unresolved issues related to mitigating circumstances surrounding the crime or his background." Though Richards ran on a tough law-and-order platform, this rational action stands in stark contrast to the rush to execution of Virginia's Mary Sue Terry who, for the second time in less than a year, is on the brink of executing a man very possibly innocent.

Though Garrett has now been found by three psychiatrists to be insane and appeals are now in progress, a new execution date of Feb. 11 has been set. His attorney, Warren Clark, told *EIR*, "the propriety of the death penalty is called into question because the individual is insane, and doesn't understand why the supreme punishment should be imposed upon him." According to Bishop Leroy T. Matthiesen of Amarillo, Texas, the chaplain of Sister Tadea Benz and her convent, who also lived across the street from the Garrett family (see interview): "Justice would not be served by executing a man who not only was juvenile at the time of the crime, but also had been raped repeatedly, given to men by one of his five step-fathers, physically abused, and introduced to drugs, all by age of 10." Though extreme, Garrett's circumstances of abuse typify the entire death row population of the United States, 94% of whom were abused as children. In Mary Sue Terry's Virginia, innocence is no obstacle to execution. In Texas, which ranks first in executions in the U.S., a commutation of a death sentence is being sought in an uncontested, heinous murder, on the basis of the dignity of human life.

Governor Richards's office says that a majority vote of the 18-member Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles alone has the power to commute Garrett's death sentence. Garrett's attorney, Warren Clark, disagrees, saying the board relies on the recommendation of the governor, and that as Texas's chief executive, Richards has the power of commutation.

Readers are urged to take this opportunity to change the axioms according to which Americans think. Write Texas Gov. Ann Richards, P.O. Box 12428, Austin, Tex. 78711, and Jack Kyle, chairman of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, P.O. Box 13401, Austin, Tex. 78711, and urge the commutation of Garrett's sentence—a moral action that could turn the tide to abolish the death penalty in the United States.

'Every life is precious, even that of someone who has committed a crime'

Most Reverend Leroy T. Matthiesen, Bishop of Amarillo, Texas, gave this interview below to Anita Gallagher on Jan. 15. He has appealed to Texas Gov. Ann Richards for clemency for Johnny Frank Garrett, who is facing execution for his rape and murder of a nun in 1981.

EIR: How did you become involved in this case?

Bishop Matthiesen: In 1981, when this murder occurred, I was the bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Amarillo. I had been chaplain to St. Francis Convent for about 15 years. I personally knew the victim, Sister Tadea Benz; I also knew Johnny Frank Garrett, who did murder and rape her. He lived in a family right across the street from where I lived; so I observed that family, not ever dreaming that it would come to that, but observing a dysfunctional family. When that did happen, the head of that house of sisters, the provincial, and I talked about this, and we made a joint decision that we would forgive Johnny Frank Garrett, that if we were asked, we would ask that the death penalty not be carried out, but that instead he be given life.

Johnny Garrett's attorney, Warren Clark, is appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court to deny the execution, on the basis that Johnny Frank Garrett has been diagnosed by three psychiatrists as insane, and there is an international law, and I think the U.S. has signed some of those accords, that it is illegal to execute insane people.

We are getting together a statement as the Catholic Bishops of Texas, and others will probably be doing the same thing, appealing to the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, to commute to life. They have the authority; they are appointed by the governor. I am told that in practice, they look to the governor for a recommendation. So we are also appealing to the governor to give a positive recommendation to the Board to commute the sentence.

EIR: What are the mitigating circumstances of Johnny Frank Garrett's crime?

Bishop Matthiesen: The evidence is very strong that Johnny Frank Garrett is not morally culpable for the action of

killings and raping Sister Tadea Benz. He was born into a family in which there was a natural biological father and then four stepfathers. Johnny alleges he was loaned out to other men for homosexual sex. I have the testimony of a teacher who was a special education teacher, who was in the junior high school attended by Johnny Garrett. She said that at the age of 12, he was not able to read a single word, and yet the school refused to put him into special education. They kept him in a regular class, as a result of which he dropped out. She also told me that Johnny confided in her, and told her many times that he slept under the bushes, because he was afraid to go back into the house because of beatings.

He also alleges that on the night of Halloween in 1981, he was under the influence of three different drugs. He has no memory of killing or raping Sister Tadea Benz.

EIR: What has led the pope himself and the bishops of Texas to make this extraordinary intervention, to ask clemency for a man who murdered a 76-year-old nun?

Bishop Matthiesen: The Catholic Church has historically taught that the state does have the right to capital punishment in order to preserve the common good. For the last 25 years, perhaps that is contemporaneous with the Second Vatican Council, we have been urging the nations of the world not to use that, because in present circumstances, it does not seem to be preserving the common good. It is a situation of violence begetting more violence. A religious state, or a people who claim to be religious, certainly those who claim to be Christian, should not go along with the old teaching of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." In saying that, we rely on the words of Jesus, who said, "Of old, it was said to you you shall hate your enemies; of old it was said to you, thou shalt not kill, but I say to you, you should not even become angry. . . ." Anger is what leads to killing. You have the example of Jesus challenging the men who were going to kill by stoning the woman who was caught in the act of adultery. . . . What you have there is Jesus saying no, only if you have no sin, then go ahead.

Another reason why we have become involved in this, is

that we really do believe in a consistent ethic of life; that you must respect life from the very beginning to the very end. That is why we are opposed to abortion, that's why we are opposed to euthanasia and assisted suicide. We have to be consistent, and if we say that every life is precious, then even the life of one who has done something so heinous, that life has to be respected.

We reject the idea that we should have vengeance, because it seems to us that if we are going to be faithful to Jesus, and be faithful to try to follow Him, then we must do what He did. He forgave the people who killed Him, and I believe that His mother, His disciples, also forgave the Roman authorities who killed Him.

