

# EIR

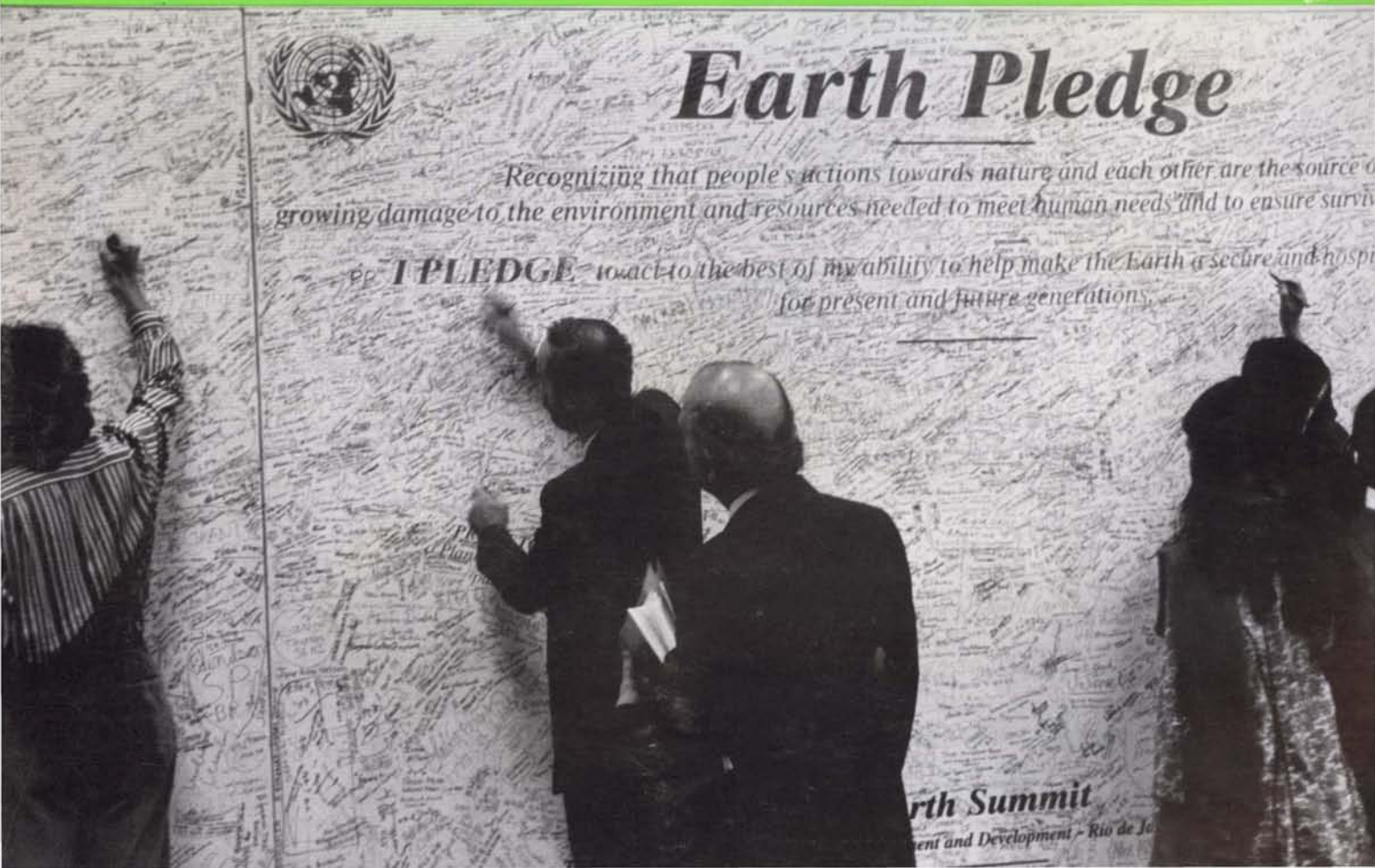
Executive Intelligence Review

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USA—from world's workshop to slot-machine  
Taiwan patriots battle for Sun Yat-sen's ideas  
PRI win in Mexico dismays narco-terrorists

## Biodiversity: the new malthusian religion



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## From the Editor

**T**he result of the Aug. 21 election in Mexico (*International*) is the latest visible footprint left by some factions in the U.S. government who don't want to fall into the trap laid by British foreign policy and the Bush administration holdovers. As Lyndon LaRouche observed on Aug. 25, three days after the vote tallies gave an uncontested victory to the candidate of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party: "There are a number of U.S. institutions involved in this, which signal very clearly: Lay off. Do not destabilize Mexico."

