

EIR

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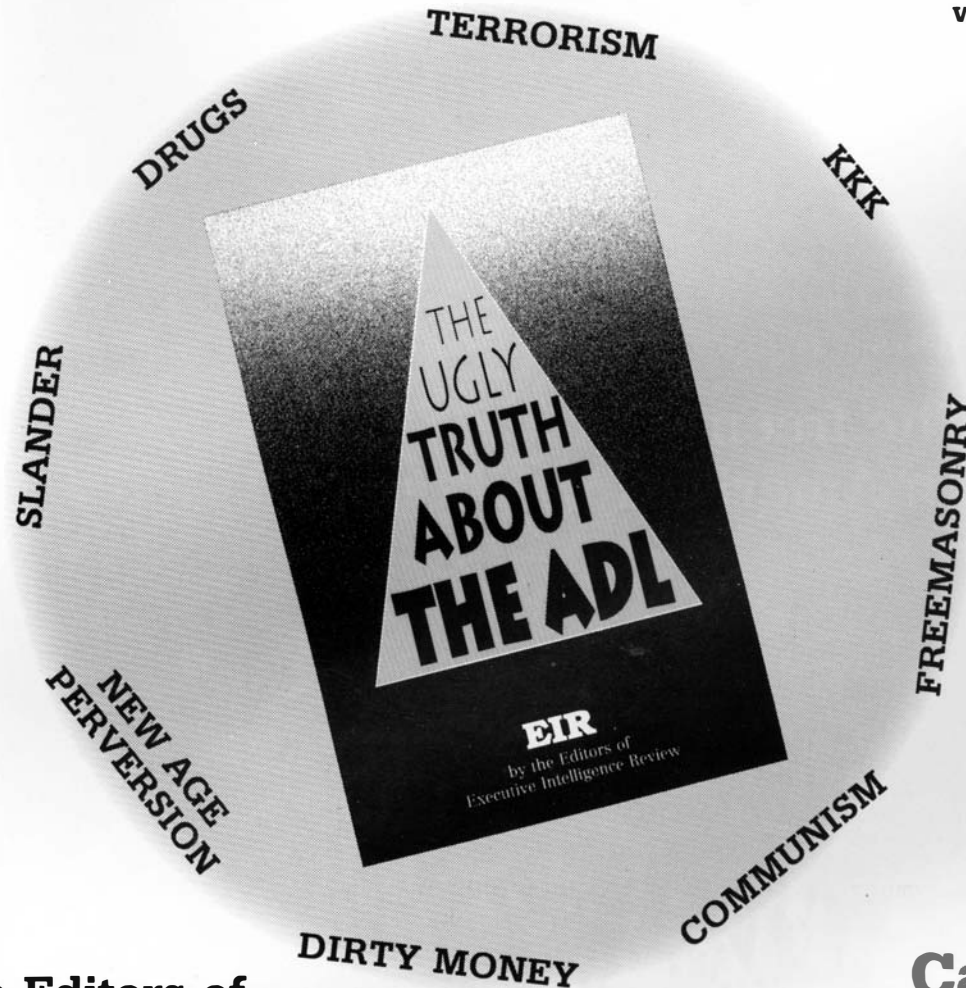
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From the Editor

As this issue goes to press, we have learned information which confirms our cover headline—in spades. Our regular readers are no doubt familiar with the charges of “statue climbing” pressed against two of the leaders of the international movement to remove the statue of Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike which currently defaces Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C. The two defendants in the case, former vice presidential candidate Rev. James L. Bevel, and historian and author Anton Chaitkin, are scheduled to have a hearing before U.S. District Court Judge Royce Lamberth on April 19.

Well, it turns out that Judge Lamberth began his masonic career as a teenager in Texas, when he was inducted into the . . . Albert Pike Memorial Chapter of the Order of Demolay, the youth group of the Scottish Rite of Freemasons.

The *Feature* includes three presentations from the recent Schiller Institute conference which demonstrate why the most crucial strategic task of this moment is to free the United States from freemasonic control, starting by forcing the removal of the obscene Pike statue.

We will follow up on this theme next week with a substantial package on Italy, where more and more political leaders from all shades of the political spectrum see the cause of Lyndon LaRouche’s freedom from unjust imprisonment in the United States as crucial to stopping the plot by the Scottish Rite Freemasonry to end Italian sovereignty. This opens the way for a full-scale debate on LaRouche’s policies, combining the “science driver” effect of his Strategic Defense Initiative war-avoidance policy of 1982-84, and the plan for a Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, proposed at the end of 1989, to spur a worldwide economic upswing.

I would like to especially direct readers to the article on page 46, reporting on the suit to stop Serbian war crimes which has been filed on behalf of the government of Bosnia at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. As was stated in our March 26 issue, Serbia’s aggression in the Balkans must be stopped by decisive action now—or the current mess in Russia will detonate a third world war.

For an important correction to some of our recent advertisements, please see the Table of Contents.

Nora Hamerman

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Two Ukrainian parliamentarians evaluate the current strategic situation. Mr. Movchan is a poet and playwright, and was one of the initiators of Rukh, the Ukrainian independence movement. Mr. Shovkoshitny is a geologist and nuclear engineer who worked at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

Corrections: In our last issue, we mistakenly reported (page 76) that an advertisement signed by thousands of prominent people, appealing to President Clinton to free LaRouche, had been published in the *New York Times*. It appeared in the *Washington Post* and *Excelsior* of Mexico on Jan. 20, 1993.

Advertisements for some books sold by Ben Franklin Booksellers and EIR News Service, Inc. which have appeared recently in this magazine, have sometimes omitted the postage and handling costs, or have been worded so as to confuse the price of the books with the shipping costs. For *The Ugly Truth about the ADL*, (\$7) and *The Civil War and the American System* (\$15), add \$3.50 per book, plus \$.50 each additional book in a single order to cover postage and handling. For information about bulk rates, please contact Ben Franklin Booksellers at (703) 777-3661 or toll-free (800) 453-4108. We regret the confusion caused by these errors.

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Kenya draws the line against the IMF's 'cure'

by Linda de Hoyos

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, a long-time ally of the United States, sent a shockwave through the international banking community on March 22 with the announcement that Kenya would no longer carry out measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). "As a sovereign nation, we will no longer submit to economic arm-twisting of any kind," Moi stated.

Kenya has been cut off from international donor aid since December 1991, and carrying out IMF demands to the letter is now the prerequisite for resumption of the \$40 million a month Kenya used to receive.

Throughout the last year, Kenya has been consistently implementing IMF reforms, even to the point that the Kenyan shilling has suffered an effective 60% devaluation in 1993. The price of bread has risen 45-fold in the last year. Yet, in its last mission to Kenya on March 6, IMF officials declared that Kenya had not gone far enough. Specifically, the IMF mission demanded that Kenya raise interest rates to the ultra-usurious rate of 45%; reduce its strategic reserve of maize; lay off 40% of its civil service; and immediately privatize its state industries.

Presaging the government's decision, President Moi stated on March 19 that "Kenya will no longer agree to policies which are economically suicidal. . . . Since November 1991, the IMF and the World Bank set for Kenya unilateral, harsh, and dictatorial conditions to be fulfilled before quick disbursement aid could be released. The government continued to fulfill these conditions, hoping that the IMF and the World Bank could honor their promises. They have so far not done this."

Kenya's drawing of the line sent a shudder of fear through New York and London. The British press fretted that other African countries, their economies shriveled by IMF austerity demands, might follow suit. As the London *Independent's*

Richard Dowden wrote on March 25: "If Mr. Moi is serious in his escape bid from the economic regime of the [World] Bank and the Fund, there are many other African countries who will want to follow Kenya—27 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have now adopted agreements with the IMF and the Bank on economic policy. Others are shadowing these policies. The western donors will therefore try to tough it out. They cannot allow Kenya to establish a precedent, but on the other hand, if Mr. Moi is serious, can the West allow Kenya to hit the buffers?"

The Somalia treatment

With this action, President Moi is desperately trying to save his nation from becoming another Somalia. If IMF demands were acceded to, it would mean the downfall of the Moi government. However, as in Somalia, the opposition to Moi is bitterly divided along tribal lines. There is no institutionalized force prepared to take power—creating the acute danger that Kenya would disintegrate into tribal warfare.

Kenya is a key target of the malthusian blueprint in Henry Kissinger's National Security Study Memorandum 200 of 1974, which declared that growing populations in underdeveloped countries are a national security threat to the United States. With a population of 25 million, Kenya has enjoyed the highest birth rate in Africa, at 4%, and has normally been able to feed its population without resort to food imports. In the last period, Kenyan sources say, donor money was often available only for family planning programs.

As with the case of Siad Barre, former President of destroyed Somalia, the real demands of the IMF and the western governments and donors are not economic but political: Moi must go.

The siege against Moi began in May 1990, when U.S.

Ambassador Smith Hempstone gave a speech to a Rotary Club meeting averring that U.S. aid would go to those countries that "nourish democratic institutions, defend human rights, and practice multi-party politics." The speech was taken as assurance by leading dissidents, culled from the privileged elite of the country, that "they could oppose the government and they would have the support of a major world power," according to the press. The U.S. embassy reportedly gave \$31 million to opposition parties—the Forum for Restoration of Democracy and the Kenya Democratic Party.

According to the *Washington Post*, "Every time a dissident was arrested or a newspaper shut down, he issued a denunciation, and he went out of his way to be seen with leaders of the opposition, even inviting them to parties at his residence."

By November 1991, Kenya's western donors informed Moi that aid would cease unless he held "multi-party" elections. While warning that the crusade for democracy invited tribal warfare, Moi called elections for December 1992. In that year, 800 people were killed in tribal violence.

As early as March 1992, the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy broke down into its tribal components, with Ford-Kenya representing the Luo, Kenya's second largest tribe, and Ford-Asili representing the Kikuyu, the largest tribe. Moi's own Kenya National Union is multi-tribal, also encompassing Kenya's many tribal minorities.

During the election campaign, Kenya faced its worst drought of the century, and was forced to divert foreign exchange earnings to importing maize, to ward off starvation in famine-stricken areas. Even as late as Feb. 22, the United Nations was warning that Kenya required \$192.3 million in immediate food aid. The U.N. reported that "1.5 million people are struggling under a continuing drought despite recent rains, and relief aid is needed" to stave off mass starvation. Also, in 1992, Kenya was inundated with 500,000 refugees from Sudan and Somalia, which posed logistical and legal and order problems in the country's border areas. Despite its treatment at the hands of the U.S. ambassador, the Moi government agreed to Washington's requests that Kenya open its facilities to aid the U.S. Armed Forces' presence in Somalia. For many months, the only reliable route for aid to Somalia was through Kenya.

Nevertheless, this did not stop 103 U.S. congressmen in July 1992 from demanding that Bush cease all funding to Kenya because of U.S. "dissatisfaction with the pace of reform."

In November 1992, Moi declared that the West "has starved us for the past 12 months." The western countries, he said, "are partisan. They are supporting the opposition, so if there is civil war in Kenya, they will be supporting that also."

Thanks in part to the split in the opposition, Moi's KANU party won the elections, despite the presence of numerous foreign "observers" on hand to throw the election to the

opposition. London and Washington reluctantly sanctioned the election results.

Donors up the ante

Donors then insisted that Kenya meet new IMF demands. In late February, British Overseas Development Minister Lynda Chalker told Kenya that aid would be resumed only if the country were able to get a "seal of approval" from the IMF.

An IMF mission arrived in Nairobi in the first week of March. According to a Reuters dispatch, although the IMF team "appeared impressed by the flotation of the shilling"—which had resulted in the 60% devaluation—the IMF team had upped its demands. The IMF team reportedly felt that "Kenya had woken up too late and is working too slowly in meeting economic conditions, key to resumption of foreign aid."

However, as Kenyan Finance Minister Musalia Mudavadi reported: "The devaluation of the Kenya shilling by 60% could barely be absorbed by the economy, but if the currency stabilized at this rate and balance of payments provided to maintain essential imports, the country might have been able to adjust to the situation, though with great pain. However, with the continuing speculation and the clear signals that balance of payments resources will not be provided for whatever reason, the liberalization measures introduced under the Shadow Program of the IMF cannot be sustained. The continued depreciation of the currency is seriously undermining the economy and will certainly ruin the economy if not stopped immediately. The remedy offered by the IMF to these problems is that the government should liberalize further and that the government should also push interest rates upwards to a minimum of 45% in order to induce Retention Account holders to release the funds they are holding.

"The implementation of the IMF prescription would lead to the instant collapse of a large number of companies, mass redundancies and massive recession affecting both the private and public sectors. The measures, especially high interest rates, will stifle agricultural activity, lead to food shortages and make essential commodities unaffordable by the majority of Kenyans. The government rejects such a prescription, given as it is, without moral or material support either from the Fund, the [World] Bank, or donors generally."

Not surprisingly, the government's move has come under strong attack from the opposition. Leaders of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy told the *Washington Post* that Moi had "plunged Kenya's economy back into the Dark Ages and back into inefficient and corrupt state control." Robert Shaw, an economist for Ford-Kenya often quoted by the western press, told reporters that the government's refusal to agree to IMF demands was "catastrophic. This has eroded the last grain of confidence that the business community had."

To be sure, the Fund and its banking sponsors hope that

the Kenyan government will back down, and re-embark on the route to certain political and economic suicide. As the *Independent's* Richard Dowden wrote on March 25, Moi's move is "the strongest challenge yet to recent western policy on Africa. . . . Once the closest ally of the West in Africa, Kenya is the first country to turn its back on western aid since Zambia tried unsuccessfully to break out of the IMF straitjacket in 1986." But "London and Washington believe there is no alternative to working with the international financial institutions and the Kenyans will be forced to return to the fold."

However, the IMF prescriptions for genocide are not the only option for Kenya or any other developing country. The only economic rationale for IMF demands is the belief among western governments that the bankrupt Bretton Woods system must be saved—no matter the cost to human lives. However, Kenya's ability to "hold out" against the IMF siege will depend upon the level of immediate support forthcoming from other developing countries. London's fears that other nations will follow suit must become reality.

Documentation

IMF policies on Kenya will lead to hell

Lyndon LaRouche issued the following statement on March 27:

The mass murderous demands which the International Monetary Fund, supported by Anglo-American political institutions, have made upon Kenya, are nothing more nor less than genocide; not only genocide, but willful genocide. What the IMF, with the support of certain forces in the United States and Britain, is trying to do, is to give Kenya the genocidal Somalia treatment.

The crucial fact for me, is that the [President Daniel arap] Moi government, which has resisted this genocide, is a national party, whereas, as in the case of the opposition to [ousted President Siad] Barre in Somalia, the opposition to Moi is composed of tribal groups. Once they were rid of Moi and his party, the KANU party, they *would soon be at each other's throats*, in the same way that Somalia degenerated into a holocaust of New Age irregular warfare among warring tribalist groups.

It has been my understanding for a long time that circles around the Club of Rome, and those who express similar policies, like *Global 2000* and *Global Futures* in the United States at the beginning of the 1980s, were out to collapse world population levels by collapsing the economies and

letting famine and epidemic disease, aided by the bestiality of one man beating another to death with a club or a rock, take its course.

We see, in the case of Zambia, that IMF policies there *have* contributed to a vast epidemiological genocide against that country, formerly led by Kenneth Kaunda, and throughout the rest of Africa.

Anti-black racist genocide is the general rule of IMF policy toward *all* of Black Africa; and that's simply a brutal fact of life. These fellows are worse than Nazis.

The question is, what the remedy is.

One country by itself cannot resist this policy. I have resisted it for a long time, and for this as well as other reasons, I was put in prison on completely fraudulent charges, to get me out of the way.

Unless countries or leading political forces among many countries band together, and stop the kind of nonsense among Third World fellows who are saying, "Well, doesn't the kind of economics taught at the London School of Economics say we must submit to these perfectly rational demands, even though they are a bit strenuous?" That must come to an end; and the word *genocide* must be applied to IMF conditionalities, especially in the extreme form in which they are so freely applied to Third World countries.

Unite against IMF genocide

It should be observed in this connection that although the Russian leadership has so far managed to keep its house in order in the present crisis there, *it is IMF conditionalities and shock therapy demanded of Russia* which bring the threat of either civil war in the former Soviet Union itself, or the emergence of the alternative, a dictatorship of some form or other, with its nuclear arsenal, poised with provoked hatred against those in the West—especially the Anglo-Americans—who have recommended and supported the shock therapy and IMF conditionalities imposed upon Russia, as well as upon the other states of eastern Europe.

The greatest fear of the forces behind this genocide, is that the states of eastern Europe, and the states of the oppressed and looted developing nations of South America, Central America, Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, might unite in common cause to bring to an end these IMF conditionalities, and, to use plain words, this IMF genocide.

Unless that is done, and unless the course of action which I have recommended consistently over the past decade and longer is taken, there is no hope for *any* country, Kenya or any other, *especially* in the developing sector; and unless this is done, the deterioration of the situation in Moscow under continued pressure to conform to the so-called democratic reforms, including IMF conditionalities and shock therapy, will bring about a thermonuclear standoff between two internally decaying superpowers, under which thermonuclear standoff non-nuclear hell, as typified perhaps by the Serbian mass murder and genocide in former Yugoslavia, will dominate increasingly, continent after continent, on this planet.

Russia's new finance czar an IMF flunky

by Konstantin George

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's March 25 appointment of Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fyodorov, a hard-core "shock therapist," as "super-minister" for finance and economics, spells disaster for Russia. Fyodorov, who speaks perfect English, is well known and liked by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Anglo-American banking circles, not least because he worked at the World Bank before joining the Russian government.

As finance minister, Fyodorov will be in charge of the April negotiations on an "aid" package for Russia with the Group of Seven industrial nations.

The Anglo-American establishment is crowing over the Fyodorov appointment. A British source who returned from Russia at the end of March told *EIR* that on economic policy, "Fyodorov is running the show," and as "the International Monetary Fund's man in Russia, he will accept IMF medicine." The source said that Fyodorov would carry this out in a somewhat more "refined" manner than the sledgehammer shock therapy applied in 1992 by then-Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar: "Fyodorov will bring the idea of [financial wizard] George Soros and President Clinton for a social security net, which will mean that you will no longer have naked shock therapy, but watered-down shock therapy, a shock therapy with something in place to cushion the impact."

Under this "modified shock therapy," Russian industry will continue to be shut down. This IMF-induced economic ruin is the root cause of the crisis in Moscow, "the greatest strategic threat of our time," as U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in March.

Because of the immense strategic stakes involved, there is at least an impulse emanating from President Clinton to remove or alleviate some of the IMF austerity conditionalities. As cited by the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on April 1, Clinton has been pushing the IMF to come forward with an aid package of about \$10 billion per year, above and beyond debt relief, and not to tie the package to conditions. The IMF, in a statement March 31 by its Moscow representative, Jean Foglizzo, rejected this. "I don't see how we can reach an agreement with Russia in the near future," said Foglizzo, adding that Russia can expect no aid at all until the political factions agree on an economic policy acceptable to the IMF.

The IMF has actually given Russia only \$1 billion of the \$24 billion promised, with tremendous fanfare, last year. The condition for further credit had been that the entire presidency, government, and central bank agree on implementing IMF policies. Now, that condition is being extended to include the Supreme Soviet and Congress of Peoples Deputies as well.

'Debt relief' alone won't help

What Russia can expect from the G-7 in April are agreements providing for what is called "debt relief." The Paris Club of western government creditors has been meeting in the last days of March and into April to work out a substantial debt relief package, which would "allow" Russia to suspend payment through 1993 on the \$17 billion that fell due or will fall due during 1992 and 1993. This is absurd, because since Jan. 1, 1992, *Russia had already stopped all repayment of debt owed to governments.* The "debt relief package" will only codify and ratify an existing practice.

Russia, since last year, has stopped all payments, both principal and interest, on the debt of the former Soviet Union—debt owed to both governments and to western banks. Russia announced in March that this policy will continue at least through Sept. 30 1993, regardless of what the IMF, western banks, the Paris Club, the G-7, or anyone else says or does. Debt relief in and of itself will not remedy the Russian economic collapse. If it could have done so, then the economic turnaround would have started many months ago and been quite visible now. Not paying debts, or drastically scaling down debt repayments, if coupled with shock therapy, is still shock therapy, as the ruinous cases of Poland, and Russia in the past 15 months, have shown.

Russians fed up with IMF

On March 30, a press briefing was given by Jean Foglizzo, the head of the IMF permanent mission in Moscow, about the role of the Fund in Russia. He received in return a strong taste of the rage building up over what the IMF has done and intends to do to the country.

One Russian journalist asked: "There is a lot of talk in the streets about the pernicious role of the IMF in Russia. Could you cite any examples of IMF help to countries which found themselves in critical situations in the past?" After some hemming and hawing, Foglizzo replied: "You are raising the issue of visibility of IMF actions. Of course, I am visible, but that doesn't feed people. They feed us." He admitted that the IMF "doesn't build anything. . . . IMF money usually stays in the central bank." The journalist pressed him: "Can you say that, say Czechoslovakia or Uganda, at one point or another in their history, relied on the aid or good advice of the IMF to find their way out of the crisis? Just [give] a couple of examples, three examples, five examples." Foglizzo answered, "I cannot give you an example of a country that is forever going to be wealthy and successful thanks to the assistance of the IMF."

Chinese communist rulers warn of new peasant revolt

by Mary M. Burdman

"If there are problems in the villages, there is no one in the current government who can stay in power," Tian Jiyun, the Chinese vice prime minister with responsibility for agriculture, warned the National People's Congress on March 27. "The peasants are extremely patient, and they will not revolt, if the bow is not drawn too tightly. But if it is, the consequences will be unimaginable."

This was an important warning to the "new generation" of Chinese leaders given enormous powers at the congress, which meets briefly for a week or so each year. It is not likely that either Jiang Zemin, the Chinese Communist Party (CP) head and party Military Commission head who was just made state President at the congress, or the unpopular Prime Minister Li Peng, reelected for a second five-year term, has the slightest idea of how to cope with the tremendous problems that China's 850 million peasants face. For years, the peasants have resisted the insanity of CP rule with whatever they could muster, primarily by a vast work slowdown and other methods of sabotage. But peasants were forbidden to leave their villages. Under the Deng Xiaoping reform program, peasants have gained one thing: mobility, with huge numbers of people moving around the country. Over 900 million people traveled around China during the New Year festival, and at least 100 million have been on the move between country and city since the "Special Economic Zones" were built up in the 1980s. Unrest can no longer be easily contained, and the official press is full of reports and warnings, indicating much nervousness at the top.

Farmer protests grow

The crisis in agriculture could debunk Deng's whole "reform" policy, the so-called China Model, Vice Prime Minister Zhu Rongji warned the National People's Congress. The reputation of the reforms, which temporarily boosted agricultural production when first implemented over a decade ago, at this time is the only thing, besides mass repression, that is keeping the Chinese Communists in power. But Deng's policy has also been to keep 80% of the Chinese population engaged in backward agriculture in the countryside, and has kept grain production and distribution under state control, forcing the farmers to produce for almost nothing. As the

economy has lurched from "heated" production to draconian austerity, the toll has been taken from the peasants. In the late 1980s, the state was unable to pay the farmers for their grain; the same thing is happening now. In nine provinces, Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi, Guangxi, and Shaanxi, peasants were paid approximately \$4.5 billion in IOUs (known as "white chits") and \$500 million in goods for their grain crop this year.

Vice Prime Minister Zhu said that paying farmers with IOUs rather than cash must be "immediately suspended" or "we will lose the support of farmers and agriculture will wither. The reputation of China's reforms will likely be ruined," the *China Daily* reported. Zhu's statement debunks government claims that it had paid out 3 billion yuan (\$517 million) to farmers nationwide to redeem all IOU notes. Prime Minister Li Peng had made it a matter of utmost urgency to settle all debts by the Chinese New Year celebration on Jan. 23.

Qiao Shi, the former secret service chief who has now been appointed chairman of the National People's Congress, warned at the congress that the economic interests of farmers were vital to stability in China. "If farmers find farming unprofitable, they will flood into cities," Qiao said. "Such a situation will affect social stability."

All this is happening as China's steel and textile industries announced millions of layoffs, and Li Peng said that the huge government bureaucracy will be cut by 25%. The millions of excess government workers will be transferred to sectors where workers are needed: tax collection and public security, Li said.

The basis of the fears of the Chinese hierarchy is indicated by incidents reported in the European press of party members being attacked and killed. In one incident in the village of Dacui in Anhui province, villagers threw bombs among the fireworks set off to celebrate the New Year. The house of the local party chief, who had been cited as "model Communist," was blown up as well as those of three of his seven brothers. Two people were killed and 15 wounded.

One account cited over 100 protest demonstrations by peasants in nine provinces in late 1992. In 15 districts in these provinces, peasants attempted to storm county offices.

In the county of Fengtai in Anhui, protesting farmers occupied the county offices for a full week, and only left when they were assured that they would get cash for their IOUs. In three places near the city of Mianyang in Sichuan, peasants blockaded the streets, and in three provinces, peasants protested with signs reading "Farmers Nourish the Communist Party" and "The CP Loots and Cheats the Peasants," and calling on peasants not to sell their grain or pay local taxes.

One Beijing newspaper recently quoted an expert on agriculture that "if the peasants do not pay the money exorted by the cadres, they are forbidden to work, or to send their children to school. The rising prices, the abandonment of the land, the diversion of funds are only epiphenomena. The basic problem is the lack of any law to protect the peasants."

Taxing everything

Tian Jiyun had warned the Beijing hierarchy of the source of the problem at a State Council meeting in December 1992. There are 15 million officials and bureaucrats in the countryside who do not work in the fields and give no help to the peasants, he said. Party conservatives who complain about the failure to invest in agriculture, must consider what a burden this mass of bureaucrats imposes on the peasantry, he warned.

The bureaucrats are far worse than parasites on the peasantry; they are taxing China's farmers to death. The problem has become so acute that the Communist Party Central Committee and central government issued an urgent circular during the National People's Congress session ordering an immediate reduction in taxes on farmers, according to the official Xinhua news agency. The circular said that the illegally high levies and taxes imposed on farmers, particularly by local governments, "will not only directly affect the development of agricultural production but also the stability of the countryside or even the whole society."

The circular demanded that farmers only be required to pay levies up to 5% of their income. The *China Daily* and other official press report that farmers are often taxed up to 8-10%, with CP cadres demanding taxes and fees for everything ranging from using a road, electricity, watching a movie, education, health care, using a tractor, and even enforced family planning. The cadres are using these taxes primarily to enrich themselves, especially by building useless "free enterprise zones" often in remote areas of the countryside. These zones have eaten up as much as 1.6 million hectares of farmland.

Xinhua called reducing the taxes an "urgent political task. Those officials who act slowly should be criticized and those who do not respond to the criticism will be punished according to party or administrative disciplinary measures or laws."

This circular followed hard on the heels of another crisis reported in the *China Daily* on Feb. 19. It reported that post offices in rural China were being attacked by angry peasants

unable to cash money orders sent them by relatives working in the cities. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications reported that it has had increasing problems cashing money orders over recent years, especially in the provinces which are sending tens of millions of "surplus" farm workers into the cities seeking work. The problem has become acute since last November, the ministry said. In Nanchong county in Sichuan, angry farmers attacked 60% of the rural post offices, injuring seven postal workers and smashing doors and windows. By the Chinese New Year, the amount of unredeemable money orders totaled 800 million yuan (\$137.9 million) in Sichuan province alone. Some peasant families have had to wait up to two months to cash their money orders.

Abandoning the land

It is not just unrest that the CP fears; it is the collapse of food production. Chinese press accounts reveal that "the peasants no longer have the desire to cultivate the soil. They are abandoning the farms for the cities, where they hope they could earn in one week what their fields produce in one year." Many tens of thousands of hectares of land are being deserted; more than 10% of the land in certain villages. In an area of Shanxi province, next to the Yellow River, one-third of the peasants say they prefer not to produce any more than is necessary for their own food.

The *China Daily* on March 28 warned that "shrinking arable land and deflated enthusiasm among farmers are being pegged as the causes for what appears to be a sure slide in grain production." Li Peng had called for raising grain production to 475 million tons by 1997 from current levels of about 440 million tons. His goals are not likely to be achieved.

"Although we have plenty of grain right now, we're expected to see grain production tapering off soon," Chen Junsheng, a councillor in China's cabinet, told the *China Daily*. The paper reported that "things have gone so far that a quick fix to the unsettling scenario is unlikely."

Delegates to the National People's Congress warned that if agriculture no longer supports the peasants, they will flood the cities. After the New Year, some 90 million people streamed from the rural interior provinces to the coastal cities, a British journalist who toured China in mid-March wrote. While some people are returning to university or work, most of them are unemployed and without homes in the cities. In a period of two weeks, 1 million people passed through the Canton railway station looking for work in the cities of the Pearl River delta. In Shanghai, there are 2.5 million "floating" people in the city, whose regular population is 13 million. On some days, up to 500,000 migrants pass through the city's train station. In Wuhan, the central transport hub of China on the Yangtze River, the transit population is 800,000, with 120,000 people passing through the main railway station in one day in mid-February, on their way from Sichuan or Hubei provinces to the coast.

The dubious success of Polish free market reforms

by Anna Kaczor

Since Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka established her liberal government at the end of last year, the western press (at least till the Parliament voted against the Program for General Privatization) had nothing but compliments for the supposed stability of Poland. The decisiveness of her government in introducing austerity programs that culminated with the proposed state budget for 1993 being held to a 5% budget deficit, and severe spending cuts in health care, education, and the salaries paid from the budget, was touted as a great achievement.

But the criteria used to judge the success of the economy have nothing to do with the standard of living of the Polish population or the growth of the physical economy. Most of the "experts" stress that now shops are full, usually with imports, and the process of privatizing has so far been going pretty fast and smoothly. They almost completely ignore the tremendous negative impact of the reforms on the life of an average citizen, which cannot be simply called a necessary short-term sacrifice.

Social costs of the free market reforms

A recent Unicef survey of the living conditions of Polish children, for example, gives a clear indication of the deterioration of basic infrastructure and the standard of living. According to the study, infant mortality in Poland is 19.5 per 1,000 newborns, three times higher than in some European countries. Low weight is the cause of 70% of these deaths, and 12.3 per 1,000 newborns die at a very early age. About 90% of the children have kinetic problems, 13% constitutional problems, 14% problems with their eyes, and 50% have dental cavities. In 80% of schools, there are children with head lice, 12% of children do not have breakfast, and 22% do not have anything to eat while at school. It happens more and more often that children faint at school because they are undernourished. According to Unicef, 20% of Warsaw schoolchildren go hungry, and 50% of families with three or more children live below the Polish poverty line. In 1992, some 25% of families applied for aid from social welfare.

A free health care system exists only in theory. Serious underinvestment in the system forces most hospitals and clinics to require voluntary donations or at least to demand that patients buy drugs with their own funds. Most patients pay, some because they want to help, some because they do not

want to be treated as second-class patients. The health minister looks through his fingers (as we say in Polish) at this procedure, knowing that without additional funds doctors will have to operate by candlelight. In some cases, official fees for admission to hospitals or emergency rooms have been already set up; for example, in Gdynia, where the city council had to issue a special bill enforcing payments for health services in public hospitals. The monthly income from those fees in August 1992 of the whole public health system in Gdynia, was 282 million zlotys (now about \$19,000). All of it was spent to buy needles, syringes, and bandages. For another example, in a Poznan children's hospital, doctors routinely present the cost of treatment to parents. Although they do not have to pay, most parents donate at least 100,000 zlotys, which is not a big sum but may become an unexpected burden for families who are already fighting to make ends meet.

A similar situation may be observed in the education system. Limiting the number of school hours and underpaying teachers is justified on the basis of the need to control the budget deficit. There is also a lot of discussion about introducing fees for university education because "they have them in the West" (this argument is good for implementing any stupid reform, although "the West" seems to be limited in most cases to the United States and Great Britain).

Free market reforms do not help Polish farmers, either. Almost unlimited imports of food, especially dairy products, leads to a constant decline in food production. In 1992, milk production was 13% lower than in 1991, and was estimated at 12.4 billion liters. This year it may be even 400 million liters lower. The same is true for meat production. Expensive fodder and a decline in consumption makes production totally unprofitable. Farmers try to sell their stock, but even with very low prices (13-14,000 zlotys per kilogram of livestock) it is difficult to find buyers. According to some economists, the pig stock will decline by 4 million head this year.

All journalists who so happily praise Poland for its reforms fail to find a reasonable explanation for the growing unemployment. This problem obviously belongs to a short-term-sacrifice mythology, therefore it supposedly does not require explanations. The official number of registered unemployed is 2.262 million, which constitutes 14.2% of the work force. Also, at the end of February, over 1 million

people lost their unemployment benefits and now live on a small social security stipend. Their chance to get a new job is rather small since, in March, there were 106 unemployed for every job offer. The situation will not improve soon. The deputy minister of labor announced at a press conference in the middle of March that 2,500 enterprises plan to lay off 75,000 people in the near future.

None dare call it stealing

The privatization of state-owned companies is one of the main worries of the Polish government, whose economic policy aims at implementing a free market economy under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Already, 54% of the labor force works in private enterprises, and that fact alone is perceived by the western creditors as a great achievement of Polish "shock therapy."

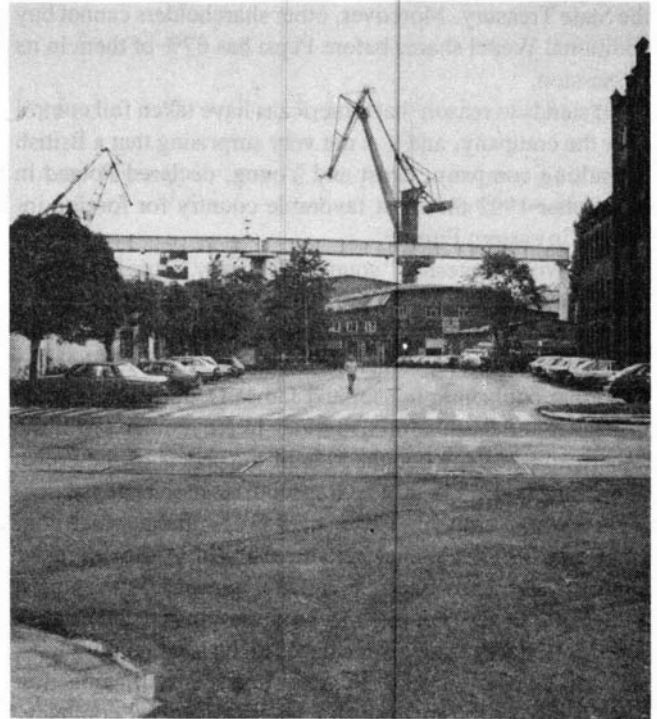
On March 18, the Polish Parliament rejected a long-discussed Program for General Privatization. The program proposes a simultaneous privatization of 600 state-owned companies through 20 investment funds which would oversee the companies and hold controlling shares. The funds would be run initially by western experts, who would be paid in cash depending on the performance of the companies under their jurisdiction. As a means of keeping equity in Polish hands, shares in the funds would be offered at a low cost to Polish citizens. The program was voted against by 203 parliamentarians, 11 of whom belong to the government coalition (mainly from the Christian National Union). They did not agree with the idea that the funds should be controlled by foreigners.

Prime Minister Suchocka announced that after introducing some changes, probably concerning the number of companies to be privatized, the program would soon be presented to the Parliament. At the same time, government officials said the cabinet was ready to start implementing the plan if the Parliament delayed it, since existing laws do not prohibit the government from creating the funds, although it could not start handing out shares without the Parliament's go-ahead.