The final argument that is given for capital punishment is that it will deter others. It certainly will deter the person who committed the crime, but experience shows that in that process we have also executed some innocent people. We do not see any compelling evidence that capital punishment serves as a deterrent.

We do need security. There is violence, there is evil. There are people who have succumbed to evil. But the Texas Department of Corrections really is no longer able to do any correcting. So they are just into incarcerating, giving custodial care, and executing those who have been convicted of serious crimes.

EIR: Do you think it is ironic that the United States lectures other countries so often regarding human rights?

Bishop Matthiesen: Absolutely. We brand others as evil empires, and so forth, and what that does, is point the finger away from us to somebody else. Jesus would say about that, "Don't look at the mote in your brother's eye; look at the beam in your own." Our country is still a great country, but we have very serious problems we're not dealing with. If we continue on this path, that's a very clear indication that we are losing our way morally. When a nation loses its moral focus, that's the end.

There have been a number of people here who have said, what is Gov. Ann Richards doing in responding to an appeal from the Church? The prosecutor, Danny Hill, was quoted as saying that he was very upset that "these groups," namely, the Church, and the Texas Conference of Churches, which has done the same thing, are interfering with justice. Our response is, when the time comes that the churches, which need to be the conscience and the moral voice of a society, are silenced, then the end has come.

EIR: With regard to the circumstances of Johnny Garrett's upbringing, do you think they are typical of many of the individuals who are sentenced to death?

Bishop Matthiesen: Yes. There is evidence that 94% of the inmates in Texas were abused when they were children. It's a vicious circle. It has been demonstrated that those who abuse as adults, were themselves abused as children. That

is, they learned by experience that that's how adults relate to children. So that when they became adults, even though they were the object of the abuse, they themselves become abusers. I have said here, the real issue is child abuse, and our failure to deal with it, even to recognize it, and our failure to deal with those who are mentally ill. We have more mentally ill people in the United States in our prisons than we have in our mental health institutions. The criminal justice system cannot possibly cope with mentally ill people, and yet that's where they are.

EIR: How does the Texas criminal justice system function?

Bishop Matthiesen: Our prisons are getting overcrowded with first offenders. There's a case of a man who stole a bicycle before Christmas, because he wanted to give it to one of his children; he was given five years in prison. We have a law that says you can't occupy more than 95% of available beds, so you get this revolving door going on here in Texas. It's costing the taxpayers more and more money. . . .

We have to look for different kind of ways to take care of first offenders, minor offenders; what we are in fact doing in Texas, I believe, is turning the Texas Department of Corrections into a network of colleges for criminals, where, unwittingly and unintentionally, we are providing them with teachers and classrooms, on how to beat the system. There's a lot of despair. Then, when it comes to capital punishment, of course, the idea here is, "Kill them. They're all mad dogs." They've been described that way; Johnny Garrett has been described that way. So, it's "throw away the key" for those you allow to live, and kill the other ones.

We've got to have a completely new system to deal with first offenders and minor offenders. They shouldn't be in jail for terms like five years, mingled together with offenders of every kind, and abused sexually by other inmates. We have got to empty our prisons of all these first, minor offenders and put them into rehabilitation programs, work programs, all kinds of things like that. We need a much better parole system. That costs money, but it's not going to cost as much money as building all these prisons and maintaining the exorbitant number of inmates that we have currently.

EIR: What will be the result of the efforts made in this case?

Bishop Matthiesen: We have said that regardless of what happens with Johnny Frank Garrett . . . whether he lives or dies, if he dies, his death will have made a contribution to this whole issue. I think that our consciousness, our sensibilities, have been touched by this, and for our part, we are going to pursue it.

There is more than one victim here. One of the victims, clearly, is Sister Tadea Benz, who was—and I knew her—a beautiful person, and certainly didn't deserve to die that way. But I am equally certain that Johnny Frank Garrett was a victim also, of the kind of society, the kind of circumstances, the kind of family in which he grew up. He didn't have a chance.

Bush is scorned by world press

History is continuing to act against the wishes of President George Bush, and in the wake of his foolish antics in Japan, many voices in the world's press which formerly adulated his reign during the Panama and Iraq massacres, are now turning against him. Some of these voices are from establishment cronies who simply long for the "good old days" of the "new world order." But chunks of truth also poke through here and there—especially in our first selection.

Philadelphia Leader, Jan. 12: Family therapist Sarakay Smullens compares Bush to the "dysfunctional" head of a family, who is both abusive and neglectful of his family and suffering a split personality:

"When a nation loses its way and is moving frighteningly toward a dysfunctional state, it is necessary to look long and hard at the leader of that nation. . . . Dysfunctional parenting can take many forms, including abuse, disinterest and neglect. A dysfunctional parent—like a dysfunctional President—may lie to members of the family, undermine their trust, pit them against each other, blame them for their own derelictions and, in the end, even destroy those family members who cannot escape him. . . .

"Bush acts out the two personality styles of dysfunctional fathers: the 'baby' (problems are always someone's fault) and the 'bully' (communication occurs through temper tantrums and/or a need for relentless physical excess to prove one's masculinity). In Bush's case, the 'man on the run' syndrome is a combination of each. . . . In the baby category, we are expected to believe the whining, scape-goating blame of John Sununu, the Democrats, Congress, and finally the American people for having lost faith in the credit card economy because of 'politics.' . . . The bully category can be illustrated by Bush's failed wars against drugs, pollution and illiteracy. The talk is big, but the commitment is nonexistent."

Smullens concludes: "Without mature problem-solving approaches from substantive, functional leadership, a society—like a family—loses hope and begins to disintegrate. Reeling in this process, it moves toward chaos. As funding to help the sick and hungry has been slashed, we turn our heads away from the impoverished and mentally ill in our streets. As we live in a more and more dehumanized state, we feel guilty and anguished. To a larger and larger extent daily, we are a country losing both our consciousness and our conscience. . . . Once a country loses both its conscience and its consciousness, the next step is that it loses its mind."