The Clinton administration's challenge is to avoid being lured into the "new world order," the name former President George Bush gave to his murderous military invasions of Panama and then Iraq. President Clinton signaled his intent to pursue a different policy most dramatically in July, during his visit to Germany, when he buried the "special relationship" with Great Britain.

More recently, Clinton reversed the policy of accepting all refugees from Cuba, in order to keep Fidel Castro from flooding Florida with impromptu immigrants. If Castro were wise, LaRouche says, "his next message to the Clinton administration would be a request for cooperation in arranging his own orderly departure from Cuba."

The Cairo conference on population beginning on Sept. 5 will offer a crucial chance for Clinton to break from the one-world script. The international media are running the lying accusation of the World Council of Churches, that Pope John Paul II is allying himself with the radical regimes of Libya and Iran against Cairo. The real purpose of the conference has nothing to do with "women's empowerment." It is to diminish the population of the planet on a scale of which Adolf Hitler never dreamed, but following exactly the policies of the Nazi regime, which are also the policies of George Bush's family. Yet it now looks as though most nations of the world oppose this conference, an opposition which the Clinton White House ought to join. There is no "alliance" among the Vatican, Islamists, evangelicals, and others (see *Document*), but a convergence among all the moral people of the world against all the immoral people.

We also strongly recommend that the White House quietly bury its advocacy for the Biodiversity Treaty, another Frankenstein monster of the new world order (see the *Feature* for more than enough reasons).

*Nora Hamerman*

# EIR Contents

## Interviews

### 14 Dr. Yao-tung Chao

Dr. Chao founded China Steel, and was Taiwan's minister of economic affairs and chairman of the Economic Development and Planning Board.

### 16 K.T. Li

Known as the father of Taiwan's industrial development, Mr. Lee is a nuclear physicist and engineer. He was responsible for drafting the first four-year development plan and for building the industrial sector of the economy.

### 18 Dr. Su-yung Liang

Dr. Liang was the chairman of the Kuomintang party's legislation committee in Taiwan, speaker of the House, and is currently a member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang.

### 20 Dr. An-di Sun

Dr. Sun is a member of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang party in Taiwan, vice secretary of the group Chin Tung Meng Hui, assistant professor of nutrition at the Catholic University Fujen, and doctor at the Dental Department of Taiwan Hospital.

## Departments

### 57 Report from Rio

National security without a nation.

### 72 Editorial

It's Kissinger who's dangerous.

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## Book Reviews

### 54 Small booklet takes up big fight against new race scientists

*Crypto-Eugenics: The Hidden Agenda of Planned Parenthood*, by Katharine S. O'Keefe.

## National Economy

### 12 Taiwan's patriots battle for the ideas of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Leni Rubinstein reports on a visit to the Republic of China, a country with great potential to participate in the development of Asia as a whole.

### 14 If you want democracy, press for economic development

An interview with Dr. Yao-tung Chao.

### 16 How we built up Taiwan's industry and infrastructure

An interview with K.T. Li.

### 18 We want to reunify China with peace talks, not war

An interview with Dr. Su-yung Liang.

### 20 'An independent Taiwan could cause a disaster'

An interview with Dr. An-di Sun.

## Document

### 60 Vatican, Islamic leaders battle Cairo '94's deadly agenda

Excerpts from some of the major statements by the religious opposition to the U.N.'s International Conference on Population and Development.

### 64 Expose Cairo plans to depopulate U.S., too

## Economics

### 4 America: from workshop to slot-machine of the world

Whether it's gambling at the casinos, or on the derivatives markets, states and municipalities are playing fast and loose with taxpayers' money (and so are the taxpayers).

### 6 George W. Bush, baseball, and the mob

Behind the drive to bring casino gambling to Texas, Pennsylvania, and other states.

### 7 Currency Rates

### 8 Machine-tool plant seized by bank clique

The Ordzhonikidze Moscow Machine-Tool Factory is another victim of shock therapy and financial speculation in Russia.

### 9 British target Europe with currency warfare

### 10 Business Briefs

## Feature



Signing the Earth Pledge in Rio de Janeiro, June 1992, at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (known as the Earth Summit). The radical environmentalist agenda agreed upon there is now being pushed to a new level of insanity by the Biodiversity Treaty.

### 22 Malthusians push 'biodiversity' as new religion

The kooky ideology behind the Convention on Biological Diversity has nothing to do with science; it is a pagan belief structure, asserting that man has no rights higher than those of other species. The U.S. Senate is being asked to ratify this treaty endorsing Mother Nature worship—with the details to be filled in later. By Rogelio A. Maduro.