The approval of the program and its implementation is seen by western financial elites as a test of Polish stability and consistency in introducing a free market economy. Already, the World Bank is threatening that it will not sign an agreement with Poland for a loan of \$450 million, which was supposed to be used for debt restructuring of Polish enterprises, if the program is not implemented soon. Many Polish and foreign observers consider the rejection of the program as the first serious defeat of the Polish government.

Case studies

To lure foreign "investors" (as a former student of applied linguistics, I cannot help noticing how nominalism may change perceived reality: Looters are now called investors), a special ministry established to oversee the process of priva-



The Baltic shipyard at Gdansk, Poland. At the nearby shipyard in Szczecin, the Solidarity '80 trade union is fighting the kind of free market forced privatization that left former East Germany in ruins.

tization is ready to offer for sale the most tasty pieces of Polish industry at the most inviting conditions.

The case of Wedel, a well-known candy factory with a long tradition and unquestionably good reputation for its products, is symptomatic of this process. In 1991, Wedel, then owned by the State Treasury, paid 153 billion zlotys (over \$15 million; at that time \$1 cost 10,000 zlotys; since 1992, \$1 costs 15-16,000 zlotys) to the state budget in various tax revenues (including 54 billion zlotys in income taxes), and there was still 85 billion zlotys income left in its pocket. The ministry for ownership restructuring decided to privatize Wedel and, after consulting its western adviser, the Bank of Boston, sold 40% of the Wedel shares to the American company Pepsi-Cola for \$25 million, although the board of Wedel also had an offer from the Swiss company Nestlé, which was willing to pay \$40 million.

To make it easier for Pepsi to find its place in the Polish market, the government gave to the American company an exemption from paying income taxes for three years. It is easy to estimate that if the income of Wedel stays at the same level as in 1991, the fact that Pepsi will not pay income taxes will allow it to almost recover its \$25 million in four years.

The question is not only money. Although Pepsi has only 40% of the shares, every share gives it five privileged votes which add up to 75% of the votes in shareholder meetings; that also gives Pepsi the right to nominate members of the company management board, except for one nominated by

the State Treasury. Moreover, other shareholders cannot buy additional Wedel shares before Pepsi has 67% of them in its possession.

It stands to reason that Americans have taken full control over the company, and it is not very surprising that a British consulting company, Ernst and Young, declared Poland in November 1992 the most favorable country for foreign investors in eastern Europe.

The word "investors" sounds especially ironic in the case of an American company founded in 1991 in Luxembourg, the Luxembourg Cambridge Holding Group, whose members include, among others, Ron Besse from the biggest Canadian publishing house, and James D. Jameson, a trade official in the Bush administration. In November 1992, the American company bought 51% of the shares of the Polish publishing house PWN, which specializes in science publications. The Luxembourg Group paid \$1.2 million, which constituted half of the annual income of PWN. Although in the contract the American company promised to invest \$400,000, so far, nobody has seen the money. The Polish director of PWN says it is available in the Luxembourg bank and will be transferred to Poland in eight installments after PWN presents the program for restructuring the company. The purpose of privatizing PWN became even more mysterious when this author learned that 70% of the books published by the company are still subsidized by the government! Supposedly it was done only for the good of scientists, since the director of PWN stated that, now that it may be more difficult for them to publish their work, the fame should be much bigger.

Not all privatized companies are in such good shape as Wedel. Some of them are declared bankrupt before the process of privatization starts. Although some bankruptcies may be the result of bad management or old technologies, it is clear that many state-owned companies have been driven to total collapse by the free market reforms initiated three years ago by essentially the same crowd of people who today are pushing for a general privatization.

Let's take the example of the modern, well-equipped footwear company Podhale. A few years ago it employed 10,000 people; in 1992, only 3,700 still had jobs in the factory. For years it was producing good quality shoes, also for Puma, Adidas, and Royce. Despite many orders and good potential for production, from 1989 the company started to sink into debt and eventually faced the possibility of being declared bankrupt.

The director of Podhale sees the cause of its present problems in a 1989 decision to open the Polish market to vast imports and to dissolve most of the state distribution companies, which in the past took care of Podhale's production for the home market. New, small private distributors and petty businessmen preferred shoes from Thailand, Hong Kong, or Malaysia. As a result, the 1989 output of the company of 600 million pairs of shoes declined by half in 1991. More-

over, before the crisis started, the company had begun new expensive investment projects and bought new production lines from Czechoslovakia and other new machinery which has never been used since the decline of production. Of course, that made it impossible to pay back old debt or even pay wages on time, which led to strikes and a further decline in output. After such "therapy," Podhale is probably ready to be privatized and accept any deal which would make the company look more valuable in the eyes of its creditors.

In search of an alternative

In another state-owned company, Szczecin shipyard, the trade union "Solidarity '80" is currently fighting against that kind of forced privatization. Although the shipyard has orders till the end of 1994 from all over the world, the old debts, accumulated often as a result of political rather than economic decisions of communist governments (for example, a contract for building a ship for India which lost the shipyard thousands of dollars), constitute a serious obstacle for getting new credits for production and are seen by free market zealots as a reason for instant privatization, i.e., selling to a foreign investor.

Solidarity '80 has presented its own program for privatization which would allow the shipyard workers to keep the shares of the company in their hands. If they manage to convince the government to allow this kind of privatization, it would be a good example not only for Polish enterprises but also for other former communist countries, including former East Germany, where privatization brought more destruction than development.

Already some desperate Polish enterprises, namely two pump factories from Leszczyn and Brzeg, have started a semi-legal process of privatizing by directing some of their income to special funds which then give cheap, long-term loans to the workers who want to buy out 20% of the available shares and take the factories in leasing. Some politicians claim that from a moral point of view this is not a legal procedure and hope that the Finance Ministry will stop this self-privatizing for the state money.

The ideology that privatization alone can solve the problems of the Polish economy has brainwashed some people to such an extent that they seem to have lost their common sense. The director of a small state-owned porcelain factory in Walbrzych, which is quite successful and sells 70% of its production to the United States, Germany, and Italy, complained recently about not being privatized yet. "Our problem is," he said, "that we are doing pretty well in these difficult times. Otherwise we would have been liquidated or declared bankrupt and privatized a long time ago." It is also worth noting that, according to the State Work Inspection Office, 25% of private enterprises should be closed immediately due to terrible working conditions. In many private companies workers are treated like slaves, but growing unemployment does not stimulate employers to change the situation.

One could only wish that some Polish politicians who do not seem to know much about the economy would at least study history. In the rush to attract foreign investment to Poland in 1920s and 1930s, the Polish government sold on very good terms (no income tax paid) some of the Polish steel mills and coal mines to an American company, the Harriman Fifteen Corporation, controlled by Averell Harriman, who helped finance Hitler, and his German partner Friedrich Flick. In view of the fact that a great deal of Polish output was exported to Hitler's Germany, the Polish government thought that the company should at least pay full taxes on their Polish holding. The U.S. and Nazi owners responded with a lockout. When 25,000 workers ended up on the street, the Polish government was brought to its knees.

Dissatisfaction with reforms

In the last few months, the rosy picture of a new democratic Poland in the western press (democracy and free market economy are synonymous in the press jargon) has been disturbed by the reports of social unrest. One might think that after the strike of the coal miners in December 1992 which involved 300,000 workers, the Polish people finally decided to grit their teeth and accept a Chinese-style Great Leap Forward. Such an impression could not be further from the truth.

Almost every week the Polish press writes stories about demonstrations and protest actions from all over the country. In March, there were a lot of signs of anger and desperation among the population: a hunger strike of 15 unemployed people in Slupsk, the city in North Poland; a demonstration in Warsaw organized by Rural Solidarity demanding credits for agriculture and more control of food imports; and a demonstration organized by state employees (teachers, doctors, nurses, public transportation workers) demanding more spending on health care, education, and other vital social services. The banners held by demonstrators read: "Poland, Wake Up! The Nation Is Dying!" and "You Go to London to Treat Our Ills, While We in Poland Get Poison Pills," which obviously referred to Suchocka's frequent trips to Great Britain.

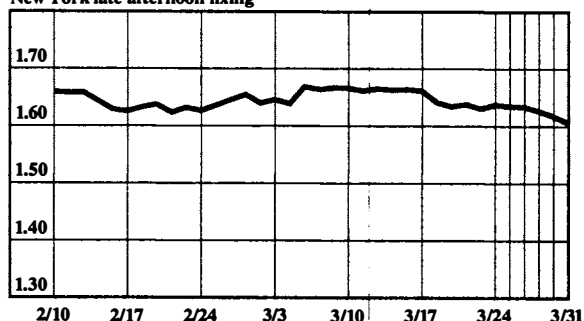
Another rural trade union, Samoobrona, is preparing a demonstration for the beginning of April to protest the policies of the IMF. In addition, Polish teachers are considering a general strike (60-90% of them support the idea). There has also been a referendum among the coal miners in the Walbrzych coal mines concerning a strike to protest the lack of investment promised by the government during the December strike.

President Lech Walesa probably considers both the Polish Parliament and the society as very uncooperative in implementing a free market economy. His efforts remind this author of her father's joke about a farmer who tried to cure his horse's habit of eating. "I would have succeeded," said the farmer, "but the beast died on me."

Currency Rates

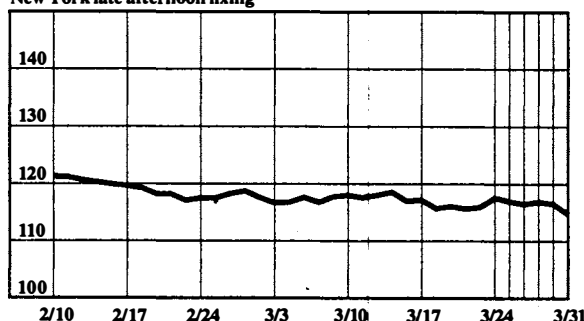
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



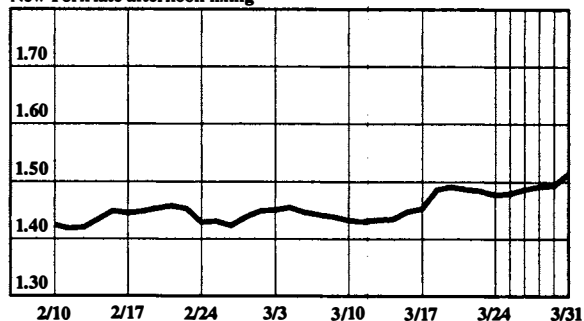
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



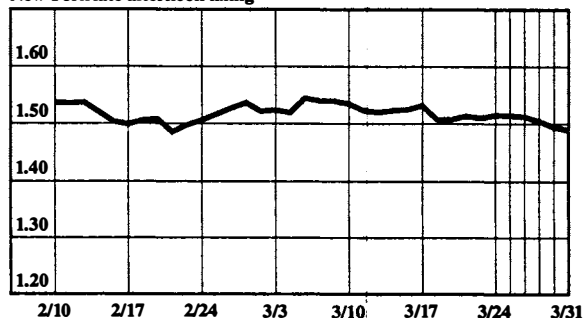
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

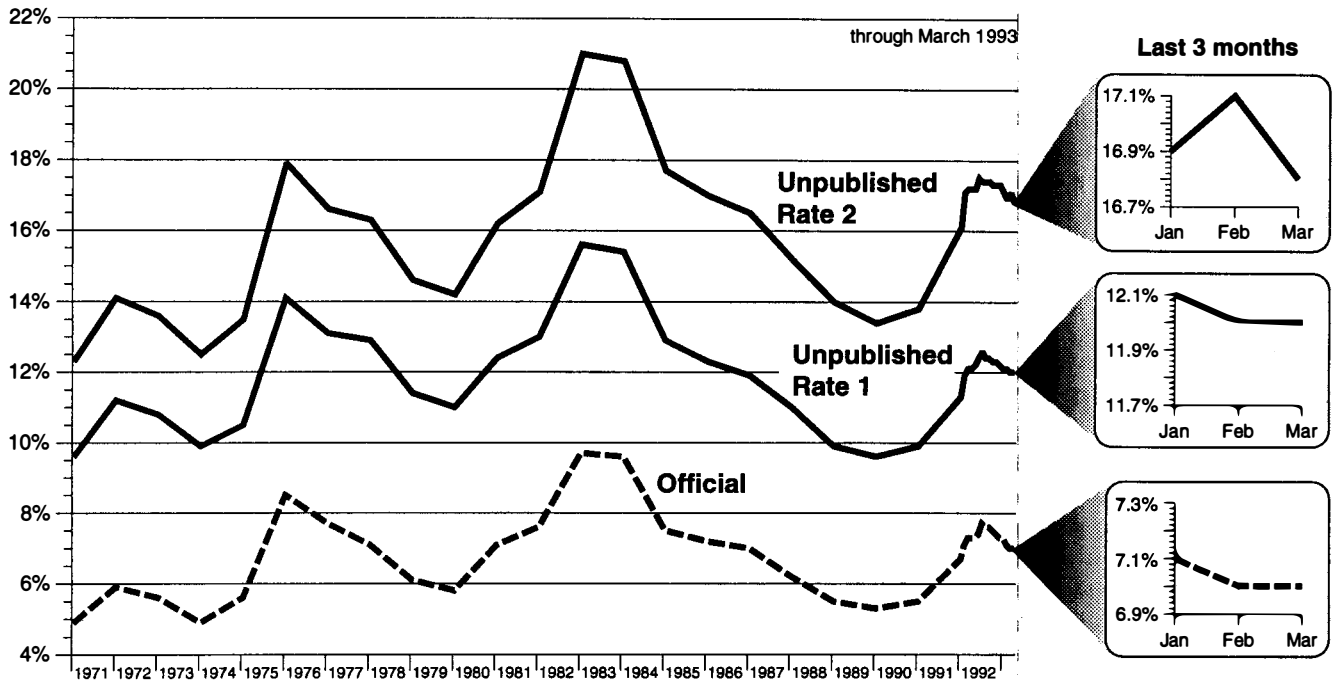


The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



U.S. Unemployment Coverup



Data used for unpublished unemployment rates

(thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed (b)	Want a job now (c)	Part-time, economic reasons (d)	Total unemployed and underemployed (b+c+d)	Official U-5b rate (b/a)	Unpublished Rate 1 (b+c)/a	Unpublished Rate 2 (b+c+d)/a
1971	84,382	5,016	4,423	2,452	11,891	5.9%	11.2%	14.1%
1972	87,034	4,882	4,493	2,430	11,805	5.6%	10.8%	13.6%
1973	89,429	4,365	4,510	2,343	11,218	4.9%	9.9%	12.5%
1974	91,949	5,156	4,514	2,751	12,421	5.6%	10.5%	13.5%
1975	93,775	7,929	5,271	3,541	16,741	8.5%	14.1%	17.9%
1976	96,158	7,406	5,233	3,334	15,973	7.7%	13.1%	16.6%
1977	99,009	6,991	5,775	3,368	16,134	7.1%	12.9%	16.3%
1978	102,251	6,202	5,446	3,298	14,946	6.1%	11.4%	14.6%
1979	104,962	6,137	5,427	3,372	14,936	5.8%	11.0%	14.2%
1980	106,940	7,637	5,675	4,064	17,376	7.1%	12.4%	16.2%
1981	108,670	8,273	5,835	4,499	18,607	7.6%	13.0%	17.1%
1982	110,204	10,678	6,559	5,852	23,089	9.7%	15.6%	21.0%
1983	111,550	10,717	6,503	5,997	23,217	9.6%	15.4%	20.8%
1984	113,544	8,539	6,070	5,512	20,121	7.5%	12.9%	17.7%
1985	115,461	8,312	5,933	5,334	19,579	7.2%	12.3%	17.0%
1986	117,834	8,237	5,825	5,345	19,407	7.0%	11.9%	16.5%
1987	119,865	7,425	5,714	5,122	18,261	6.2%	11.0%	15.2%
1988	121,669	6,701	5,373	4,965	17,039	5.5%	9.9%	14.0%
1989	123,869	6,528	5,395	4,656	16,579	5.3%	9.6%	13.4%
1990	124,787	6,874	5,473	4,860	17,207	5.5%	9.9%	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	5,736	6,046	20,208	6.7%	11.3%	16.1%
1992	126,982	9,384	6,181	6,385	21,950	7.4%	12.3%	17.3%

Monthly data (seasonally adjusted)

Year	Month	Civilian labor force	Official unemployed	Want a job now	Part-time, economic reasons	Total unemployed and underemployed	Official U-5b rate	Unpublished Rate 1	Unpublished Rate 2	
1992	March	126,548	9,284	6,068 ¹	6,436	21,788	7.3%	12.1%	17.2%	
	April	126,743	9,225	6,291 ¹	6,343	21,859	7.3%	12.2%	17.2%	
	May	127,039	9,459	6,291 ¹	6,486	22,236	7.4%	12.4%	17.5%	
	June	127,298	9,788	6,291 ¹	6,100	22,179	7.7%	12.6%	17.4%	
	July	127,350	9,628	6,147 ¹	6,342	22,117	7.6%	12.4%	17.4%	
	August	127,404	9,624	6,147 ¹	6,352	22,123	7.6%	12.4%	17.4%	
	September	127,274	9,550	6,147 ¹	6,362	22,059	7.5%	12.3%	17.3%	
	October	127,066	9,379	6,209 ¹	6,434	22,022	7.4%	12.3%	17.3%	
	November	127,365	9,301	6,209 ¹	6,493	22,003	7.3%	12.2%	17.3%	
	December	127,591	9,280	6,209 ¹	6,349	21,836	7.3%	12.1%	17.1%	
	1993	January	127,083	9,013	6,378 ¹	6,113	21,504	7.1%	12.1%	16.9%
		February	127,327	8,876	6,378 ¹	6,461	21,715	7.0%	12.0%	17.1%
March		127,429	8,864	6,378 ¹	6,194	21,436	7.0%	12.0%	16.8%	

¹The want a job now figure is compiled quarterly. The figure used for monthly calculation of the Unpublished Rate 1 is that from the most recent available quarter.

Explanatory Note

In March, over 6.3 million jobless and 6.2 million more semi-employed people were ignored by the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its calculation of the official (U-5b) unemployment rate. To bring out the truth, EIR is publishing the rates you would see if the government didn't cover up.

The widely publicized official unemployment rate is based on a monthly statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as "not in the labor force" and ignored in the official unemployment count.

But nearly 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the monthly survey indicating that they "want a regular job now." EIR's *Unpublished Rate 1* is calculated by adding these discarded jobless to the officially "unemployed." The *Unpublished Rate 2* includes, in addition, over 6 million more people forced into part-time work for economic reasons such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week.

For comparability with the official rate, the EIR rates are calculated on the same base figure, the BLS defined *civilian labor force*. This figure comprises all civilians classified as either *employed* or *unemployed*. For a number of reasons the *civilian labor force* can be considered as a bloated figure. Its use as the divisor in unemployment rate calculations thus further masks the depth of the unemployment problem. Large segments of the population, who might not under healthy economic conditions be forced to seek work, have become a part of the *civilian labor force* over the past 25 years of "post-industrial society" economy. This includes young mothers, the elderly, and many college students.

Will there be a devaluation?

A crisis in the balance of trade and domestic depression threatens to force a devaluation of the peso.

The London *Financial Times* has repeatedly devoted analyses to the argument that the clouds of devaluation are descending on Mexico.

The newspaper asserts, and it is true, that the rise in domestic interest rates are merely "payment" to avoid a currency devaluation. But at the same time, and this the daily doesn't say, this policy is severely affecting national companies which are shutting their doors in growing numbers due to exhaustion of fixed capital (what Mexican businessmen call *cannibalization* of their plant and equipment). This phenomenon is at the same time causing an increase in imports of intermediate goods for those companies which are still operating (those primarily oriented toward exports), given the disappearance of national suppliers.

But the "payment" to avoid devaluation has now reached its limit. Faced with a huge trade and current accounts deficit, Mexico's finance department was recently forced to report that "the federal government will be making an extraordinary effort" to maintain a positive differential in 1993 between Mexican interest rates and those of the United States, as a means of obtaining capital.

The current accounts deficit for 1993 is estimated at \$20 billion, for which reason the government calculates that at least \$15 billion in foreign capital will be required, along with the \$5 billion anticipated from the privatization of 37 state companies.

Private sector think-tanks estimate, however, that Mexico will only

capture some 25% of the foreign capital expected. They further assert that the scheme of capturing resources through an increase in domestic interest rate yields is distorting the national money market. Also, according to the National Construction Council, national industrial plant is suffocating. The council's economic studies department claims that of 18 economic sectors where "productivity programs" will be applied, 13 will have difficulty reaching the levels of supply they had in 1980.

The explanation for this can be found in the following. Privatization of public companies (such as the steel sector or Fertilizantes Mexicanos, for example) which previously were major consumers of nationally generated goods and services, are today supplying themselves through imports. Similarly, Pemex has adopted a scheme for obtaining foreign credits to finance its imports, while the Federal Electricity Commission is intensifying its turnkey programs, which imply total installation of plants from abroad, including maintenance and renewal of plant and equipment.

This policy is what explains the dramatic increase in imports without there being an accompanying economic expansion internally or increase in exports. During 1992, imports totaled \$48.138 billion, signifying an annual increase of 34.4% in consumer goods, a 35.9% increase in capital goods, and a 20.7% increase in intermediate goods. However, these grew less in volume than in value, since public sector and pri-

vatised companies have become a virtual captive market for foreign suppliers. Exports grew by only 7% that year.

Other reasons for the suffocation of the domestic economy include the "loss of buying power" (a 25% decline from 1989 to 1992) and "the cost of credit," which will continue to rise because of the way in which the federal government is planning to pay its foreign debt.

The situation can also be measured by the desperation with which certain companies are trying to place new debt bonds on the international markets (Kimberly-Clark, Cementos Mexicanos, Teléfonos de México, among others), and by the definitive bankruptcy of the airline Mexicana de Aviación, which was unable to pay its debts and for its acquisitions and investments.

The government well knows that it will not get the foreign capital it needs, since it will not be able to maintain domestic interest rates at a high enough level to attract that capital. Thus, it will be forced to use its international reserves (currently at around \$19 billion) to pay the foreign debt. To the extent that it does so, the Mexican "miracle" will end, and we will see a return to the traditional form of looting: devaluation of the peso to pay the debt.

The *Financial Times* referred to this when it stated that the devaluation is more a political question than an economic one. "Politically, this would be a disaster; each Mexican devaluation has been accompanied by the resignation of the finance secretary and of the central bank director."

And therein lies the whole story. Finance Secretary Pedro Aspe clearly prefers to destroy the national economy than to lose his chance at the PRI (ruling party) presidential nomination.

Business Briefs

Agriculture

South Korea will subsidize farm machinery prices

South Korean farmers who buy power tillers and other farming machines will be given government subsidies amounting to 50% of the purchase price, according to the *Korea Times*. This was an election pledge made by new President Kim Young Sam, which he apparently plans to keep.

The half-price policy was finalized in a meeting between the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and the government at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry on March 17.

The government help will apply retroactively to those who purchased machines since Jan. 1, and will be effective through 1997.

Medicine

Scientists discover anti-malaria vaccine

Colombian and Spanish scientists said on March 19 that they had developed an anti-malaria vaccine that could be more affordable and effective in fighting the disease than other treatments, Reuters reported. *EIR* first reported the discovery and interviewed the vaccine's inventors on Nov. 29, 1991. The vaccine was created by synthetically copying part of the structure of the blood parasite that causes malaria, which, spread by mosquitoes, strikes some 300 million people worldwide each year and results in nearly 3.5 million deaths. Some doctors said it could be the single biggest medical breakthrough since the World Health Organization eradicated smallpox in the 1970s.

Reporting in the British medical journal *Lancet*, a team led by Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of the Bogotá hospital San Juan de Dios, said it had been proven that its vaccine could help combat the most common strain of the disease, *falciparum* malaria. The team said the vaccine, known as SPf66, was tested in Colombia in 1,548 volunteers, half of whom received three doses of the vaccine and half a placebo. Nearly 34% of those who were given the vac-

cine were protected from a first case of malaria, the study said.

Geoffrey Targett, head of parasitology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, said that the results indicated that the new medicine was more effective than previous vaccines, which have not been tested on such a wide scale.

Germany

Thousands of businesses demand debt moratorium

Several thousand east German private firms are calling for a debt moratorium to escape bankruptcy. In a statement issued in Erfurt on April 1, the Association of Businessmen in Thuringia (VWT) warned that of the reprivatized companies in eastern Germany, about 1,000 are faced with bankruptcy in the near future and another 6,000 in the medium term.

The main reason is the immense burden of the old debt (most of it fraudulent) inherited from the communist system (see *EIR*, March 26). These debts were written into the books of the firms against their will by the abolished East German regime, and were then taken over by the German government after unification in October 1990.

The key catalyst for the accelerated threat of bankruptcy, the VWT spokesman said, was the decision of the German Credit Bank to collect the full interest rate on that old debt from the reprivatized firms. The VWT is calling for a moratorium on the old debt for at least five years, to give the firms a chance to survive and consolidate.

Health

AIDS virus has no latent period, scientists say

The AIDS virus causes immediate, major damage to the human immune system, meaning AIDS has no real "latent" or inactive stage, researchers reported on March 24, according to UPI. The finding gave added weight to argu-

ments for general testing for the AIDS virus and the early start of treatment for those infected.

"The task is more formidable than we thought," said Dr. Ashley Haase of the University of Minnesota, where his team made the finding along with researchers led by Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Haase and Fauci discovered that the virus rapidly spreads throughout a person's body within a few weeks of infection, a point when people report flu-like symptoms. But the immune system clears the virus from the bloodstream, and patients appear healthy, usually for about 10 years. It is during this symptomless period that the virus "hides" in the lymph nodes, infecting crucial T cells in large numbers and eventually crippling the body's defenses against other infections.

"We have vastly underestimated the extent of virus activity in an infected person, particularly during the 'asymptomatic' phase," researchers Bolognesi and Temin said in a commentary accompanying the scientific reports in the journal *Nature*.

Fauci said the results indicate that, eventually, anti-viral drugs should be administered at an earlier stage of HIV infection. This would also appear to indicate that large-scale testing for early detection and treatment is essential. "If we had the perfect anti-viral agent . . . you should start therapy as soon as you know someone is HIV infected, because we know that at the earliest possible time there is activity and progression of disease even though someone looks and feels well."

Energy

Philippines may develop nuclear power

Science and Technology Secretary Ricardo Gloria announced on March 17 that the Philippine government is seriously considering nuclear power as an alternative source of energy. The Department of Science and Technology is now conducting a study on nuclear power development in the country, including its social and political impact, he said at a working group meeting of the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency held in Manila.

Addressing the same meeting, Foreign Secretary Ricardo Romulo noted that while a number of nuclear power plants in the United States and Europe have been mothballed, Asia-Pacific countries are increasing activity in this field. He said that just among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Thailand is planning to put up six power plants, Indonesia 12 plants, and Malaysia, one. He added that both China and Pakistan will increase the number of plants; that Japan alone has 9 nuclear plants; India, 7; and South Korea, 9.

Dr. Carlito Aleta, director of the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute, said at the same gathering that nuclear power is the "energy of the future."

The energy crisis in the Philippines has all but closed down the economy. It was announced on March 19 by Labor Secretary Nieves Confesor that small Philippine companies may have to lay off up to 20,000 people because of a severe power shortage gripping the country. Confesor told reporters after a meeting of the National Security Council chaired by President Fidel Ramos that the blackouts may force medium-size factories to shut down. "If the eight-hour blackouts continue, you'll be talking about a very bad time, even if just temporary, because many of our people are on daily wage arrangements. You are talking about a real alarming layoff that could reach 20,000," she said.

Economic Policy

Nigeria austerity program threatens civil unrest

Nigeria is pushing ahead with cuts in subsidies on domestic fuel prices despite fears of widespread unrest. Reuters reported from Abuja on March 24. Many Nigerian politicians say that higher gas prices, sought by foreign creditors and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), could trigger chaos capable of upsetting the Army's delayed civilian rule program. Trade unions have threatened strikes and university students protests if subsidies are cut to enable relief on Nigeria's \$27 billion foreign debt. A small 0.20 naira (now less than one U.S. cent) rise in gasoline prices in the late 1980s trig-

gered violence and mass strikes.

Western creditors warned Nigeria on March 24 that new loans will dry up if the country fails to reduce its \$3-4 billion arrears on official debt repayments. Nigerian Finance Minister Oladele Olashore was summoned to appear for two hours before the Paris Club of creditors, to explain why the country had fallen so far behind in its debt payments. The London *Financial Times* noted, "It is very rare for finance ministers to be asked to the Paris Club's regular monthly working level meetings, a mark of lenders' concern over Nigeria's case."

The Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC) is spearheading the fight against the government's decision to go along with the IMF and scrap oil subsidies. IPS news service reported from Lagos on March 26. The NLC has warned President Ibrahim Babangida that it will call for a nationwide strike if the government does not rescind its decision. Food and other consumer items have recently also been raised by as much as 200%.

Private airlines are already seeking a 400% hike on airline fares, arguing that aviation fuel went up from 4¢ to 22¢ per liter. Former government minister Bolaji Akinyemi, said, "The issue of removal of oil subsidy is a time bomb that should be left alone. There is no economic or political justification for the removal."

Trade

India offers Thailand advanced technology

In a major bid to boost high-technology exports in Southeast Asia, India has offered nuclear power technology to Thailand, as well as technology in the fields of optical fibers and computers.

The offer was made at a high-level meeting of foreign secretaries of the two countries in Bangkok in March. This is the first time that India has offered technology to set up nuclear power plants in any country in the region.

While no formal response has been made to the offer, Thai officials said that the government was "keenly exploring" the possibility of getting nuclear expertise to meet Thailand's growing power requirements.

Briefly

● **THE SWEDISH** state-owned Nordbanken announced a SKr 16 billion (\$2 billion) operating loss for 1992, the biggest loss ever reported by a Swedish bank. A total of 70% of its losses were related to property loans.

● **CHILDREN** are being drawn into prostitution at much earlier ages because clients fear they will catch AIDS from older prostitutes, according to Wassyla Tamzali from Unesco at a conference in Brussels in March. "The children being traded are getting younger and younger. Even children as young as 12 years old are being sold for prostitution."

● **NORTH KOREA** and Thailand have signed an aviation agreement on landing rights for their airlines. The accord, initialed in Bangkok on March 18, calls for North Korea's Air Koyo to make its maiden flight to Bangkok on April 5. Thailand is the third country to gain landing rights in Pyongyang after Russia's Aeroflot and China's CAAC.

● **WATER RESERVOIRS** under the Sahara and the Sahel deserts are so plentiful that the whole territory of Germany could be floated 600 meters high, scientists from Berlin say. Some of the water is localized up to 5,000 meters under the surface of the earth.

● **CHINA'S** central bank will cut loans to loss-making industries and turn itself into a commercial bank, People's Bank of China deputy governor Zhou Zhengqing announced, Reuters reported on March 24. Zhou said the government is setting up new banks for "policy loans" directed to areas such as transportation and developing new sources of energy.

● **THE U.N.** has warned that retirees will soon start to outnumber children in Europe and North America for the first time in history. A report released by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe and the U.N. Population Fund says that the number of old people on the two continents doubled in the past 40 years and would continue to rise sharply.

Czechs and Slovaks plan link to European waterways

by Alexander Hartmann

After the division of former Czechoslovakia into the Czech and the Slovak republics, both countries have to find ways to improve their economies rapidly. One key project that could speed up this process is the construction of the Danube-Oder-Elbe waterway (DOE), that might later become part of a ship route connecting the Baltic and Adriatic seas. This waterway is part of the program for the economic reconstruction of Europe to fuel a global economic recovery proposed by American economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, the Paris-Berlin-Vienna "Productive Triangle." For ships, it will be the shortest route connecting Berlin and Vienna (see **Figure 1**).

In 1990 and 1991, engineers of Ecotrans Moravia, a company founded by the states and municipalities along the future canal, published a general plan for this waterway under the title: "The Danube-Oder-Elbe Waterway—Yes or No?" They want to start construction based on this plan in 1993, and to complete the four stages of the project within 25 years, thus providing for a rapid modernization of the Czech and the Slovak economies. The benefits of this waterway will be felt in most of central and eastern Europe.

Binding nations together

The idea of such a canal is nothing new. In the 17th century, Lothar Vogemont was the first to engineer a canal linking the Oder, Elbe, and Danube rivers. When, at the turn of the century, the Austro-Hungarian Empire had trouble with its divergent nationalities, these plans were picked up again. The idea was to build strong economic ties that would hold these nations together. The DOE was the northern branch of a waterway whose southern branch was to cross Slovenia, Croatia, and Hungary, thus connecting the Adriatic Sea and the Danube, and all the nations along the route.

Construction was actually begun in the vicinity of Vien-

na, but the First World War, the division of the Hapsburg Empire, and, later, the Second World War and the Iron Curtain prevented its completion. The communists ruling Czechoslovakia, especially those sitting in Moscow, were not interested in improving the ties of their satellites to western Europe. They were interested only in tying them closer to the Soviet Union, and since there was no short route for ships, they invested in railroads. Railroads also fit much better with the blitzkrieg strategy of the Soviet Red Army.

Another factor was that the Soviets did not allow foreign ships on their waterways, and, indeed, constructed their waterways in a way that prevented foreign ships from going on Russian rivers. By building huge dams, they transformed waterways into chains of giant artificial lakes, with waves too high for western riverboats. Thus, only 7.7% of all goods were transported by ship in the former Comecon, while in west-central Europe, ships carried 35% of all inland transport.

In the 1960s, the Czechoslovakian government had the plans for the DOE remodeled. Still, only a few parts of these plans were carried out, mainly where it was necessary to build dams to provide water for industry and agriculture anyway. Transport was ultimately to be possible, but it was not a priority. While the earlier plans envisioned a canal completely separate from the rivers, the communists intended to build a chain of locks and dams, avoiding construction of a separate canal wherever possible.

Ecotrans Moravia remodeled the plans all over again. Their idea is to use the sections of the river that are deep enough for water transport (either naturally or because of the improvements made by the communists), and to connect these sections by canals, shortcutting the environmentally valuable meanders of the Morava River. They have studied

FIGURE 1

How the Danube-Oder-Elbe waterway complements the European 'Productive Triangle'



The establishment of a water connection between the Danube at Vienna, to the Elbe and Oder rivers, is the precondition for high-volume inland shipping along the eastern leg of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna "Productive Triangle."

the experiences in constructing the Main-Danube Canal, the section of the Rhine-Main-Danube waterway (RMD) opened half a year ago in Germany.

International waterway

A remodeling of the plans was necessary also because modern ships need parameters better than those used 30 years ago. Now, ships of 2.8 meters (9.2 feet) draft will be able to use the waterway, which can later be increased to 3.5 meters (11.5 feet). Locks will have a length of 190 meters (207.8 yards) and a width of 12 meters (13.2 yards), which means

that the DOE will have all the parameters of a modern waterway, as does the RMD. Ships will be able to carry 2,500 tons and tows up to 3,950 tons (at 3.5 meters draft, about 5,000 tons). Some 144 containers stored in three layers can be transported by one ship; if the clearance of bridges is increased to 9.8 meters, there can be four layers of containers on the ship, i.e., 192 containers.