New York Times, Jan. 10: Lead editorial, titled "Lost in

Tokyo," calls Bush's visit "a fiasco," especially for his failure to "help shape Japan's plans to assume a more active international role." The editorial concludes that "the only Bush who gained anything from the trip was Barbara."

Wall Street Journal (New York), Jan. 10: Editorial titled "Beggar Thy Neighbor," opens by asking, "We keep wondering what in the world President Bush hoped to accomplish with his trade and 'jobs' mission to Japan. If Mr. Bush's purpose was to demonstrate U.S. leadership in the post-Cold War world, he didn't succeed by turning his visit into a Commerce Department trade fair. The President who organized a global coalition against Saddam Hussein was reduced to the appearance of begging Japan to buy more American parts."

Worse yet, Bush left the impression that the U.S. wants "managed trade. . . . The people happiest about [his] trip are those foreigners who want to fight the trend toward free-market and political liberalization in such places as Mexico, Latin America, the Philippines and the former East bloc."

Summarizing the Anglo-American establishment's general complaint, the *Journal* concludes by asking, "Whatever happened to the New World Order?"

International Herald Tribune (Paris), Jan. 10: In a commentary titled "For Bush, One More Stumble," establishment mouthpiece Jim Hoagland writes: "The flu bug that dumped President George Bush under the dinner table in Tokyo was the final indignity on a trip to Asia that will be remembered in the White House as The Trip From Hell. Mr. Bush's ten-day jaunt has become a symbol of everything that has gone wrong in a stumbling presidency over the past three months."

Criticizing all the planning aspects of the Asia trip, Hoagland comments: "Instead of a Tokyo image of a tougher, firmer America muscling Japan into job-producing concessions that Mr. Bush could use politically at home, the world's television screens were filled with the imagery of an unhealthy American leader flat on his back at the feet of a Japanese prime minister. (Any novelist who sought to use such heavy-handed symbolism for the U.S.-Japanese economic relationship would be spanked by his editor.)"

Hoagland asserts that "the President has only himself to blame that it happened this way," and concludes: "If this is Mr. Bush's idea of smart politics, he may yet, against all odds, have time after November to visit a select group of friends—Bob Hawke in Australia, Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow—to compare notes on how ungrateful nations can be."

In the same issue of the *Tribune*, correspondent Flora Lewis reported from the Inter-Action Council meeting of former heads of state in Konigswinter, Germany, that one European influential told her: "What contempt the Japanese must feel for [George Bush's] entourage of super-paid industrial failures."

Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo), Jan. 7: An editorial in this

Japanese economic daily said that if Bush's trip was aimed at creating American jobs, he should have stayed at home, and that Asia was the wrong place to look for solutions to the U.S. economic slowdown, the causes of which are primarily domestic. U.S. exports to Asia were in fact already strong.

"Therefore, the 'job-creating trip' ought really to have been made inside the United States." Since the U.S. market is the most open in the world, truly competitive products should sell well there: "If American products don't sell as expected in their own market, the cause is the lack of competitiveness of the American products themselves."

Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo), Jan. 9: "What led the President to embark on an overcrowded schedule to the point of collapse, was the U.S. economic slump and Bush's own sinking popularity. . . . If we look at just the first round of summit talks, it would appear Bush's visit could end as just a fruitless election campaign."

Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo), Jan. 9: "This amounts to controlled trade. . . . The U.S. government must have concluded that Japan's annual trade surplus of about \$40 billion

cannot be reduced under the free-trade system. . . . Japan-U.S. relations are not a simple formula of Japan making concessions after being pushed hard by Washington."

La Croix (Paris), Jan. 10: An editorial titled, "Bush: The Fragile President" remarks that the medical diagnosis, intestinal flu, was not quite enough to erase the emotional shock caused by the image of a livid man being put back on his feet like a puppet. One wonders: "Isn't Bush a fragile man after all? His thyroid collapsed after the fierce stampede of the Gulf war. A bad virus makes him collapse in the midst of the recession. This repetition worries Americans who especially love the dynamic leaders: the triumphant youth of Kennedy, the warm robustness of Reagan. With Bush one hesitates: The character becomes fuzzy, unpredictable at the very moment where he would need the greatest authority and even a certain rage to govern. Because Bush has never been a real fighter, his physical problems take on huge proportions each time; one pardons disease more easily to a fighter type than to an undecisive one.

"To fall from a chair during an official dinner has never been a good political performance."

LaRouche identified Bush's mental problem early on

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has upon several occasions identified George Bush psychophysical problems. We excerpt from his statements.

December 1989: . . . George is a very shallow-minded person, very impulsive. He's a person of rage-driven obsession, and impulses flowing from rage-driven obsessions. Very shallow-minded. He's sort of a jock of one kind or another, in his mentality. He talks like it, he acts like it, his body language is that of it. He can't present a concept. The man is incapable of carrying a concept in his head. He's a poor fellow who's so rage-driven that very little intellectual activity can occur in his head; that's his conceptual type. He's a man characterized by sudden fits of jock-style rage, of obsessions which flow from seizure by that rage, and of impulses which flow from those obsessions.

Nov. 24, 1990: . . . There is no question that President George Bush is suffering a more acute form of implicitly schizophrenic paranoia than he showed during the height of the moments of uncertainty during the Panama atrocity by forces under his direction.

The President, in short, is *cracking*: *He is going nuts*. . . . When people lack access to a conscious, rigorous use of their higher mental powers, at least in any degree of concentration, they exhibit psycho-sexual impotence—in the sense of the man who may have a loving attitude toward his wife, for example, but is incapable of anything but a psycho-sexually impotent, i.e., erotic, form of the sex act; is incapable of anything *agapic*, in physical intimacy and related affairs with his wife. . . .

May 29, 1991: [During the invasion of Panama in 1989] I observed . . . that the President was in a dissociated state such that at least in that moment or in that context, the stresses of what he was doing had overwhelmed him, and he was to all intents and purposes virtually psychotic at that time. . . .