### 30 The twisted world of Maurice Strong

### 32 Federal agencies are revamped to place 'ecosystems' above humans

## International

### 36 PRI wins Mexican elections; Cárdenas goes berserk

The overwhelming vote for presidential candidate Ernesto Zedillo is a blow to those who hoped to destabilize Mexico.

### 38 Mexican Jesuits slander LaRouche; Theology of Liberation under attack

### 40 The plutonium scandals: A 'third force' is creating German-Russian tension

### 42 Peres: Germany should play a leading role

The Israeli foreign minister gives a press conference in Bonn.

### 43 Reds, Greens block German infrastructure

### 44 New round of killing looms in Bosnia

### 45 Russia accelerates neo-imperial drive

### 47 'Wedding generals' for sale in Russia

Konstantin Chermnykh reports.

### 48 A glimmer of hope shines in Sri Lanka

### 50 Dutch magnate pushes breakup of Europe

### 51 The hoax of democracy in Africa

### 53 Australia: The bioethicists want to kill grandma

### 58 International Intelligence

## National

### 66 NAACP's Chavis a victim of ADL dirty tricks

The ouster of the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is part of a strategy laid out by the Anti-Defamation League in Montreal in 1991.

### 68 This crime bill won't stop crime

### 69 NRDC pushing new plutonium hoax

### 70 National News



## America: from workshop to slot-machine of the world

by Richard Freeman

Most public schools in the United States are scheduled to open this week; but in South Dakota, they may not, or may open on a short schedule. In July, the South Dakota State Supreme Court outlawed video gambling. So perversely dependent is the state Treasury upon video gambling—at \$65 million, the state's second largest revenue source—that Gov. Walter D. Miller now proposes massive cuts in state-directed and state-funded services to compensate for the lost revenue. One state senator has pointed out that the cost to the state in the increase in crime, and thus the need for police and other social services, outweighs the gambling revenues themselves. The state budget for social services in South Dakota has gone from \$46.3 million in 1990 to \$102.5 million today.

In Charles County, Maryland, a similar story on the possible postponement or curtailment of school operations is playing out, also due to gambling—but gambling run by Wall Street. There, the county treasurer was lured by nine major investment institutions to invest the county's *entire* portfolio of \$27 million in various financial derivatives, about one-third of which are mortgage-backed securities, the market for which virtually disappeared during the first quarter (see *EIR*, Aug. 19, p. 4). Derivatives are highly leveraged, speculative instruments that loot the economy. County officials now report they have no money to pay bills for the next 45 days, and will delay payments to local agencies such as the school board and the sheriff's office.

Thus, the lawfully debilitating effects of gambling, in both its casino and financial markets form, threaten to close down essential services. Yet, in the 1980s, state and local governments turned to the "miracle powers" of gambling to save vital services. Since the 1960s, but especially during the last decade and a half, the U.S. physical economy has ratcheted downward in depression collapse. This has ravaged

state and local government revenue bases. Rather than address the national depression, governments and businessmen sought out quick-buck expedients. America has descended into the stumble-bum category of depending on the throw of the dice, or its derivatives equivalent, for its financial survival. Once the workshop of the world, America has become now the slot-machine of the world. The degradation proceeds as Shakespeare's Hamlet described the behavior of his mother following her husband's death: falling as "from hyperion to a satyr."

Wall Street runs both ends of the operation. Seven large commercial banks and six investment banks control more than 90% of America's \$18 trillion in derivatives holdings outstanding. These same institutions control the Taj Mahal Casino in Atlantic City (Donald Trump); Caesar's Palace (former Drexel confidant Steve Wynn); Bally's; Foxwoods; Circus Circus, and their offshoots and dummy front organizations which work the Indian reservations. It is both the derivatives gambling, and the casino and card-playing gambling, in close coordination, that are crushing what remains of the physical economy.

### California as the paradigm

Consider the two-pronged nature of the attack in the case of California, America's largest state, with more than 30 million people, which, if it were a separate country, would rank as one of the world's 15 largest economies.

The national depression has hit California with a vengeance. This was supposed to be the first year of California's "recovery" after six years of decline. But that recovery never materialized.