As you can see in **Table 1**, the canal is cutting existing routes even between Vienna and Rotterdam. The distance between Vienna and Szczecin will be cut by 54%. In addition, the DOE's highest level is 395 meters between the

TABLE 1

The Danube-Oder-Elbe waterway cuts down on distance and travel times

	Distance	Percent of Rhine-Main-Danube	Locks	Locks compared to Rhine-Main-Danube
Rhine-Main-Danube				
Vienna-Rotterdam	1,662	100	65	0
Vienna-Bremen	1,784	100	86	0
Vienna-Hamburg	1,910	100	82	0
Vienna-Szczecin	2,132	100	89	0
Danube-Elbe				
Vienna-Rotterdam	1,631	98	53	-12
Vienna-Bremen	1,293	72	74	-12
Vienna-Hamburg	1,153	60	68	-14
Vienna-Szczecin	1,193	56	73	-16
Danube-Oder				
Vienna-Rotterdam	1,795	108	66	+1
Vienna-Bremen	1,457	81	85	-1
Vienna-Hamburg	1,317	69	79	-3
Vienna-Szczecin	989	46	69	-20

Danube and Elbe rivers, and 275 meters between the Danube and Oder rivers, compared to 406 meters on the RMD (see **Table 2**). Along the section connecting Prerov to the Elbe, there are two shiplifts of 100 meters and 109.5 meters. The highest lock will lift ships by 30 meters. That means not only that the total distance bridged by locks or shiplifts is smaller, but also that the average length of pools is bigger (about 17 kilometers compared to 10.7 kilometers on the Main-Danube Canal). In short, ships will save a lot of time compared to the routes used now.

But this will not affect the profitability of the RMD negatively, since the two waterways supplement each other. Like most of the cars and trucks using America's coast-to-coast highways, which enter the highway at one point and leave at another along the route, using only a section of the highway, this is true also for ships using canals. Canals serve those regions they cross. Since the DOE and the RMD will be connected to one another, they will link all regions adjacent to either canal. In many cases, it will be more economical to transport by ship than it is now.

The regions profiting most from the DOE will be the areas around Prague, Dresden, and Leipzig on the western branch, and Wroclaw and the industrial region of Upper Silesia on the eastern branch of the DOE. Berlin, Vienna, and Bratislava will be reached by both branches. These areas

TABLE 2

Specifications of Danube-Oder-Elbe waterway

Section	Distance (kilometers)	Difference in height (meters)	Highest level (meters)	No. of locks
Main-Danube	171	243	405	16
Morava	172	124	224	11
Morava-Oder	161.1	171	275	12
Morava-Elbe	149.8	349.2*	395	8*

This table compares the recently opened Main-Danube Canal with the sections of the Danube-Oder-Elbe branching from Prerov to the south along the Morava River, northeast toward the Oder River, and west toward the Elbe River. (include two shiplifts of 100 meters and 109.5 meters.)*

TABLE 3

Population centers with access to the Danube-Oder-Elbe waterway

Area	Population (in millions)
Vienna/Bratislava	2
Prague/Northern Bohemia	3
Dresden/Leipzig/Saxony	3.5
Berlin	4
Wroclaw	1
Upper Silesia	4
Total	17.5

have a combined population of more than 17 million, and include the most important industrial centers of Austria, Poland, and the Czech and the Slovak republics (see **Table 3**). Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipzig, and Berlin are included in the Productive Triangle, Upper Silesia and Wroclaw lie along one of the "spiral arms," as defined by LaRouche's proposal). As will be demonstrated, the DOE is more than just a waterway. The intention is to build a corridor of development.

Escape from the island

Currently, especially the Czech Republic is situated on a kind of island in respect to the European grid of waterways. The Elbe and Oder rivers reach into the Czech Republic, while the Danube River is the southern border of the Slovak Republic. The Elbe and Vltava rivers have been turned into modern waterways within the Czech Republic. But farther north, in Germany and Poland, neither the Elbe nor the Oder have been improved. On the Elbe River, ship transport is impossible often for two months or more every year, and

most of the time it is hampered by low waters.

As long as this situation remains unchanged, many goods from Bohemia have to be transported by other means. And as long as German authorities have more respect for self-proclaimed environmentalists than for the challenges of the future, and as long as short-term fiscal austerity has a higher priority than saving money by investing in increasing productivity, the situation will probably not change. The new German Federal Transport Route Plan, the general plan governing investments into traffic routes built under federal authority, does not foresee any improvements of the Elbe River at all for the time being.

Of all European rivers, only the Oder provides for shipping conditions worse than those on the Elbe River. The situation on the Oder River is so bad that there has been no regular shipping on this river across the Czech-Polish border for years. As long as the Polish government takes orders from the International Monetary Fund, there will be no investment in improving shipping conditions.

This means that for the time being, the Danube River will be the only part of the European grid of waterways accessible for Czech and Slovak goods with acceptable shipping conditions. Opponents of the DOE argue that the DOE does not make any sense with two deadends. Ecotrans Moravia defends the DOE as the only way to get out of their island position and to gain access to the European grid of waterways. By establishing a *fait accompli*, they will increase pressure on Poland and Germany to do their part to improve navigability of the Elbe and Oder rivers, which will then complete the DOE as envisioned by Ecotrans Moravia.

A corridor for development

The DOE will not only be a canal, but it also includes the construction of a railroad fitting modern standards (speeds of up to 100 miles per hour for freight trains and 150 mph for passenger trains). The wide curves needed by high-speed trains will be an advantage for ship transport, too. This railroad will follow the canal in a way that bridges and underpasses will cross both the canal and the railroad, which will save a lot of money and material. Even tunnels will be used both by ships and trains (see **Figure 2**).

It will not only mean saving money and material on construction. As detailed in the Productive Triangle proposal, benefits from different pieces of infrastructure will be more than additive if they are grouped into corridors of development. They will define an area with conditions much more favorable for industrial development. This will speed up the process of reconstruction.

The DOE includes construction of 30 industrial centers at harbors along the waterway (see **Figure 3**). These centers have been modeled after the industrial harbor at Nuremberg, Germany, that was built together with the Main-Danube Canal and opened in 1970. Today, 70 companies employ 3,700 workers on a 452.2-acre site at this harbor.

Some of these 30 centers are already under construction. They will provide jobs for 30,000 workers. That does not include the 5,600 workers needed to operate the canal. The construction of the canal will employ 7,400 workers, and companies providing steel, cement, or other materials for construction will have work for about 37,000 persons.

Another aspect that is not mentioned explicitly in the Ecotrans Moravia study, is the fact that the construction of the DOE can be used as an instrument to modernize these companies. One of the big problems of these companies is that the collapsing markets in eastern Europe provide no demand for their products. Therefore, they dump them cheap on the western markets, in a way that ruins western companies, but does not provide any capital for investment. A large part of the industrial capacities of eastern Europe is not utilized or has been shut down already.

By employing these capacities at a fair price over a number of years, these companies get a chance to invest in modernizing their production. When the work is done, these companies will have reached a productivity enabling them to pay high wages, which in turn will help create an internal market, which is non-existent at the moment. At the end of the process, the Czech and Slovak republics will have a high standard of living, similar to the 1920s when Bohemia was as wealthy as Switzerland.

Financing the DOE

The study presented by Ecotrans Moravia discusses several schemes to finance the construction of the DOE. These range from financing the DOE through the responsible ministry (i.e., through taxes or government debt) or a state-run company as in the case of the RMD (see *EIR*, Oct. 3, 1992), a private company leasing the canal to the state, or a "free-market" solution through private capital, where the state would only participate through providing certain guarantees.

The authors of the study do not state any preferences from among these four possibilities, but they do point out that there is a difference between "adequate economic effectiveness" and "adequate profitability." In other words, not every way the nation benefits economically from the canal will show up on the balance sheet of the company or institution operating the canal. This includes savings on maintenance of other means of transport, improvement of the availability of water, protection of the environment, lower risk of accidents, creation of jobs, and so forth. The increased savings to shippers and profits of harbors and other companies benefiting from the canal will also not end up on the balance sheets.

These so-called secondary effects of the canal will be greater if the canal is not used to attempt to generate profits directly. Since private capital by its very nature demands interest payments, and these interest payments comprise most of the costs of great projects like the DOE, the DOE will be the more costly, and the more profit the

FIGURE 2
Construction plan for a tunnel which can handle both barge and rail traffic

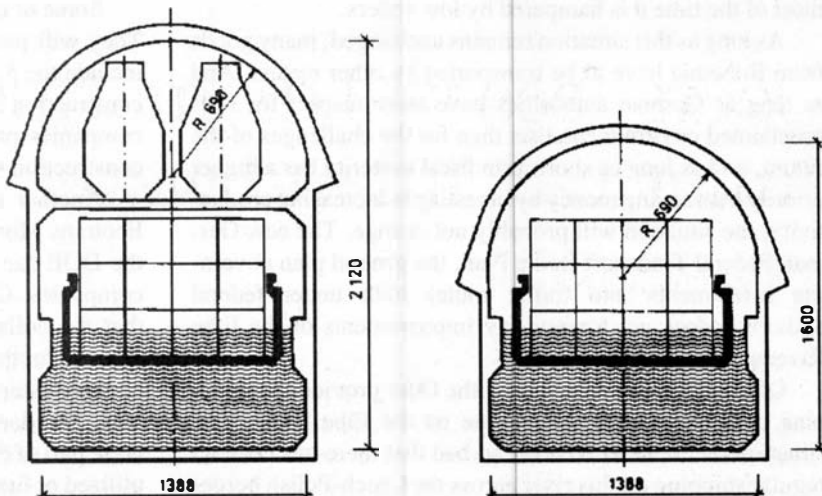
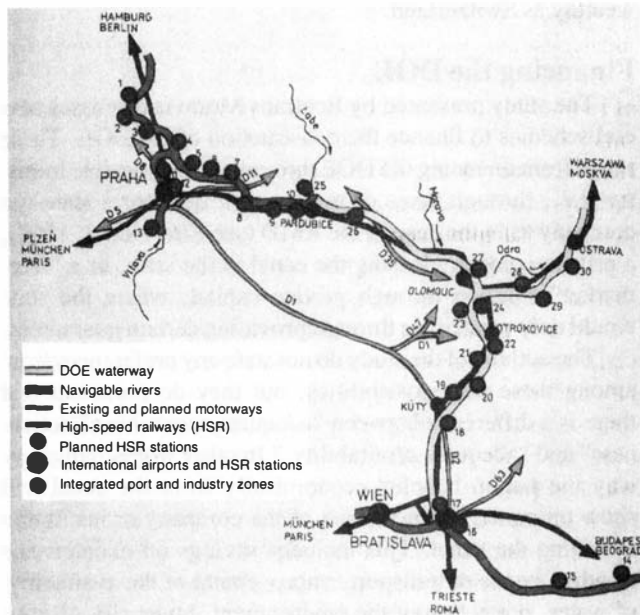


FIGURE 3
Plans for industrial and infrastructure development in the area along the Danube-Oder-Elbe waterway



financing company will take.

For example, the interest accumulated during a delay in the construction of one section of the RMD alone was more than the physical costs of construction of that section. The same is true for the construction of many nuclear power plants all over the world that were delayed by environmentalists or international financial institutions. The construction of the DOE may be half as costly if it is built without private

capital, i.e., if the state or the company or the institution does not finance the canals' construction through any scheme that involves interest payments, either by the company or by the state.

A return to national banking

At present, it is unlikely that the Czech or Slovak republics, or any other governments, could finance the DOE through taxes. That means that there is only one way to finance the construction in such a way as to avoid interest payments: the return to methods of national banking in the tradition of the first U.S. secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton. Simplified, this means that the national bank will circulate the money it prints by giving cheap or interest-free credits, possibly administered by a kind of bank for reconstruction or other banks, to the institution building the DOE or similar projects. That way, the project does not burden the taxpayer, and it does not generate an avalanche of debt on the company.

This possibility has not been discussed by the authors of the DOE, but they still calculate the savings through the project at 7.9% over a period of 40 years, i.e., 25 years of construction and 15 years of full operation of the canal, calculating only the difference between the expenses for construction and savings from reduced costs of transport. If other effects are included, like sales of electricity generated along the canal, environmental "profits," job safety, and reduced costs of maintenance for other means of transport, this rises to 22.2%.

The worsening economic situation of eastern Europe, which is at the point of political and even military conflicts, has to be addressed. Without projects like the DOE, this will be impossible. That is why the governments involved, especially after the "divorce" of the Czech and Slovak republics, put it high on their lists of priorities and, if possible, intend to speed up construction.

Users fees will dismantle America's inland waterways

by Anthony K. Wikrent

The Clinton administration has proposed user fees for America's waterways that will increase the tax paid per gallon of towboat fuel from 17¢ currently, to \$1.17 a gallon by 1997. Representatives of the barge industry have described the effect of the proposed users fees in apocalyptic terms, declaring that the doubling, trebling, and quadrupling of their fuel bills will eliminate all use of U.S. waterways.

The 525% increase in fees is so outrageous, that President Clinton himself has sputtered that they were probably "a mistake." No one will admit to knowing how they came to be proposed as official policy. A *Washington Post* article on March 12 reported, "A consensus is growing that the idea was almost an accident—perhaps brought about by the newly easy flow of ideas between a Democratic White House and a Democratic Congress." The *Post* attributed the origin of the idea to a Congressional Budget Office report issued in May 1992 entitled "Paying for Highways, Airways, and Waterways: How Can Users Be Charged?"

Crucial role in nation's history

The development of the U.S. inland waterway system is intimately bound up with the development of the United States as a republic spanning the North American continent. The 1789 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia was initiated by a convention held a few months earlier in Annapolis, Maryland. The Annapolis convention was called to consider how to make the national government strong enough to overcome disputes between states in the building of important infrastructure; one project of immediate concern was the construction of a canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays.

Even before the creation of the United States, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and their collaborators had formulated certain ideas for the creation of a continuous line of water communications from the eastern seaboard to the Mississippi River Valley, and beyond. Washington was one of the moving forces behind the Patowmack Company (the precursor of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal) and frequently promoted the construction of a canal linking the Potomac or James rivers with the Ohio River via the Kanawha.

The Erie Canal, completed in 1828, was the first of two crucial links that brought these ideas to fruition, opening the western territory of New York State, and the entire Great

Lakes region, to rapid settlement and industrial development.

The second crucial link was the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River via a canal along the Chekawgo River portage to the Illinois River. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, the precursor of today's Illinois Waterway, was promoted by the fifth son of Alexander Hamilton, Col. William S. Hamilton, in the 1820s, when he was a state legislator from Sangamon County, Illinois. In the 1830s, another state legislator from Sangamon, Abraham Lincoln, continued W.S. Hamilton's work. Lincoln shepherded legislation through the General Assembly, and in the 1850s, even served as a commissioner of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The city of Chicago, and its associated complex of heavy industries, owes its creation and first six decades of existence to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The canal was completed in 1848—the same year that 10,000 people converged on the small but booming town of Chicago for a National River and Harbor Improvement Convention to protest and overcome President James Polk's stubborn vetoing of all bills authorizing "internal improvements." Among the delegates to the convention were Abraham Lincoln representing Illinois, and William S. Hamilton representing the territory of Iowa.

What Washington, Lincoln, both Hamiltons, and others understood, was that the construction and maintenance of canals and other internal improvements at government expense represented the creation of a *social surplus*, which was the only means for providing the physical infrastructure through which the nation's lifeblood, its commerce, could flow.

In its booklet on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the U.S. National Park Service provides figures which show that one horse on a maintained turnpike, circa 1820, could move 6.75 ton-miles a day. The same horse, used on the canal, could move 600 ton-miles a day. This difference of two orders of magnitude is what made it feasible for farmers in the interior, and manufacturers in the seacoast towns and cities, to begin to exchange their products, creating a national economy, as well as a "market."

There is still some understanding of this concept of dirigistic economics among the nation's waterways operators. Harry N. Cook, president of the National Waterways Conference, explained in an interview with *EIR* that "for 200 years, waterways and ports were tollfree. The idea was that the

FIGURE 1
Principal U.S. waterways



Source: Army Corps of Engineers.

Note: Tenn-Tom = Tennessee-Tombigbee; ACF = Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint.

waterways were providing a public way, providing almost unlimited access to a public right of way, which would guarantee competition, which would ensure that savings in transportation costs would be passed on to the operator, then to the shipper, the receiver, and ultimately passed on to consumers.

"In 1978 this policy was changed. Legislation was enacted which required users to pay a percentage of new construction costs. The federal government continued as a partner in the waterways, by continuing to provide the funding for operations and maintenance. The federal government role, however, has been limited to the waterway channel. The state and local governments have had to provide all the onshore facilities."

Today, the U.S. inland waterway system consists of some 11,000 miles of rivers and canals, with 167 lock sites and 267 lock chambers, under the general care of the Army Corps of Engineers. About 1,800 firms operate 5,000 towboats, 27,000 dry cargo barges, and 4,000 tank barges on the system. In 1989, these firms used the U.S. inland waterway system to convey 606 million tons of freight an average of

450 miles, for a total yield of 272 billion ton-miles. This accounted for about one-tenth of the nation's freight—but the waterway operators were able to charge only about 2% of the nation's fuel bill, because water provides the most efficient means of transporting bulk commodities yet devised by man. About one-half of all U.S. grain exports is conveyed on the inland waterway system, as is about one-fifth of all U.S. coal exports.

As the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report itself notes: "The inland waterways are a major component of the nation's transportation system. They are especially important in the transportation of heavy, low-value, bulk commodities such as coal, petroleum, chemicals, construction materials, and grain. . . . Barges are an efficient method of moving bulk commodities that have a low value-to-weight ratio. Water transportation is especially energy-efficient in transporting large loads over long distances."

EIR calculated that a towboat operating on U.S. waterways can move 173,000 ton-kilometers for every ton of fuel consumed. This compares to 87,600 ton-kilometers moved

TABLE 1

Traffic and operation and maintenance (O&M) costs by U.S. waterway, 1989

Waterway	Ton-miles (thousands)	O&M costs (millions \$)	O&M cost/ ton-mile (cents)
Mississippi (Ohio R.-Baton Rouge)	112,908,248	52.486	0.047
Ohio	51,595,916	52.184	0.101
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway	22,202,858	28.387	0.128
Mississippi (Missouri-Ohio rivers)	17,515,644	22.414	0.128
Black Warrior-Tombigbee	4,862,584	12.213	0.251
Tennessee	6,512,433	17.383	0.267
Illinois Waterway	7,870,314	24.746	0.314
Kanawha	1,269,365	4.973	0.392
Mississippi (Minneapolis-Missouri R.)	15,760,281	82.361	0.523
Columbia-Snake	1,437,536	9.134	0.653
Red	546,594	3.597	0.658
Monongahela	1,523,674	11.911	0.782
Missouri	796,735	7.373	0.925
Cumberland	1,215,034	11.573	0.953
Arkansas System	1,788,528	26.569	1.486
Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway	791,309	18.040	2.280
Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway	461,104	13.507	2.929
Alabama-Coosa	181,909	9.710	5.338
Kentucky	14,695	1.480	10.072
Allegheny	52,168	7.304	14.001

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in *Paying for Highways, Airways, and Waterways: How Can Users Be Charged?* by the Congressional Budget Office, May 1992.

by rail for every ton of fuel used, and 2,080 ton-kilometers moved for every ton of fuel used by trucks (see *EIR*, May 29, 1992, p. 34).

If the aim of national government policy is the promotion of energy-efficient means of transportation—as all the environmentalist groups and cost-efficiency textbooks preach—then it would seem that the environmentalist-minded Clinton administration would be promoting the use of the nation's barges, rather than seeking to sink them under a killer tax.

The assumptions of U.S. policy

The CBO report is one of the most virulent parodies of "free-market" and "cost-benefit" dogmas to be issued by official Washington in years. For example, the introduction to the report contains sections such as "Economic Efficiency and Other Goals," "The Role of Prices in Fostering Economic Efficiency," "Cost Recovery Under Economies of Scale," "Efficiency in Investment," and "The Transition from Taxes and Subsidies to Prices." The assumptions underlying the study, and the Clinton proposal, are fairly captured in the following quotes from the study: "If existing infrastructure

services are priced, the reaction of users can provide information about their demand for new services. . . . If users expect to pay fees for using a new investment, they may press more vigorously for an efficient investment than if it were paid out of general tax revenues."

The CBO study reports that the federal government spent \$776 million in 1990 to "build, operate, and maintain the nation's inland waterway system for navigation purposes," while only \$63 million was collected from users in the form of a tax of 11¢ per gallon of fuel used by waterway users. Another \$384 million of the \$776 million went for operation and maintenance, and \$392 million went for construction. Arguing that "if users pay less than their share of the cost, they tend to overuse the system . . . [and] may demand excessive additional investment in the waterway system," the CBO concludes that "the substantial imbalance between costs and user taxes . . . suggests that it is desirable to explore ways of placing a larger share of the burden on the users."

What it will cost

Clinton's dollar per gallon tax is intended to cover *all* costs of using the inland waterways. The tax is to be phased in over time: 10¢ per gallon in 1994; 25¢ in 1995; 45¢ in 1996, and \$1 in 1997.

The CBO study estimates that a tax rate of 15¢ a gallon would cost a 17-barge tow traveling 450 miles and getting 500 ton-miles per gallon of fuel about \$3,400 in taxes. A 40-barge tow, such as operates on the lower Mississippi, would pay about \$8,100 in taxes. A simple extrapolation shows that Clinton's proposed tax rate of \$1 a gallon, would cost a 17-barge tow \$22,678, and a 40-barge tow \$121,500. The average towboat uses 5,000 gallons of fuel a day, and now pays about \$1 for each gallon. So, the proposed Clinton fee will quadruple the fuel bill of the average towboat. And, fuel usually accounts for 40-50% of the total expenses for operating a towboat. Michael Hagen, president of American Commercial Barge Lines Co. of Jeffersonville, Indiana, estimates that ACBL's tax bill would rise by \$70 million—\$20 million more than the company's yearly pre-tax earnings.

As Harry N. Cook, president of the National Waterways Conference, noted: "Barge lines really are a service industry: What they do is move large volume of bulk freight very cheaply. Twenty percent to 35% of barge traffic is coal, which is largely exported. You're going to lose that export. A tax of this magnitude would mean that U.S. coal was no longer competitive on world markets. The cost of transportation would just be too high.

"Grain is another large commodity moved on the waterways. Ninety-five percent of the grain exported by the U.S. is moved to port by barge. . . . So, you're going to lose all your coal exports, and I don't see how farmers are going to want to export grain," he concluded. "That's why we say a \$1 a gallon tax would lead to a dismantling of the inland waterway system."

The statue of satanist Albert Pike must come down

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

During the 1992 presidential campaign, Lyndon H. LaRouche and his vice presidential running mate, the Rev. James Bevel, launched a mobilization to remove the statue of Gen. Albert Pike from its place of honor in Washington, D.C.'s Judiciary Square. As EIR reported on March 5, the campaign drew an angry attack from freemasonic leader C. Fred Kleinknecht, who attempted to defend both Pike and the Ku Klux Klan from LaRouche and Bevel's attack. On April 19, Reverend Bevel and historian Anton Chaitkin are scheduled to go to trial on charges of "statue-climbing," for a non-violent demonstration they led at the Pike statue. They face possible six-month prison terms for this "crime."

On March 21, Mr. LaRouche addressed a conference of the Schiller Institute and the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Northern Virginia, by audiotape, explaining the issues of this fight. The following is the text of his speech, titled "Pike and Satanism: From the Civil War to C. Fred Kleinknecht."

Recently, there was a letter and an accompanying document attacking me issued by the Supreme Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, one C. Fred Kleinknecht. The issue which the document addresses explicitly, is my proposal to remove from its position on U. S. government property in Washington, D.C., the ugly statue of a traitor, a war criminal, a racist, and a satanic degenerate, Gen. Albert Pike, who was one of the leading predecessors of Mr. Kleinknecht as Sovereign Supreme Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

Moreover, Mr. Pike—General Pike, as he is sometimes called—is the author of a book called *Morals and Dogma*, which is considered by many members of the Scottish Rite in the United States a virtual bible, or at least the anti-bible, of that section of Freemasonry; and that book, *Morals and Dogma*, is a book consistent with the satanic religious beliefs explicitly adopted and advocated by General Pike. General Pike, of course, was the founder of the Ku Klux Klan; that is not



A demonstration at the Albert Pike statue in Washington, December 1992. LaRouche writes: "My attack on the Scottish Rite's Pike at this time, opened up a weak flank in the entirety of the treasonous cabal which it represents, the Confederate tradition which it represents."

disputable on the basis of the evidence in hand, though Mr. Kleinknecht proposes to dispute it.

What I wish to do here, is to identify the nature of the core or characteristic issue at stake between me and the fellow who has engaged me publicly for this debate, Sovereign Supreme Commander C. Fred Kleinknecht.

The Party of Treason

As the letters of Albert Pike to Giuseppe Mazzini illustrate the point, Pike, like Mazzini, was a satanist; and like Mazzini, was an *instrument* of a circle in London headed or associated prominently with Lord Palmerston, the author of the Opium Wars against China, among his other "virtues."

The object of Pike's endeavor and that of Palmerston and also Mazzini, was to destroy the United States, a continuing commitment since our War of Independence, this time by means of fomenting a division of the nation between one part of the nation controlled by the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite and other parts of the nation. This conspiracy of traitors—and they were all in the leadership *conscious traitors* to the United States, that is, acting as agents of a Britain which *used them* in an effort called the Civil War or the Secession, to destroy the United States by dismembering it and thus making the entire Western Hemisphere virtually a colony of the British Empire. These people were not honest rebels, they were traitors.

This Party of Treason was born among the Tory British sympathizers of the period of the American War of Inde-

pendence; and because of a treaty arrangement, these people, who were traitors in effect to the United States then, stayed behind in large part and *formed* what became the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in its modern form within the United States. They were famous as the slave traders, they were famous as the partners of the British East India Company, i.e., Lord Palmerston's Britain, in running opium principally into China (the Lowell family, for example, from which McGeorge Bundy is descended, was part of this gang of treasonously inclined opium traders). They were the Perkins Syndicate of Salem, Massachusetts, from which a lot of the Massachusetts blueblood families, so-called, derived their wealth; and they were also part of the Russell Syndicate out of Russell and Co. in Connecticut, the Russell and Co. which is the controlling interest from then, early in the nineteenth century to the present day, at Yale University—which gave us, of course, such things as George Bush.

These people were notorious in 1814 as having been part of British agent Aaron Burr's conspiracy to destroy the United States; they were part of what was called the Hartford Convention of 1814, a conspiracy by traitors to the United States, and they were outright traitors to the United States.

The failure of this treason in 1814 led to the new conspiracy to divide the United States into two parts by secession—one, a Southern group of states committed to slavery, and the other, a Northern group of states committed to abolition

of slavery. The Northerners, such as the Lowell family of McGeorge Bundy's ancestors, while objecting to slavery in Massachusetts, did not object to it in the South; in fact, they benefitted greatly from the use of slave-produced cotton for the New England cotton mills—like Friedrich Engels, the scoundrel whose wealth was derived from the use of slave cotton in England.

After the Civil War, with the execution of Lincoln by circles which were associated with the treasonous Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite and with its B'nai B'rith offshoot, which is the treasonous and racist section of a very small minority of American Judaism at the time, Lincoln was assassinated by these people and their friends, and a more agreeable President, at least from the traitors' standpoint, Andrew Johnson, became President.

As a result of a number of developments leading into the election of such atrocities as Confederate sympathizers Teddy Roosevelt, whose ideas were shaped by his uncle, a Confederate traitor, Bullock, and the Confederate who became President Woodrow Wilson, who, among other things, co-sponsored the founding or re-founding of the Ku Klux Klan in 1915, this nation was gradually taken over by the same group of racist traitors who had formed the Confederacy earlier.

To this date, the internal history of the United States, and the conflict in the United States' position in the world as an ally of British imperialism and similar evil enterprises, have been based on a takeover of more and more of the institutions of the United States *by the circles associated with the leadership of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.*

These are the racists, these are the accomplices of those who set forth two world wars in this century; these are the people who committed all of the atrocities against the peoples of the Caribbean region of South and Central America from the United States; these are the people who have trampled upon our Constitution, who have trampled upon our economy, by introducing things like the Federal Reserve System; these are the actual enemies of the United States.

Although each is accountable in his own person for what he does, the essence of the matter, is this association of people who are in the tradition of Palmerston, Pike, and Mazzini in leading institutions of the United States—those who are in the tradition of the drug runners of the Perkins Syndicate and Russell and Co. today.

So therefore, I am very happy that C. Fred Kleinknecht has chosen to attack me so frequently and so violently by name, and to seek to mobilize all Freemasonic officers through lodges throughout the country in a general mobilization against me; because this indicates that those Freemasons recognize that we have become a *significant threat* to their power, chiefly by our raising, during my presidential campaign together with Reverend Bevel, the issue of the Pike statue.

The issue of the Pike statue

If the statue comes down, that, of course, injures the interest of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite—no question about it. However, if the Scottish Rite, aided by its Anti-Defamation League [ADL] agents, were to succeed in preventing our efforts to pull down the statue, this would result in a much greater damage to the Scottish Rite, by the following means.

Let me call your attention to a book which is fairly famous in military history, which contains an apt description of the foolish situation into which Mr. Kleinknecht has maneuvered himself recently. This book is by the great German military strategist von Schlieffen and its title is *Cannae*. It deals not only with the Battle of Cannae, in which Hannibal defeated the Romans, but also with the theory of the flank throughout military history, including an examination of the genius of one of America's greatest military figures, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, who was the hammer that beat the Confederacy military force into a pulp on the anvil provided by Sherman's collaborator, General Grant.

At Cannae, the Roman forces which outnumbered the Carthaginians and their allies formed a compact mass to assault the Carthaginians. In point of fact, they *overconcentrated* what was, for that period of time, their firepower. The military genius Hannibal exploited this mistake of the Romans, of concentrating their firepower to the fore, by flanking them and reducing a superior military force, that is, the Roman force, to a shattered remnant, in a battle which remained decisive for a long period thereafter—although Hannibal himself was ultimately defeated, for different reasons.

What Kleinknecht and his associates have done, is to commit the same kind of folly in the political domain that the Roman commanders committed leading to their defeat at the Battle of Cannae. That is, they concentrated their forces, including the ADL and their stooges even within the civil rights movement, to defend this statue at all costs. In so doing, they overconcentrated their forces toward the front, and invited an attack upon their flank.

Let me explain this in the following way.

Instead of giving up the Pike statue—which they should have done from the standpoint of elementary military and analogous reasoning—what they have done, is to stake everything on holding it. And that is one sure way in military circles to ensure one's own defeat or the likelihood of one's own defeat.

The ADL: stooge of the Freemasons

First, they put the ADL out there in front. The Freemasons said, and they said explicitly, that they were *not* going to come out and take me on publicly, but rather they were going to use their stooge, the Anti-Defamation League—which has always been a stooge of this treasonous section of the Scottish Rite in America—to “deal” with this issue.

Well, the ADL was in a pickle. Not only is Pike the

founder, who represents the spiritual essence of the Ku Klux Klan, both in its first and second incarnation, but the ADL itself, through the B'nai B'rith, was a co-founder of the original Ku Klux Klan, and the ADL *in its own right* was a participant in the second founding or the second coming of the Ku Klux Klan in 1915. There was a link between the two in the person of Simon Wolf, who was a key intelligence operative for the B'nai B'rith, working with the assassins of Abraham Lincoln back during the 1860s, and it was the very same Simon Wolf who lived until the 1920s, who was instrumental in bringing about the founding or the second coming of the Ku Klux Klan, with the sponsorship of Woodrow Wilson, in 1915.

So the ADL currently, which pretends to be anti-racist—although it is racist and has a racist philosophy—has been campaigning around the country using the disgust against the Ku Klux Klan as a basis for presenting itself, the ADL, as the major defender of American virtue against the Ku Klux Klan.

It was very foolish of the Scottish Rite to propose that this Anti-Defamation League, this ADL, which purportedly is attacking the Klan in every legislature in the country, should come out in Washington, D.C., and around the country *in defense of the founder of the Klan*, that racist, traitorous, satanic, degenerate, Gen. Albert Pike. Or at least Pike's statue.

So the ADL found itself in difficulty; and the ADL could not therefore politically carry out the job which the Scottish Rite headquarters had assigned to it. Thus, because of resolutions around the country, in city councils and so forth, demanding the pulling down of this statue, the Scottish Rite decided that it had to come out in its own name.

A weak flank

One of the associated reasons for the sensitivity of the Scottish Rite at this time was the fact that last year, the Southern Baptist Convention entertained a motion to ban membership in the non-Christian, satanic Scottish Rite by members of the Baptist congregations. The banning did not occur; however, a resolution was successfully passed, which proposed an investigation of the matter, a series of hearings, so to speak, which were made pursuant to reconsidering a motion to ban the Scottish Rite.

So the Scottish Rite is very sensitive, and since it has about an estimated *million* of the members of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite in the Baptist Convention, this is a very grave threat to the powers of the Scottish Rite, the backers of the drug pusher and scoundrel Oliver North, of Iran-Contra notoriety.

So my attack on the Scottish Rite's Pike at this time, opened up a weak flank in the entirety of the treasonous cabal which it represents, the Confederate tradition which it represents.

Therefore, we are now in a position to do the following.

Kleinknecht and company have adopted the provably treasonous, satanic degenerate Pike as their own—not merely from the past as a matter of tradition, but they have adopted him as something which they have to defend today. They have defended his work, they have defended his ideas; and thus they have identified themselves with those ideas which their own library identifies Pike as advocating. They have also identified themselves as defending or apologizing for the crimes which Pike committed while he was alive. Thus they have put the stain of treason, Pike's treason, the stain of satanism, Pike's satanism, and the stain of satanic degeneracy in general upon themselves as an organization until they shall repudiate it.

In the meantime, the major visible public campaign of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, since the 1940s, has been to serve the cause of Satan, exactly as General Pike advocated, by attempting to destroy Christianity in the United States while pretending to believe, of course, in the Supreme Being, just as Robespierre, the butcher of the French Revolution, professed his belief in a Supreme Being, and he was, of course, a Freemason, essentially of the same philosophical origins as the Southern Jurisdiction.

The way this was done, was by a former Ku Klux Klan member, who was actually still secretly a member of the Ku Klux Klan, Associate Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court, who introduced and led in introducing measures leading to the so-called separation of church and state.

In effect, these Freemasons got God out of the schools and got Satan or Lucifer in—and if you do not believe it, you can go to many a secondary school today and see it; or you can see the insistence that homosexuality be taught as a mandatory course instruction to first graders in various school systems around the country. And we see a promotion of these same general directions and ideas, by the Anti-Defamation League, a branch of the Scottish Rite, with its "World of Difference" program.

It should also be noted that the Anti-Defamation League, like the Scottish Rite, publicly proclaims its commitment to this anti-Christian, satanic campaign as part of its ongoing, longstanding commitment.

So what Kleinknecht has done, is to put all of his troops in concentration to the front, all his firepower to the front, to defend the statue of Pike. In so doing, he has shown his organization's commitment to Pike, which permits those of us who are alert to take a leaf out of the book of Hannibal, and to attack the flanks of this organization; to expose it for what it is, or rather to point out what it has self-exposed itself publicly to be.

This is not simply a quarrel with the Southern Jurisdiction, of course; this is our effort to get at, to uproot, to expose, and to weaken, the pernicious, the treasonous, the satanic influence, which the institution of the Confederacy, called the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, has had to the present day, in shaping the United States.

Masons conspire for world power: the Pike-Mazzini correspondence

by Anton Chaitkin

This speech was delivered on March 21 to a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Northern Virginia.

The master of Italian Freemasonry and terrorism, Giuseppe Mazzini, supposedly wrote a letter in 1870 to masonic chief and KKK founder Albert Pike. The subject: how to coordinate world freemasonry from the top. It includes these words:

"We . . . must create a supreme rite, which shall remain secret, into which shall be called those masons of high degree whom we shall select. Vis-à-vis the other brothers of the masonry, we must demand utter secrecy. Through this supreme rite, we shall govern the Masonry, which will thus become the international center, all the more powerful, that its leadership shall be unknown."

The anti-Mason Margiotta wrote that this super-Masonry was in fact created, with directorates in North America, Uruguay, Naples, and Calcutta.