Many of us know, sometime, quasi-successful or successful business executives and others who are most unpleasant personalities to work with, precisely because they are given to obsessions, and can be set off into terrible states of rage if any of these irrational obsessions is disturbed. That is, if these obsessions are frustrated in any way, the obsession may erupt as a glower at work, on the job or elsewhere; it may take the form of the launching of a vendetta against some person on the slightest kinds of flimsy pretext; it may also take the form of kicking the wife, the children, and the family dog on the weekend, at home, to compensate for the frustration that is experienced in the week before. . . .

Supreme Court weighs 'hate crimes' law of Anti-Defamation League

by Leo Scanlon and Steve Meyer

On Dec. 11, 1991, the Supreme Court of the United States heard arguments on the case of *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul* (Minnesota), the first national challenge to a "hate crimes" statute. At issue is a fundamental question in First Amendment jurisprudence: whether the state may suppress speech which is offensive to one political constituency or another. The Court is reviewing the portions of a St. Paul city ordinance, one of a number of so-called "hate crime" statutes. It provides that a person who displays "symbols . . . which arouse anger, alarm, or resentment in others"—a purely subjective determination—is prosecutable under law.

Forty-four states have passed such hate crime laws, but in most cases they are simple enhancements to existing criminal offenses, such that if a law is broken, there is an added penalty if it can be determined that the crime was motivated by bias. The St. Paul law goes further, making the speech itself a crime. The broad and sweeping powers of the statute strike at historic protections of the right to free speech, and, if legitimized, would stifle open debate and publishing.

The issues before the Supreme Court are weighty, but of equal concern is the fact that the "hate crime" statutes were invented by the Anti-Defamation League, a semi-secret, private organization which nevertheless controls the *official* enforcement bureaucracy set up to administer such laws. The ADL has a documented record of using its powers to induce law enforcement agencies to carry out corrupt prosecutions of its political rivals. The ADL is notorious for smearing its opponents with the "anti-Semite" label. The hate crimes laws would give it the power to criminalize, as well as slander its opponents.

According to the ADL's own publication, *ADL on the Frontline*, November 1991, the ADL has been asked by the FBI to play a leading role in its training and outreach programs. ADL participated in FBI-sponsored regional hate crime training conferences for law enforcement officials from more than 300 of the nation's largest cities and counties. The ADL has exploited its special relationship to the Bush administration's prosecutorial apparatus by dominating the "diversity" training racket. According to complaints brought against the ADL programs for educators, these seminars are

85-90% devoted to eradicating alleged "anti-Semitism" among black students and teachers.

The fox has been asked to dinner in the henhouse: Through the efforts of the FBI, local law enforcement has established working relations with an organization, the ADL, which is financed by organized crime and is a major, public defender of the international illegal-drug cartel, as previous *EIR* articles have documented in detail.

The case of 'R.A.V. v. St. Paul'

Early in the morning of June 21, 1990, a group of youths burned a cross on the lawn of a black family living in St. Paul, Minnesota. The youths were initially charged with "assault" under separate state and city statutes. The office of Attorney General Skip Humphrey dismissed the latter charge and replaced it with St. Paul City Ordinance Section 292.02 charging that the youths had committed an act of bias-motivated disorderly conduct.

At a subsequent hearing, a Minnesota circuit court ruled that the bias-motivated disorderly conduct charge was, in fact, unconstitutional and dismissed that charge. But Humphrey's office appealed to the Minnesota Supreme Court, which overturned the lower court. Under petition by the defendant, the case was heard by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Political collusion between Humphrey and the organized crime-linked ADL is not new: Official documents filed with the Federal Election Commission and State of Minnesota show that Humphrey is funded by top national and local ADL moneybags. The national ADL has filed an *amicus curiae* brief in this case using the Minneapolis law firm of Leonard, Street and Deinard, whose political action committee also funds Humphrey. The firm's founder, George B. Leonard, was a public apologist for Isadore Bloomenfeld (a.k.a. Kid Cann), who ran the Twin Cities mob for Meyer Lansky. Associates of Cann became the modern ADL, as was documented in a recent series by Richard Magraw in the weekly newspaper *New Federalist*, titled, "Are Minnesota Democrats the Most Corrupt?"

The counsel-of-record for the *amicus curiae* brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of the national ADL,

is Allen I. Saeks and three other associates from Leonard, Street and Deinard.

Strange bedfellows

While the cross-burning could clearly be prosecuted under regular criminal statutes, the ADL prefers to use the incident for its own ugly agendas. So far it has succeeded in roping in the civil rights groups.

Supporters of the ADL legislation, who have filed *amicus curiae* briefs on behalf of the City of St. Paul, include People for the American Way, a "Hollywood mafia" creation started by ADL financier Norman Lear, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

A brief was filed by the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), whose petitioners included, among others, the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), the United Auto Workers (UAW), and the National Coalition of Black Lesbians and Gays. During the 1970s and 1980s, CCR, NLG, and NCBL provided the legal defense and political support for U.S.-based terrorist groups including the Black Liberation Army and Weather Underground network, which targeted policemen for execution. For NOBLE and the UAW to associate with these extremist petitioners is bizarre, to say the least.

Political muscle for upholding the St. Paul statute comes from a brief submitted by 17 state attorneys general including Mary Sue Terry, Virginia's rabid death penalty enforcer, and filed by Skip Humphrey. Many of these petitioners have been involved in the flagrantly political abuse of the legal system to persecute Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. Briefs were also filed by the National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, National Governors Association, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

ADL promotes racist theories

While the coalition rests on the presumption of a common "civil rights" interest, the ADL has admitted that bigotry is not their enemy. On Nov. 3-4, 1991, the ADL and the League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith Canada held a two-day conference on anti-Semitism at the Le Centre Sheraton AOA hotel in Montreal, where Leonard Dinnerstein of the University of Arizona spewed his own bigotry. In a major address, he claimed to discern "organic anti-Semitism" in the black community. He asked participants if the Jewish community should not reconsider its years-long alliance with American blacks, and begin a confrontation with that most disadvantaged segment of the American population.