The standard shock therapy of severe budget cutting has been applied in California, but to no avail. During the past

three and a half years, Gov. Pete Wilson, part of George Bush's political machine, has cut the state budget by \$7 billion. But predictably, the state has a new projected current budget deficit of \$1 billion. As a result of the national depression, California lost 600,000 jobs over the last several years, 150,000 in the high-technology, well-paid aerospace and defense sector, where, since 1990, employment has fallen from 350,000 to 200,000. The University of California at Los Angeles Business Forecasting Project predicts that 30,000 more defense workers will be pink-slipped this year. In San Diego, General Dynamics Corp. is selling off a 242-acre industrial parcel, after closing its Convair fuselage division. Layoffs: 1,900. Not far away, Teledyne Inc.'s Ryan Aeronautical will shut down for two weeks, idling some 800 workers, in hopes of postponing permanent cuts. In July, California's unemployment rate jumped by an astounding 0.7% in one month.

Forty-one percent of the state's counties have reduced library service, and in Humboldt, the city fathers are "repaving" a road using gravel, because they can't afford either asphalt or concrete.

What are people in the state doing about this catastrophe? In 1993, the treasurer of Orange County, one of America's largest counties, placed a sizeable portion of the county's funds into derivatives contracts. One deal went bad, and the county lost \$147 million. Various levels of government in California have several billion, perhaps tens of billions of dollars riding on derivatives contracts. At the same time, 265 California counties or districts have licensed video gaming—i.e., electronic card dealing. In the last few months, 40 more districts have applied for licenses, to get in on the "revenue gravy train." Scarcely anyone gives a thought to how to restore California's 600,000 lost jobs, and the lost physical output.

### National gambling

The California model is being writ large upon the nation.

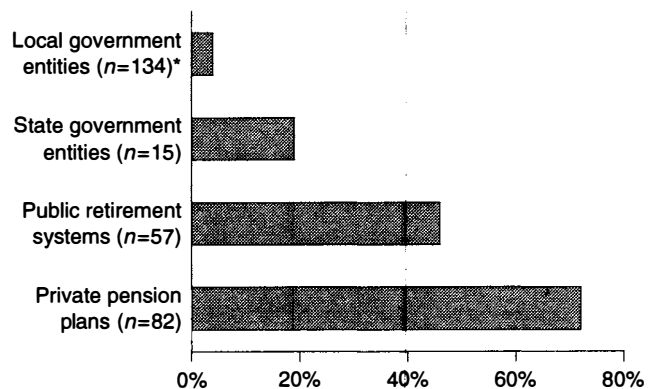
On May 18, the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress released a report, titled "Financial Derivatives: Actions Needed to Protect the Financial System." Several congressional offices had asked the GAO to compile a report on state and local government, as well as public and private pension plans' investment in derivatives. This analysis, titled "Derivatives Use by State and Local Governments and Private Pension Plans," was made Appendix 1 of the overall report.

Figure 1 displays the conclusions of that appendix. The results are for the year 1992, showing that of 3,276 local governments, 134, or 4%, have some of their money invested in derivatives. This is a small percentage, but it is growing; most of that investment occurred in 1992. The figures for 1993 would undoubtedly be higher, and 1994 higher still. The bar chart shows that, according to those who responded to the GAO survey, 19% of state governments, 45% of all public retirement funds (nearly half), and 72% of all private pension plans invested their clients' hard-earned money into highly

FIGURE 1

### Extent of derivatives use by local and state governments and private pension funds

(percent of entities responding to poll)



\* The letter "n" denotes the number of respondents using any derivative product.

Source: General Accounting Office.

leveraged derivatives. This is truly staggering. (Figure 1 shows, as a percent, the number of institutions, not the asset size, invested in derivative instruments.)

The GAO report's appendix also shows that among the respondents who replied that they do employ derivatives products, 48% of local governments that use derivatives are invested in interest-rate swaps, 31% of the state governments are invested in forwards, 70% of the public retirement funds are invested in foreign exchange, and 52% of all the private pension funds are invested in options. How safe is that money?

Meanwhile, in 1993, in America, there were 92 million visits to casinos. Casino gambling revenues reached \$30 billion, which is more than the combined take for movies, books, recorded music, and park and arcade attractions. Thirty-seven states have lotteries; 23 have sanctioned casinos. More than 60 Indian tribes have gaming compacts with 19 states. The July 17 *New York Times* reported: "As the century turns, it's expected that virtually all Americans will live within a four-hour drive of a casino. . . . Never has government been such a devoted book-maker, taking in \$25 billion a year on lotteries. The amount Americans spent on all forms of legal wagering last year—\$330 billion—has set an historical precedent of its own."

Atlantic City, New Jersey shows the future of locales that adopt gambling. After 10 years of gambling "prosperity," it still does not have a shopping center or a movie house. In that time, 100 of 250 local restaurants have closed, and retail store business has dropped by one-third.