And Albert Pike supposedly wrote a letter to Mazzini in 1871, proposing that they provoke a "formidable social cataclysm for the purpose of conquering atheistic-Communism and Christianity by making them exterminate each other," which would lead to the desired Satanic despotism.

It is also alleged, that in 1889 Pike told higher Masons to worship Lucifer, in preference to the other God whose power balances Lucifer.

The Scottish Rite Masons themselves present these particular Mazzini and Pike formulations to the public, and deny them as forgeries. The British Museum has said carefully that "a search of the indexes of our catalogues has failed to disclose any letter in the Department [of Manuscripts] from Albert Pike to Mazzini."

Justice will one day bring us direct physical access to their archives and to any surviving incriminating writings. But we can demonstrate from their acknowledged writings and from historical facts that even if these quotes are forged, they represent exactly the thought and actions of Pike and Mazzini.

Pike's empire of evil

Pike wrote the following in his book *Morals and Dogma*:

Writing about top-down organization: "The Blue [or lower] Degrees are but the outer court . . . of the Temple. Part

of the symbols are displayed there to the Initiate, but he is intentionally misled by false interpretations. It is not intended that he shall understand them, but it is intended that he shall imagine he understands them. Their true explication is reserved for the Adepts, the Princes of Masonry. . . ."

Writing about the Satanic "balance": "Manes, founder of . . . the Manicheans, who had lived and been distinguished among the Persian Magi, profited by the doctrines of Scythianus, a Kabalist . . . of the times of the Apostles. . . . [Manes taught that] there are two Gods, one of Good and the other of Evil, each independent, eternal, chief of a distinct Empire. . . ."

"The Evil God, Satan, is the Genius of matter alone . . . the Supreme Being [was] too pure to come in immediate contact with matter . . . the Prince of Darkness . . . made Adam, whose soul was of the Divine light, and his body of matter, so that he belonged to both Empires . . . the Demons created Eve, who seduced him into an act of sensualism, that enfeebled him, and bound him anew in the bonds of matter. This is repeated in the case of every man that lives. . . ."

"The Royal secret, of which you are [the] Prince . . . is the Secret of the Universal Equilibrium . . . that Equilibrium between Good and Evil, and Light and Darkness."

Reflecting on decades of terrorist crimes which Pike and Mazzini had directed, Pike wrote: "Men are but the automata of Providence, and [Providence] uses the demagogue, the fanatic, and the knave . . . as its tools and instruments to effect that of which they do not dream, and which they imagine themselves commissioned to prevent. . . ."

The origins of the Scottish Rite

The Scottish Rite as a project of our British enemies was started during the American Revolution, principally by two men: a nominal Christian and a nominal Jew. British general Augustine Prevost conquered Charleston, South Carolina, and set up a secret police apparatus there which became the Scottish Rite headquarters after the British Army left. Simultaneously, Moses Michael Hays started in Rhode Island a masonic core group of cabalistic Jews, who were millionaires in the Negro slave trade; among them were the Lopez and de Leon families. Hays was himself a banking partner of the highest Massachusetts Anglo-Saxon blueblood Tories, who were all in the slave trade, and would soon plunge into the opium trade. These elements formed the Scot-

tish Rite.

Cabalism, as opposed to biblical Judaism, came into Rhode Island and South Carolina from the Jewish quarter of Curaçao, the Dutch West Indies Company's slave concentration camp.

Slave owners and traders, only nominal Christians and Jews, were forced to flee Caribbean black slave revolts in the 1790s. These embittered Satanists joined the Scottish Rite leadership in Charleston and New Orleans.

In Haiti, hereditary slavemaster Count Alexandre de Grasse led the French planters in their bloody four-year war against resistant blacks. De Grasse fled to Charleston, where he co-founded the Scottish Rite "mother lodge" in 1801. De Grasse then went back to help lead Napoleon's military campaign against Haiti's independence, a vicious race war that he lost. De Grasse set up the Scottish Rite in British Jamaica in 1803, to help the British govern their 3 million slaves on that island. Under Napoleon in 1804, this genocidalist de Grasse created a Supreme Council for France.

De Grasse established the Scottish Rite Supreme Council in Milan in 1805, two months before Napoleon came there to be declared King of Italy. This is the origin of the Pike-Mazzini Masonry in Italy. Representing British power—the faction of Masonry opposed to Franklin and Lafayette—de Grasse remained head of the Scottish Rite in France after the fall of Napoleon.

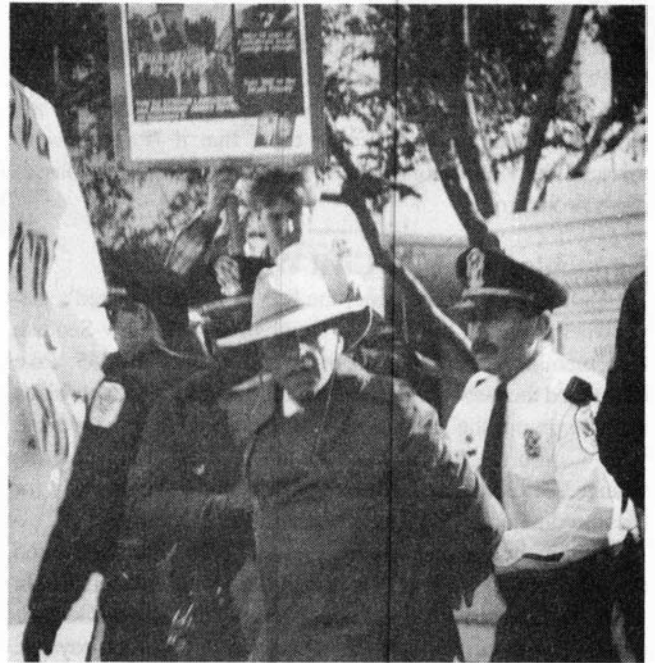
Mazzini's terrorist international

Giuseppe Mazzini was a young Italian freemasonic revolutionist in the 1820s when the British picked him up for their irregular warfare against Europe and America. Mazzini moved to England in the 1830s. From the safety of British upper-class houses, he directed anarchists and terrorists to their deaths against governments and the church. Mazzini's movements became known as "Young Italy," "Young Germany," "Young Switzerland," "Young Russia," then "Young America," and "B'nai B'rith," and later on "Young Bosnia," an instrument of Greater Serbia.

Many top British strategists employed Mazzini, beginning with Viscount Palmerston. Mazzini was associated with the schemes of Sir John Bowring, who tried to stop Germany from industrializing on the American System nationalist program of Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List. Bowring's other protégé, Friedrich Engels, threatened would-be German manufacturers with insurrection led by Karl Marx and Mazzini. Bowring's free trade subversion career took him to China, where he started the second Opium War and organized a communist insurrection led by a messianic Chinese Protestant cult.

Mazzini led Britain's 1848 revolution in Italy, directed against the Catholic Church and designed to stop the Vatican from leading the nationalist movement.

In 1852, the U.S. Democratic Party's national magazine said that the new "Young America" regime of President



Historian Anton Chaitkin is arrested for "statue-climbing," during a demonstration at the Albert Pike statue on Nov. 13, 1993. He and Rev. James Bevel, who was also arrested, will go to trial on April 19.

Franklin Pierce must back Giuseppe Mazzini in the overthrow of Europe's governments. Publisher George Sanders, a paid agent of British bankers, also called for the U.S.A. to seize Cuba and Haiti and secure black slavery under North American rule. As Mazzini's U.S. mouthpiece, Sanders declared that "this continent is for white people." But note that Mazzini has even now a false reputation as an anti-slavery activist.

President Pierce had been privately selected as the Democratic nominee by Scottish Rite boss John Quitman, the son of Curaçao slavemasters, and by Boston opium lord Caleb Cushing, the sponsor of Pike's rise to power in Arkansas.

Mazzini wrote about his own role in the Pierce election: "I [am] working with the very numerous Germanic element in the United States for his election, and under certain conditions which [Pierce] has accepted. . . . He was to appoint American representatives in Europe who would be favorable to us and would help us; and almost all his nominations are such as we desired. He was to give to his battleship commanders instructions opposed to Austria and the despotic governments; he has done it. . . . He had promised to give orders to all his diplomatic agents to recognize immediately whatever insurrectionary republican government should be established in an Italian or Hungarian province, and he states that he has done so."

President Pierce appointed George Sanders consul in London, where Sanders hosted in his home Mazzini's entire crew of revolutionists. Other open Mazzini backers such as

Edwin de Leon and Scottish Rite bankroller August Belmont got top diplomatic posts, while Pike's sponsor Cushing ran the Pierce administration as attorney general.

Operating at that time in Switzerland, Mazzini was assured by the U.S. ambassador there that if Mazzini were arrested, he would immediately be taken under the ambassador's protection.

Launching the U.S. Civil War

Under this Pierce regime, the Scottish Rite prepared a slaveowners' war on the U.S.A. Quitman sent the new Scottish Rite member Albert Pike to live in Louisiana in 1855. Pike developed the New Orleans base of the anti-Catholic, anti-black terrorist group, the Knights of the Golden Circle. Pike worked with Caribbean Jewish cabalist Judah Benjamin, and the strange, British agent Catholics who would pave the way for the introduction of Mazzini's Mafia in New Orleans.

Within the overall movement to unify Italy, Mazzini worked to create new instruments for crime and covert dictatorship. In 1860, Mazzini sent just 1,000 Red Shirts under General Garibaldi to invade Sicily, which was then ruled by Bourbon royalty. How did such a small force succeed? The Sicilian Mafia, by then ruled by Mazzini's command, crippled the government's response. But to make sure, the British Navy moved into position to protect the landing of these two ships.

With Albert Pike as commander in 1860, the Scottish Rite marshalled the slaveowners' political leaders, secured the backing of British bankers Rothschild and Baring, and launched the secession of the U.S. South.

The 1850s Mazziniite regime of Franklin Pierce now became the 1860s insurrectionary government. Pierce's secretary of war, Jefferson Davis, was the Confederate President. Judah Benjamin as Confederate secretary of state directed the Scottish Rite espionage networks, with George Sanders and Edwin de Leon running on British funds between Canada and Europe.

While British shipyards built cruisers for the Confederacy to sink the U.S. merchant marine, pro-Confederate English politicians got Mazzini's main public spokesman Sir James Stansfeld appointed Lord of the Admiralty.

The United States won the Civil War, but its nationalist President Abraham Lincoln was murdered by the Pike-Benjamin secret service. At Ford's Theater, where John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln, the National Park Service displays a decoding sheet found by police in Booth's trunk, and a matching coding device found in the office of Judah Benjamin.

Pike was hiding in British Canada, wanted for treason, when the new masonic President, Andrew Johnson, issued him a pardon. The nationalist leader of the U.S. Congress, Thaddeus Stevens, a fierce opponent of Freemasonry, launched Reconstruction to overthrow the Southern oligarchy and to ensure rights to the blacks newly freed from slavery.

Albert Pike re-started the terrorist Knights of the Golden Circle, calling it the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which

fought Reconstruction with satanic costumes and rituals and murders.

The Scottish Rite home base of South Carolina, conquered by General Sherman, remained for years under a regime of talented and patriotic black leaders, including [Schiller Institute Vice President] Amelia Robinson's great uncle, U.S. Congressman Robert Smalls. In the late 1870s, the Pike-KKK forces ran phony corruption scandals to overthrow these black leaders. The former slaveowners then seized control of South Carolina—and I have seen on display in Charleston the startling Mazziniite Red Shirt uniform that these vigilante forces wore when they lynched and tortured and shot their way back into power.

A secret power

Thus, Mazzini and Pike corresponded. Mazzini created the secret Propaganda lodge which ruled Italy for many decades. Pike and Mazzini co-founded the Scottish Rite organizations of Latin America.

Mazzini's Mafia spread into New Orleans. The "Jewish" and "Italian" mafiosi who have nested there are the queer masonic birds whose parents and continuing controllers are the ultra-racists we have described. Their hemisphere-wide dope trafficking is in fact intended to exterminate Christianity.

The Propaganda 2, or P-2, lodge was established on the Mazzini model by the Anglo-Americans after World War II. In cooperation with communist secret services, the Scottish Rite P-2 has run terrorism against the nation of Italy. Italian police trying to penetrate the masonic control of criminal terrorism recently ran up against the covert "Albert Pike" lodge in Calabria. Though now officially outlawed, P-2 is spearheading the current crusade to scandalize, dismember, and subjugate Italy.

The heirs of Pike and Mazzini are the new KKK, the neo-Nazis hammering at Germany. Dennis Mahon, the Oklahoma KKK leader and Naval Intelligence operative who trains young German neo-Nazis, admits he works with the [former East German communist] Stasi secret police to wreck Germany. And Mahon praises KKK founder Albert Pike as a pioneer nineteenth-century environmentalist.

Lt. Col. Michael Aquino, who heads up a neo-Nazi unit of the United States Army, is the high priest of the Satanic Temple of Set, the officially recognized satanic religion in the U.S. Army. An up-to-date Pike-Mazzini team has worked on behalf of Britain's strategy of tension against Germany. The neo-Nazis are run by the high Mason Aquino, and by intelligence chiefs William Webster and Ted Shackley, and by cabalist mobster Edgar Bronfman.

Now that the Scottish Rite is panicking and coming out into the open to defend their KKK, we should recommend to law enforcement officials everywhere: Watch the masonic offices for smoke. They may soon be burning their private papers, and we shall want those papers rescued to aid in future prosecutions.

D.W. Griffith's 'The Birth of a Nation,' Hollywood, and the KKK

by Mark Calney

This speech was delivered to a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees on March 21, in Northern Virginia.

On the evening of March 24, three days from now, PBS television will premiere a documentary entitled "D.W. Griffith: Father of Film." The highlight of this fawning tribute to Griffith is his film "The Birth of a Nation."

This is occurring at the same time that a fight has broken out, led by the NAACP, to prevent the U.S. Library of Congress from placing "The Birth of a Nation" into its prestigious National Film Registry, while citing the film for its "historical, cultural, and aesthetic significance." NAACP Chairman Dr. William Gibson has recently stated the NAACP position:

"We do not believe in censorship, and therefore accept the idea of preserving the film for future scholars, historians, and educators. We feel the film can be preserved, however, without adding it to the National Film Registry or cloaking it in any mantle of distinction or honor. Those who view this D.W. Griffith work must be fully aware of what this film was and what it was meant to be—a distorted, dishonest, propaganda recruiting vehicle for the Ku Klux Klan members and sympathizers."

The release of D.W. Griffith's 1915 motion picture "The Birth of a Nation"—originally titled "The Clansman"—was that vehicle which created two closely related phenomena: 1) the revival of the Ku Klux Klan as a mass-based organization in the United States, and 2) the establishment of Hollywood as the new Babylon of modern culture. Hollywood, as an institution, did not begin as some innocent collection of "artsy" filmmakers which somehow were taken over and corrupted in recent times. It was rotten from its very inception!

"The Birth of a Nation" presented a rewriting of the actual history of Reconstruction by the same Confederate traitors against whom the war had been fought. It portrayed African-Americans in the post-Civil War South as depraved, lascivious beasts whose rampant lawlessness and alleged domination of the South—through military force, and control of the courts and state legislatures—threatened to destroy "Southern civilization" and "mongrelize the races." The film glorifies the lynchings and reign of terror carried out by the new,

secret order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

These twin evils—Hollywood and the KKK—come from the circle of elite Anglo-Americans who were the direct heirs, philosophically and often physically, of the old Confederacy. And, they are the same treasonous scoundrels who organized the entry of the United States into the First World War on the side of the British Empire, and the establishment of the Versailles System at the end of that war.

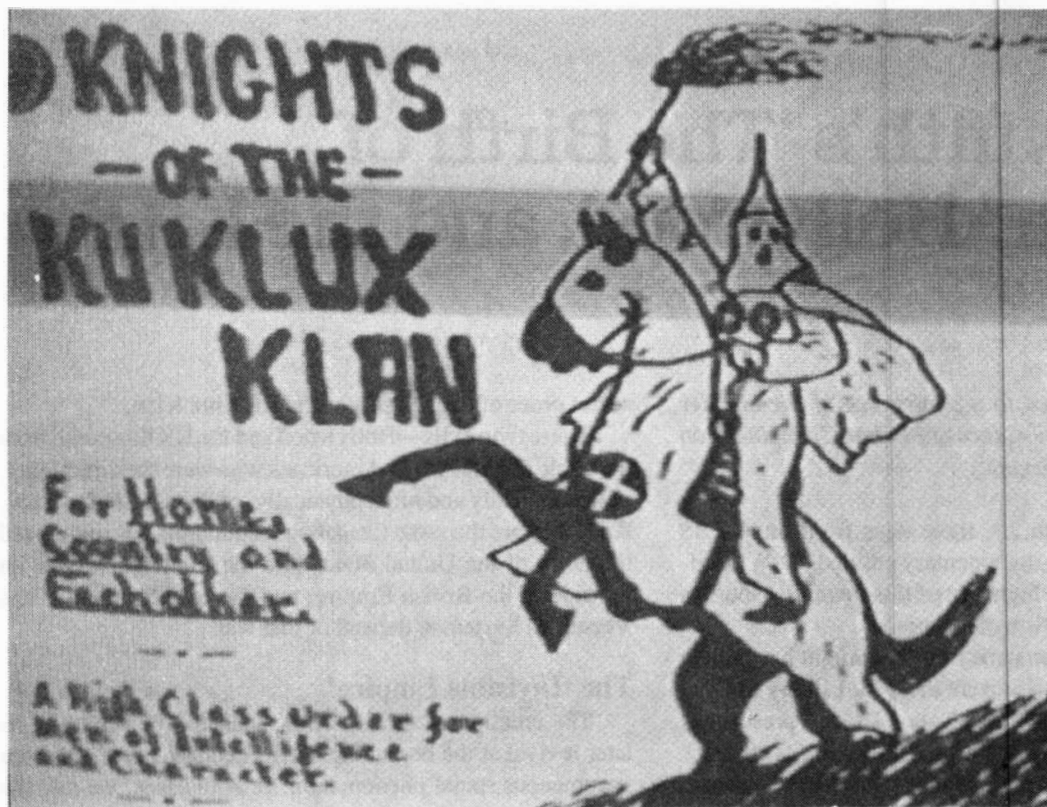
The 'Invisible Empire'

The creation of the Ku Klux Klan in 1865-67, and its later revival at the beginning of this century, were not some spontaneous social phenomenon. In both cases, we find the guiding hand of those individuals and institutions, such as the Scottish Rite Masonic Order, who have always opposed the republican principles upon which the United States of America was founded.

The initiating ceremony reviving the Klan occurred on Thanksgiving Eve of 1915 atop Stone Mountain, just outside Atlanta, Georgia, when a small group of men, which included former members of the original Klan, followed the new Klan leader, Col. William J. Simmons, in a cross-burning ritual. That spectacle coincided with the opening presentation of "The Birth of a Nation" one week later in Atlanta. Announcements of the film debut in the local newspaper were accompanied by Colonel Simmons's proclamation of the establishment of the new Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"The Birth of a Nation" was literally a recruitment film for the KKK, and the target of its revival was not principally the South, but was the old Union strongholds of the North. Griffith's two hour and 45 minute motion picture brazenly promoted the ideas of white race supremacy. This dovetailed with the ongoing British Empire campaign of eugenics, so-called race science, which found its most enthusiastic sponsors among such Anglo-American financiers as John D. Rockefeller and Averell Harriman. The central theme of "Anglo-Saxon Supremacy" was the vehicle used to recruit large numbers of members into the Klan in the North.

By 1923, the highwater mark of Ku Klux Klan recruitment, the Klan's active membership was estimated at 1.5 million. The total number of members enrolled from 1915 to



A clip from D.W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation." The U.S. Library of Congress has placed the film into its prestigious National Film Registry, citing its "historical, cultural, and aesthetic significance."

1944 has been estimated at over 2 million. The majority of Klan members were in the Northern states, with the largest base of support in any one city being Chicago, with 20 Klan chapters totaling 50,000 members.

'The Clansman'

D.W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" was based on a 1905 book written by Thomas Dixon, Jr. titled *The Clansman—An Historic Romance of the Ku Klux Klan*, and which he dedicated to the memory of "A Scottish-Irish leader of the South, My Uncle, Colonel Leroy McTee, Grand Titan of the Ku Klux Klan."

Dixon considered himself the great defender of the Anglo-Saxon race, claiming that "the beginning of Negro equality is the beginning of the end of this nation's life."

Thomas Dixon, Jr. was born in Shelby, North Carolina during the Civil War in 1864. In the 1880s, Dixon attended Johns Hopkins University. While there he became a close friend of another Southerner, a Virginian by the name of Woodrow Wilson, who would play an important role in the future of "The Birth of a Nation."

It was as a Baptist minister that Dixon first achieved national fame. He formed a non-denominational "People's Church" in downtown Manhattan, where he first caught the eye of John D. Rockefeller, who talked of building him a great tabernacle. In 1899, he turned to public lecturing and wrote his racist trilogy of novels. The first, *The Leopard's*

Spots, subtitled *A Romance of the White Man's Burden 1865-1900*, written in 1902, concluded that peace could only be achieved through the separation of the races.

Reverend Dixon submitted his manuscript of *The Leopard's Spots* for publication to an old friend from North Carolina—Walter Hines Page—who had become the co-owner of the New York publishing firm of Doubleday, Page, and Company. A virulent Confederate Anglophile who as a child had witnessed Sherman's army march past his North Carolina home, Page later became U.S. ambassador to Great Britain under President Woodrow Wilson, and played a critical role in organizing the American entry into World War I on the side of the British.

Page eagerly published Dixon's book, which sold more than 100,000 copies in the first three months of its release. The publication of *The Clansman* in 1905 outsold Dixon's first two books, and was produced as a play.

In 1906, Dixon's other racist novel, *The One Woman*, was rewritten by him as a play. He asked a then little-known actor to perform the lead role: D.W. Griffith.

Who was D.W. Griffith?

David Wark Griffith was born on a small farm near Louisville, Kentucky in 1875. His father, Jacob Wark Griffith, at the outbreak of the Civil War, joined the Confederate Army and became a colonel. After the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, the Confederate secretary of state, John C.

Breckinridge, assigned Col. Jacob Griffith the ill-fated task of attempting to secretly escort the former President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, to a safehouse in Kentucky, in hopes of continuing the existence of the Confederate government.

During the filming of "The Birth of a Nation," Griffith would brag that his father had ridden with the Ku Klux Klan.

As a young man, D.W. Griffith moved to Louisville, where he began to undertake an acting career and where he joined the Masons.

By 1913, Griffith was the head of production and film director for Mutual Film Production, owned by Harry and Roy Aitken, and had already begun to shoot films during the winter months in Hollywood, California.

In 1914, Griffith and an associate, film critic Frank Woods, obtained the copyright for the motion picture production of Thomas Dixon's book *The Clansman*. Griffith told the story in his autobiography:

"One fortunate day he [Woods] brought a book to me. It was *The Clansman* by Thomas Dixon. I skipped quickly through the book until I got to the part about the Klansmen, who, according to no less than Woodrow Wilson, ran to the rescue of the downtrodden South after the Civil War. I could just see these Klansmen in a movie with their white robes flying."

In addition to hiring the Rev. Thomas Dixon to help draft the script, Griffith drew heavily on Woodrow Wilson's *A History of the American People* for the written dialogue of the movie.

Shooting of "The Clansman" started on July 4, 1914, on Griffith's studio lot on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood.

Griffith also oversaw production of the monumental musical score to accompany the silent picture. He contracted a popular composer, Joseph Carl Breil, to write the score for the film. One of Breil's songs was later published as "The Perfect Song," which became the theme song for the racist radio show "Amos 'n Andy."

The music was written for a 40-piece orchestra with an offstage chorus and sound effects. In addition to the use of popular Civil War songs, the musical accompaniment drew heavily from Richard Wagner. Wagner, a worse anti-Semite than Adolf Hitler and an Anglo-Saxon "race patriot" in his own right, was appropriately used in providing the music of his "Ride of the Valkyries" for the "Klan Ride."

The official premiere of D.W. Griffith's "The Clansman" took place on Feb. 8, 1915 in Los Angeles. The opening, however, was not greeted with open arms by everyone. The small local chapter of the Los Angeles NAACP had gone into court in an attempt to obtain an injunction against the showing of the film. The legal argument employed, which was to be used subsequently by other NAACP chapters around the nation, was based on the grounds that exhibiting the film would be a threat to public safety by heightening racial tensions that could incite violence and possible rioting.



Publicity photo of D.W. Griffith, for WNET's March 24 production of "D.W. Griffith: Father of Film."

The NAACP was only able to obtain a meaningless injunction which just cancelled the first matinee showing.

Mr. Griffith goes to Washington

Less than two weeks after its Los Angeles premiere, "The Clansman" was to open in New York City. After a private showing to a select group in New York, including Thomas Dixon, it was decided that the name of the film ought to be "The Birth of a Nation," a subtitle which had been used in advertising the film. However, simply changing the name on Griffith's cinematic bottle of poison was not deemed adequate by the film's creators and promoters to stave off the expected adverse public reaction to such an explicit display of Confederate treason. Therefore, it was decided that before the film's public opening, it would be wise to garner endorsements for the film by some of America's more "respectable" establishment figures.

Thinking big, Mr. Griffith and his KKK road show headed for Washington, D.C. Reverend Dixon wrote a letter to his old friend from Johns Hopkins University, now President Woodrow Wilson, requesting a half-hour interview, which the President granted. As a result, on Feb. 18, 1915, "The Clansman" became the first motion picture ever to be shown

in the White House. Wilson's comment after viewing the film was: "It is like writing history with Lightning. And my only regret is that it is all so terribly true." This quote was quickly put into general circulation to promote the picture.

Then it was on to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Reverend Dixon, during a private meeting, discovered that the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Edward White, had been a member of the old Ku Klux Klan. White and other Supreme Court justices, as well as select congressmen and others, attended a private showing of "The Birth of a Nation."

After the New York premiere of "The Birth of a Nation" on March 3, 1915, the newspaper reviews of essentially all the major press side-stepped the racial controversy and only had praise for the film. Typical was the Hearst *Evening Journal*, which wrote: "First of all, children must be sent to see this masterpiece. Any parent who neglects this advice is committing an educational offense, for no film has ever produced more educational points than Griffith's latest achievement."

During the filming of "The Birth of a Nation," someone had mentioned to Griffith that if the film was ever shown in Atlanta, the result would be a race riot. To which Griffith prophetically replied: "I hope to God they do!"

In most of the northern cities where "The Birth of a Nation" was scheduled to be shown, political fights exploded, and some small riots did occur in Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

The NAACP and others attempted to seek either a banning of the film completely, or to force the editing-out of the most egregious racist scenes. For the most part, those attempts were futile. Endless hearings were held before city mayors, state legislatures, city councils, and state and city censorship boards across the country.

The hearings became public platforms for the pro-Griffith lobby to pronounce the alleged virtues of eugenics. Griffith's lawyer, Martin W. Littleton, told New York City Mayor Mitchell that the film was a "protest against the mongrel mixture of black and white." Griffith would insist until his dying day that "The Birth of a Nation" was the gospel truth.

In self-righteous indignation, Griffith authored a mass pamphlet entitled, "The Rise and Fall of Free Speech," which argued against attempts to censor his film. His letters and articles were printed in newspapers across the country. In one case he prophetically envisioned the future use of film and the creation of today's video culture. He stated that "the next generation will be wedded to the movies. You will not be able to satisfy them with anything else." He envisioned the elimination of libraries of books and historical researchers, to be replaced by a priesthood of cinema "experts," such as himself.

Griffith's next cinema project—"Intolerance"—was his answer to his critics. The film is truly masonic in theme and content. The focus of the film's substance and production costs were devoted to depicting ancient Babylon, which Grif-

fith titles: "The first known court of justice in the world."

Ten acres of Hollywood were literally converted into a mock-up of the most evil citadel of ancient history. Movie sets of the towering walls of Babylon, atop which two chariots could pass, dominated the skyline. Satan worship and the most graphic violence imaginable are what Griffith threw in the faces of the American public. Fortunately, they weren't buying, and the film was a flop.

Today, Griffith's Babylon set is the location of ABC's television studios.

Hollywood: mother of harlots

"The Birth of a Nation," however, was a monumental box office smash, and as one of the actresses, Lillian Gish, later stated in an interview: "They lost track of the money it was making. But it started all the fortunes of Louie B. Mayer—all the people in films." At a time when the average entrance fee to a movie theater was 15¢, the admission cost to "The Birth of a Nation" was \$2. In some cities, like Boston and Chicago, it ran continuously for almost a year. At one point, there were 28 companies touring the film in the U.S., Europe, South Africa, and Australia. Estimates of the total box office take vary anywhere from \$50 million to over \$100 million. The cost of production, advertising, and duplicate prints was less than \$100,000.

It became apparent to all that there were big profits to be made in motion pictures. So, the floodgates of fast-buck artists, common criminals, and Wall Street investors opened and poured into the small town of Hollywood.

Felix Kahn, one of the early investors in "The Birth of a Nation," sold his large New York theater to Paramount, and became a member of its board of directors. It was through Felix that Paramount's owner, Adolph Zukor, met his brother Otto Kahn, a partner in the Warburg financial firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. By 1919, Zukor had arranged a \$10 million loan from Kuhn, Loeb through Otto Kahn, and created the Paramount film empire.

Warner Brothers became a major studio with the 1925 investments made by Goldman, Sachs and Co.

The man who became the movie mogul of Columbia Pictures, Harry Cohn, was a notorious lecher and an ardent devotee of the Italian fascist dictator Benito Mussolini. Cohn made a documentary of "Il Duce" and accepted an invitation to visit him in Rome. Upon his return to Hollywood, he decorated his office to match that of Mussolini and kept a photograph of Mussolini on his desk, even through World War II.

Harry Cohn was not the only member of the Hollywood Mussolini fan club. In 1924, upon his return from Italy, D.W. Griffith told the New York press corps:

"Mussolini is a great man. With the allegiance of youth behind him, he could do great things. Who knows but that he may be a Napoleon who'll sweep the world. . . . I believe that anything may happen as a result of this fascism. I should

like to put into a film the remarkable spirit of the *fascisti*.”

I will save the case of Louis B. Mayer until later.

World War I and the royal family

Not long after the re-election of Woodrow Wilson in 1916, Griffith was summoned by the President to the White House to discuss the possibility of Griffith's going to England to make a propaganda film to support the Allied cause against Germany in the Great War.

On March 17, 1917, Griffith set sail for London. Upon arriving, he presided over the London premiere of "Intolerance," and gave a private showing to the royal family at Buckingham Palace.

A meeting was arranged for Griffith at 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister David Lloyd George, at which the prime minister informed Griffith that he had "the greatest power in his hands for the control of men's minds that the world had ever seen," and that he should seriously undertake Winston Churchill's ideas for film scenarios to promote the war effort. "I want you to go to work for France and England and make up America's mind to go to war with us," Lloyd George told the director. Griffith, of course, readily accepted, and with the financial backing of the French and British governments, he was soon in France with his troupe to film "Hearts of the World."

On April 6, the United States joined the British Empire and declared war on Germany.

The film's portrayal of the German "Huns" as beasts, not unlike his portrayal of blacks in "The Birth of a Nation," would have an effect in shaping the postwar climate of the Versailles Treaty.

The high point of Griffith's tour in Great Britain was a formal audience at Buckingham Palace with the Queen and Queen Mother Alexandra. Griffith would later constantly refer to the incident as his greatest hour, and wrote the following about it in his autobiography:

"Now I was going to meet the Queens! Filled with dreams, I was determined to make an impression on these ladies . . . one that they would never forget. In fact, I was mentally already in the bosom of the royal family."

A cultural scourge

Not long after his return to Hollywood, Griffith established United Artists in 1919 with Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and Mary Pickford.

The film studio which was to dominate Hollywood began as a result of "The Birth of a Nation." In 1915, Louis B. Mayer ran a distributorship for a small string of theaters out of Haverhill, Massachusetts. As "The Birth of a Nation" was about to start its continuous showing in New York, Mayer arranged a deal to distribute the film in New England, for his payment of \$50,000 and a 50-50 split of the box office receipts. In that single deal, Mayer made at least \$500,000. Harry Aitkin, the film's distributor, later proved that Mayer

had fudged his books and made an extraordinary profit. With that money, Louis Mayer went on to ultimately found the mother of all Hollywood studios—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

In 1939, shortly after Hitler and Stalin had occupied Poland, MGM associates released its full-length color epic based in the Confederate tradition of Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation." That film, which premiered in Atlanta, Georgia, was "Gone With the Wind"—often called the greatest movie ever made. The film was based on the racist book authored by Margaret Mitchell, who wrote to her mentor Rev. Thomas Dixon after her success to tell him that his writings had been her inspiration since childhood. The movie was produced by Louis Mayer's son-in-law David Selznick, and was financed by the millions of Jock Whitney, owner of the *New York Herald Tribune* and a scion of the Harriman family.

I recently found out from my step-son that "Gone With the Wind" has been used in the Los Angeles public school system to teach students the history of the Civil War.

Ben Hecht, the man who re-wrote the script for the film, later became the chief propagandist and fundraiser in the United States for the terrorist Irgun. During World War II, Hecht organized his first fundraising event for Hollywood's elites in the commissary of Twentieth Century-Fox.

As if Hollywood films weren't bad enough already, Dore Schary was the man who created the idea of the B-grade movie, sold it to Mayer during a jaunt to the Hollywood Park horse track in 1947, and then became vice president in charge of production for MGM. Dore was a lifelong friend of one of Meyer Lansky's top aides, Abner "Longie" Zwillman. In 1963, after Schary quit Hollywood, he became the national director of the Anti-Defamation League.

Beginning in the early 1920s, dozens of Hollywood executives, directors, and actors joined the local Los Angeles B'nai B'rith, including: Carl Laemmle, Harry and Jack Warner, Louis Mayer, Irving Thalberg, and William Fox. A number of them, like the Warner brothers, also joined the Freemasons.

When D.W. Griffith died on June 23, 1948, his funeral service was not held in a church, but at the Hollywood Masonic Temple. His pallbearers included Louis Mayer and Sam Goldwyn. Afterwards he was buried in his hometown in Kentucky.

In conclusion, permit me to say that if we are going to eliminate the cultural scourge of Hollywood, with all its sordid collection of pimps, whores, criminals, and various, assorted scumbags, it will not be done by simply boycotting your local video store, movie theater, or television set. This year marks the 80th anniversary of the founding of two of the most treasonous institutions in the United States—the Federal Reserve Bank and the Anti-Defamation League. Let us work to ensure that 1993 witnesses the demise of those two evils. If we do that, the fall of Hollywood will not be far behind, and we can return the handiwork of D.W. Griffith back to the ground of its Old Kentucky Home.

Defeat for Socialists gives France a new opportunity

by EIR Staff

On March 28, in the second round of the French legislative elections, the Socialist Party of President François Mitterrand was dealt a devastating defeat, when 487 of the 577 seats in the National Assembly (84%) went to the Union for France (UPF) alliance—including the neo-Gaullists of the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and neo-liberals of the Union for French Democracy (UDF). This is the largest parliamentary majority in France since 1815. The Socialists will have 67 seats; the Communists 23; the National Front and ecologists will have none.

Socialist regime rejected

Already in the first round in the French legislative elections, on March 21, there had emerged an absolute rejection of the Socialist regime. The presidential majority (Socialists plus left-leaning radicals) collapsed from 37.43% of the total votes in the legislative elections of June 5, 1988, to 19.91% now. "This is a resounding defeat for the austerity drive and the social monetarism under the left-wing colors of Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy and President François Mitterrand," observed Jacques Cheminade, a co-thinker of the American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche who headed the independent "New Solidarity" electoral slate in the balloting.