There are further ironies in the alliance which has backed the ADL's power play. Are the NAACP and the leftist lawyers walking down the primrose path to fascism with the ADL unaware of documents released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which show that the ADL has play-

ed a prominent role supplying informants against the "left" and the civil rights movement for the FBI since at least the early 1960s? The FBI was then under the directorship of J. Edgar Hoover, no civil libertarian in anyone's book. ADL Fact-Finding Division spokesman Mira Lansky Boland herself came to the ADL from the Central Intelligence Agency, which the "left" accuses of fostering right-wing plots.

Suppression of all ideas

Those opposing the St. Paul ordinance include the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union. Both organizations did so only after bitter internal dissension. Other defenders of the First Amendment are the Association of American Publishers and the Freedom to Read Foundation.

These organizations point out that First Amendment jurisprudence in the United States has clearly limited what types of speech can be prohibited, and has defined threatening language as only those "fighting words" which would be understood to provoke a "reasonable person" to violent response. The subjective feelings of a particular individual, or group of individuals, cannot be allowed to control what type of speech is permitted, and the provocation of vague and arbitrary reactions, such as "anxiety" (which can trigger the criminal penalties of the St. Paul statute) has never been allowed as grounds for legal action.

The *amicus* brief filed by the Association of American Publishers and the Freedom to Read Foundation addresses the hidden effects of overbroad statutes, typified by the St. Paul ordinance, which can make libraries and publishers the targets of legal actions:

"For the vast majority of publishers and librarians, the only practical response to an overbroad criminal statute is compliance with the literal terms of the statute. Most publishers and librarians will not risk violation of a criminal statute and should not be expected to take that risk. Instead, they are compelled by overbroad statutes to forgo First Amendment rights." That is to say, once an idea is made controversial enough to fit the terms of the hate crimes law, it will be in the self-interest of librarians and publishers to voluntarily suppress the idea, in order to avoid debilitating legal consequences.

This law will work like the most effective Gestapo machine, compelling its victims to anticipate, and "conform" to the consensus the ADL and its allies in the media can create.

It is not enough for the Supreme Court to rule against the ADL in the current case, although that is urgently required. There needs to be a national investigation conducted by civil rights and human rights organizations, of the ADL and its role in fostering racial confrontation. Such an investigation would rapidly bring to light the police-state essence of the "hate crimes" laws. It ought to bring the alliance between civil rights groups and the ADL to a well-deserved, long-overdue end.

Budget Committee hears calls to end depression

In Senate Budget Committee hearings Jan. 9, trade union leaders called for a government program to combat the depression, urging Congress to scrap the idiotic debate over reducing the budget deficit. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that a "recovery program should not be constrained by the multi-year budget agreement."

Although Kirkland said that reducing the federal deficit was "important," any progress toward stimulating the economy "requires immediate government action." If no action is taken, warned Kirkland, "the deficit will continue to grow."

Kirkland, who is playing election-year politics, is stronger on rhetoric than he is on effective action or program these days. He is caught between a labor movement increasingly enraged at the government's economic policy, and, on the other side, his neo-conservative cronies, the "free trade Democrats." Although he wrote fiery newspaper commentaries against the North American Free Trade Agreement, for example, the AFL-CIO did nothing to prevent Congress from passing its pro-NAFTA "fast track" resolution last year. Now, some political analysts believe that Kirkland is trying to find a covert way to back Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton, who is pro-NAFTA and anti-labor.

"Urgently needed public investment in health care, child development, housing, and infrastructure have been held hostage to the largest and longest string of federal budget deficits in the nation's history," said Kirkland. The deficit-cutting debate, he added, has been used as an excuse "for denying government the use of fiscal policy, one of its most potent tools for stimulating the economy to combat the depression."

Kirkland called for a stimulus package of \$60 billion, primarily to be used for improving highways, bridges, airports, schools, and housing stock. He expressed opposition to any cut in corporate income taxes, including the revival of the investment tax credit (a key element in the Kennedy recovery program of the 1960s), which he categorized as a corporate tax cut.

In other testimony to the Budget Committee, Gerald McEntee, president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, urged Congress to take "emergency action" and allocate \$15 billion to state and local governments to augment the grants-in-aid they currently receive. McEntee recommended that the funds be used primarily in the areas of public safety, health, education, social services, and environmental services.

Specter makes 'Freudian slip' on JFK probe

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Penn.) has been a bit discombobulated since the release of Oliver Stone's film "JFK." On Nov. 26, in an interview with C-Span, Specter, when asked by commentator Brian Lamb to explain what the Warren Commission was, said: "The Warren Commission was the presidential commission to assassinate the investigation of President Kennedy."

Specter, who was assistant counsel to the Warren Commission in 1964, is credited with having concocted the "magic bullet" theory to justify the hypothesis of a lone assassin in the murder of President Kennedy, a theory which was held up to ridicule in the film.

Aspin seeks force for Third World conflicts

In statements made to a meeting of the Atlantic Council on Jan. 6, House Armed Services Committee chairman Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) called for redefining the role of the U.S. military forces in light of the Persian Gulf war, and restructuring them accordingly. Aspin said he wants a "leaner, meaner" military power capable of meeting the type of "threat" supposedly represented by Third World countries like Iraq.

With the demise of the superpower conflict, argued Aspin, there exists a "larger inventory" of new threats. Among them, Aspin listed the spread of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, new regional powers, drug trafficking, and economic threats.

Previously, the United States "relied primarily on diplomatic means" to stop the proliferation of mass destruction weapons, said Aspin. But the Gulf war, which aimed, in Aspin's view, not only to liberate Kuwait, but also to "destroy Iraq's capacity for developing and using mass destruction weapons," was an example for Aspin of how the U.S. military will be used in the future.