This is how state and local governments are planning to stay alive; this is how public and private pension funds are investing people's money. This insanity represents America's decline.

# George W. Bush, baseball, and the mob

by Our Special Correspondent

Texas gubernatorial candidate George W. Bush, son of former President George Bush, has received a \$100,000 campaign contribution from gambling casino owner Richard Rainwater. Rainwater is Bush's business partner and co-owner with Bush of the Texas Rangers professional baseball team. It now appears that Rainwater and other close associates of the younger Bush are moving to subordinate baseball, and U.S. states and cities, to professional gambling operations.

Indeed, it is quite possible that George W. Bush will soon preside as governor over a state financed in large part by taxes on gambling casinos owned by his business partners. Texas is considering legalizing casino gambling, and candidate Bush has refused to say that he would veto such a measure. Organized crime would be the only winner, if this program were carried out.

## Rainwater's friends

Most of George W. Bush's income comes from his investments in Rainwater enterprises. Richard Rainwater is Bush's partner in the Texas Rangers and three other entities. About 1992, Rainwater and 15 other investors formed a partnership which gained control of the casino company United Gaming of Las Vegas. The Rainwater group got formal approval for this in July 1994 from the Nevada Gaming Control Commission. Rainwater told *Business Week* in January 1994, "People can't get enough of the thrill of betting." Testimony before the Nevada Gaming Commission shows that Rainwater advises United Gaming's management.

On July 29, United Gaming entered a joint venture with the Houston-based Lone Star Casino Corp. to operate a new casino in Mississippi. Lone Star has said that it has options on land to build casinos in Texas, if gambling is legalized there.

Rainwater's lawyer, Gerald Haddock, also represents the Texas Rangers, and has about \$100,000 of his own money invested in the Rainwater casino-owning partnership. Toward the end of the 1993 legislative session, Rainwater lobbied Texas Gov. Ann Richards's staff on behalf of legalizing casinos in the state. Haddock said that the meeting was set up so that Rainwater could share his expertise on the gaming industry with the governor's staff.

## Bringing casinos to Texas

With high hopes that Texas will legalize casino gambling, the gambling "industry" is already moving into position and loading the dice. In early 1994, Charles Hurwitz of Houston, a former partner of fugitive financier Marc Rich, obtained a lease on the city-owned Sam Houston Coliseum, and will renovate it for a casino if gambling becomes legal. And the majority owner of the Houston Rockets basketball team, Les Alexander, says the team is considering building a new arena in connection with a projected downtown casino.

Dallas casino investor Daniel Robinowitz is a partner with Promus/Harrah's Casinos Co., based in Memphis, Tennessee, in an effort to build the world's largest casino in New Orleans. Robinowitz met in early August with Dallas Mayor Steve Bartlett to discuss the possibility of building a downtown Dallas casino. That same week, Dallas City Manager John Ware recommended that since casinos will likely be legalized, the city council should help draft the legislation and ensure that the city gets a good cut of the action.

Robinowitz's partner, Promus/Harrah's, has options for a casino in Kemah, Texas. Promus/Harrah casino division chief Steve Greathouse had resigned in July 1994 to become chief executive officer of Rainwater's United Gaming of Las Vegas.

The Texas Association for Casino Entertainment, the casino owners group, has drafted legislation which allows the state to license up to 26 casinos. A 15% gaming tax would supposedly net Texas about \$500 million per year and local governments about \$120 million per year. The Aug. 8 *Houston Chronicle* reported that casino companies spent \$1-1.8 million lobbying during the 1993 session of the Texas legislature, donating liberally to the election campaigns of state politicians.

## Texas Indians: the South Africa connection

What casino interests are really counting on to break them into Texas, more than lobbying the politicians, is gambling on the Indian reservations.

Attorneys for the El Paso-based Tigua Indians are suing the state in federal court for the right to conduct casino gambling on tribal property, which is now contrary to the Texas Constitution. If the state loses the case, as most observers expect will happen, Texas politicians say that the next step would "inevitably" be to pass the legalization of gambling statewide.

According to a lawyer representing the Tiguas, the tribe consists of 1,400 persons living in the city of El Paso. Now, look behind those 1,400 people to the real sponsors of the program:

Seven Circle, a Swiss-owned company based in Denver, Colorado, manages the Tiguas' Speaking Rock Casino and Entertainment Center, currently a bingo parlor. If gambling is legalized in Texas, Seven Circle will get 40% of the profits from the casino, and will control the cash flow.