Cheminade pointed out that the victory of the right wing on March 21 was not a landslide. The Union for France (UPF) alliance got 39.47% of the vote, yet was expected to win at least 75% of the seats in the next National Assembly. With barely 40% of the voters being represented by 75% of the deputies, "we will have a situation not unlike that facing the Clinton administration in the United States which won the election with a low vote percentage, and in which the electorate is unlikely to forgive any mistakes made by the

new government," Cheminade said.

"The main question is, then, does the new government have a strategy, the ideas, and commitment to face the challenge of the world crisis and the French situation? Does it have a coherent program to meet the challenge of the economic depression?" asked Cheminade. "The answer is, No. The program of the UPF alliance, called a 'platform' by its authors, is nicknamed by everybody else a 'flatforn,' a quite appropriate pun."

Banque de France autonomy?

"Indeed, the main item on its agenda is to grant 'autonomy' to the central bank, the Banque de France, giving it a status similar to that of the U.S. Federal Reserve," Jacques Cheminade revealed. "This means, in the middle of an international crisis hitting Europe and an Anglo-American financial offensive, depriving the French nation-state of its sovereign control of the issue of currency, credit, and control of the banking system. France and Germany, both with 'independent' central banks, will not be in a position to follow independent policies in conformity with their respective national interests. This would be a catastrophe for Europe.

"Furthermore, the parties of the new government have prepared a program of privatization similar to the current one in Italy, the idea being to sell to private interests not only the French banking and insurance sector, but also the railways, the telephone system, and the electricity company, EDF. The point is, they say, to get enough money to pay back the debt accumulated by the Socialist governments. The fact to stress, however, is that this debt is going to be paid to the very same Anglo-American financial interests that are going to buy the 'privatized' companies."

Of course, there is opposition to this policy in part of

the RPR-UDF alliance, Cheminade noted, "but it offers no alternative other than a vacuous form of 'nationalism.' This, in turn, can lead to clashes with the American government over such issues as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or NATO, which can be dangerous if informed by no other perspective than mere opposition.

"At the same time, there is a growing uproar against the German Bundesbank and its high interest rates, which some see as the cause of the ruin of the French economy. If leaders such as Philippe Séguin, who is calling for closer Franco-British relations and wants to let the French franc float like the British pound, are still a small minority, an atmosphere of animosity toward the present German policy is growing, once again with no real alternative. This means heteronomy in Europe, with no sense of mission or design, a suicidal policy in a period of depression and threats of the reemergence of a dictatorial regime in Russia.

"The charade is that the RPR is nationalistic, but with no Gaullist strategic perspective, and can therefore be turned into an enraged, chauvinistic, and impotent force; the UDF, on the other hand, is pro-European, but supports the neoliberal, monetarist Europe of the European Community's Maastricht Treaty, not de Gaulle's 'Europe of the Fatherlands,' " Cheminade said.

The position of the friends of LaRouche in France, campaigning under the banner of the New Solidarity party, is to support those Gaullist forces who reject the "free-trade" suicide of GATT and demand protection for national agriculture and industry, but also to stress to them that they have to do three things if they want to really face the challenge of history: Propose a program for European development from the Atlantic to the Urals, the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle approach; stop the "privatization" of the Banque de France and the sale of the public sector to the financial enemies of the nation; and set up a monetary union with Germany, based not on high interest rates, but on long-term, low-interest rate credit to finance European development.

Cheminade warned, "Unfortunately, these points are not really understood, because, contrary to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, those who parade about as his heirs do not understand that the survival of the nation depends on the capacity of its leaders to shift to a new set of axioms," as defined by the New Solidarity program.

Fragmented political scene

Cheminade took a closer look at the breakdown of returns in the first round of March 21. "True, the ecologists got 'only' 7.62% of the vote (as against the 15% predicted), but a sizeable part of the youth simply abstained or voted for the right to 'stick it' to the left; they deserted the ecologists because they appeared as too compromised by their association with the Socialists. The Communist Party (CP) got 9.18%, as against 11.31% in 1988, but manages to remain a reference point in working class areas. The National Front

of Jean-Marie Le Pen got more than expected, reaching 12.41%. It got much more than the average in regions stricken by high unemployment: 25% in Provence-Côte d'Azur and Languedoc-Roussillon, and about 20% in northern France. Finally, if we add up the protest votes (CP, ecologists, National Front, and diverse minorities), we reach about 35% of the total vote—almost as much as the official right-wing UPF tally. Because they are not directly involved in alliances, the National Front and the ecologists (more than 20% of the vote) are not going to be represented in the National Assembly."

He added, "The election has shown the degradation of a significant part of the French population. All kinds of slates focusing on secondary issues have appeared, including one for 'Natural Law' (which is the cult of transcendental meditation!) and another one of 'animal lovers' called 'New Ecology,' whose candidates got 2-3% of the vote, even when they had been recruited by mail or classified advertisements. Opinion polls showed that only 20% of the voters had actually read the literature put out by the candidates, sent free of charge by the French post office, and more than 33% only decided how to vote in the last two weeks before the elections. In the Lorraine region, a 'Party of the Fed-Ups' got more than 5%, even though most candidates were unknown and, by their own choice, lacking in any program.

"The mental state of the population, as revealed by the elections, is the main danger. A recent poll of television watching habits showed that the average French TV set is on 4 hours and 59 minutes per day, as against 'only' 3 hours and 53 minutes in 1983. And the most watched programs are American serials." But, "In this situation, the ideas of the friends of LaRouche in France are attracting more and more interest. The coming fall of the right, after that of the left, is their opportunity."

LaRouche: France must take new initiative now

Lyndon LaRouche made his own comments after the results were made known on March 28, "on the significance of the French elections in the light of the ongoing crisis in Moscow and the crisis of confidence in the political establishment of the former Atlantic Alliance."

"Something must be done very promptly about the rapidly deteriorating situation around the world, centered in, obviously, the deterioration in Moscow at the time of a general, downward-spiraling collapse, and the threat of an early international financial explosion centered upon the ballooning derivatives markets," LaRouche said.

"There is a crisis of leadership in the West, in particular, in which Europe is looking to the United States, which at the moment, on present policy tracks, is ill-equipped to do many

of the things which its European partners would like to demand of it. In this situation, with today's election and its results, France again has the opportunity to play a key role. We see a certain difficulty in decision-making there, and in Bonn, particularly in respect to financial matters.

"In France, the debate is about whether to privatize the Banque de France—which I think would be something of a disaster for the international strategic situation at this time. What is plainly needed, is something along the lines which I outlined, and which was widely circulated at the end of 1989 and beginning of 1990: the so-called Productive Triangle program," a proposal for building up fast-speed rail and other infrastructure within the spherical triangle connecting the French capital of Paris to Vienna and Berlin.

"Essentially, the way to handle, strategically, the Russian situation, is to build a political program around the prospects of a rail system and associated logistics from Brest to Vladivostok—the old Sergei Witte idea, which was much in discussion in France, in certain circles, prior to the rise to power at the beginning of this century of Theophile Delcassé," he went on.

"We need to mobilize, through the use of government national banking credit at low interest rates, the credit-creating potential of the western European countries, and also the United States, for funding a general infrastructural program whose included effects would be to revive the industries of France, Germany, and their immediate neighbors as vendors to these projects, and thus to revive the world economy and bring to an end, at the same time, the thermonuclear lunacy of continuing to impose International Monetary Fund conditionalities and 'shock therapy' programs on eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, in particular."

The question of LaRouche's 'reputation'

As to this proposal, LaRouche pointed out, "of course there were certain bad things being said about me in certain quarters. However, in France in particular, the Mitterrand apparatus, and others in the French military and intelligence services, remember the period in 1982-84, and remember the issues of the Strategic Defense Initiative, a program which I presented to the French military at the end of 1982, forewarning them, as an ally, of what might be expected from the United States in its attitude toward Russia. Of course, my forecast to the French military and others was confirmed by President Reagan's address of March 23, 1983.

"But as the Mitterrand government knows," the American political leader went on, "the greatest pressure, including in 1986 and 1987, was brought, first by the Gorbachov government, and then by the U.S. and British allies of the new agreement with Gorbachov, in the aftermath of the Reykjavik summit, to have me politically exterminated. Those in France will recall that tremendous pressure was brought on France in this connection, not only from Russia, in connection with a lawsuit which occurred in France, involving me, in which

pressure was applied heavily to ensure that my interests would not prevail in that lawsuit. So the French government and French establishment know very well the fraudulent nature, and the nature of the high-level political motivation, of the bad things which are being said about me still, following the fraudulent prosecution of me, the Gorbachov-dictated prosecution of me, which occurred back in 1988, in particular.

"We should put aside what is, for knowledgeable people, silly babbling about the alleged 'taint' of my reputation, and realize that my legal problems are the results of a very bad political taint on the part of those who are responsible for the prosecution and incarceration of me; that, in fact, I am perhaps a little more significant a case than the famous Dreyfus case in France at the turn of this century.

"If we take into account all France's experience with my back-channel negotiations with Moscow on behalf of the United States during the Reagan administration on what became known as the SDI, there should be no difficulty in French leading circles in recognizing that the reason for my difficulty is the fact that the Gorbachov government, because of my proposal for the SDI, demanded, openly as well as in other ways, in 1986, that the United States government commit itself to imprisoning me as a token of good faith for the negotiations and agreements between the Gorbachov government and the United States.

"In that light, my recommendations, I think, should be taken quite seriously at this time," he underlined.

What must be done

"We need from France—which is capable of doing this, after these elections—new initiatives, as President de Gaulle would have done, to revive a Paris-Bonn initiative, which would have to involve a key role for the national Banque de France, to transform the mechanisms of finance on the continent of Eurasia, particularly western Europe, initially, to a national banking method, of issue of national banking credit targeted dirigistically to assist in these large-scale projects, typified by a rail system from Brest to Vladivostok, but also including cheap credits for the medium to long term for industries which act as vendors to these cooperative infrastructural projects.

"That kind of economic revival is the *indispensable* change in the political situation which is so desperately needed, now that a strategic situation focused on Moscow may be timed at somewhere between ten minutes before midnight and five minutes before midnight on the historical clock. The idea of simply propping up Yeltsin, or a continuation of the presently proposed 'reforms,' is strategic suicide. What we do need to do, is to offer to the East, to essentially all Eurasia, the idea of a global economic development cooperation, which actually addresses the underlying problems which are the principal economic cause of the strategic destabilization of the thermonuclear power situation at the present time," LaRouche concluded.

U.N. 'Truth Commission' on El Salvador is one big lie

by Gretchen Small

The report issued March 15 by the so-called U.N. "Truth Commission on El Salvador" is a monstrous whitewash of the 12-year war waged against that country by the communist insurgents in the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN). Treating the narco-terrorist FMLN as an occasionally cruel but legitimate opposition force, the U.N. commission redefines the war, *which the FMLN began*, as "state-sponsored terrorism," and the casualties which occurred in that war as "human rights abuses." The commission lies that the military of El Salvador was responsible for 85% of human rights abuses committed during the war, that government-protected forces were responsible for another 10%, and that the FMLN, its decade of warfare, assassinations, bombings, and destruction ignored, guilty of only 5%.

With this, the U.N. has finally positioned itself to achieve the goal behind its misnomered "peace accord." Since the "enemy image" has been placed squarely upon the entire military officer corps, the full-scale dismantling of the Salvadoran Armed Forces is now set to begin. Already, the U.S. Congress and government have joined the U.N. in labeling El Salvador as a pariah state, unless it carries out the sweeping changes of its military and judicial system demanded by the commission.

"The consequences of these findings could alter El Salvador's political landscape," the March 16 *Washington Post* intoned. Indeed, if the Truth Commission's lies are allowed to stand, not only El Salvador will fall under communist sway. As the *Wall Street Journal* noted on March 8, "success or failure will have consequences beyond the area"; if successful, it could set a precedent for resolving "disputes" in countries such as Colombia and Peru, where narco-terrorist forces have also declared war on their respective governments. The full backing given thus far by the Clinton administration to the pro-communist fraud perpetrated by the commission, even as communist forces raise their head again in Russia, represents the height of folly.

The Truth Commission project has yet to succeed inside El Salvador, however. On March 23, Defense Minister Gen. René Emilio Ponce announced in a television broadcast that the Armed Forces will not capitulate to communism. The commission report is "unjust, incomplete, illegal, unethical, biased and insolent," Ponce charged. "The Armed Forces . . . will use the legal resources it considers necessary and

sufficient as a right of legitimate defense against those who promote its destruction and that of the republic."

The Armed Forces issued a 95-page booklet on March 1 entitled "The Threat to Sovereignty and the Destruction of the State." "Communism has not disappeared," it warns, but rather the communists are now preparing, with U.N. support, to achieve their long-standing goal of disbanding the military as the key precondition for their seizure of power. Citing a December 1992 article published by *EIR*, the Armed Forces charged that El Salvador is being used as an "experiment" for a supranational plan to impose communist rule and "limited sovereignty" worldwide (see *Documentation*). Copies of the booklet were distributed to the U.S. Congress in mid-March.

Partisans in the conflict

What is this U.N. Truth Commission which is being treated by media and governments alike as a de facto international court, and its report as a legitimate legal document? Far from being impartial truth-seekers, all three "legal experts" who form the commission have long been partisans of the very communist insurgents whom their report now absolves of major guilt!

Take the case of U.S. commission member Thomas Buergenthal. Before sitting in judgment upon El Salvador, Buergenthal worked for the agencies which financed the narco-terrorist insurgencies in Central America in the first place. In 1986, Buergenthal, then serving as human rights director at the Carter Center at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, was named administrator of the newly formed Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation. Former President Jimmy Carter provided the name for the foundation; Dominique de Menil, an heiress to the Swiss-based Schlumberger oil exploration company fortune, provided the largesse.

Each year since 1986, the Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation has awarded a \$100,000 prize to one or two chosen "human rights" activists or institutions. In 1986, one of the two prizes went to the Group for Mutual Support (GAM), a well-known front-group for the narco-terrorist Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), allies of the FMLN and, like the FMLN, also directed and supplied by Fidel Castro's regime. In 1990, another URNG-associated group in Guatemala, the Council of Ethnic Communities

"Runujel Junam" (CERJ), received the award.

In 1991, the award was given to the Jesuit-run Central American University in San Salvador. Since 1979, that university has served as a hotbed of Liberation Theology organizing, and the brain-trust for the FMLN. University officials may protest that this is not so; but as recently as November 1992, several top officials of the university were featured speakers at a forum in Bogotá, Colombia dedicated to analyzing the successes of the FMLN in El Salvador as a potential model for how Colombia's narco-terrorist groups can reach the level of power now enjoyed by the FMLN. There, university leaders left no doubt on which side of the war they stood (see *EIR*, Dec. 11, 1992).

Nor were those the only times that the financier of the foundation administered by Buergethal had supported the Central American insurgencies. According to *Town and Country* magazine of September 1991, Dominique de Menil doles out every other year a separate \$20,000 prize to radical activists. That prize, named the Oscar Romero Award after the pro-FMLN bishop Oscar Romero, who was viciously murdered in 1980, has financed leaders of the Marxist Liberation Theology movement in Ibero-America, from "a Catholic activist in San Salvador" to the voodoo-promoting malthusian Catholic cardinal of São Paulo, Evaristo Arns.

Financing communists has been a long family tradition in Dominique de Menil's family. Her father, Conrad Schlumberger, was a financier of the French Communist Party; the first client of the oil company founded in 1929 by Dominique's father and uncle, was Lenin's Soviet government.

Specializing in political protection

The other two commission members are among the politicians in the region who have intervened to promote the narco-terrorist project through "democratic" means.

The chairman of the commission, former Colombian President Belisario Betancur, opened the first "peace negotiations" with Colombian narco-terrorists, specifically with the M-19, during his presidency (1982-86), a policy which he continues to champion. Because Betancur, along with his successors, have offered concessions on matters of principle and national interest to the narco-terrorists, their "dialogue" has not led to anything resembling peace in Colombia. What the process begun by Betancur did advance, however, was the M-19's "march through the institutions." The M-19 entered the current Gaviria government, and from there it has led the rewriting of the national constitution along lines befitting their gnostic-Marxist political project.

The third commissioner, Venezuelan Reinaldo Figueredo, has served on various occasions in President Carlos Andrés Pérez's cabinet. Pérez is a President even more active on behalf of the narco-terrorists in Ibero-America than Betancur. For example, he hosted the Colombian guerrillas

during negotiations with the Colombian government, provided them with passports and so forth. He has long had excellent working relationships with the FMLN, the Sandinistas, and Fidel Castro.

Figueredo, even as he sat in judgment of El Salvador, was charged by Prosecutor General Ramón Escovar Salom of Venezuela with aiding Pérez and Interior Minister Alejandro Izaguirre in a scheme to embezzle \$17 million of government monies in February 1989. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear the case.

Allegations as a weapon of war

How did this commission arrive at their calculation that 85% of human rights abuses were committed by the military—a supposed "fact" publicized around the world? Commission members and a staff of some 20 investigators and "human rights experts" interviewed nearly 2,000 Salvadoreans and received information on more than 22,000 cases. Some 85% of those allegations were directed at the military.

Who were their sources? No one knows; they were kept secret. Even the March 16 *New York Times* acknowledged that "though the document has extensive footnotes and the weight of its proof is described, it does not include enough investigatory evidence to make possible an independent evaluation." These were the *ex parte* procedures which led Defense Minister Ponce to charge that the commission had placed itself "outside the scope of jurisdiction and of legal norms standing in all countries."

The methodology used by the Truth Commission sets a number of dangerous precedents which narco-terrorist supporters in the human rights lobby have long attempted to establish. Chief among them is the declaration that the terrorists' above-ground logistical, political, and intellectual infrastructure—a fifth column without which the relatively small guerrilla forces could not sustain their military operations—should have been treated as neutral or innocent, even when on the battlefield of war.

Once the report was issued, the media took over the task of building the "big lie" against El Salvador's military. First it was reported that the commission found that the military caused 85% of all *casualties* in the war. On March 28, an editor of the *Washington Post*'s "Outlook" section, Jefferson Morley, took this lie one step further, writing that the commission had *proven* that the Salvadoran government had killed 70,000 civilians in the past decade—an absurdity given that a total of 75,000 people are believed to have died in the 12 years of war, 10,000 of them soldiers. Did the FMLN then not exist?

A drumbeat has already begun in the U.S. media for the U.N. to convene a Nuremberg-style international tribunal against El Salvador's military, based upon the Truth Commission's assertion that El Salvador's judiciary is "incapable of fairly assessing and carrying out punishment" of the crimes

they allege were committed. One such call appearing in the March 14 *Washington Post* noted that an international tribunal against El Salvadoran military officers would be more "practical" than any war tribunal against the Serbian communist-fascists. How convenient for the U.N. Secretariat, which now faces increasing pressure for its role in *protecting* Serbian aggression in the Balkans.

If the U.N. fails to impose itself as judge of the accused Salvadorans, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher mooted on March 25 the possibility that the United States may put Salvadoran military men and civilians on trial for human rights violations, presumably via the same outlaw procedures used to kidnap, try, and convict Panama's Gen. Manuel Noriega, otherwise known as the "Thornburgh Doctrine."

Documentation

'Communism is not at the end of its road'

On March 1, the El Salvador Armed Forces issued a 95-page booklet, La Amenaza a la Sobernia y la Destruccion del Estado (The Threat to Sovereignty and Destruction of the State), to remind policymakers of what appears to have been conveniently forgotten these days: that the groups making up the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) are all self-proclaimed Marxist-Leninists whose goal is the seizure of power. Selections from FMLN documents from 1981, 1986, 1987, 1989, and 1990 ordering general insurrections, assassinations, and economic sabotage, are included, as are FMLN documents urging ever more active campaigns to isolate El Salvador's government internationally.

The booklet reviews the articles of the Constitution under which the Armed Forces are empowered to wage war to defend the nation from this threat, and the orders given by the country's civilian Presidents to that effect. Thus, the booklet states, any search for the truth must pose the question: "Who sustained armed conflict in El Salvador and who seeks the destruction of the Armed Forces?" In answer to that question, the text of an article appearing in the December 1992 issue of EIR's Spanish-language sister magazine Resúmen Ejecutivo is cited, in which it is argued that "El Salvador served as a 'laboratory' for establishing the principle of limited sovereignty on a global scale," starting with its demilitarization. Extracts from the booklet follow:

This document summarizes the following points:

- That communism has not disappeared. Its immediate objective in El Salvador is the destruction of the Armed Forces toward consummating its assault on power. . . .
- That El Salvador continues to serve as a laboratory for establishing the principle of limited sovereignty on a world scale.
- That the surrender of Nicaragua to the Marxists in 1979 caused a proliferation of armed conflicts in the region. . . .
- That the subversive groups who imposed armed conflict in El Salvador are Marxist-Leninists.
- That the plans which they developed internally and internationally were directed at seizing power to install a socialist government through use of revolutionary violence of the masses, terrorism, kidnapping, and sabotage; all within the process of the popular revolutionary war, the combative solidarity of the people, and proletarian internationalism.
- That planned foreign aid was received opportunistically and in sufficient quantities; that part of that aid continues to flow for carrying out the FMLN's political plans and to maintain a reserve of war materiel and other logistical means. . . .
- That the Fatherland, our laws and the fundamental institutions of government as legitimate representatives of the people, are the only ones capable of judging the behavior of the Armed Forces. . . .

The guidelines imposed by the Communist International at the Conference of the Latin American Solidarity Organization coming out of the Tricontinental I [a meeting held in Havana, Cuba in 1966], contained implicit assignments for the destruction of Latin America's military institutions, the essential objective for seizing power of the subversive groups in these countries.

This destruction is to be carried out by different methods, whether peaceful or violent, by political or ideological infiltration of the institutions, undermining the discipline of personnel in order to cause divisions among the cadre, even to the point, where possible, of eliminating the top command by means of personal attacks or by political or conjunctural interventions.

This destruction of the Armed Forces is nothing more than an application of the aforementioned Marxist-Leninist guideline for seizing power. . . .

Developing sector governments and institutions are the object of interests of the economically powerful who politically intervene, occasionally for noble purposes but other times to rid themselves of those who hinder them or who are not docile to their interests. That is why it can be stated with reason that communism has neither crumbled nor sunk; it has not reached the end of its road, it has only changed its approach; it continues to pursue the same goal of eliminating any obstacles in its path.

Serbia on spring offensive; U.S. intervention long overdue

by Dean Andromidas and Michael Liebig

Serbian forces launched a general offensive in eastern Bosnia and against encircled Sarajevo at the end of March. Simultaneously, Serbian forces resumed the artillery shelling of the Croatian towns of Zadar, Sibenik, and Dubrovnik, and are conducting guerrilla war-like, nighttime intrusions into Croatian territory in eastern Slavonia.

The Serbian offensive is correlated to a gradually changing American attitude toward Serbia. Even though a U.N. Security Council decision on the military enforcement of the air exclusion zone over Bosnia has been repeatedly postponed by the intrigues of Russia, Britain, and the U.N. bureaucracy, it is likely to materialize in April. In addition, although Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic has been forced to sign the infamous Vance-Owen plan, in practical terms, the cynical Vance-Owen diplomacy at U.N. headquarters in New York is likely to collapse soon. The Serbian command is simply not content with having grabbed two-thirds of Bosnia; they are determined to take more for Greater Serbia.

The eastern Bosnian massacre

The Serbian offensive aims to liquidate the last pockets of Muslim resistance in eastern Bosnia, especially Srebrenica, Tuzla, and the Gradacac/Save Valley region. Even French U.N. commander Gen. Philippe Morillon, a cynic known for his pro-Serbian "neutrality," describes the conditions in Srebrenica (mass starvation and death) as "hell on earth." The Serbian command wants to kill as many of the 60,000 Muslim Bosnians in Srebrenica as possible through hunger, disease, and artillery bombardment.

In April 1992, there were 2.5 million Bosnian Muslims; now only 800,000 remain in Bosnia. Two-thirds of the Muslim population are now either refugees or dead. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the special U.N. investigator, called the bloody Serbian siege of Srebrenica "another example of ethnic cleansing." The town had not received any outside food supplies for months: Since early March, Srebrenica has gotten only one U.N. truck convoy of food, supplemented only by U.S. food airdrops averaging 25 tons of food a day. General Morillon's minuscule relief efforts for Srebrenica collapsed on March 25, when Serbs fired at French and British U.N. helicopters trying to fly out severely wounded. Morillon's deputy, British Brigadier Cordy-Simpson, was forced to say: "This is the ultimate in despicable behavior."

The Serbian command is preparing to unleash on the

encircled town of Tuzla what they have done to Srebrenica. Tuzla is the headquarters of much of the Bosnian government, and it is the only bastion from which the government could reconquer the national territory. Reliable sources have indicated that the Serbian positions around Tuzla are being steadily reinforced and that two mixed brigades of Serbs and Russian "volunteers" are now deployed in the Tuzla region.

Renewed assault against Sarajevo

While the international public is slowly realizing the unspeakable extent of mass deaths in eastern Bosnia, the Serbian command has launched a parallel offensive against besieged Sarajevo. Since the second week of March, the artillery bombardment of Sarajevo has escalated massively, with an average of 2-3,000 shells a day raining down on the city and its suburbs. Since March 19, artillery fire has been so intense and so close to the Sarajevo airport that all U.N. relief flights have been suspended. On that day, Serbian forces directed anti-aircraft fire against a landing C-130 U.N. transport aircraft just before touchdown. The plane barely escaped being hit.

On March 17, the authors saw how Serbian forces behave toward the U.N. airlift. We flew as press observers on a U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport aircraft flying two cargoes of 10 tons of wheat flour into Sarajevo that day. During the steep approach into the airport, we could see heavy artillery hits in the vicinity of the airport, with typical whitish and dark detonation smoke visible. Several buildings within a few hundred meters of the airport perimeter were on fire, and some mortar and artillery shells fell within less than 500 meters from the landing strip. When our plane had descended to an altitude of approximately 100 meters just before touchdown, Serb gunners just outside the airport perimeter opened fire with 20 mm anti-aircraft with tracers into the air parallel to the landing aircraft, clearly meaning to show the pilots that their "safety" was at the gunners' discretion. The airport was on what the U.N. terms "yellow" alert that day.

The Serbian forces are once more concentrating their attacks on the western suburbs of Sarajevo, the area around the airport, and the airport itself, in order to cut Sarajevo's food supplies. The winter cold is lessening, but the Serbs are now attempting to starve the city, to break morale at the center of Muslim-Bosnian resistance.

The threat to western aircraft

The March 17 flight was the 12th mission into Sarajevo by our air crew, which was comprised of Air Force Reserve officers doing their three to four weeks of duty. Although officially under orders, these officers and men in practice could be considered volunteers. They handled the flight into Sarajevo with professional skill. On the ground in Sarajevo, the cargo of food was unloaded in approximately five minutes. Our flight was typical of the missions two or three U.S. aircraft have been making twice daily since late summer 1992. The flight started from Frankfurt's Rhine-Main Air Base and went first to Split on Croatia's Dalmatian coast. There it picked up the U.N. food cargo. Flying time to Split was less than two hours, and from Split to Sarajevo another 45 minutes. Both shuttle runs of our aircraft were delayed up to two hours because the Sarajevo airport was closed twice due to heavy shelling. Flights to Sarajevo are considered by the U.S. Air Force as "hazardous duty," one step below combat duty. There are no fighter escorts and the planes' only "armament" are decoy flares which one hopes will ward off anti-aircraft missiles.

To date, Serbian forces have shot down a European Community-U.N. helicopter, killing four on board, and an Italian G-222 transport aircraft en route to Sarajevo, killing five. A German C-160 transport aircraft going to Sarajevo was badly damaged by Serbian anti-aircraft fire but managed to land safely with one loadmaster severely wounded. Unfortunately, it must be assumed that more aircraft on relief flights will be lost in the near future. The outrageous policy of inaction against Serbian aggression by the West and the U.N. bureaucracy tolerates monstrous crimes including mass slaughter, rape, and "ethnic cleansing" in Croatia and Bosnia. Increasingly, U.N. policy is putting the air and ground military forces carrying out humanitarian missions at deadly risk at the hands of Serbian forces. The soldiers are condemned to passivity, not allowed any effective means to defend themselves against Serbian attacks. The Serbian threat to western aircraft flying relief missions as well as to U.N. ground forces is likely to dramatically increase in the near future. The Serbians are likely to use covert, guerrilla-style methods on the ground. The Serbs consistently, blatantly deny any responsibility for their attacks on aircraft.

Despite the hesitancy, vagueness, and ambiguity of the Clinton administration's policy toward former Yugoslavia, the Serbian military and political command is deeply suspicious of, if not hostile to, the new administration. They view the U.S. airdrop over eastern Bosnia as a first step leading, via the military enforcement of the air exclusion zone over Bosnia, to a larger U.S. military intervention against Serbia. The Serb leadership also fears that, sooner rather than later, the U.S. will agree to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia and Croatia. Alekse Buha, a close associate of Serbian leader and war criminal Radovan Karadzic, said that the air exclusion zone "smells like Desert Storm." The Serbian command knows that in the next weeks, world public opinion will be



Co-author Michael Liebig at the airport in Split, Croatia. The authors recently flew as press observers on a U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport plane, bringing flour into Sarajevo.

confronted with new, monstrous Serbian atrocities in eastern Bosnia, which will increase the pressure for U.S. military action.

It seems that the Serbian command has realized that the Vance-Owen diplomacy, which has provided the diplomatic cover for Serbia's war of aggression for so long, is fading away. On March 22, Buha said that the Vance-Owen plan was "wrong from the conception and condemned to fail. . . . Eastern Bosnia is Serbian. . . . The fragmented map designed by Mr. Vance and Lord Owen is an unacceptable geographical joke."

The Serbian spring offensive makes clear the urgent necessity for a determined U.S. and European military action against Serbia, whose political and military command is getting more arrogant and brutal by the day. Serbia is not going to show gratitude to western states that have tolerated and even encouraged its war of aggression for so long. In a widely circulated statement, Gen. Paul Abert Scherer (ret.), former head of German Military Intelligence, declared on March 10 that a U.S. intervention against Serbia is long overdue. The United States must conduct its intervention on the basis of applying force against the Serbian aggressor state. While opposing any commitment of ground forces, the United States and NATO must seize air superiority over the entire combat area. This must include the deployment of liaison officers along with Croatian and Bosnian forces on all fighting fronts, to direct air strikes on Serbian positions when required. Relief supplies must be delivered from airfields safe from Serbian attack. Any alternative approach would make the western forces, on the ground and in the air, hostage to Serbian forces.

Bosnia presents charges of Serbian genocide to International Court

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on April 1 presented evidence of genocide and war crimes against Serbia and Montenegro before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The republic's legal representative, Prof. Francis Boyle, an expert in international law from the University of Illinois, delivered the opening statement, in which he charged that a holocaust of Nazi dimensions, aimed at the extinction of "an entire ethnic group," is being carried out. The world has not witnessed such crimes against humanity since the Hitler era, he said: More than 2 million Bosnians have been expelled, several tens of thousands killed, and several hundred thousand are facing imminent expulsion, starvation, and extinction as a result of Serbian actions.

"You have it in your power to stop World War III, which is unfolding in the Balkans now," he told the judges. He demanded that the Court recommend to the U.N. Security Council that the embargo against Bosnia be immediately lifted, on the grounds that Bosnia has an internationally guaranteed right to self-defense.

The document excerpted here, "Request for the Indication of Provisional Measures of Protection Submitted by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina," was submitted to the International Court on March 20 by Mr. Boyle and by Muhamed Sacirbey, the Bosnian ambassador to the United Nations. It is a request for emergency action—similar to a temporary restraining order in the U.S. legal system—on the grounds that Serbian aggression must be stopped immediately, and that this cannot wait for the outcome of a lengthy trial.

3. [The] facts show that Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is committing acts of genocide and other genocidal acts against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both directly and by means of its agents and surrogates operating in Bosnia and elsewhere, in gross violation of the Genocide Convention. The facts also show that Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates in Bosnia and elsewhere, are perpetrating an armed attack and an armed aggression, upon the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina in gross violation of the United Nations Charter and basic principles of customary international law, including the laws of war and international hu-

manitarian law. The facts also show that Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates operating in Bosnia and elsewhere, have perpetrated a gross and consistent pattern of violations of the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocol I of 1977, and the Hague Regulations on Land Warfare of 1907 upon the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The facts also show that Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates operating in Bosnia and elsewhere, have perpetrated a gross and consistent pattern of violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 upon the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The urgency, gravity, and immediacy of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina could not be more obvious for the entire world to see.

4. The illegal, criminal, and morally reprehensible activities by Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates operating in Bosnia and elsewhere, perpetrated against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitute flagrant violations of the most elementary and fundamental principles of international law and of the basic provisions of the Genocide Convention, the United Nations Charter, the Four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I, the Hague Regulations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other treaties prohibiting the threat or use of force in the conduct of international relations, as well as of basic rules of customary international law, the laws of war, international humanitarian law, international criminal law, and *jus cogens*.

5. The illegal and criminal activities of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates in Bosnia and elsewhere, and the consequences for the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina have persisted now for approximately one year despite repeated efforts by Bosnia and Herzegovina and disinterested third parties . . . to initiate procedures for the peaceful settlement of any and all differences between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as required by the United Nations Charter. Despite its pious proclamations, Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and its agents and surrogates in Bosnia and elsewhere have consistently refused, and continue to refuse, to terminate their illegal and criminal activities

against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based upon their barbarous behavior during the past year, there is absolutely no reason whatsoever to believe that Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates, will voluntarily desist from their illegal course of conduct while this case is pending before the Court.

B. The consequences sought to be avoided by provisional measures

6. The overriding objective of this Request is to prevent further loss of human life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The continuance of the situation that is the subject of the present Request will expose hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings to the certainty of death, starvation, malnutrition, severe bodily injury, torture, physical and mental harm, as well as the mass rape of women and the systematic abuse of children. . . .

C. The urgency of the request

11. The foregoing recitals sufficiently indicate the urgent need for the provisional measures requested below to be granted forthwith by the Court. The very lives, well-being, health, safety, physical, mental and bodily integrity, homes, property and personal possessions of hundreds of thousands of people in Bosnia and Herzegovina are right now at stake, hanging in the balance, awaiting the order of this Court.

12. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and its agents and surrogates in Bosnia have given no indication that they are willing to desist from their criminal and illegal actions. At this very moment, the Respondent is seeking the resources to continue and intensify its unlawful activities. The situation has already resulted in a dangerous level of tension, not only between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), but among all of the States and Peoples living in the immediate vicinity of the Balkans Peninsula. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina has already produced serious implications for international peace and security in this region of the world. It is clear that, in the absence of an indication of provisional measures, the dispute between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) will be aggravated and extended. The gravest consequences cannot be excluded for world peace itself.

13. Twentieth century history testifies that the First World War began in 1914 with an assassination at Sarajevo, which is now the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Perhaps at that time if Austria had accepted Serbia's offer to submit the entire dispute arising out of this assassination to "the International Tribunal of The Hague," the entire First World War could have been avoided. But the Permanent Court of Arbitration was constitutionally incapable of acting on time to prevent this monumental catastrophe for humankind. Not so for the International Court of Justice! The grant of the provisional measures set forth below could

very well prevent the development of World War III.

D. Provisional measures requested

14. Given that the Court's jurisdiction in this case is *prima facie* established under the Genocide Convention, Bosnia and Herzegovina submits that there are no impediments to indicating provisional measures. Accordingly, Bosnia and Herzegovina respectfully requests that the Court indicate the following provisional measures to be in effect while the Court is seized in this case:

1. That Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), together with its agents and surrogates in Bosnia and elsewhere, must immediately cease and desist from all acts of genocide and genocidal acts against the People and State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including but not limited to murder; summary executions; torture; rape; mayhem; so-called "ethnic cleansing"; the wanton devastating of villages, towns, districts, and cities; the siege of villages, towns, districts, and cities; the starvation of the civilian population; the interruption of, interference with, or harassment of humanitarian relief supplies to the civilian population by the international community; the bombardment of civilian population centers; and the detention of civilians in concentration camps or otherwise.