Dems lambast Bush's failure in Japan

Democrats have begun attacking President Bush for his failure to bash the Japanese sufficiently, and called for more stringent reprisals against them.

Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, on Jan. 10 characterized the Bush trip as a "flop." "The Japanese business and government leaders sitting there in their closed market are laughing at our government for its

weakness and unwillingness to confront decades-long systematic pattern of trade cheating," Riegle raved. "Since 1980, Japan has drained \$460 billion from the U.S., taking millions of our best jobs to Japan and destroying entire U.S. industries."

Riegle announced that he and other Democrats would introduce a bill on Jan. 21 which would "confront and stop the trade cheating by Japan." The bill would require the Japanese to reduce their trade surplus with the U.S. by 20% per year for the next five years.

On the same day, Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) called the Bush policy a "voodoo trade policy." "U.S. trade policy is weak because dozens of barriers to American products continue to exist," he said. "Europe has acted to control its economic destiny by placing a 16% limit on Japanese auto imports until the year 2000. . . . We should act in our own economic interest in the same way."

Bush urged to attend eco-fascist Eco-92

Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) has introduced a sense of the Congress resolution which urges the administration to "place the highest priority" on the success of the Eco-92 conference, to be held in Brazil in June, "by participating actively, particularly through the personal participation of President Bush."

The resolution also calls for the U.S. to work with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean "to address environmental concerns in the Western Hemisphere." Such collaboration would include supporting countries to become more energy efficient; slowing deforestation; and reducing

land-based sources of marine pollution.

Torricelli plans to hold hearings on his resolution and on Eco-92 when Congress convenes on Jan. 21. The Torricelli efforts are an attempt to breathe new life into attempts to impose austerity measures, under the cover of "ecological considerations," on the nations of the Third World.

Did Lantos, Porter help fake 'Iraqi atrocities'?

A scandal erupted when it was revealed in a commentary in the Jan. 6 *New York Times* that the chief witness at hearings held by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, who claimed to have observed an incident where Iraqi soldiers allegedly took Kuwaiti infants out of their incubators, was in fact the daughter of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the U.S., and was lying. The testimony helped to sway the vote of the Senate in support of the Persian Gulf war.

The chairman of the committee, Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), knew of the girl's identity but did not reveal it, claiming that he did so in deference to the wishes of the Kuwaiti ambassador, Saud Nasir al-Sabah, according to the report.

In the January issue of *Harper's* magazine, publisher John R. MacArthur criticized the panel for not demanding proof that the young woman had indeed witnessed the atrocities she described. MacArthur suggested that Lantos and Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.) did not choose to verify the accusation partly because of their close connections to Hill and Knowlton, a public relations company hired by Citizens for a Free Kuwait, a Kuwaiti-financed lobby group. According to

Harper's, the Congressional Human Rights Foundation, a private group founded by Lantos and Porter in 1985, had its offices in Hill and Knowlton's Washington headquarters and the public relations company provided a \$3,000 rent reduction to the foundation. The Citizens for a Free Kuwait had also donated \$50,000 to the foundation.

Boston's plight laid before committee

In testimony before the Senate Budget Committee, Boston Mayor Raymond Flynn attacked Congress for "an abandonment of the cities." Flynn said that the cities have been hit by the "triple whammy" of federal withdrawal, state cutbacks, and the continuing national recession.

"Over the past 10 years," said Flynn, "Boston's total federal assistance has been cut from \$150 million to about \$70 million—an \$8 million a year reduction." Over the past three years, Boston lost over \$160 million annually, which was more than 12% of the current city budget.

Flynn expressed support for the emergency plan proposed by Sens. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) and James Sasser (D-Tenn.), which calls for an anti-recession package of \$35 billion in grants and/or loans to state and local governments for creating jobs and in order to prevent destructive cuts in education, infrastructure, and public safety programs. But Flynn said that many cities would be incapable of capturing any of the revenues generated by this stimulus.

Flynn is also asking the government to empower cities with new revenue-raising capacities, including a constitutional amendment to allow for local sales and payroll taxes.

National News

Right to organize wins one

On Jan. 3, the prosecutor for King County, Washington announced to the court that the charges of criminal trespass against Paul Glumaz, an associate of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, were being dropped. Glumaz had been arrested at the U.S. Post Office in the town of Woodinville in September by the county sheriff following a complaint by the postmaster.

Glumaz was not charged with soliciting nor with election campaigning. Therefore, his lawyer Tim McGarry argued that Glumaz was within his rights under the First Amendment to distribute literature, a right upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Kokinda v. United States*. The question of selling or soliciting was raised neither by the prosecutor nor by the defense.

The prosecutor had offered a plea bargain which would have had Glumaz plead guilty, be fined court costs, and be forbidden to go to that post office for one year. When that was rejected, the prosecutor offered to drop the charges in exchange for court costs and a year prohibition against distribution. When that offer was rejected in court, the prosecutor dropped the charges.

EIR files FOIA on October Surprise

In court papers filed Jan. 10, a group of EIR researchers charged that the government's continued stonewalling on the release of documents concerning the "October Surprise"—especially those concerning the roles of Cyrus Hashemi and J. Stanley Pottinger—is a government coverup of "treasonous activity."

The researchers filed a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit in 1987 when six government agencies refused to release documents; the latest brief is in response to the government's motion to dismiss the case based on its claim that the documents so far released are the only ones that can be released without "damage to national secu-

urity" or causing an "unwarranted invasion of privacy."

In opposing the government's claims, the brief explains that it is an improper invocation of the "damage to national security" exemption if it is used by a government agency simply "to prevent embarrassment."

The brief argues that "the essence of the 'October Surprise' allegation is that members of the Republican Party, including the current President of the United States, conspired with Iranian officials through intermediaries to delay the release of the American hostages in Iran until after the 1980 presidential election was held. Since this alleged activity could be viewed as treasonous, it is difficult to imagine any revelations which could be more embarrassing to the government than information tending to support . . . such allegations."