Brian McMullan, president of Seven Circle, and his staff managing the Texas Indians' casino, were previously employed running the gambling casinos of the black homelands in South Africa. McMullan was casino consultant (May 1986-November 1986) and director of gaming operations (November 1986-April 1992) for Sun International Co., which is owned by South Africa's "Casino King" Sol Kerzner, the partner of Israeli national Shabtai Kalmanowitch, who was convicted of espionage for the KGB, served a prison sentence, and is now back in business. McMullan was responsible for the company's casino empire in Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Lesotho, Ciskei, Namibia, Swaziland, Transkei, Venda, and the South African Riviera. Roger Shuttleworth, the on-site manager of the Tiguas' casino in Texas, worked under McMullan in South Africa.

The biggest business in the homelands of South Africa is casino gambling, monopolized by Kerzner and McMullan's Sun International. Sun owns 29 hotels and casinos there, including the lavish 1,200-room Sun City complex in Bophuthatswana.

If the Texas Indians "benefit" as the South African blacks did, they will live like dirt, and will be surrounded by organized crime, gun-running, and prostitution. The Tiguas' casino is near the Mexican border, and the management is frank about its expectations of drawing clientele from the owners of the *maquiladora* camps.

### Moving in on Pennsylvania

Bush's baseball partners are also moving in on Pennsylvania. With the Pittsburgh Pirates up for sale, the city of Pittsburgh is negotiating to have an organization representing Bush associates William O. DeWitt, Jr. and Robert Castellini buy the team. The Pittsburgh mayor's office told *EIR* that the bargain for building a new stadium is being discussed in the context of legalizing riverboat gambling in Pennsylvania. A casino could be floated near a new stadium, thus making it worthwhile for those who are to buy the team to keep it in Pittsburgh.

Like Richard Rainwater, DeWitt and Castellini have been co-owners of the Texas Rangers team, together with Managing Partner George W. Bush.

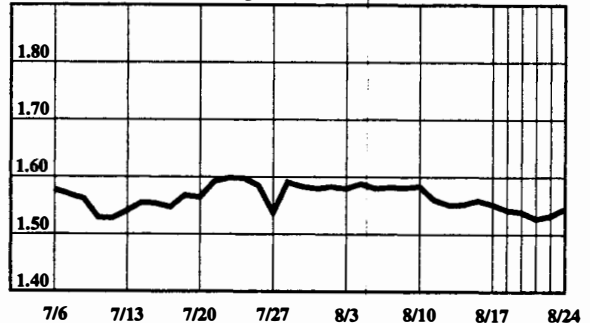
The bill to legalize riverboat gambling is stalled in the Pennsylvania legislature, due to a threatened veto by Gov. Robert Casey. But both Mark Singel and Tom Ridge, the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial candidates, are on record supporting legalized casinos, and Casey's term ends next January.

Pennsylvania's interest in riverboat gambling was spurred considerably by the visit of Britain's Prince Charles in 1988. Charles was the guest of Pittsburgh river cruise line owner John Connelly, who has developed riverboat casinos in Davenport, Iowa and elsewhere. Charles reportedly called for riverboat gambling to replace the steel mills which, in the prince's view, are happily shut down for good.

## Currency Rates

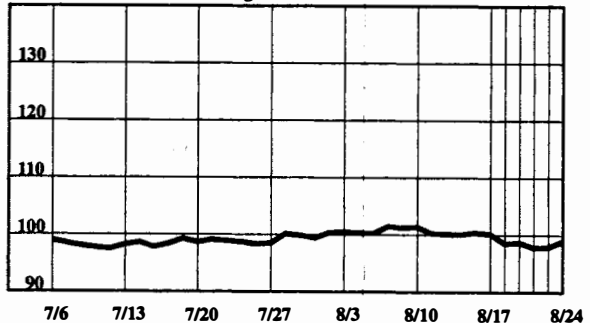
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



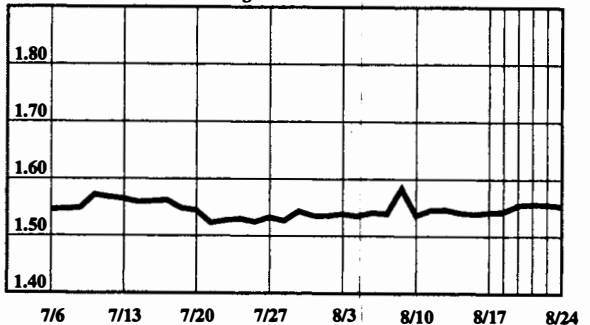
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