2. That Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) must immediately cease and desist from providing, directly or indirectly, any type of support—including training, weapons, arms, ammunition, supplies, assistance, finances, direction or any other form of support—to any nation, group, organization, movement, militia or individual engaged in or planning to engage in military or paramilitary activities in or against the People, State and Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. That Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) itself must immediately cease and desist from any and all types of military or paramilitary activities by its own officials, agents, surrogates, or forces in or against the People, State and Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from any other use or threat of force in its relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. That under the current circumstances, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the right to seek and receive support from other states in order to defend itself and its People, including by means of immediately obtaining military weapons, equipment, and supplies.

5. That under the current circumstances, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the right to request the immediate assistance of any state to come to its defense, including by means of immediately providing weapons, military equipment and supplies, and armed forces (soldiers, sailors, airpeople, etc.).

6. That under the current circumstances, any state has the right to come to the immediate defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina—at its request—including by means of immediately providing weapons, military equipment and supplies, and armed forces (soldiers, sailors, airpeople, etc.). . . .

The Israeli hand behind the international terror wave

by Joseph Brewda

On Feb. 24, Israeli President Chaim Herzog traveled to Britain on the first state visit there ever made by an Israeli President. Upon his arrival, Herzog told BBC that Israel was engaged in a "major battle against Iranian-controlled Islamic fundamentalism." "It's true that there's no Soviet Union now threatening," he explained, "but there are all sorts of lunatic states like Iran and Iraq and so forth, which could upset the whole balance in the world."

Two days after Herzog's claim, a car-bomb exploded in the underground garage of the World Trade Center in New York City, killing six people and injuring hundreds. Also that day, Herzog met with British Prime Minister John Major, where, according to Herzog's spokesman, he warned that Islamic fundamentalism is not just a threat to Israel, "but to other countries as well."

Then on March 12, over 200 people were killed in Bombay, India as a result of at least 12 bombs exploding in the commercial district. The bombings were rapidly traced, it is said, to Muslim fundamentalists, and it was claimed that the same type of explosive was used as in New York. The shooting of several CIA officials at the entrance of CIA headquarters in Virginia on Jan. 25, attributed to a Pakistani Muslim, had already achieved world-wide media attention.

In all these incidents, a similar pattern of evidence has emerged.

Who says there is an 'Islamic' menace?

In the case of the World Trade Center bombing, nearly all of the experts called upon by the media to comment are Israeli or Israeli-linked. These experts include:

- **Uri Dan**, the authorized biographer of Gen. Ariel Sharon, who first charged Islamic responsibility for the New York bombing, within hours of the blast;
- **Wolf Blitzer**, the former *Jerusalem Post* bureau chief in Washington now employed by Cable News Network;
- **Steven Emerson**, whose writings center on the threat of the Arab lobby over Washington and an analysis of the Iran-Contra affair which leaves out the role of Israel;
- **Robert Friedman**, whose frequently critical exposés of Israel are always based on Israeli sources;
- **Roy Godson**, who while at the Reagan National Security Council was responsible for liaison with Israel regarding Iran-Contra operations;

● **Avigdor Haselkorn**, the U.S.-based Israeli anti-terror expert.

A review of their claims, whether made before or after the arrest of the Islamic ring allegedly responsible for the blast, shows that they all have the same line: An "Islamic fundamentalist international" has been created, which was trained in Afghanistan during the war, and which has bases in Iran and Sudan.

But, one might object, does such an Afghan-trained "Islamic international" really exist? If it does, then must it not be controlled by the CIA, British intelligence, and the Mossad, since it was these forces that recruited, trained, funded, and armed the Afghan resistance?

The most comprehensive statement of this Israeli line came out even prior to Herzog's mission to Britain, in a 93-page report by the House Republican Research Committee Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, released Feb. 1 and entitled "The New Islamic International."

The author of the report, staff director Yosef Bodansky, is the former editor of the Israeli Air Force's magazine, who later became technical editor at the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA) in Washington. During the Reagan administration, Bodansky was appointed to a sensitive post in the Defense Department, despite his Israeli citizenship; he quietly left that post after Jonathan Pollard was caught spying for the Mossad in 1985, and reports surfaced even in the Israeli media that Bodansky was Pollard's controller.

The 'evidence' that doesn't quite add up

The second pattern is the astonishing wealth of "evidence" that promptly emerged pointing to Islamic involvement in the bombings, especially Islamic terrorist elements trained in Afghanistan.

In the case of the World Trade Center, we have the accused, Mohamed Salameh, who returned on three occasions to a Jersey City rental company to get a deposit back on the van allegedly used in the bombing. Salameh used his real identification and address to rent the van; authorities claim they know the van was used to house the explosives because they had found its one-inch identification plate among several tons of rubble. Police then found nitrates on Salameh's papers and explosive-making equipment in his apartment. It

turns out that Salameh maintained a joint bank account with chemist Nidal Ayyad; explosive-making materials were found in a storage locker that they jointly rented.

Then, tracing out their joint bank account establishes a financial link to one Mahmud Abohalima, described as a top lieutenant of Jersey City Islamic fundamentalist cleric Sheikh Abdel Rahman. Rahman had earlier acquired notoriety when one of his followers was tried (and exonerated) for the murder of Jewish Defense League founder Meier Kahane. Rahman had earlier been tried for the murder of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981, and has continued to call for violence against Egyptian leaders in his group's newspaper, which is published in Pakistan. Nonetheless, Rahman has had no trouble not only entering the United States on a visa, but even obtaining a residency permit (green card). As for Abohalima, four days after the explosion, he flew to Egypt, residing at his family's home, where he was easily found. The press reports that all of these fellows are also tied to the Afghan mujahideen resistance movement. Of course, the media leave out the fact that Rahman et al. were under 24-hour-a-day surveillance.

In the midst of such remarkable police-work, the *New York Times* reports that it has received an Arabic-language letter from the previously unknown Liberation Fifth Army Battalion, claiming responsibility for the blast and threatening additional actions against U.S. civilian and military targets, including "nuclear targets."

A similar pattern is seen in the Bombay bombings.

Immediately following the March 12 car-bombings, Bombay police found an abandoned vehicle from which they recovered AK-56 rifles, empty magazines, and the address of one Yakub Mominalian Memon, an Indian national of Iranian origin, who, together with his five brothers, owns several businesses in India and the Mideast. Then, two days after the explosions, the authorities found an abandoned scooter, loaded with seven to eight kilograms of the same explosives that had been used in the bombings. Police speculate that the bombs in the scooter failed to detonate. The owner of the scooter, it turns out, is the same Memon, and the keys to the scooter-bomb were found in his unoccupied apartment.

Then, in another turn in the investigation, police who estimated that at least \$1 million was required to purchase car-bombs and related materials, studied the Memon family bank accounts and found that one week prior to the blast some 700,000 rupees had been withdrawn. Police then arrested two people who had procured seven cars and jeeps for the Memon family. Six of these vehicles were reportedly used in the blast; the seventh was found parked outside the Memon home. The Memons, however, were nowhere to be found; they had told neighbors that they were making a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. Despite their alleged flight, however, over 10 million rupees' worth of cash and valuables were found in their home.

With the FBI already involved in the investigation, and

with claims that the same explosive was used in Bombay and in New York, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Hindu*, three leading government-linked papers, began claiming that Pakistani intelligence had masterminded the incident. Echoing Bodansky, the *Hindustan Times* claimed that all leads had narrowed down to the Pakistani-linked Afghan mujahideen and to other Islamic groups having bases in Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia, and Egypt. Other Indian media reported that government investigators had already gotten a lead about an Iranian mercenary organization, operating on the Indian-Pakistan border, threatening India two days before the bombing. The group, they say, is the Islamic Rapid Action Force, part of a shadowy force of 15,000 guerrillas comprising Islamic fundamentalists from Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan and the Israeli Occupied Territories—all trained in Afghanistan.

Madcap adventures

Although the sleuth work of government investigators in respect to the quick identification of the alleged perpetrators was, shall we say, stunning, these same investigators did not fare so well, except in the New York case, in finding these perpetrators.

For example, in respect to the Bombay case: First there was a March 16 shootout with two Indians reportedly involved in the explosion. They escaped.

As for the Memon family: Although police had already determined the Memons' involvement the day of the blast, they also discovered that the six brothers had left India from March 3 to the morning of March 12, the last two leaving nine hours before the first bomb went off. All six brothers reportedly flew to Dubai using their real names.

By March 21, however, Dubai police chief Brig. Dhahi Khalfan told a news conference that the Memon brothers had already left Dubai. Angrily responding to criticism, Khalfan reported he had never been formally notified of the Memons' presence in Dubai, nor did he receive a request to arrest them. "I cannot arrest anybody without official authority," he said. "The Indian authorities did not inform me, nor did Interpol." Part of the reason for the ease of the Memon "flight," is that the Indian government has not yet revoked their passports. "It is not easy to revoke passports," Home Minister S.B. Chavan explained to the Indian parliament on March 23.

As for the shootings at CIA headquarters on Jan 25: The reported perpetrator is Mir Aimal Kansi, a Pakistani fundamentalist who entered the United States in March 1991, promptly getting a job with the only outside courier service employed by the CIA. According to press accounts, Kansi left the United States for his home town of Quetta, Pakistan several days after the killings, but only one day before U.S. authorities determined that he was the prime murder suspect. Finally, on Feb. 8, two weeks after the killings, police first publicly identified Kansi as the prime suspect—alas, one day after he had left Quetta, allegedly for Afghanistan.

Mexican Masons, PRI lose big in battle against LaRouche

by Hugo López Ochoa

The Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite Freemasons made fools of themselves when they accused Lyndon LaRouche of financing Mexico's Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), headed by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas. The accusation against LaRouche was made by Congressman Amador Rodríguez Lozano of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI), from the podium of the National Congress on March 17, but it is widely suspected that he was only carrying out orders from above.

Declared Rodríguez Lozano, "We have information that [the PRD] is receiving money from various organizations in the United States: from the Mexican Alliance, headquartered in Oakland, California; from the Chicano-Mexican Movement headquartered in Los Angeles; from the Committee to Support Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, also in Los Angeles, and from the United States Labor Committees, the latter headed by Lyndon LaRouche."

One day earlier, the president of the Confederation of Masonic Organizations of Mexico, Mario Vázquez Rangel, had told the daily *Unomásuno* that the PRD had been subsidized by drug traffickers, including the California cartel, as well as by such "morally discredited" institutions in the United States as "the Democratic and Labor Parties," the Cohen multinational, and the organization of the Reverend Moon. The "Labor Party" Vázquez Rangel mentioned was presumably a reference to the Labor Committees. Vázquez Rangel then met with PRI President Génaro Borrego, and assured him that his information had come "by way of the 61 Masonic lodges in the United States."

But less than a week later, after LaRouche's denial of these outrageous charges had come to dominate national politics and the role of the Masonry and its relationship to the PRI had been exposed, the leadership of the PRI was forced to back off from its accusations and the head of the party, Génaro Borrego, was unceremoniously dumped from his post.

'Astonishing accusations'

The charge against LaRouche was transmitted by national television networks Televisa and Imevision, on March 17 and 19, as well as by the majority of the national press. Within less than 24 hours, LaRouche responded from his jail cell, with a press release published by many of Mexico's newspapers on March 19 (see *Documentation*). "I am astonished that anyone in an informed position in Mexico, would

have been credulous enough to believe such a far-fetched and improbable story," said LaRouche, explaining that "it is well known that Mr. Cárdenas and the PRD have associated themselves with certain left-wing international forces which I abhor and which have been, together with the former Soviet Union itself, responsible for the successful demand upon the U.S. government that the U.S. government imprison me as a precondition for a certain agreement between the U.S. government and the Gorbachov group in Moscow."

"Under those circumstances," he concluded, "I certainly would not be even remotely suspected, by any well-informed and rational person, of funding the political endeavors in which Mr. Cárdenas has been currently and recently engaged."

However, the key part of LaRouche's response was only published in the March 21 edition of the magazine *Proceso*: LaRouche "attributed the accusation . . . to U.S. masonic groups with whom he is battling over the erection of a statue to Ku Klux Klan founder Gen. Albert Pike," reported *Proceso*. "LaRouche said that the group which put out the story—the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry—is not only his enemy 'but also that of Mexico.'"

LaRouche's attack on Freemasonry landed like a bombshell, given that the history of Masonry's perverse betrayal of Mexico has been documented by numerous Mexican historians, above all by Catholics. For example, research carried out by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) has confirmed that it was Scottish Rite Freemasons, when the Southern Jurisdiction was under the command of John Quitman, who incited the war against Mexico and the annexation of more than half of Mexico's territory by the United States, in 1846-48. Later, Albert Pike and his "Knights of the Golden Circle" headed up efforts by the James Buchanan administration to seize Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America during the 1850s, as part of their plan to extend slavery. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is nothing less than the consummation of Masonry's golden dream.

Scandal upon scandal

The PRI's problems with the LaRouche Affair were doubly bad for them, as they came on the heels of another scandal involving the PRI's party finances. In early March, Mexican newspapers reported that the PRI organized a secret meeting with the wealthiest businessmen of the country to get their

pledges to finance the PRI at the price of \$25 million per head. When details of that secret meeting became known, there was a hue and cry by, especially, the political opposition. It's an open secret in Mexico that the Masonry and the PRI launched their desperate counterattack on the PRD's party finances in order to take the spotlight off themselves.

In a March 24 session of Congress, a PRD congressman presented LaRouche's public response as proof of the falsehood of the accusations made against his party, and asked that the LaRouche statement be included in the *Congressional Record*. At the same time, he noted that Rodríguez Lozano had his leg in a cast: "It seems that he likes to make false moves. We hope the same thing doesn't happen to the other leg."

Confronted with a gale of laughter from the congressional hall, Rodríguez Lozano demanded the right to respond, and used this time to slander LaRouche further by insisting that the American "is insane" and serving a "150-year sentence."

The attacks on the PRD also produced a furious response from Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, who declared on March 18 that he would demand an investigation of the accusations that have been leveled against former Mexican Defense Minister Juan Arévalo Gardoqui, former Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, and against former Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett, all of whom have been accused by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of having ordered the assassination of DEA agent Enrique Camarena.

LaRouche's comments and their sequel, were enough to stop the offensive of the Masons and the PRI dead in its track. In a communiqué published on March 26 in the national press, the PRI executive committee declared that it would not perpetuate the discussion on party financing any further because it "doesn't want the discussion to degrade political life at a complicated moment for all political parties in Mexico and in the world."

At the same time, PRI Senate leader Emilio M. González indicated that the PRI did not participate *as a party* in the accusations of illicit financing leveled against the PRD, and that PRI members who had participated in that debate did so "on a strictly personal basis." Finally, on March 29, the *coup de grace* was delivered against PRI President Borrego himself, who learned from a press release issued by the office of the President of Mexico that he had been fired as head of the party. Borrego then proceeded to resign.

Documentation

Lyndon LaRouche issued the following response on March 18 to the accusations of the Mexican PRI.

I have just received a report of an attack on me from sources in Mexico falsely alleging that I have been behind funding of the PRD of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas. I am astonished that

anyone in an informed position in Mexico would have been credulous enough to believe such a far-fetched and improbable story.

I am also informed, of course, that some sources have alleged that this story came to them through the Scottish Rite Freemasonry in the United States; and that information, for anyone who knows anything about the Scottish Rite's activities in the United States at this moment, is almost as incredible as the false charge that I have been responsible, directly or indirectly, for funding the PRD of Mexico.

As a matter of clarification, I should point out to those who are not so well-informed on these matters, that I am currently in a major fight against the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, a public quarrel which in part has been mounted against me by the Sovereign Supreme Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, one C. Fred Kleinknecht.

The issue of the fight between me and Kleinknecht centers around the deceased personality of the former longstanding leader of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, one Gen. Albert Pike, a traitor to the United States, a founder of the Ku Klux Klan, a professed Satanist, i.e., Lucifer-worshipper, and so forth and so on.

The campaign involves my demand that the statue of Pike, which is situated on U.S. property under the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., be removed as an obscenity, since the man was a traitor, a war criminal, a Satanist, and an all-around degenerate.

At the same time, people in Mexico should recognize that the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, is the enemy of Mexico as well as my enemy. Over the past 100-150 years, *virtually every atrocity which Mexico has suffered at the hands of persons based either in the United States or from the contemporary, short-lived Confederate States of America, is the result of the Scottish Rite*—the same faction of the Scottish Rite headed then by Pike and today by Kleinknecht.

So the very suggestion that the Scottish Rite is a friend of Mexico and a reliable source of information concerning me, is one of the most hilarious pieces of stupidity I have heard recently.

Secondly, as to the person of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas and the PRD: I have no particular personal quarrel with Mr. Cárdenas, for whom I have respect whose family has played a role in the history of Mexico. However, it is well known that Mr. Cárdenas and the PRD have associated themselves with certain left-wing international forces which I abhor and which have been, together with the former Soviet Union itself, responsible for the successful demand upon the U.S. government that the U.S. government imprison me as a precondition for a certain agreement between the U.S. government and the Gorbachov group in Moscow.

Under those circumstances, I certainly would not be even remotely suspected, by any well-informed and rational person, of funding the political endeavors in which Mr. Cárdenas has been currently and recently engaged.

New Taiwan rulers risk China's future

by Michael Billington and Ray Wei

For the first time in the history of the Republic of China in Taiwan, both the President and the prime minister are considered native Taiwanese. The last leading spokesman for the "mainland" faction of the Nationalist Party (the Kuomintang, those who led the retreat from the communist forces to Taiwan in 1949), Gen. Hau Peitsun, resigned as prime minister in February following a dramatic decline in the Kuomintang's electoral majority in the December elections. His replacement, Lien Chan, who like President Lee Teng-hui is also a member of the Kuomintang, is Taiwan-born and part of a faction that is turning away from the traditions of the founder of the Kuomintang, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

This new "mainstream" of the Kuomintang is being guided by two policies which could bring disaster to all of China. On the one hand, President Lee and Prime Minister Lien want to reintegrate Taiwan into the world financial and political institutions, specifically the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the U.N., and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

On the other hand, while still maintaining a posture for the eventual unification of China under republican rule, this faction is de facto supporting an "independent Taiwan" policy, i.e., accepting the division of China into two separate states, while striking deals with Beijing which earn short-term profits for Taiwanese investors in the cheap labor centers along China's coast in exchange for virtual support for the tyrannical Beijing regime.

This policy ignores the fact that the western financial system is undergoing a massive collapse. "Reintegration" into this bankrupt structure is merely turning the "Taiwan economic miracle" over as a source of loot to Anglo-American financial interests. The policy toward the mainland is in keeping with the IMF policy, which is using China as a source of cheap labor to justify the failure to invest in the technological infrastructure needed in the West. Taiwan, by participating in this "free trade" looting of the mainland, will end up destroying itself, just as Britain and the United States have brought on their own self-destruction.

Hau Peitsun versus Lien Chan

Hau Peitsun, the 72-year-old former army general of mainland descent, was prime minister for two and a half years. While maintaining the commitment of Chiang Kai-shek eventually to free the mainland of the Maoist nightmare, Hau was also responsible for the revival of the island's econo-

my in a period of crisis. The dramatic economic development of the past decades had led to the growth of enormous foreign reserves, rapidly increasing wages, and increasing land values. But then, investors began finding cheaper land and labor in Southeast Asia and in the mainland, which undermined Taiwan's own manufacturing sector.

Hau countered this by launching a six-year Taiwan economic development plan to invest \$300 billion in infrastructure and other projects over 1991-97. This increased government spending strengthened confidence in the economy, stimulating investment in the private sector.

The result was that in 1992, private investment came close to \$20 billion, up a staggering 14.1% from the previous year, compared with an anemic growth of 1.83% in 1991 and a decrease of 8% in 1990. Per capita income for the past two and a half years under Hau's leadership has increased by \$3,000 despite a worldwide recession.

Sources have told *EIR* that Prime Minister Lien considers the six-year development plan to be "unsophisticatedly designed," and has decided to review and possibly water down the ongoing and proposed projects.

Born into one of Taiwan's oldest and wealthiest families, Lien is known as one of the island's "Four Princelings"—young politicians with advanced academic degrees and family ties. He entered politics by taking a series of Nationalist Party posts, becoming deputy secretary general in 1978. He received a Ph.D. in political science from the center of free trade radicalism, the University of Chicago. He served as communications minister, vice prime minister, and then foreign minister in 1988-90. He is viewed as someone who is willing to compromise with the Project Democracy-influenced Taiwan independence movement. As foreign minister, Lien promoted a policy of using Taiwan's economic power to break out of the international isolation imposed on the island following the U.S.-led dumping of Taiwan in the 1970s.

Less than two weeks after Lien's confirmation as prime minister in February, Foreign Minister Frederick Chien said that a strategic group had been set up to study the possibility of the Republic of China rejoining the U.N. Taiwan has been bribed in two ways by the Anglo-American financial institutions, appealing to greed rather than the long-term vision associated with the tradition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Confucian moral worldview. Taiwan investors are offered quick profits, together with western speculators and investors, in the mainland free trade zones. They are encouraged to ignore the fact that the constant supply of millions of desperate unemployed peasants to man these low-technology industries is dependent on Beijing's continuing destruction of the nation's basic agricultural and industrial infrastructure, and enforced by their iron-fisted tyranny.

Taiwan is also lured with the promise that it could replace Hong Kong as the Asian capital for laundering the multibillion-dollar drug and other dirty money operations now run by the British colony. To this end, the faction under President

Lee has already dramatically deregulated the nation's banking system, as demanded by GATT.

Deals with Beijing

While Beijing welcomes Taiwan's open support for their economic policies, they will not remove the constant threat of a military takeover of the island. Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Communist Party, said in early March that the Red Army would "never sit idly by" if Taiwan's growing independence movement gained too much power. "Activities for Taiwan independence have somewhat increased recently, and even within the Kuomintang there are a few people who are publicly echoing the call for one China, one Taiwan," Jiang was quoted as saying to the foreign news media. "We refuse to make the commitment not to use force," he said.

To appease Beijing, Lee in February closed the *Hong Kong Times*, the Kuomintang's mouthpiece in Hong Kong and a barometer of political trends in Taipei and Beijing for decades. Taiwan has decided not to become involved in the dispute between Hong Kong and Beijing over Gov. Chris Patten's proposals for democratic reforms preceding the 1997 turnover. Also, the *Young Chinese Morning Post*, a newspaper established in the United States over 80 years ago by Sun Yat-sen, has been closed. Several sources report that Taiwan has cut its support to the Chinese students in exile in the United States who are fighting for freedom and democracy

on the mainland.

The Republic of China has been sold out repeatedly by the Anglo-Americans in the 20th century. At the Versailles Treaty negotiations following World War I, despite China's support for the allied war effort, it was chopped up among the allies as if it had been on the other side—just as Dr. Sun Yat-sen had warned in his book *The Vital Problem of China*. Following World War II, the U.S. cut economic and military support to the war-ravaged government of Chiang Kai-shek, ensuring the eventual communist takeover. In the 1970s, Kissinger's geopolitical diplomacy again sold out Taiwan, switching U.S. recognition from Taipei to Beijing in order to play "the China card" and get access to the vast cheap labor of the impoverished mainland.

Today, the United States has added Taiwan to its list of "economic enemies," imposing unfair trade sanctions and threatening more. Although several Taiwan lawmakers are resisting these attacks, such pressure will only increase as the depression deepens in the West.

If Taiwan abandons its historic mission as a conservator of China's great Confucian culture and the economic and political policies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, it will be dragged into the mire of western depression and the growing danger of world war. Nothing but the faith in a reunited Republic of China can save the little island of 20 million from being crushed in the "balance of power" games of the superpowers.

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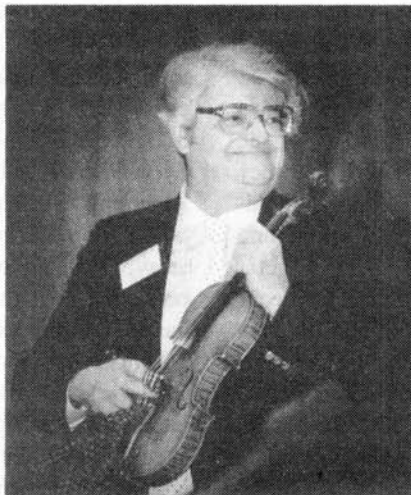
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Ukrainians view war danger, see unprecedented cruelty

Pavlo Movchan and Volodymyr Shovkoshitny are members of the parliament of Ukraine. A poet and playwright, Movchan was one of the initiators of Rukh, the Ukrainian independence movement, and has been an official of the Ukrainian Writers Union and the Prosvita society. Shovkoshitny, trained as a geologist and a nuclear engineer, worked at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, and leads the International Union of Victims of Chernobyl. Rachel Douglas interviewed Mr. Movchan and Mr. Shovkoshitny on March 22 near Washington, where they participated in the March 20-22 conference of the Schiller Institute.

EIR: I would like to ask you to comment on three areas. The first is the strategic situation as seen from Ukraine, your reactions to events in Moscow, and, lastly, your impressions of the United States during the week you have been here. How do you see the situation inside your own country and in the world?

Movchan: It may be, that the sad prognosis of an educator and political figure [American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche], known to you, will be justified. For indeed there may be a third [world] war, a final war. This is not some frightening speculative notion. This is reality. But far from everybody is conscious of it. The majority of politicians reject it [the possibility], just as, at the beginning of the century, they rejected the First World War, and then they rejected the Second World War. This shows the shortsightedness of those politicians or, otherwise, that they are getting false information.

What is happening in Russia should have been foreseen. All the preconditions for the rebirth of communism or a totalitarian system follow from the fact that the western world, which was calling for democracy and for a reorientation both of mentality and of economic productive forces, did just one thing: They made promises. There was no practical assistance, neither in Russia, nor in Ukraine.

Everything that was linked with the name of [Russian President Boris] Yeltsin came to an end on Aug. 1, or perhaps Jan. 1, 1992, when inflation reared its head in a big way. The inflationary process was whipped forward by a law, adopted earlier by the [Soviet] parliament, in 1987 under [Mikhail] Gorbachov. This was the Law on Enterprise. It untied some hands. It did not regulate state enterprises, and

there were not and could not be any other enterprises. It was automatically extended to the state laws of Russia and Ukraine, which began to work according to this model. This was a slow-action bomb, the author of which was [Grigori] Yavlinsky.

All the democratism of Yavlinsky and the Gorbachov team boiled down to minor corrections, carried out on a system in which nothing was changed. In a paradoxical way, this law fed into the new situation. The activity of the entrepreneur was not subject to control. The CP [Communist Party] of Ukraine didn't do that anymore, the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] did not. The vertical lines of control were gone. The courts, the prosecutors, the responsibility vanished. These were the people who pulled out their party cards and threw them away, because tomorrow they would have thousands and thousands of dollars. They didn't give two hoots about ideas.

This was one of the preconditions for the state the economy ended up in. That, in its turn, inspired social tension, which today is being exploited by those who want a return to the past. The West either did not want [to help], or could not. I would say, that they both could not and did not want to. Could not, because the symptoms of egoism are tangible everywhere. I'm here, and I see them. There is that standard of living, which nobody would like to give up, in their whole lives. There is a standard to which the entire mentality of the American is oriented. He must have a car, he must have a house, he must have this, this, this, and this. The whole array. I have an image of the drawers in a bureau. This goes here, that goes there, the shelves, the drawers, everything has to be equipped just so. Otherwise, he'd have to give up a few drawers, in the name of, in fact, his own well-being.

I stress this. Because the cost will be significantly higher later, just as people had to pay after World War I, and in World War II. America was far away, she was pulled into it, and the consequences were palpable.

Now we are encountering replays of a different quality, which was not there before. The world has not known such cruelty, as is now coming to light along the lines of conflict between the Russian Empire and the other, democratically inclined nations—with Georgia, Moldova, Tajikistan. The world has not known such forms of cruelty. This is not comparable with what we know about Vietnam, what we know

about fascism. This is cruelty of another form. The individual person does not exist. He is annihilated. (This echoes the theme of the conference we are taking part in here.) Man does not exist. Man is nothing. I have seen the most horrific videotapes. It's not that they make you reflect. Rather, they evoke in you disgust toward man. Man is destroyed. Man is humiliated, and in his humiliation, he is nobody. This is the degradation of man, to an extreme degree. These are forms of degradation and humiliation of man, for which there are no analogies.

Why am I spending so much time on this point? Because the events now starting have consequences which are unpredictable, for Russia and for Ukraine. Because today, perhaps the only conflict into which the world would be dragged would be a Ukrainian-Russian war. Or Russian-Ukrainian, to be more precise, because Ukraine has no pretensions and lacks that mentality of messianism, those priorities, and that saturation with the ideology [that] Bolshevism was involved with. The Russian was of great value for that system, because it was a weapon of a *big* ideology, a worldwide ideology. It was an experiment on a world scale.

I think that big politics is paying no attention to the fact that today it is really necessary to support Yeltsin, and not sacrifice him the way I, as a politician, believe he has already been sacrificed in effect (as, in his time, Gorbachov was sacrificed). This was also a game on a chessboard, which was lost. I am speaking about this not with sympathy, but as an analyst looking at how a chess game was played out.

I can foresee how events will develop. There will be a military coup, which America will applaud. Then there will follow a chain reaction of coups in other states, Ukraine in particular. This is the worst variant. The game could also be played in a subtler way. But, as a rule, big politics is not subtle. It is very crude.

Therefore, what is now being played out in the Russian parliament should have galvanized the entire world public. A clear position should have been announced, of support for Ukraine. I stress this, because by stabilizing the situation in Ukraine, first and foremost—as a nuclear power with strategic nuclear forces, and as a major European nation with a democratic orientation—it would be possible to stop what is now looming: an inexorable conflict for which no preventive measures will avail.

To stop the national democratic movement in Ukraine, it would now be necessary not only to destroy the opposition, but to inflict devastating destruction and introduce chaos. And that will inexorably lead to consequences, as a chain reaction, in Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, etc. It will reach the Paris metro. There will be shoot-outs there. Today, the greatest danger in the criminal world is the mafia from Kiev, from Moscow. All the problems faced today by the security services are problems with these mafias, which steal, which traffic in narcotics, or stolen cars, or stolen commodities.

This is a very serious system, capable of destabilizing

Europe. And this is against the backdrop of a flood of refugees; God forbid that it come to pass. And the world then will not be able to protect itself. To try and think up plans for this variant is insanity. How many refugees will France accept from Ukraine, Poland, or Romania? This is insanity. Because there will be no plans. Everything will be swept away. It won't be like the Second World War. This is a completely different hand to be dealt.

Shovkoshitny: Simply a different world.

Movchan: Yes. And, I emphasize again, Ukraine is now of the first magnitude, in the geopolitical draw. I say this not because I am Ukrainian, but because I am conscious of this, as a politician. Not Russia! It is necessary to support, to strengthen the security, to give guarantees, to conduct negotiations today, and through Ukraine to influence Russia. Not the other way around. To try and influence Ukraine through Yeltsin means to do him a disservice. The only ploy remaining for Yeltsin in his struggle for power, is to launch a campaign against Ukraine.

EIR: Have you found anybody, either in America or in Europe, who understands this the way you do?

Movchan: Not yet. We have only found you. Or, we hope we have found someone in you.

There may be such figures. I know of, for example, the jurist Robert McConnell. He heads an organization called Ukraine-2000. And there are perhaps some other politicians, judging by what they have said. I could even name [Zbigniew] Brzezinski, by the way. To pay him his due, he understands this. But it is another question whether Clinton and his entourage understand, whether they want to understand, or if they don't want to, for the reasons LaRouche has stated. He surmises that there will be a big slaughter, to wipe out the population and have fewer people to bother with. This resembles what Stalin did, in his time. If there are no people, there are no problems.

But there are people, there are states, there is Ukraine. This is the shield that can guarantee security for Europe and the world. Therefore I think that politicians who will read my reflections, might in the near future convoke a conference on the security of Ukraine, Europe, and the world.

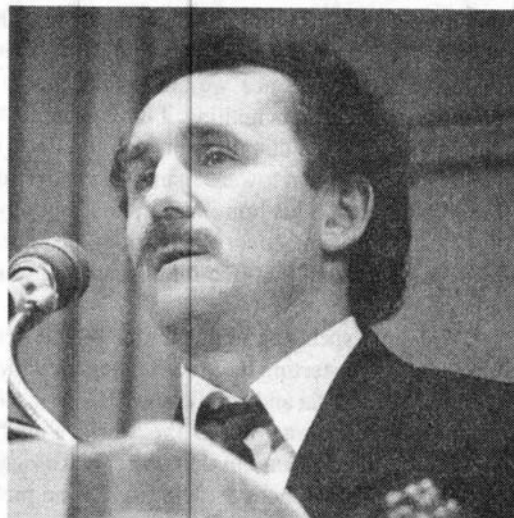
EIR: Mr. Shovkoshitny, I think it would be interesting for you to expand on the theme you began to speak about yesterday at the conference. The Russian press has launched propaganda about the supposed inability of Ukrainians to take good care of the nuclear weapons in Ukraine. You have expertise on these matters.

Shovkoshitny: I would answer by saying that the Ukrainians at one time made a very big mistake. They permitted the Kievan Prince Yuri Dolgoruky to found Moscow.

I would like to remind you, that no such thing as the 1,000-year history of Russia exists in nature. There exists the 1,500-year history of Ukraine. Kiev is more than 1,500



Pavlo Movchan (left) and Volodymyr Shovoshitny, members of the Ukrainian Parliament. "The world has not known such cruelty, as is now coming to light along the lines of conflict between the Russian Empire and the other, democratically inclined nations."



years old. I would also like to say, that at a time when the concept "Moscow" did not exist and there existed no concept of "Russia," Ukrainians had the biggest state in Europe, which was called Kievan Rus. With time, after the invasion of the Tatar Horde, the Muscovite Kingdom was formed, and it proceeded to expand far and wide.

How did this growth start? Not with fighting the Mongol-Tatars. It began by conquest of its only democratic neighbor, the Novgorod Principality. Novgorod had democracy, with a *veche*, a democratic form of rule. Novgorod was destroyed, as was Pskov, which supported Novgorod. That's how it began. And from there followed what they called "The Unification of the Russian Lands." That is, there does not exist some historical territory of Russia. And even the name "Russia," Muscovy stole from Ukraine, from Rus. For Kievan Rus is Ukraine.

And so they became "Russians." These were not the Slavic tribes, which in their time formed the Belarussian people and Ukraine. It is rather a mix of Ugro-Finnic peoples, from Mordvins, Chuvash, with some portion of Slavic peoples. And the Russian state, from its inception, was patterned on despotism of the eastern type, imported from the Tartars. Secondly, the state was formed and expanded exclusively by one method: robbery from neighboring peoples, the seizure of neighboring territories.

Thus, in Ukraine there already existed a democratic state and it was a rare Cossack girl who was illiterate. The Cossacks were literate to a man. Bohdan Khmelnytsky knew six languages. Each of the Cossack elders knew Ukrainian, Polish, Latin, and Turkish.

Movchan: And German.

Shovkoshitny: Well, many also knew German. But every one of them knew those four languages.

When Bohdan Khmelnytsky signed a treaty with Russia [in the 17th century], establishing an observer from the Muscovite czar in two Ukrainian cities, Czar Aleksei Mikhailov-

ich had a chancellor and a scribe who could sign in writing. All the others were afraid to write, and just put a cross. And now, the descendants of those boyars say that Ukrainians are incapable of creating a great power, that there's something wrong with Ukrainians, that Ukrainians are this, that, and the other.