The brief also points out that claims to privacy must be weighed against the public's right to know how its government functions. "The public interest in disclosure may override even the strong privacy interest belonging to a person suspected of criminal or other wrongful activity. . . . This is surely the case here where . . . the public interest concerns whether high government officials properly performed their duties in a matter which involves everything from terrorism to possible treason."

State Department caught in 'big lie'

The Jan. 10 *New York Times* admitted that a wild, nasty attack on Germany—that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had used the word *Sieg* to refer to German policy on Croatia, and was following in the footsteps of Adolf Hitler—which was featured in the Jan. 7 *New York Times* and *International Herald Tribune*, was a lie. The paper admitted that its story had "placed great stress on this report from a United States State Department official."

The original author of the article, David Binder, claimed that in his statement that the early recognition of Croatia and Slovenia was a "great victory for German foreign policy," Kohl had used the German word *Sieg* in favor of the milder *Erfolg*, which

translates to "success" in English. A State Department official told Binder that "Kohl may have proclaimed the first German *Sieg* since 1945," i.e., since Hitler was proclaiming that Germany was about to launch its final *Sieg* against the allies. The charge was a fabrication.

The origin of the anti-German hate propaganda is the perceived threat by the Anglo-American elite to their system of world order established at Versailles.

Martinez said funneling money to Bush campaign

National drug-control policy chief Bob Martinez, the former governor of Florida, is reportedly involved in channeling money from Florida to the Bush campaign.

This story, which appears to be just the tip of the iceberg, became public when Martinez's chief of staff, William Smith, spoke up. He was fired in early January. According to the Jan. 9 *Washington Post*, "Martinez has used his White House office and a top personal aide to route more than \$63,000 in campaign refunds from his 1990 Florida gubernatorial race to Republican Party officials for the Bush-Quayle reelection campaign, according to Florida campaign records and internal drug policy office documents."

Martinez claims that he was overcharged by television stations during his Florida gubernatorial campaign, and now he is just getting a refund that could amount to \$500,000.

Supreme Court to review two key cases

The Supreme Court announced Jan. 10 that it will take up two cases with profound ramifications for the U.S. constitutional system and international law. The first will determine whether religious and other groups have a constitutional right to distribute literature and solicit at airports. This stems from a split ruling of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which allowed operators

of the three major airports in the New York City area to ban religious groups from seeking donations.

The second case in effect will be a ruling on the legality of the notorious Thornburgh Doctrine. The Court will consider whether U.S. agents can abduct foreign criminal suspects from their homeland. Specifically, the case involves the Drug Enforcement Administration's kidnaping of two Mexican suspects in the murder of DEA agent Enrique Camarena. The Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the U.S. breached its obligations under a 1978 extradition treaty and ordered a lower court to conduct an analysis that would virtually assure the men be returned to Mexico.

McCarthy calls for closing down FEC

Former senator and Democratic presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy called for "closing down the Federal Election Commission," in a press statement Jan. 6.

"The Federal Election Commission has no popular mandate to ask for any more taxpayer funding," said McCarthy. "When less than 20% of the American taxpayers are showing support for the matching fund system, it's really not a time for the FEC to be asking for more money. Rather, it's a time to admit that the system has failed, and that at no time has there been more than 28.7% of the taxpayers willing to contribute to matching funds."

McCarthy, who opposed the creation of the FEC in the 1970s, said, "We said [then] that the cure being proposed was much worse than the existing malady. Time has demonstrated we made the right call at that time. Will we have to wait another 20 years to reverse a bad idea?"

"All the historical evidence informs us that it is dangerous to have the federal government intervening in the people's right to choose those who will govern."

McCarthy also brought up the prospect of mass protests at the Democratic National Convention and warned party officials against the politics of exclusion. "Is the party forgetting so soon the lessons it should have learned from the 1968 debacle?"

McCarthy states that there were two major lessons the party should have learned from the events in 1968: "The first was that we needed to listen to what the voters, both Democratic and independent voters, were telling the party leaders in the primaries.

"The second was that the party leaders needed to maintain a fair and open primary system, as well as a fair and open caucus system, which would reflect voter sentiment and rational voices."

McCarthy, who has been denied ballot status by the Democratic Party chairman in Florida and elsewhere, said that there are already some disturbing trends that the party may be forcing some people outside the tent again. "Does the party really prefer exclusion to inclusion?"

U.S. responsible to feed the world, says magazine

The world's food supply is precariously short, despite the depressed commodity markets, warned the editorial of the Dec. 26 *AgriNews*. It stated that agriculture has been battling overproduction since the end of World War II, but this is over. It reported that the 1991 harvest dropped by 86 million tons, the largest single year drop ever recorded.

"Famine, civil wars and strife, and economic collapse have pushed millions of people in parts of Africa, the former Soviet Union, and the newly free people of the Eastern bloc to the edge of starvation," the editorial warned.

The editorial reported that food shortages in the Third World left "wealthy nations—including the United States—with the responsibility of providing emergency food aid to these people."

The editorial attacked "experts in the U.S." who say it's better not to provide food aid and let people die until the population drops to the point where individual nations' food-producing capability matches its population. "A population that prides itself on its Christian ideals surely cannot allow this to happen," it stated.

The editorial called for an end to the set-aside and other production limiting programs. "We face the great challenge of feeding the world's ever-increasing population."

Briefly

● **ROBERT GATES**, the new head of the CIA, has set up a so-called "Openness Task Force" which is recommending that more public interviews, speeches, and public testimony to Congress be encouraged to make it appear more accessible to the public, the Jan. 12 *New York Times* reported.

● **AN INDIGENOUS** Peoples Day to replace Columbus Day was declared by Berkeley, California city officials Jan. 10. Activists attacked the evangelization of the New World. "We believe in the indigenous way of life," John Curl, of Berkeley Resistance 500, said.