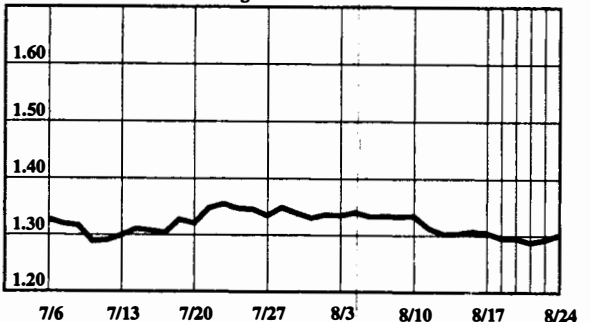
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



## Machine-tool plant seized by bank clique

by Rachel Douglas

The Ordzhonikidze Moscow Machine-Tool Factory (ZiO) has been taken over by commercial banking interests, who acted in circumvention of the law to oust industrial expert and scientist Anatoli Panov as general director of the company. In a recent interview with *EIR* (see July 29, 1994, p. 20), Panov warned that if ZiO fell into the hands of finance companies and commercial banks, it would "cease to exist as a machine-tool company." He predicted that in the short term, such new management would strip the production shops and rent the floor space to be used for warehousing cheap imported goods.

ZiO, which formerly employed 4,000 people, was a flagship of the Soviet machine-tool industry. Its products were used throughout the Soviet Union and were successfully marketed abroad, while the Moscow plant also served as a training center for workers and managers in machine-tool production.

The maneuver by Orgbank and its subsidiary Keibank to take over ZiO exemplifies how organizations in Russia's burgeoning financial sphere, often overlapping organized crime and backed by corrupt officials, exploit the process of privatization of state-owned industry in order to grab its assets for short-term financial gain. The productive capacities are destroyed.

During privatization, a state-owned firm is transformed into a joint-share society. Some 51% of the shares are available for subscription by the company's "collective," its workforce, while 49% are auctioned to the public—to that thin layer of the Russian public with money to spend. In the case of ZiO, the Keibank interests acquired a large block of shares at auction, then set out to obtain majority control by pressuring its employees.

As general director, Panov fought to maintain the integrity of the plant as a machine-tool producer during privatization. One year ago, in August 1993, he was attacked and badly beaten outside his apartment. Russian newspapers, including *Izvestia*, linked the assault to Panov's attitude toward the privatization of ZiO, since he was not robbed of a large sum of money he had on his person at the time.

In early August 1994, Panov began to receive threatening phone calls and notes at home. On Aug. 4, he was served with a summons to appear the next morning at 9 a.m. for questioning by Moscow district investigators concerning re-

lations between the factory and Orgbank, which rents offices at ZiO.

On the morning of Aug. 5, while Panov was responding to the summons, staff members from Orgbank and Keibank rushed past the factory entrance checkpoint accompanied by armed guards and Interior Ministry officers. According to eyewitnesses, the group was led by Yuri Rekun, head of Keibank's legal and financial directorate. The men intimidated Panov's secretary into handing over the official seal of the factory, although ZiO's chief of security refused to unlock the general director's office.

The armed band proclaimed that a general meeting of shareholders (although there was no notification to shareholders one month before convocation of such a meeting, as required by law) had relieved Panov of his duties and replaced him with Deputy General Director G. Lunachov. The latter proceeded to issue decrees, starting with the dismissal of Panov, his closest aides, and other key ZiO officials, including those in charge of the production and dispatch section and the personnel department.

By the time Panov returned to the factory around noon, he was denied entrance and then removed from the premises under guard.

### Letters remain unanswered

Panov immediately sent statements to Russian President Boris Yeltsin (who toured ZiO as Panov's guest in 1989, when Panov received 87% of factory employees' votes to become the first elected general director of the famous factory), Acting Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation V. Ilyushenko, and Minister of Internal Affairs V. Yerin, in which he demanded action to stop the "illegal seizure of the leadership of the factory and of documents concerning its privatization." On Aug. 5, Rekun's group forcibly seized safe keys from a member of ZiO's Workers Commission on Privatization, in whose safe were documents on the closed subscription to ZiO shares by factory workers. Panov's appeals went unanswered.

Sources at ZiO report that for two weeks prior to the takeover, Keibank's Rekun had been badgering Panov to relinquish to Keibank control over ZiO's register of shareholders. Meanwhile, Keibank was refusing to disburse funds for payroll. Taking advantage of the financial desperation bred by prolonged non-payment of wages, Keibank bought up shares from factory workers at cheap prices, intending to obtain majority ownership.