I am not a Russophobe. I myself lived in that country for a long time. I attended two Moscow institutes. I worked for four years in the Far East. I know that people rather well. But at the level of daily-life consciousness of the Russian, there is genetically embedded a striving to seize the territory of others. A striving to create a great, united, indivisible Russia.

You know very well, that at the moment of disintegration of the Soviet Union, the West had no concept of "Ukrainian," "Kazakh," "Armenian," or "Georgian." They were all "Russian." There was an effort to assimilate all these peoples, so that we all would play the balalaika, and of course drink vodka. That was the genotype of the Soviet person, who was called "Russian."

Then what happened, happened. Independent states were formed, including the Russian state. With the collapse of that empire, Russia took it upon itself to declare willfully that it was the heir and legal successor of the Soviet Union. By this means, Russia obtained a vote on the United Nations Security Council. It grabbed all the property of the former Soviet Union, located abroad. It grabbed the gold reserve of that country, a reserve we had all created together—Georgians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Russians, and the others. But when it comes, say, to Chernobyl, then Russia says, "No, here we are not the legal successors. We suffered from Chernobyl."

Furthermore, Russia took the lion's share of the armaments of the former Soviet Union. Now the West proposes that we hand our nuclear weapons over to Russia. Ukraine today is the third nuclear power, in the military sense, in the world. Ukraine is the only nuclear power to have voluntarily

declared its intention to become a non-nuclear power, and a neutral state. Under what circumstances, logically, would this be justified? Only if Ukraine's security, the inviolability of its borders, and its very existence were guaranteed. Only then.

What are we facing today? America, England, and France are pressuring Ukraine, singing along with Russia, to hand over its nuclear weapons to Russia, to a country that has official, territorial pretensions against us. Yeltsin's latest bit of merriment in this connection is to declare that the Black Sea Fleet was, is, and will be Russian. The President announced that, officially. [Russian Vice President Aleksandr] Rutskoy, without working it out with the leadership of Ukraine, flies to Crimea, visits the Black Sea Fleet in Crimea. Deputies from the Russian Parliament show up to fan passions in Crimea, in order to tear Crimea away from Ukraine.

But Crimea is only the visible part of the iceberg. Seven-eighths of the iceberg is under water. Russia has pretensions toward Odessa, Kherson, Nikolayevsk, Lugansk, Donetsk, and even Zaporozhye Oblasts, and of course Kharkov, i.e., toward the entire southeast of Ukraine. In that area, you see, the Russian-speaking population is supposedly being "Ukrainianized" by force. But I will tell you what "Ukrainianization" of the Russian-speaking population means. In Donetsk Oblast, where the population exceeds 1 million, there is one single Ukrainian school, which for two years we have been trying to maintain and protect from dying, which is what the local authorities want. In Lugansk, a city of 1 million, there is not a single Ukrainian school. There is not a single Ukrainian school in Crimea, nor a single official Ukrainian newspaper, nor a single Ukrainian program on television, nor a single radio broadcast. There is *nothing* Ukrainian in all of Crimea. Among the 2.5 million population of Crimea, there live 750,000 Ukrainians. Those are the ones who register themselves as Ukrainians. There are also people who register as Russians, because in the former times of total Russification this was profitable, so as not to feel that one was a second-class person. Only a nationally conscious person, who somewhere in his soul was a patriot, would remain a Ukrainian and say so. Up to the present day, it is very difficult to hear Ukrainian spoken in these regional centers. All the teaching in schools, vocational schools, and at the universities is in Russian. And they are shouting about forced Ukrainianization! Name me even one Ukrainian school for the 7 million Ukrainians in Russia. There are none. Name me an institute. None. Even in the places densely populated by Ukrainians, there are none.

This is how the state of Russian-Ukrainian relations looks today. The world's third nuclear power, Ukraine, has decided to stand up for its normal, human right to sufficient security. If it happens that Ukraine is forced, including as a result of the current composition of the parliament, which has a communist, pro-Moscow majority, to disarm, this inevitably will lead to the conflict, about which my colleague Mr. Movchan was speaking. Having the kind of internal problems that

it does, Russia will be forced to open an emergency stop to let off steam. This is in Machiavelli, it's classic, it's ABC. In America and in Europe, it should be known that Ukrainians learned their ABCs. We have our own alphabet, and many of us have learned the English alphabet as well.

I would like to conclude with some observations. Here, too, at your conference, there was a stereotyped attitude toward Ukraine. Ukraine was greeted with ecstasy at the conference, as a country that had achieved its independence. Independence from whom? From Russia! This should be known and this should be heard. All the dependence, Ukraine's, Georgia's, of the whole Transcaucasus, the Baltic, Central Asia, was from one country—not from the Soviet Union, but from Russia. Because [in the words of the Soviet state hymn], "the unbreakable union of free states was forged forever by *Great Russia!*"

It is from Russia that we became free. And as the metropolis, Russia will constantly strive to take back territory. Without losing a war, Russia lost a huge amount of territory. Whoever may prevail in the conflict for power within Russia just now, Yeltsin or [Speaker of the Parliament Ruslan] Khasbulatov (and Khasbulatov, by the way, would be driven out the minute he took over, because he is a foreigner, he's not Russian, but Chechen; and they already had a Georgian, Dzhugashvili [Stalin], so they've had that experience and they'll never leave Khasbulatov in place; they'll use him, and get rid of him), in that battle between the old *nomenklatura* and the *nomenklatura* of the moment, things will be hard for Ukraine.

We are strongly dependent on Russia for fuels. Russia exploits this, although Russia is also strongly dependent on us, as a customer for those fuels, but also because all the pipes and equipment for the oil pipelines come from us in Ukraine.

It is necessary for the world to accept Ukraine as a self-sufficient geopolitical quantity. But people view Ukraine through the prism of Moscow. Ukraine must be viewed through Kiev. It is a state with a 1,500-year history of civilization. It is the biggest European country, with an enormous scientific and technological potential. It is a barrier on the path of Russia, which historically has always been aggressive, into Europe. Europe ends, dear people, not at the Ural, but along the line of the Don, where Ukraine ends.

The future of the world depends on what happens between Ukraine and Russia. This is not the Balkans, which, incidentally, proved that America and the world community are incapable of defending man, of defending a people; we see what is happening in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Ukraine and Russia together have a population of over 200 million. They are the second and the third nuclear powers in the world. Even if Ukraine's nuclear weapons were carted off to Russia, they would still be the first and the third countries, with regard to the military, in the world. Every politician should take this into account.

The African perspective on the Somalian crisis

by Dr. Felix Austin Igwemadu

Dr. Igwemadu is president of the African Heritage Education and Research Institute. His commentary has been slightly abridged.

Once more, as usual, the electronic media have performed their duty as the world's mirror and town crier that brings the news into our living rooms and bedrooms. They have done it so very clearly, so very succinctly and vividly, with such a shrill and heart-rending pitch, that the most insensitive, the most hard-hearted, and most frivolous have been brought to attention, refusing to remain indifferent. The compelling images of "small, old men" with red-gray hair, bony thoracic cavities, scrawny hands, spindly feet, and puffy legs haunt us like unpleasant nightmares. Dull and ghostly eyes, sunken into the skull by hunger, stare at us hopelessly, accusing the world of its indifference to a vanishing generation. Portly and ballooned stomachs hang on frail skeletal structures that can barely carry them. Women lie about in hopeless desperation, hoping against hope, knowing full well that that was the end of the road, the end of their lives. Welcome to Ethiopia! Welcome to Biafra revisited!

To Africans, the Somalian crisis has its roots in European colonialism and, more specifically, in the colonial era in Africa, and in the arms race all over the world between the superpowers. Toward the middle of the 19th century, when the transatlantic slave trade was no longer viable economically to the western world, Europe introduced another form of slavery into Africa. It was known as colonization. It was a new method of not only exploiting all the natural resources of Africa, but also of using African labor very cheaply to exploit them. Colonization was an *in situ* slavery, much cheaper, less dehumanizing to Africans than transatlantic slavery, but very much more convenient for Europe. . . . Under the guise of a divinely sanctioned civilizing mission (the white man's burden), she looted, raped, pillaged, and decimated the African population with impunity. Such were the excesses of King Leopold of Belgium in the Congo Free State (now Zaire), that the very architects of the Berlin Conference were applauded and had to take away that part of Africa from King Leopold's control. The whole of Africa, with the exception of Liberia in West Africa and Ethiopia in the east, was divided up among the European nations at the Berlin Conference of 1884-85. From this partition came

French Somaliland, British Somaliland, and Italian Somaliland. One people, one ethnic group, one nation suddenly became three countries with three different citizenships.

For the next 75 years after the Berlin Conference, Africans, like their brothers transplanted across the Atlantic and reduced to servitude, lost control not only over their own lives, but also over the destiny of their fatherland. In July 1960, this land of Punt, this Somalia, made up of British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland, became the Somalia Democratic Republic.

Harsh cultural legacy of the colonial era

The post-colonial era should have ushered in real independence. But instead, Africa found herself beset by myriads of problems, not the least being the crisis of identity. Seventy-five years of colonization was not enough to assimilate properly the cultures of the colonizers. But it was sufficient to alienate Africans born into colonization from authentic and unadulterated African culture. . . . One regrettable consequence of this situation is that like bats, neither mammals nor birds, Africans are neither Europeans nor real Africans.

Somalia's strategic position in the Horn of Africa, like Africa's natural resources, is both a bane and a blessing to her. Occupying an area of land covering 246,200 square miles that stretches from the Equator to the Red Sea, Somalia is about 20 times the size of the states of Maryland and Delaware put together. It can take up all the land mass of the East Coast of the United States from Maine to the southern tip of Virginia. . . . Her geopolitical position is of strategic significance to both the former U.S.S.R. and the United States. *And, it is this very fact that is at the very core of the present-day Somalian crisis.*

The indiscriminate carving up of the African continent by colonial masters without any regard to ethnic and tribal differences, and lumping together people of different cultures and customs, laid the foundations of the future internecine and interstate wars. . . . And the genesis of the Somalian crisis is buried in the dispute over territorial boundaries between Ethiopia and Somalia. And once more, the culprit is Britain. Britain, after World War II, had ceded Somalia's western territory to Ethiopia. This territorial dispute was the pretext that the U.S.S.R. needed to establish a foothold on the eastern soil of Africa. After all, she was not present at

the Berlin Conference of 1884-85. The Somalia of General Muhammed Barre, backed by communist propaganda, suddenly found herself thrust into the 20th century's murderous military technology, but without the backing of 20th-century economic foundations.

In exchange for a foothold in the Horn, the U.S.S.R. built in Somalia, Africa's most modern naval base, in the Gulf of Aden. She also built Africa's largest military airport. She was not interested in building Somalia's economic structure, if ever she knew how. Her main goal was the spread of communism in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, and East Africa, using Somalia as a launching pad.

The change of guard in Ethiopia in 1974 changed Russia's policy toward Somalia, and, at the same time, barred the imperialists' intentions toward Africa as a whole. Africa has always been and still is a means to an end, and not the end in itself, to both the superpowers and the ex-colonial masters. She has always been, and still is, the peon in the African game of chess, where two superpowers have forever been trying to checkmate each other.

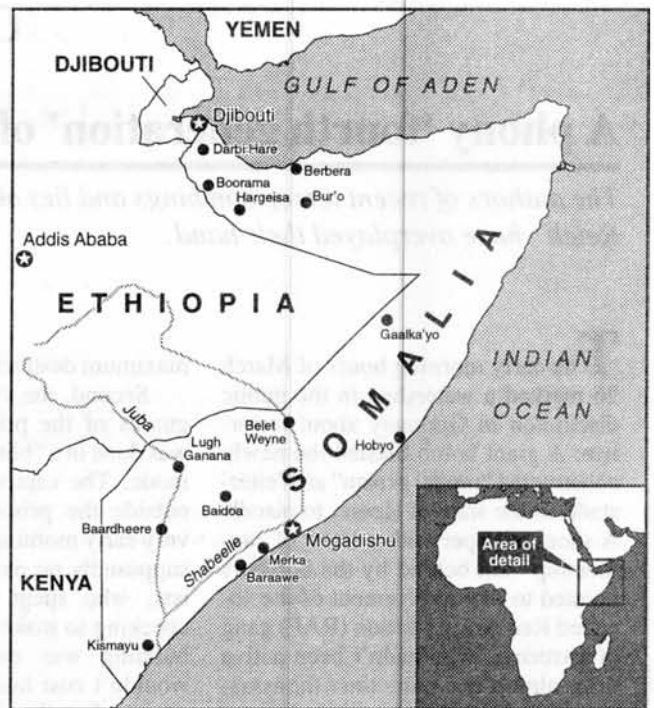
The aged Emperor Haile Selassie was dethroned in 1974, and Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam took over the reins of government in March of the same year. He proclaimed his regime a socialist one, thereby kicking out the United States. The sequel to this proclamation was as picturesque as it was dramatic. Russia abandoned Somalia for a bigger stake in Ethiopia. The United States moved over to Somalia. This goes to prove, once more, that both powers were not in the least interested in helping the combatting sides to resolve their differences. They fueled and helped to intensify the war which continued unabated and more devastating between 1977-79.

For the next decade, the American government poured hundreds of millions of dollars worth of ammunition into Siad Barre's Somalia to irritate the Soviet Union and check her influence in the Horn of Africa. . . .

While the American administrations from Presidents Carter to Reagan through Bush, were busy consolidating their position in Somalia, General Barre's excesses were benignly overlooked, and understandably so. (After all, America was not in Somalia to teach the art of good government.) Barre's unchecked excesses led to civil war. Once more, factions once united against a common enemy, i.e., Ethiopia, splintered and began fighting one another for hegemony inside Somalia. When Barre could no longer stem the mounting tide of opposition against him, he fled the country. The central administration collapsed, and with it all the non-state institutions that make for good government. As if the already chaotic situation were not enough, nature herself gave a coup de grace by causing a drought that lasted for six consecutive years and wiped out harvests throughout the land. The result is this phantasmagoria that we are witnessing. A dream that has turned into a nightmarish reality.

Who is to blame? The Somalians for being Africans occu-

The Horn of Africa



pying the most coveted position in the Horn of Africa? The vainglorious Britain that created, though unwittingly, the conditions that led to the Ethiopian-Somalian war? The Soviet Union, obsessed with communist ideologies, and intent on spreading those ideologies all over the world at all cost? The capitalist countries of the western world, especially the United States, determined to checkmate any Russian attempt at spreading communism? In the midst of all this, it is the innocent, the weak, and helpless that suffer. . . . When two elephants fight, as the saying goes in Africa, it is the grass that pays the price.

Why should anybody protest the American presence in Somalia after he has understood the genesis of that country's crisis? The U.S.S.R. is no more, or else she also should be there to clean up the mess that she helped to create. Everybody should be there for humanity's sake. The refusal to do so would mean the demise of this humanity. It is not shocking to any African that Thatcherite Britain of Lady Macbeth's reputation is absent there. The shrill cries of the Biafran babies that she starved to death about 23 years ago are still ringing in our ears. She never contributes to where there is no economic interest. And as for Africans, and Africa, when will they have the guts to stand up and tell the rest of the world, "Enough is enough, the rape is enough. Leave us alone," and really mean it? Until then, there will be more Somalias, more Ethiopias, more Sudans, more Mozambiques, and more Biafras.

A phony 'fourth generation' of terrorists

The authors of recent terror bombings and lies about a "Fourth Reich" have overplayed their hand.

The early morning hours of March 26 marked a watershed in the public discussion in Germany about terrorism: A giant bomb blasted the newly constructed "model prison" at Weiterstadt, in the state of Hesse, to pieces. A sheet of paper with a letter of "authorship" left behind by the bombers pointed to the involvement of the so-called Red Army Faction (RAF) gang of terrorists, who hadn't been active in the almost two years since the assassination of Treuhand agency director Detlev Rohwedder on April 1, 1991.

The pause in terrorist attacks since then, and an ominous April 1992 pamphlet of the RAF announcing a temporary cease-fire in its operations against the state, had led most experts to the conclusion that the unification of Germany and the end of the socialist regimes in the East had caused the collapse of the socialist-minded brand of terrorism. The RAF, it was said, was dying out with its "third generation."

The prison blast shifted the debate, and all the experts began suddenly talking about the existence of a "fourth generation" that had to be taken deadly seriously, that the downgrading of the terrorism alert was premature, and so on.

The prison blast was carried out in such a highly professional mode that many anti-terrorism specialists were amazed. First, the power of the bombing device: Five high-powered charges of about 50 kilograms each were placed by the attackers, who must have been in possession of detailed construction plans, as they operated in such a way as to ensure the

maximum destructive effect.

Second, the overwhelming of the guards of the prison complex: This was done in a "blitz" commando-style mode. The captives were locked up outside the prison buildings in the very early morning hours by a team of supposedly no more than four terrorists, who spent about three hours checking to make sure that the entire building was empty so the blast wouldn't cost human lives. This accounts for the "precision" of the bombing, however, rather than the alleged "life-saving" doctrine which many anti-terrorism specialists are reading into the new "fourth generation" of the RAF gang.

However, a few observers of the terrorism scene share this author's doubts about the existence of a "fourth generation." As "authentic" as the letter may appear, typewritten letters and the five-star RAF combat symbol can be and, indeed, have been forged.

It became known just recently that a specific section of the East German foreign intelligence (Stasi) used to produce forged RAF letters with the "original" five-star RAF symbol that would explain the terrorists' motives to the German public. These "authentic" letters were mailed to select western media to serve specific East German black propaganda objectives.

This forging technique was not unique to the East Germans; other agencies in the East and the West had skills in this area, too. It is therefore quite possible, and there have also been many hints pointing in this direction, that someone other than the RAF was planting bombs and killing senior

representatives of political and economic life, but was using the RAF symbol as a false flag.

There is reason to suspect that the "false flag" method is still in use. There are allegations that former Stasi specialists are now working for western agencies, being paid in dollars. This delicate issue came up at a recent meeting of German security and anti-terrorism officials in Munich, when, among others, Hans-Ludwig Zachert, the president of the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution, cited evidence that up to several hundred unidentified former Stasi agents might be working today "for other countries" against Germany.

These are countries that have an interest in escalating underground warfare as well as propaganda in a "strategy of tension" against Germany. The "Fourth Reich" propaganda line that is coming from Anglo-American, Israeli, and Serbian intelligence channels fits this pattern, as do formulations in the letter left behind after the Weiterstadt prison blast. That letter proclaimed a new phase of armed struggle against the rise of "racist" and "Nazi" policies, these being geopolitical code words for portraying Germany as the alleged "Fourth Reich."

The spectacular "return of the RAF" coincides with a stunning "conjunctural decline" of neo-Nazi incidents that just a few weeks ago were making media headlines, helping to create the black propaganda image of the new "Nazi" Germany allegedly emerging after unification.

One should recall that the RAF pamphlet which announced the end of the "third generation" in April 1992, contained key propaganda elements of the "fourth" generation. It said that "new targets" for terror attacks had to be defined on the basis of forecasts that "more and more people will continue to be rallied by the fascists."

Peru questions U.S. rights record

The Peruvian Congress is demanding that the U.S. government supply information on Lyndon LaRouche's human rights.

Nationalist Peruvian forces have begun to counterattack the campaign launched against their nation under the pretext of presumed violations of human rights. On March 15, the president of the Human Rights Commission of the Peruvian Congress, Roger Cáceres, announced that he would be seeking a formal explanation from the United States government for the violation of the human rights of jailed American economist and statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Cáceres called on Peru's Foreign Relations Ministry to use its diplomatic channels to "request from the United States government a detailed and precise report on the repeated charges of human rights violations we are getting from numerous citizens of this country and from other nations of the world, regarding the abuses and violation of the human rights of American politician Lyndon LaRouche and his movement, as detailed in the attached documents."

The letter added, "It should be noted that it would be inadmissible for the aforementioned government to raise so many objections and demands regarding human rights in our country, if within the United States itself there exist such grave and sensitive situations."

Cáceres made his request following testimony presented to his commission that same day by a representative of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), regarding the role of the Inter-American Dialogue in using human rights as a weapon against the Peruvian state. The MSIA spokesman also denounced the judi-

cial persecution of American political prisoner LaRouche in the United States. The importance of the denunciation against the Inter-American Dialogue is that its former president, Richard Feinberg, was named by U.S. President Clinton to the Latin American Affairs desk at the National Security Council.

The MSIA has been setting the parameters for battling the Inter-American Dialogue and the so-called non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which are promoting the human rights assault on Peru. On March 19, at a Lima seminar, the MSIA explained that the NGOs are an invention of the United Nations to subvert governments and institutions which do not meet the approval of the United States, and denounced the Dialogue as a front group of the oligarchy which uses human rights rhetoric as a means of destroying Ibero-America's armed forces and imposing its concept of "limited sovereignty."

A few days earlier, several Lima newspapers had denounced the March 10 hearings of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on western hemisphere affairs, chaired by Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.), for their unfounded attacks against Peru's military for alleged "systematic violation of human rights." At the hearings, it was proposed that any aid to Peru be channeled through the NGOs. The daily *Expreso* exposed the "double morality" of one such human rights organization, the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), which demanded sanctions against Peru for closing its corrupt Congress, but which rejected

sanctions against the Chamorro-Sandinista ruling alliance in Nicaragua for doing the same thing.

At the March 19 seminar, MSIA President Luis Vásquez explained how human rights are used as part of a "strategy of tension" to "humiliate the Armed Forces and favor subversion." Vásquez asked, "Is it that they seek to repeat what happened in El Salvador, where the Armed Forces defeated subversion, only to end up seated in the dock and judged by those same 'ex'-subversives?"

The next day, *Expreso* published the MSIA's denunciations of the role of the NGOs in the campaign against the Armed Forces and their strategy of forming "a parallel state system."

Another speaker at the conference, lawyer Juan Noel, explained how subversion exploits the issue of human rights. Noel served as lawyer for Gen. Clemente Noel (ret.), when the latter was the political-military chief of Ayacucho province. The human rights lobby attempted to incriminate him in a massacre of eight journalists in 1983, the result of which was that the Army was forced to abandon its successful offensive against the narco-terrorist Shining Path at a moment when a military victory would have been much simpler to achieve.

Noel suggested that the current offensive of the human rights lobby might perhaps be intended to prevent the dismantling of Shining Path's remaining terrorist cells following the capture of that organization's leader, Abimael Guzmán. As *Expreso's* correspondent in Washington, Edgar A. Triveri, noted in a March 28 column, the Inter-American Dialogue has itself proposed that following Guzmán's arrest, "there could perhaps for the first time exist the possibility of beginning negotiations to resolve the civil war [sic] in Peru."

International Intelligence

Sharon wants military government for Israel

Ariel Sharon, who aspires to be Israel's version of Adolf Hitler, is proposing the formation of a government of national unity, with himself as defense minister, or else a period of military rule, according to a report in the London *Economist* at the end of March.

Sharon, former Likud defense minister and housing minister, says that he intends to run for prime minister in the next elections.

Adding to a climate in which the most fanatical tendencies of Israel are being unleashed, several parliamentarians have called for the lynching of Palestinians accused of attacking Israelis. An Israeli citizen was arrested in March for executing a Palestinian whose hands and feet were bound.

A senior Israeli source who is a member of the Likud Party's right wing told *EIR* that the imposition of martial law in Israel and the Occupied Territories is a real option at this time. "The situation is a lot worse a people think," he said. In March alone 26 Palestinians and 15 Israelis have been killed in an increase of violence not seen since the beginning of the Intifada (Palestinian uprising) in December 1988.

Martial law, said the source, would be a "declaration of war against the Palestinian terrorism" which would allow "Israeli soldiers to shoot to kill without fear of prosecution, as in a war." Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has already authorized the Israeli Army to shoot any Arab carrying a firearm.

Malaysian group appeals to Clinton on Iraq

The Special West Asia Peace Committee of Malaysia, in an open letter to President Bill Clinton at the end of March, called on the U.S. President to lift the sanctions against Iraq. "We believe that the world looks to you and expects you, as the leader of the young generation unburdened by the tired and evil considerations of geopolitics of Kissinger and his likes and flushed with idealism for a new, more just world, to act

decisively to break with the Bush past and open a new page in the United States relationship with the nation of Iraq," the letter states.

"We are asking that sanctions be lifted for several strong reasons: When Iraq withdrew from Kuwait in February 1991, there was no more reason to continue with the sanctions. Their continuance after that date is illegal. Secondly, every year the sanctions have caused 70,000 deaths of children due to insufficient nutritional food and medicine. Should such cruelty be allowed to go on? Can the international community regard lightly the burden of such guilt?"

The letter notes that "Iraq has shown enormous good will to you by its recent unilateral cease-fire when Bush attacked Iraq again to embarrass and entrap you just before your inauguration. It is only fair and proper that you respond positively to Iraq's show of good will to you."

Vietnam demands end to massacre of settlers

Speaking in Tokyo on March 26, Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet called on United Nations authorities to end the massacre of ethnic Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia by Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Gunmen killed five ethnic Vietnamese, two of them children, in an attack in Kompong Chhnang province (central Cambodia) on March 24. This included a 12-year-old girl who was clubbed to death with an axe, according to U.N. officials. This followed the March 10 massacre in which 38 ethnic Vietnamese were killed. Thousands of Vietnamese settlers are now fleeing by boat.

The Cambodian government, meanwhile, has begun evacuating ethnic Vietnamese villagers to Vietnam. Over 400 Vietnamese-speaking people, most of whom were born in Cambodia, were sent to Vietnam.

A spokesman for the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said that the Vietnamese cannot expect protection from the U.N. peacekeepers. "You have to realize, the fleet of boats we have is not

adequate to protect large numbers of people," said UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt about the maritime component of the 22,000-strong peacekeeping operation. Individual U.N. peacekeepers interviewed by Reuters contradicted the assessment, one saying, "There is no lack of resources . . . just a lack of will."

U.N. charged with 'abuse of power'

The Hun Sen government of Cambodia on March 19 accused the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia of abusing its power. Foreign Minister Hor Namhong charged that special UNTAC supervision teams had exceeded their mandate in raids on two district offices in the eastern province of Kompong Cham on March 15 and 16.

"It is not the first time that UNTAC has committed such an abuse of power," Hor Namhong said, pointing to February incidents in the southeastern provinces of Takeo and Prey Veng. He said that Prime Minister Hun Sen had written to UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi on March 18 to complain about the "abuse of power" in the raids in Kompong Cham. "UNTAC officials infringed upon the competent officials of the local authorities by taking them into custody for hours, searching the archives and making copies, without consulting the local officials," said the letter.

The prime minister described the behavior of the UNTAC teams as "a disgusting act which reminded me of those committed by the Pol Pot regime while in power."

NATO chief warns Serbia not to attack Kosova

The strongest NATO response would be brought to bear against a Serbian military assault on Kosova, warned the alliance's Secretary General Manfred Woerner, on March 21, after three days of talks with the Albanian government and military command.

Leaving it an open question just how

NATO would respond, Woerner said that an escalation in Kosova would be viewed as the tripwire to an instant expansion of the conflict beyond the borders of former Yugoslavia, and this would violate vital interests of the West and many other nations in the preservation of security and peace on the European continent.

Western elites suffer 'impotence and paralysis'

Hella Pick, commentator for the London *Guardian* newspaper, on March 30 characterized the gloomy mood at the annual gathering of the Anglo-German Koenigswinter Forum, held outside Bonn:

"In his gloom-driven excursion towards the next millennium, Paul Kennedy, author of *Preparing for the 21st Century*, calls for a new school of political leadership to confront the dire challenges that lie ahead.

"No better illustration of frustration with our current school of leaders could be provided than this year's Koenigswinter conference—the annual Anglo-German love-in, where the political and related chattering classes navel-gaze into relations between their two countries and pronounce on the state of the world.

"Meeting last week on one side of the river Rhine, while on the other unemployed steelworkers were marching to vent their furies on the Bonn government, it was one of the most morose gatherings on record. Speaker after speaker conveyed a sense of impotence in the face of deplorable events.

"'Impotence corrupts and total impotence corrupts totally,' one participant declared. Another quoted a Churchill dictum, 'So they [the government] go on in strange paradox, decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresponsible, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all powerful to be impotent.' . . .

As for the situation in the Balkans, Pick wrote, "The parliamentarians and the policymakers around the table ruled out military intervention, or indeed any risk-taking by U.N. forces that might lead to loss of life

among the blue helmets. They were not swayed by the school which believes that the West's own moral fiber was being destroyed on the killing fields of Bosnia."

Serbia charged with 'cultural genocide'

"Cultural Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina" is the title of a full-page ad appearing in the *New York Times* on March 31, signed by hundreds of scholars concerned with study of the region. The ad, which was paid for by the Bosnia Relief Committee, decries "the systematic destruction of Bosnia's cultural heritage."

The war, the ad states, "is not between Islam and Christianity: It is between a political vision that wants to build a Bosnian state on the foundation of the country's pluralist heritage, and an exclusionist Serbian nationalism that is using religion to mobilize forces of violence to destroy that heritage."

The cultural warfare of the Serbs has since 1992 "deliberately and successfully targeted national libraries, museums and archives, in the process wiping out nearly the entire written record of Bosnia's history." Bosnia's National Library at Sarajevo was bombarded for three days by incendiary grenades on Aug. 25-27, 1992, burning it to the ground. The Franciscan monastery in the city of Mostar, which contained the main historical archives of Herzegovina, was destroyed by Serbian forces last summer along with Mostar's cathedral, its 13 mosques, and other historical and architectural monuments. On May 17, 1992, Serbian shelling destroyed Sarajevo's Oriental Institute, which had the most extensive collection of Oriental manuscripts in southeastern Europe. The Gazi Husrev Beg Library in Sarajevo, founded in 1537, which had an extensive collection of illuminated Islamic and Jewish manuscripts, was destroyed by Serbian shelling on May 5, 1992.

The ad states that the targets of cultural warfare are not only buildings: "It is part of the same evil logic that Bosnian intellectuals and community leaders have been singled out for assassination."

Briefly

● **THE BILDERBERG** group of international oligarchs will be holding its annual meeting this year near Athens, during the third week of April. The choice of Greece as the site is intriguing, in view of Greece's pro-Serbian policies. Greece will be assuming the presidency of the European Community in July of this year.

● **EZER WEIZMAN** was elected as the new President of Israel on March 24, replacing British intelligence agent Chaim Herzog. Weizman's uncle, Chaim Weizmann, another British intelligence agent, was the first President of Israel.

● **MORE THAN FORTY** members of the German parliament have signed a call for lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia, to enable Bosnians to acquire weapons for their self-defense. The call, initiated by the deputies Stefan Schwarz and Christian Schwarz-Schilling, has been signed only by Christian Democrats so far.

● **BENAZIR BHUTTO'S** home was destroyed by fire following a bomb explosion on March 23 in Karachi, Pakistan. Bhutto, a former prime minister of Pakistan, was in London at the time. All her personal papers and records were destroyed.

● **RUSSIAN** Defense Minister Pavel Grachev attended a meeting in Brussels on March 31 of 37 defense ministers from NATO countries plus of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Grachev said that the Russian Army will maintain "strict neutrality" in the political struggle in Moscow.

● **ISRAEL** sealed off the West Bank and Gaza indefinitely on March 30, supposedly in response to the death of two policemen earlier that day. Speaking after an emergency meeting of his inner security cabinet, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin also said he would send reinforcements to the territories and step up Army operations.

San Francisco probe bares gross ADL illegalities

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On March 18, Captain John Willett, commanding officer of the San Francisco Police Department's Special Investigations Division, wrote to two Los Angeles-based associates of Lyndon LaRouche informing them that they had been targets of spying by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). The two LaRouche associates, Khushro Gandhi and Ted Andromidas, were provided with copies of computerized index cards obtained in a Dec. 10, 1992 raid on the Sausalito, California houseboat of former SFPD officer Tom Gerard.

The computer files, part of a data collection system reportedly designed by an ADL operative, Roy Bullock, were designated "Right Alpha File" (apparently an abbreviation for "Right-wing Alphabetical File"). The computerized forms had space earmarked for personal data, including addresses, telephone numbers, California driver's license information, organizational affiliations, and comments. The files were assigned numbers which, according to sources familiar with the police probe, corresponded in some cases to more extensive files with surveillance information, photographs, and other personal data.

San Francisco District Attorney John Dwyer told a packed courtroom before Judge Leonard Louis in February that the files seized in the Dec. 10 raids on the ADL offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles and the residences of Gerard and Bullock had turned up surveillance data on over 20,000 American citizens. The vast majority of the ADL targets were residents of the western states. Police investigators now say that the ADL's full-time West Coast undercover spy Bullock was only one of at least a half-dozen operators on the ADL payroll carrying out illegal snooping. In California, it is a crime for private citizens or organizations to possess government files on individuals, including motor vehicle records.

The ADL spy scandal, however, goes way beyond the

ADL's illegal possession of classified government data. The investigation was initiated several years ago when FBI officials discovered that stolen FBI documents were being sold to agents of the South African government. Bullock, who had been hired in 1990 as a paid informant for the FBI, emerged as a prime suspect in the theft and suspected sale. When court-ordered wiretaps were placed on Bullock's phone, conversations between him and Gerard turned up new evidence of a more broad-based ADL-directed espionage ring, according to sources familiar with the probe.

Details of the early phase of the investigation are contained in a series of affidavits written at the time that the original search warrants were requested. Those affidavits were placed under seal by Judge Louis, but are expected to be released to the public in the near future. Among the details expected to be revealed is the name of the Los Angeles law firm which was serving as the go-between for Bullock and the ADL.

In early November 1992, Gerard was interrogated by the FBI about stolen FBI files on black Muslims in the United States. Within days, he fled the United States, eventually turning up in the Philippines, which has no extradition treaty with the United States.

In the meantime, San Francisco city investigators who picked up the ADL-Bullock-Gerard trail discovered in February that Arab-Americans under surveillance by the ADL were possible targets of Israeli government action. One Chicago man, Mohammed Jarad, who was a target of ADL spying (his name appeared in the computer tracking file seized from Bullock and Gerard), was arrested by Israeli police in late January and charged with membership in the fundamentalist group Hamas. He has been held in an Israeli detention center ever since.

Part of Israeli propaganda drive

The Jarad arrest in Israel, apparently triggered by ADL spy data passed on to Israeli authorities, has become a pivotal feature of an ambitious Israeli propaganda drive to demonize Islam and to cajole the Clinton administration into reviving the special intelligence ties with the Mossad. Those ties were cut back when Naval Intelligence analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard was caught spying for Israel in November 1985. Pollard's spying activities were linked to the ADL.

As part of the drive to revive the U.S.-Israel strategic counterterror collusion, Israeli officials, up to and including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have charged that Hamas and other Islamic fundamentalist groups pose a grave terrorist threat to the United States. While there are legitimate concerns about possible Islamic terrorism, the scare tactics being peddled by the Israeli state and American Zionist groups led by the ADL are so far out of proportion as to evoke memories of the worst days of the McCarthyite Red Scare in the 1950s.

The propaganda offensive began last December, right after Israel expelled 415 Palestinians from the Occupied Territories into a no-man's land in southern Lebanon, based on charges that they were leaders of the Intifada. To deflect attention away from the egregious Israeli human rights violations, Zionist lobby agencies led by the ADL and the American Jewish Committee began circulating inflammatory reports about Islamic terror squads operating on U.S. soil. In a recent *Washington Post* story, ADL and AJC officials admitted that the reports had been written off briefings provided by the Israeli Army. Those Israeli Army reports were in part based on some of the illegal spy data gathered by the ADL on people like Jarad.

When the FBI began arresting members of an Islamic network for the Feb. 26 World Trade Center bombing, the Israeli and Zionist lobby propaganda offensive escalated.