● **MASSACHUSETTS** has joined 44 other states in removing hospitals from state regulation, including caps on charges the state has maintained on hospitals since 1975. Critics say this will result in 15-20 hospitals closing. House Health Committee chairman John McDonough said Jan. 3 the plan will push up health care costs and lead to huge profits for the state's biggest insurers and health care corporations.

● **THE ORTHODOX** Church "could become overnight the fifth or sixth largest faith group in America," Alexander Webster, editor of the newsletter at the Orthodox Studies Project at the Ethics and Public Policy Center, was quoted in the Dec. 29 *National Catholic Register*.

● **PAT BUCHANAN** is "campaigning as if he really wants to win," according to the Jan. 9 *Washington Post*. Tony Fabrizio, Buchanan's former campaign manager, told the *Post* that Buchanan would "be a loyal soldier" if he lost and would "campaign aggressively for George Bush."

● **THE 'POPULATION** explosion" was featured in the December 1991 *Rotarian*, the magazine of the Rotary Club. Extremist Paul R. Ehrlich, author of the discredited 1968 book *The Population Bomb*, called for the birth rate to be brought below the death rate "as soon as possible."

Editorial

Japan looks askance at superboondoggle

While the complaints of automakers have dominated headlines, following the Bush-Japanese summit fiasco, the U.S. President suffered another setback when the Japanese refused to commit funds to the U.S. project to build a superconducting supercollider (SSC).

President Bush was asking the Japanese for \$1.5 billion in order to reach the required \$8.2 billion required in order to build the SSC—money which the U.S. Congress refused to allocate. Not surprisingly, the Japanese are as reluctant as the U.S. Congress to fund a project which many believe is little better than a boondoggle for the languishing Texas economy.

Certainly the SSC, with its 54-mile oval track, could help the depressed real estate market in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, where the construction is planned. To what extent it would help basic scientific research is another question.

The SSC is an atom-smasher, which uses two rings of superconducting magnets to guide oppositely traveling proton beams into collision. The aim is to break the protons into smaller, subatomic particles, and then to study the behavior of these particles.

While additional knowledge is always desirable, we would question the fundamental assumption behind the project, which is that by knowing how to create smaller and smaller particles, we are enabled to know more about how the universe works. We would say rather, that fundamental understanding in science always arises from studying the physical geometry which underlies the apparently discrete nature of matter. Thus we would look to the study of plasma physics and the development of our understanding of fusion energy, as the road to deepening our knowledge of the physical universe.

Unfortunately, today fusion programs worldwide are not being funded up to the level of their potential. Fusion machines such as the plasma focus can tell us far more than SSC, at a far lower cost. Serious moves to colonize space would open up enormous new potentials for astronomy. Yet the fusion and the space programs have been stripped to a bare-bones existence.

Not surprisingly, Japanese scientists have resisted the idea that they would take money from basic scien-

tific research programs ongoing in their country in order to help fund the dubious U.S. superconducting supercollider. No doubt because of this, Prime Minister Kii-chi Miyazawa pulled back from any immediate commitment to fund the program, but instead agreed to set up a one-year working group between Japan and the United States to explore the possibility of his country's participation. Yukihide Hayashi, counselor of science at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, went further and admitted that Japan is reluctant to make any commitment to the SSC.

One justification given for building the SSC is the spinoffs to the economy which could follow, particularly in the area of commercialization of superconductors. The truth is that were the United States to follow the lead of Japan and move to rapidly develop a magnetically levitated train system, the U.S. economy would have an impetus for the rapid development of superconducting magnets, while at the same time improving rapid transportation and easing the burden on overcrowded air terminals.

Some pessimistically oppose the supercollider solely because it is such a big project. Here we would disagree. The world needs great projects now more than ever. We need to expand the infrastructure on Earth, but more than anything we need to build an infrastructure in space.

It's about time that the American people woke up to the fact that they are being swindled by a gang of arrogant and greedy bullies who are destroying the United States and alienating the rest of the world.

What we need is a return to the kind of sane economics which allowed America to take the lead we had during the administration of John F. Kennedy in bringing mankind to the Moon. What is needed is a man, such as Lyndon H. LaRouche, whose policies would put a manned colony on Mars within 40 years, as President. Then the United States could hope to rally the kind of international political and financial support which would allow it again to be a force for progress in the world, and a leader in the development of science and technology which would benefit all mankind.

Books of the American System

- Henry C. Carey**, *Essay on the Rate of Wages*. With an examination of the causes of the differences in the condition of the laboring population throughout the world. (1835) **\$25**
- Henry C. Carey**, *The Harmony of Interests*. (1851) **\$35**
- Henry C. Carey**, *The Past, the Present, and the Future*. (1847) **\$45**
- Henry C. Carey**, *Principles of Political Economy*. Part I: Of the laws of production and distribution of wealth. Part II: Of the causes which retard increase in the production of wealth, and improvement in the physical and moral condition of mankind. Parts III and IV: Of the causes which retard increase in the numbers of mankind and the causes which retard improvement in the political condition of man. 3 vols. (1837) **\$95**
- Henry C. Carey**, *Principles of Social Science*, 3 vols. (1858-59) **\$125**
- Henry C. Carey**, *The Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign*. Why it exists and how it may be extinguished. (1853) **\$45**
- Henry C. Carey**, *The Unity of Law*. As exhibited in the relation of physical, mental, and moral science. (1872) **\$45**
- Mathew Carey**, *Essays on Banking*. With a selection of Mathew Carey's other writings on banking. (1816) **\$45**
- Mathew Carey**, *Essays on Political Economy*. Or, the most certain means of promoting the wealth, power, resources, and happiness of nations applied particularly to the United States. (1822) **\$49.50**
- Friedrich List**, *The National System of Political Economy*. Translated from the original German by Sampson S. Lloyd. (1885) **\$45**

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