According to Washington sources, during the annual convention of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee held in Washington in February, Israeli officials heavily lobbied the Justice Department and the Congress for a shutdown of the San Francisco probe. Reportedly, the officials argued that the ADL spying was in the best interest of the United States, and that the ADL was only doing the job that should have been done by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

ADL scandal spreading to Los Angeles

While the news media have so far been ridiculously slow to pick up on the San Francisco Gerard-Bullock scandal, some attention has been generated in Los Angeles, where an estimated 8-9,000 people were targeted for illegal spying by Bullock and the ADL. According to a March 9 story by *San Francisco Examiner* reporters Dennis Opatrny and Scott Winokur, San Francisco police studying the seized documents believe that 20 separate police agencies in California alone were infiltrated by the ADL. The San Francisco investigators believe that four Los Angeles Police Department

(LAPD) officers were cooperating with the ADL.

The LAPD was initially hesitant to cooperate with the San Francisco probe, even refusing to participate in the search of the ADL's Los Angeles offices. This gun-shy attitude is probably due in part to fears among Los Angeles police of a repeat of the 1983 scandal, in which another ADL paid operative, John Rees, was discovered paying a police intelligence sergeant, Jay Paul, to feed classified files into a computer data base run by a private Virginia think-tank, Western Goals Foundation. As the result of that scandal, the LAPD's Public Disorders Intelligence Division was shut down.

Full probe demanded

A number of Los Angeles-based activists are now, however, pressing for a full probe of the ADL scandal by the Police Commission, the sheriff's department, and the district attorney's office, all of which are believed to have been infiltrated by the ADL.

On March 26, the *Los Angeles Times* published a letter to the editors by Sami Odeh, the brother of the late Alex Odeh, an Arab-American leader on the West Coast who was killed in a terrorist bomb attack by the Jewish Defense League in 1985. Odeh wrote: "The ADL's systematic gathering of data on law-abiding American citizens for the purpose of selling it to racist regimes in Israel and South Africa is spying, and as such it is an illegal act that must be punished. . . . It is true that extremists of all backgrounds represent a potential danger to our society. I ought to know. Jewish extremists blew up my brother and the building that housed his office in Santa Ana in 1985. The true danger to our democracy is organizations such as the ADL that conduct illegal activities on a regular basis and seek to inhibit our freedoms and constitutional rights."

Four days later, at a press conference outside the Parker Center where the Police Commission was holding its weekly meeting, James Duree, Jr., an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, announced that formal requests had been submitted to the commission, the district attorney, and the county sheriff demanding "a thorough investigation into the extent to which . . . local law enforcement agencies have been penetrated and corrupted by an organization with documented links to organized crime and international dope-trafficking, the ADL."

Before testifying at the Police Commission, Duree circulated documents showing the extent to which the ADL was instrumental in instigating a trumped-up investigation of LaRouche political activities in Los Angeles County, including Proposition 64, the 1986 statewide ballot initiative calling for AIDS testing. In 1988, LaRouche associates filed a lawsuit, *American System Publications v. Ira Reiner et al.*, in Los Angeles Superior Court charging the district attorney's office with civil rights violations. Many of the 15,000 pages of documents released in that case detailed the role of ADL officials in instigating and directing the unwarranted investigations.

Top violinist honors Martin Luther King

by John Sigerson

When Dr. Norbert Brainin, the former first violinist of the famed Amadeus String Quartet, had the idea late last year that he wanted to travel to the United States and play concerts in honor of the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, he probably would not have dreamed that his presence and his music would end up sparking a new civil rights movement. Yet judging from initial reports of his two concerts—one at Ebenezer United Methodist Church in downtown Washington, D.C., and the other at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama—he has succeeded in doing that and more.

For, the very idea that one of the greatest violinists alive today would feel it important enough to come play a Classical concert of works by Ludwig van Beethoven, Frederic Handel, and César Frank, brought human rights fighters, young and old, together under the highest and most fitting emotion—that of active, sacred love, typified by the theme anthem of the new international civil rights movement, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Especially at the Montgomery concert—held in the same church where Rev. James Bevel launched the "Children's Crusade" 30 years ago—many of those who came were old civil rights fighters who for many reasons had not seen or spoken to each other since Dr. King was assassinated in 1968.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to deal separately with the musical and the political significance of the two concerts. This intermingling of the best of both worlds was perhaps summed up best at the beginning of the second half of the Montgomery concert, which began with the presentation of a proclamation of March 24 as the "Dr. Norbert Brainin and Civil Rights Movement Day," signed by Birmingham Mayor Arrington and presented by a representative of the mayor's office.

Brainin and freedom

The concerts were indeed a natural step for Dr. Brainin (who has just turned 70) along his illustrious career, which for 40 years took him to every corner of the world with the other members of the Amadeus Quartet, playing Classical string quartets and specializing in those composed by Beethoven in later life. It was during the quartet's later years, in

the mid-1980s, that Dr. Brainin made the acquaintance of another great artist and scientist in his own right, Lyndon LaRouche, and the two have been fast friends since then. In January 1989, as LaRouche was about to be jailed by Henry Kissinger, George Bush, and company at the behest of Moscow, Dr. Brainin was among the first to appear on nationwide U.S. television, appealing for LaRouche's release. Later that same year, in November, Dr. Brainin greeted the German revolution which LaRouche had predicted, by giving a free concert in Berlin to celebrate German reunification's victory of Western culture over communist barbarism.

By that time, the Amadeus Quartet was no more, since it had been impossible to go on following the death of the group's viola player, Peter Schidlof, in 1987. But Dr. Brainin refused to put down his fiddle, and paired up with Günter Ludwig, one of Germany's best pianists and sought-after piano teachers, to give concerts demonstrating the superiority of the natural tuning-pitch setting middle C at 256 cycles per second—a step which LaRouche had identified as an indispensable one toward reviving the mental habits of the Classical culture of Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven.

These two concerts followed that course. Günter Ludwig collaborated perfectly with Dr. Brainin in the three works—Ludwig van Beethoven's early Sonata in D major, Op. 12, No. 1; Handel's Sonata in D major for Violin and Figured Bass, Op. 1, No. 13; and Franck's big Sonata in A major. The Washington concert—attended by many leaders of the area's civil rights movement, along with music teachers, students, and participants in a just-concluded Schiller Institute conference held in nearby Reston, Virginia—was performed at the lower "natural" pitch, which was quite evident to the attentive ear in the increased richness of tone which Dr. Brainin could coax out of his 1716-vintage Stradivarius violin—the "Huberman" violin, so named because it was only rediscovered after having been mysteriously stolen in the 1930s.

The collaboration of the two artists was most striking in the final and largest work, the Franck sonata. Dr. Brainin had selected it because it is the product of the same profound religious sentiment which befits the memory of Dr. King. Here, Günter Ludwig was at his most impressive, because he refused to abuse his superb piano technique with pyrotechnical displays, and entirely subordinated his playing to the demands of the ensemble as a whole.

The concert in Montgomery, although marred by a mix-up which prevented the lower pitch from being used, nevertheless had a profound healing effect on the audience, especially since it was preceded by an eloquent address by Reverend Bevel, who said in conclusion that what the two artists were going to give, is "an image of what the new America is going to look like. . . . What [Brainin and Ludwig] have done, is to bring us back to the way that music is supposed to be. And once you hear this—and we have to get this to the people—the slavery will stop."

Complaint alleges attorney lied on stand

Virginia Assistant Attorney General John Russell, who prosecuted the "securities violations" railroad trials of associates of Lyndon LaRouche in Virginia, has been accused of perjury in a March 1 complaint filed with the Virginia Bar Association by former Loudoun County, Virginia, Sheriff's Deputy Doug Poppa. Poppa charged that Russell lied when he testified under oath last December at the federal "Kidnappers, Inc." trial in Alexandria, Va. Russell's perjury was also reportedly the subject of a criminal investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office.

Russell, a leading member of the "Get LaRouche" task force, had been called to the stand in the case of *U.S. v. E. Newbold Smith et al.*, in which former Loudoun Sheriff's Deputy Don Moore, Philadelphia socialite E. Newbold Smith, "deprogrammer" Galen Kelly, and attorney Bob Point were charged with conspiracy to kidnap LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife, Andrea Diano Smith. Lewis Smith is the son of E. Newbold Smith. In that case, Doug Poppa, working undercover for the FBI, secretly recorded 60 hours of conversation among the would-be kidnapers, and was the lead prosecution witness.

Russell testified on behalf of defendant Don Moore, who had been one of Russell's chief investigators in the Virginia "LaRouche cases." It was hoped Russell could undo the damage Moore had wreaked when he had admitted to Poppa's hidden tape recorder that he, Moore, had been running dirty tricks against LaRouche since 1985. "Motor Mouth" Moore also boasted of his ties to the Anti-Defamation League and the Cult Awareness Network for which "deprogrammer" Galen Kelly also works. (The full story appears in *EIR's* new book *Travesty—A True Crime Story*.)

Poppa's complaint to the state bar association

This letter is official notification that I am making a complaint against John Russell of the Virginia Attorney General's Office for committing perjury on December 21, 1992 while under oath on the witness stand in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, in Alexandria, Virginia. . . .

At the end of June of 1992 I was approached by an ex-deputy from the Sheriff's Office who wanted to recruit me for a kidnapping operation that he and other men were involved in. After I notified the F.B.I. I was asked by the

F.B.I. if I would be interested in infiltrating the kidnapping operation in an undercover capacity under their control. I did so and during July, August and September of 1992 I recorded many conversations of the various co-conspirators and on September 30, 1992 the operation culminated in the arrests of several men. It was at this trial, on December 21, 1992 that John Russell, after having been called as a defense witness committed perjury. Russell stated under oath that I had a reputation as an officer who would fabricate evidence to suit my purpose. He further went on to state that he talked to several prosecutors and police officers to develop this opinion. Later, on cross examination Mr. Russell stated that the prosecutors he talked to were William Burch of Loudoun County, Robert Horan of Fairfax County and Robert Condon of his office and the police officers were Warren Shand and Ralph Marshall of the Virginia State Police. . . . [Burch, Horan, and Condon] would have a reason to dislike me, but I'll never know if they indeed told Russell I would fabricate evidence. . . .

For the more serious part of the complaint, I focus on Russell's testimony when he was asked by the Federal Prosecutor which police officers he spoke to concerning my reputation. He spoke to, according to his own testimony on December 21, Warren Shand and Ralph Marshall of the Virginia State Police. Mr. Shand was my supervisor while I was on the [regional anti-drug] task force. Russell stated he was told by those two men that the State Police could not rely on information furnished by me for affidavits for search warrants and arrest warrants. When I was told of what Russell testified to I was extremely angry. . . . As a matter of fact I was the affiant on many search warrants and arrest warrants while assigned to the State Police Task Force, all of which were acted upon by the courts with no problem. Again, even while I was on the Task Force, I was never accused or charged with any wrongdoing. I had an excellent record in investigations during my career. . . .

On December 28, 1992, the prosecution called Mr. Warren Shand to the stand and asked him about my reputation. Shand testified, "During the time that Mr. Poppa worked for me, he never to my knowledge lied to me." "His affidavits for search warrants appeared to be good to me, and they were acted on properly by the courts." When questioned about Russell, Shand replied that the last time he spoke to Russell was probably in 1986 or 1987, contrary to Russell's testimony that he spoke to Shand about one year ago. When asked if he ever spoke to Russell about my reputation for truthfulness and veracity, Shand replied, "Not that I can ever recall." Further, I understand that Ralph Marshall, whom Russell stated he spoke to about me, has a recording of that conversation that contradicts what Russell testified to.

. . . Mr. Russell, by his own sworn testimony lied under oath in a Federal courtroom. He did so while acting as an Assistant Attorney General of Virginia and a member of the Virginia State Bar. I hope the matter is given the serious inquiry that is warranted here. . . .

Leahy pushes population control measures

Sen. Pat Leahy (D-Vt.), in the third of a series of speeches on foreign aid reform on the Senate floor on March 19, argued that "sustainable growth" should be among the goals of a redefined foreign aid policy.

Among the so-called specific U.S. national interests that are to be served by foreign assistance, he listed "a healthy global environment in which natural resources are used wisely and the world's population is in balance with the ability to support it." Sounding like he was quoting from the infamous 1974 Kissinger National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM-200) on population control as a weapon of U.S. national security, Leahy claimed that only "an aid program that protects the global environment, curbs runaway international population growth, promotes democracy and human rights, and stimulates sustainable economic growth with equity will advance our own national well-being."

Leahy blamed the problems of Africa on "corrupt rulers," pinpointing Somalia, Zaire, Liberia, and Sudan as nations afflicted with dictatorships that were supported by U.S. foreign aid during the 1980s. These nations have collapsed, Leahy claimed, because of "their failure to build stable political institutions and sustainable economies."

Leahy failed to mention that Sudan is in fact self-sufficient in food and potentially capable of becoming a major food exporter.

"Our natural environment," he continued, "is inseparable from the global environment. The destruction of the Earth's remaining forests, most of which are located on other continents where exploding populations are destroying the natural resource base, threatens to dramatically change our own climate." He singled out India in this respect. The solution lies,

according to Leahy, in stronger international controls. "If, working with the international community, we cannot stop global warming, pollution of the air and water, destruction of the world's biodiversity, and the unsustainable exploitation of the world's natural resources, our standard of living and the lives of our children and grandchildren will suffer," he said.

Clinton budget resolution passes Senate and House

The broad outline of President Clinton's budget package has passed both houses of Congress. The actual cuts have yet to be determined, however, and in these matters, the devil is always in the detail.

On March 18, the House passed the budget resolution by a vote of 243-183. The Clinton package would cut the deficit by \$510 billion, but only by introducing a major tax increase and cuts in defense and other spending. In a compromise with Democrats who were opposed to any stimulus package, the White House agreed to separate the stimulus package from the budget resolution itself, but without backing off on either. The stimulus package was passed by the House in a 235-190 vote on March 19, over the opposition of the "austerity Democrats" led by Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.). "The President is a very powerful lobbyist," said Stenholm. "We struck out."

The House had earlier rejected an alternative budget resolution by Rep. John Kasich (R-Ohio), the ranking Republican on the House Budget Committee, which would reduce the deficit, but only with budget cuts. It also rejected an alternative offered by the Congressional Black Caucus that would have cut defense spending even more than the Clinton proposal to

boost domestic spending.

Clinton's stimulus package is proving to be much tougher to get through the Senate, where Democrats have a smaller majority. On March 18, the Senate defeated an amendment to the Clinton proposal which would have knocked out the proposed energy tax. Three Democratic senators, David Boren (Okla.), Bob Krueger (Tex.), and Richard Shelby (Ala.), voted for the amendment. The Senate passed the budget resolution on March 25 in a 54-45 vote with only two Democrats, Shelby and Krueger, voting against.

A vote on the stimulus package has been held up by the opposition of senators Boren and John Breaux (D-La.). Despite a successful attempt by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) to work out a compromise, Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-Neb.) suddenly announced on March 29 that he would oppose it.

Environmentally tough NAFTA sought by Baucus

In remarks on the Senate floor on March 26, Max Baucus (D-Mont.) called for toughening the environmental provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement. "NAFTA gives us the chance to move toward a new era in international relations, an era in which trade relations reflect ecological realities," claimed Baucus. "We can use NAFTA to protect and encourage sound environmental practices."

Baucus endorsed the creation of a North American Commission on the Environment (NACE), currently the subject of NAFTA side negotiations, since "trade rules are the only global controls on economic development." A NACE agreement would effectively impose stringent environmental stan-

dards on the Mexicans, which Baucus, in a commentary in the March 18 *Washington Post*, characterized as "an iron fist in a velvet glove." Baucus was seconded by Sen. David Durenberger (R-Minn.), who said that "from an environmental perspective, NAFTA is the best trade agreement ever brought to the Senate."

Nunn tries to stanch defense spending cuts

In an attempt to prevent further cuts in defense spending, Senate Armed Services Committee chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) authored an amendment which would effectively prevent the Clinton administration from transferring funds from defense to other categories of spending. Fourteen conservative Democrats joined 42 Republicans on March 23 to pass the non-binding resolution, which was then passed as a part of the budget resolution package.

The Nunn amendment stipulates that any additional defense savings over and above those presented in the budget resolution must go toward reducing the deficit rather than financing other domestic programs.

Senate defeats GOP bid to stop Clinton energy tax

The Senate voted 53-46 on March 18 to reject a Republican attempt to eliminate President Clinton's proposed BTU energy tax, as well as the new spending the tax was intended to pay for.

Although the administration had announced that the energy tax would not be applied to ethanol (a concession to farm states, whose leaders perceive their economies to be heavily dependent on ethanol and ethanol products),

the exemption was rejected by the Senate in a vote of 52-48 on March 24. The exemption had been strongly supported by the grain cartel lobby, headed by the Illinois-based Archer Daniels Midland Co., and opposed by environmental groups, which want all forms of energy taxed except those considered "benign and renewable," such as solar power or wind power.

Abstention issue heats up on Capitol Hill

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice gave its support to a bill (H.R. 796) which would make it a federal crime to block entry to a "family planning" clinic. The legislation, sponsored by subcommittee chairman Rep. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Connie Morella (R-Md.), would also allow women and clinic operators to obtain a federal court injunction against pro-life demonstrators who unlawfully blockade clinics.

In discussions with congressional staff on March 19, Justice Department aides had pushed for an even broader measure that would bar any interference with or threats to doctors and other medical personnel. Rep. Tim Hutchinson (R-Ark.) called the measure an attack on the Constitution. "This bill would have a severe impact on those who seek to peacefully protest," Hutchinson remarked in comments on the House floor on March 17. "And that is the true agenda behind H.R. 796. Picket a coal mine—go right ahead. Rally outside a college administration building—it's your right. Hold AIDS funding signs outside the Department of Health and Human Services—that's what freedom is all about. But dare to protest the taking of unborn life—go straight to jail."

In related moves, the House ap-

proved by a vote of 273-149 on March 25 legislation which would lift the ban on abortion counseling at family planning clinics that receive federal funds. On the same day, the House also defeated an amendment which would prohibit federally funded clinics from performing abortions on minors unless a parent is notified 48 hours in advance.

Johnston introduces fusion energy bill

Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.) introduced into the Senate on March 24 a bill to redirect the Department of Energy's fusion research program toward the development of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), a fusion demonstration reactor.

The United States has already entered into agreement with Japan, Russia, and the European Community to develop the ITER. Johnston's bill would restructure the DOE's research, now divided between magnetic fusion and inertial confinement fusion, to focus the magnetic fusion program on the ITER. The ITER, said Johnston, which is expected to take seven years to construct after the design is completed in 1996, "is expected to embody most of the features of a fusion power plant." ITER is being designed to produce 1,000 megawatts of energy, and would help to "demonstrate the scientific and technical feasibility of magnetic fusion energy and to prove that a sustained fusion reaction can be maintained at an energy level sufficient to generate electricity in commercial quantities.

"We are at a critical juncture for the magnetic fusion program," Johnston said. "It is time for the United States to . . . work with the international community to complete this project."

National News

Mario Cuomo favored for Supreme Court seat

New York Governor Mario Cuomo is emerging as the front-runner to be President Clinton's nominee to replace Justice Byron White on the U.S. Supreme Court, according to the March 30 *Wall Street Journal* and other sources.

Syndicated columnists Evans and Novak also reported this in mid-March, writing that although during the presidential campaign, Clinton and Cuomo were heading for a showdown on the capital punishment issue, that has now changed. "Now, Cuomo's rigorous position against the death penalty is seen as an asset by Clinton's inner circle. His liberalism makes him the one white man the left would be hard put to savage."

Maryland slips Norplant sterilization into budget

The same anti-population forces that failed to implement widespread use of the temporary sterilization implant Norplant in Maryland's schools, brought Norplant and vasectomy sterilizations into Maryland law by stealth. Legislation that would have mandated forced Norplant on teenage girls was dropped after attacks by the LaRouche movement and the Nation of Islam, among others. The Maryland State Senate has now adopted, without public notice, line-item amendments to the state budget which will pay for Norplant for girls and vasectomy counseling for inmates ending their prison sentences.

Norplant, which is being used to sterilize young girls for five-year periods, has been denounced for its proven medical dangers and its genocidal implications against blacks. The drug was originally developed by Rockefeller family-controlled population agencies and the U.S. Agency for International Development for use against the Third World.

A recent AP wire quoted state Sen. Barbara Hoffman, vice chairman of the Budget and Taxation Committee, boasting, "I wish all our controversies could be handled so

easily." Mrs. Hoffman said the controversy was ignited by Gov. William Schaefer's Jan. 14 statement asking for a study of whether to "require women to . . . get Norplant or require men to have a vasectomy if they are on welfare and have a number of illegitimate children." The wire said that the legislative black caucus declined to oppose the Norplant program after Schaefer reassured them that no coercion will be used.

An anti-birth "professional" was asked if the state would pay for the surgical removal of Norplant if a young woman requested it. "We would counsel her," was the reply. "It would be a decision based on irrational fears," and the state would require a cooling-off period. And if she still wanted the Norplant inserts removed? "We would counsel her some more."

Spannaus: Dem caucuses must be invalidated

On March 25, Nancy Spannaus, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia, issued a statement attacking the Democratic Party dirty tricks in rescheduling nominating caucuses for a time when it knew her voters and delegates could not attend. Spannaus is a close associate of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, whose movement has been subjected to unremitting harassment and judicial barbarism by her leading opponent, former Attorney General Mary Sue Terry. The party apparatus took advantage of the March 13-14 blizzard to reschedule caucuses to coincide with the Schiller Institute conference, to which many of Spannaus's delegates and campaign volunteers were already committed. Despite claims by state party chairman Paul Goldman that all campaigns were consulted, Spannaus's was never contacted.

"The Democratic Party caucuses held in March to choose the party's nominees for governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general should be invalidated immediately, due to outrageous, discriminatory conduct by state officials," Spannaus said. Moreover, "the party machine at the local level continued to attempt to obstruct Democrats who wished to vote for me. This not only occurred when Spannaus supporters tried to file to be delegates—and were given forms

with Mary Sue Terry's name already typed in—but also at the time of the caucuses. Two Spannaus delegate candidates in Hampton were told upon arriving at the caucus that they had to change to 'uncommitted' or 'Mary Sue Terry.' Other Spannaus delegates were lied to about the time and place of the caucus.

"I said previously that the party was acting like the Communist Party of Virginia, in hopes of winning Mary Sue her 99.9% vote. . . . Eventually, like the communist parties of the East, the corrupt Virginia machine is going to get its comeuppance as well."

Serbia apologist blasted in his own Jewish paper

Herb Brin, the publisher of the *Heritage Southwest Jewish Press* of Los Angeles, has been sending regular apologies for the Serbian crimes against humanity from Belgrade to his paper. Brin's series defends Serbs, saying they are the victims of a malicious press, and calls on Jews to lend their support to the "heroic" Serbs. Brin even quoted a Serbian policeman that the reports of mass rapes was a "monumental lie." Brin has denounced the Croats and Muslims as Nazis backed by Germany and the Vatican, and has appeared on Serbian television as a U.S. reporter, praising Serbia.

The March 19 issue of *Heritage* carried a letter from *EIR*'s Harley Schlanger of Houston, exposing Brin. Interestingly, the *Heritage*'s editor is Brin's son, who has criticized his father's stance on the Balkan war.

"Reading Herb Brin's dispatch from the former Yugoslavia in your March 5 issue left me sickened and disgusted. . . . The so-called 'monumental lie,' that Serbs are raping and killing Bosnians, is not being spread by Bosnians alone, but by the European Community, the Red Cross, the United Nations, other relief agencies, U.S. military officials, and much of the world's press, including the Israeli press. One can hardly claim that all of these agencies are merely propagandists for the Croatian Ustasha. . . .

"There were reporters in the U.S. and western Europe who covered up the crimes of the Nazis while they were being committed. For Herb Brin to follow that example,

by covering up the crimes of the Serbs, is despicable."

Natural gas distributors rebel over BTU tax

The Treasury Department has told the natural gas industry that the energy-content tax on natural gas must not show up in consumers' bills. The Clinton administration wants to collect the tax at the "city gate," the industry term for the local utilities who buy the gas from the producers that transport it through the pipelines, which represents a third tier of the natural gas industry. "We resent the hell out of that. They won't take responsibility or accountability for what they are doing. The guys won't step up to the bar and admit what they are doing," T. Milton Honea, chairman of Arkla, told a conference in New Orleans. His predecessor at Arkla, Thomas McClarty, is now White House chief of staff.

The local utilities complain that they will have to ask state utility commissions for rate hikes, but will lose money even so, because of the time the hearings for rate hikes would take. So far, the producer groups say they will support the position of the local utilities that distribute their gas. "If the tax damages the industry, we would have no choice, we would have to oppose it," said a spokeswoman for the Natural Gas Supply Assn. The administration had counted on its pro-natural gas energy policy to win the support of the industry for the energy-content tax proposal.

Pediatrician says to unplug your child's TV

According to the *Chicago Tribune* of March 25, at the American Academy of Pediatrics 1993 Spring session, Dr. Victor Strasburger, chief of the Adolescent Division of the University of New Mexico's School of Medicine, called for reviving the group's longstanding campaign against television and strongly condemned the medium as a danger to children. Dr. Strasburger cautioned parents about the misconceptions that

television gives children and recommended that viewing not exceed two hours per day.

He said that pediatricians should start discussing the dangers of television programming with parents of children as young as one year old. He recommended that parents view programs with older children, in order to counter their effects. Dr. Strasburger said, "Ninety percent of the programming is detrimental to your child's health, and it is a scary business. . . . America has the worst television for children and adolescents in the world."

The viewing time, he said, is "23-27 hours a week that are not spent reading books, not riding a bicycle, not exercising. . . . The displacement effect is real and . . . has real consequences in terms of childhood obesity."

Reno under attack for firing U.S. Attorneys

Jay Stephens, the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, is leading the attack on Attorney General Janet Reno and the Clinton administration for their demanding the resignations of all U.S. Attorneys, although it is common practice for a new administration to do so, in order to appoint its own staff. The *New York Times* joined in on March 25, with an editorial saying Reno has taken "an odd first step in the wrong direction."

Stephens called Reno's actions "unprecedented," and said the action "essentially eliminates leadership in federal law enforcement across the country." Stephens is going on network television and using his impending indictment of House Ways and Means Committee chairman Dan Rostenkowski as his argument for staving off the enforced career move. Rostenkowski has vigorously maintained his innocence. He told the *Chicago Tribune* recently, "They have done a clean sweep on me. I may wind up very well charged with not having any licenses for my dogs." At the March 25 White House press briefing, spokesman George Stephanopolous made it clear that the administration has no intention of keeping Stephens on until the Rostenkowski case is finished.

Briefly

● **PAT ROBERTSON'S** Christian Coalition plans to distribute 500,000 voter guides for the May 4 New York City School Board election campaign. The media are presenting the battle-lines as the "religious right" versus the Rainbow Curriculum, which teaches grade-schoolers to accept homosexuality.

● **MICHAEL MILKEN**, the convicted former junk bond king, is teaming up with teen idol Michael Jackson, to form "interactive educational television network."

● **FOUR ATF AGENTS** have charged that their superiors bungled the raid on the Branch Davidian complex outside Waco, Texas, according to the *New York Times* on March 28. The unnamed agents said that their superiors ordered the raid to proceed, even after they became aware that all hopes for surprise had been lost.

● **PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST** has recently exposed a Humane Society plan to abolish pet ownership. The society is proposing a voluntary one-year ban on breeding cats and dogs allegedly to stop pet "overpopulation." According to PPF, the society has assets of \$25 million and a yearly budget of over \$16 million, but doesn't run a single animal shelter.

● **HUNGER IN HOUSTON** is experiencing a sharp rise in middle-income neighborhoods, said Barbara McCormick, director of Interfaith Ministries for Greater Houston's Hunger Coalition during the coalition's annual Right to Food Conference last month.

● **A DOZEN CHICAGO** area high school students attending the Anti-Defamation League's "World of Difference" conference eagerly signed a petition calling for the statue of Ku Klux Klan founder Albert Pike to be removed in Washington. The anti-Pike campaign was launched by the presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche and Rev. James Bevel, which was a major target of ADL slanders.

Editorial

The crucial question

Whether the Clinton administration will right the egregious miscarriage of justice which has kept Lyndon LaRouche and his associates in federal and Virginia state prisons since 1989, is now a burning question among leading circles in most countries of the world. How, they ask, can the United States credibly speak in favor of human rights when Lyndon LaRouche is held a political prisoner?

On March 31, former Judge Carlo Palermo, now a member of the Italian Parliament, raised a formal parliamentary inquiry. It read: "Whereas Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, American citizen, born in Rochester [New Hampshire] on Sept. 8, 1922, now 70, an economist and former Democratic candidate to the presidency of the U.S.A., has been serving for four years, in a prison in Rochester, Minnesota, a sentence of 15 years given to him on Jan. 27, 1989 by Judge Albert Bryan of the Alexandria, Virginia court. The indictment counts were: mail fraud conspiracy, mail fraud, conspiracy to obstruct the IRS; and they concerned the repayment of electoral loans for Mr. LaRouche (a candidate at that time) for a total of \$294,000;

"Whereas an administrative crime of such a dimension is never punished in the U.S.A. with such an excessive sentence, unless other motivations intervene which . . . cannot be other than the political activity always exercised by him [LaRouche];

"Whereas LaRouche is continuing to serve the sentence despite the fact that he is over 70;

"Whereas since his jailing, Mr. LaRouche has been undergoing, despite his age, heavy work in the kitchen and in the laundry for several hours a day, which was not even suspended after he underwent surgery in 1990, and despite his precarious conditions of health;

"Therefore,

"The president of the Council of Ministers [prime minister] and foreign minister are asked whether they do not think it fit, in defense of the rights of man to be affirmed everywhere, to manifest to the President of the United States, respecting their mutual national competencies, the advisability of reexamining the position of prisoner Lyndon LaRouche with the aim of allowing his liberation from prison."

In all, 224 parliamentarians, 1,300 notables, and 15,000 citizens from around the world have added their name to similar requests directed to President Clinton. From Italy alone these include such notables as Sen. Flaminio Piccoli, Sen. Emilio Molinari, Sen. Carmine Mancuso, Cardinal Edouard Gagnon, and around 50 more representatives of the Italian Senate and the European Parliament.

The challenge to the glaring abuse of human rights by the Bush administration in the case of LaRouche is also hot news throughout Ibero-America. On April 1, the Peruvian Congress' Human Rights Committee took up the LaRouche case. Cong. Roger Cáceres, who heads the committee, forwarded a letter to the speaker of the Peruvian Congress which states:

"By agreement of the Committee on Human Rights and Pacification, [over] which I have the honor to preside, I ask that the minister of foreign affairs be instructed that, through diplomatic means, a request be presented to the government of the United States for a detailed and precise report regarding the repeated charges of human rights violations we are getting from numerous citizens of this country and from other nations of the world, regarding the abuses and violation of the human rights of American politician Lyndon LaRouche and his movement, as is detailed in the attached documents.

"It should be noted that it would be something inadmissible for the aforementioned government to raise any objections, observations, and demands regarding human rights in our country, if within the United States itself there are such grave and delicate situations, which more than justifies that at the very least we are provided the information requested."

Sixty-one congressmen from Ibero-America have sent or signed letters to the U.S. government deploring this abuse of justice. A similar response has come from parliamentarians from the Middle East, Europe, and Asia. The one country whose leaders are strangely silent is the United States. It is about time that Americans wake up to the fact that this is not a case which can be swept under the rug. The world awaits an answer from the new U.S. administration,

SEE LAROUCHE ON CABLE TV

ALASKA

- ANCHORAGE—AC-TV Ch. 40
The LaRouche Connection
Wednesdays—9 p.m.

CALIFORNIA

- MODESTO—PA Ch. 5
The LaRouche Connection
Thurs., April 29—6:30 p.m.
- MTN. VIEW—MVC-TV Ch. 30
The LaRouche Connection
Tuesdays—4 p.m.
- SACRAMENTO—Access Ch. 18
The LaRouche Connection
Wed., April 14—10 p.m.
Wed., April 28—10 p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—DC-TV Ch. 34
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—12 Noon

FLORIDA

- PASCO COUNTY—TCI Ch. 31
The LaRouche Connection
Tuesdays—8:30 p.m.

GEORGIA

- ATLANTA—People TV Ch. 12
The LaRouche Connection
Fridays—1:30 p.m.

IDAHO

- MOSCOW—CableVision Ch. 37
The LaRouche Connection
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ILLINOIS

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New Evidence May Free LaRouche
Tues., April 13—9:30 p.m.
The Threat of World War III
Thurs., April 22—9 p.m.
Thank God For Martin Luther King
Tues., April 27—10 p.m.

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The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—10:30 p.m.

INDIANA

- SOUTH BEND—TCI Ch. 31
The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—10 p.m.

MARYLAND

- MONTGOMERY—MC-TV Ch. 49
The LaRouche Connection
Tuesdays—11 p.m.
Thursdays—2:30 p.m.
- WESTMINSTER—
Carroll Community TV Ch. 19
The LaRouche Connection
Tuesdays—3 p.m.
Thursdays—7 p.m.

MICHIGAN

- TRENTON—TCI Ch. 44
The LaRouche Connection
Wednesdays—2:30 p.m.

MINNESOTA

- MINNEAPOLIS—Paragon Ch. 32
EIR World News
Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.
Sundays—9 p.m.
- ST. PAUL—Access Ch. 33
EIR World News
Mondays—8 p.m.

NEW YORK

- BROCKPORT—Cable Ch. 12
The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—7 p.m.
- BRONX—
Riverdale Cable CATV-3
The LaRouche Connection
Saturdays—10 p.m.
- BROOKHAVEN—TCI Ch. 6
The LaRouche Connection
Wednesdays—3:30 p.m.
- BUFFALO—BCAM Ch. 32
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—6 p.m.

- IRONDEQUOIT—Cable Ch. 12
The LaRouche Connection
Tues. & Thurs.—7 p.m.

- MANHATTAN—MNN Ch. 69
The LaRouche Connection
Saturdays—12 Noon

- ROCHESTER—GRC Ch. 19
The LaRouche Connection
Fridays—10:30 p.m.
Saturdays—11 a.m.

- STATEN ISL.—SIC-TV Ch. 24
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Wednesdays—11 p.m.
Saturdays—8 a.m.

- WESTCHESTER—
Mt. Vernon PA Ch. 18
The LaRouche Connection
Fridays—6 p.m.

OREGON

- CORVALLIS—TCI Ch. 11
The LaRouche Connection
Wednesdays—1 p.m.
Thursdays—9 a.m.

- PORTLAND—PCA Ch. 11
A New Civil Rights Movement
Sat., April 10—12 Noon

PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH—
PC-TV Ch. 21
Rev. James Bevel Interview
Fri., April 16—5 & 11 p.m.
Sat., April 17—5 & 11 p.m.
Sun., April 18—5 & 11 p.m.
Wed., April 21—11 p.m.
Tues., April 27—1 p.m.

TEXAS

- HOUSTON—PAC
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—5 p.m.
Is the ADL the New KKK?
Tues., April 13—7 p.m.

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33
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Mondays—6:30 p.m.
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Storer Ch. 6
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Tuesdays—9 a.m.

- FAIRFAX COUNTY—
Media General Ch. 10
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Thursdays—9 a.m.
Fridays—2 p.m.

- LEESBURG—
MultiVision Ch. 6
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—7 p.m.

- RICHMOND/HENRICO—
Continental Cable Ch. 38
The Schiller Institute Show
Mondays—8 p.m.

WASHINGTON

- SEATTLE—PA Ch. 29
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—11:30 p.m.
- SPOKANE—Cox Ch. 20
Reforming the OAS
Tue., April 13—5 p.m.
The Cold Fusion Revolution
Tue., April 20—5 p.m.
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Columbia Cable Ch. 49
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