The subsequent behavior of Keibank officials underscores the shady character of the people involved in such maneuvers around major production facilities in Russia. According to a source who was present at a mid-August hearing to which the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation did summon Keibank representatives, they stated that if there were any attempt to remove them from the premises of ZiO, they would open fire. The Prosecutor's Office has taken no measure.

# British target Europe with currency warfare

by William Engdahl

Less than six weeks after U.S. President Bill Clinton's trip to Germany, in which he announced that the United States now regards its ties with Germany as a "unique relationship," while its postwar "special relationship" with Great Britain is a vestige of a bygone era, the City of London has responded with a barrage of attacks on European currencies, among other geopolitical maneuvers and dirty tricks.

Following six weeks of summer quiet in European bond and currency markets after the end of the second quarter on June 30, instability erupted once again in mid-August. The nominal trigger for the new wave of selling was the decision by the Swedish central bank, the Riksbank, on Aug. 11 to raise a key rate by 0.5% to 8.0%. The Banca d'Italia followed with a 0.5% rise just minutes later. Both actions triggered a chain-reaction speculative sell-off across European bond and foreign exchange markets.

While objective circumstances in both Sweden and Italy make the situations there very vulnerable to renewed selling, informed reports from persons in the City of London say that a major component of this new financial turbulence in European markets is "geopolitical," and that it is coming from influential financial circles of the City of London, including S.G. Warburg and others. Warburg is one of the most influential financial firms in the City of London, and enjoys the status of being stockbroker to the queen as well.

The immediate aim of this geopolitical power-play, is to force sharp interest rate rises in all countries of continental Europe, including Germany, and thereby sabotage any prospect of European economic recovery. In particular, this policy is aimed to sabotage the implementation of agreements for trans-European rail infrastructure of the sort outlined in outgoing European Commission President Jacques Delors's White Paper, approved at the Corfu summit on June 25 by the European Union heads of state, and endorsed explicitly by President Clinton, as the foundation of a new American-European alliance vis-à-vis Russia and eastern Europe (see *EIR*, July 22, p. 6).

Such major new industrial infrastructure investment coming from Germany and the rest of continental Europe, this City of London faction reckons, will decisively undermine their global political power. They are using every weap-

on in their arsenal to prevent this from happening.

## The speculative assault

According to the reports from London received by *EIR*, the Swedish interest rate increase was triggered by a sudden liquidation by speculator George Soros. One week earlier, on Aug. 4, Soros sold his entire 1.5 billion kroner Swedish government bond holdings, and moved out of the kroner entirely, setting off a renewed Swedish currency crisis which prompted the urgent Riksbank rate action, to no avail. Soros is tied intimately to the London N.M. Rothschild and Sons banking interests, and reportedly numbers the Queen of England among the elite investors in his Quantum Fund.

In Italy, a renewed split within the government coalition of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was the pretext for London-led selling of the lira, precipitating a new currency crisis the week of Aug. 8. The lira fell to its lowest level of the postwar era against the German mark, below £1,007 to DM 1, prompting the Bank of Italy rate increase in a desperate bid to stop the slide.

Days before the lira crisis sparked the rate rise, a coalition minister from the radical Northern League party, Budget Minister Giancarlo Pagliarini, was in London for meetings with leading financial houses. Pagliarini reportedly enjoys close ties to the British, and, according to Italian reports, he is believed to have set the stage for the present lira crisis. The Northern League had been openly attacking coalition leader Berlusconi for the previous weeks, helping precipitate the new lira weakness.

## A timetable for wrecking Italy and Sweden

The London-centered financial interests reportedly seek to foster growing financial chaos across continental Europe, beginning with the weaker currencies of Sweden and Italy. Their timetable is to force the fiscal crises in Italy and Sweden to a point that both countries are in chaos by end of September, and entirely out of the European system by December, according to a report from economist David Roche, head of Independent Strategists Ltd. and one of the most influential City of London economists.

September is the month of key events in both Sweden and Italy. On Sept. 16, Swedish national elections are to be held, and London market speculators will then demand draconian budget cuts from the new government. Mid-September is also the deadline by law for the new Italian 1995 budget to be put before Parliament. Either event could trigger major new speculative attacks on those two financial markets by London-led speculators.

The result would most likely lead to a flight out of lira and kroner into the "safe haven" in Europe, the deutschemark. Already, a rising mark is hurting Germany's fragile efforts to increase exports following the worst recession of the postwar period. A new rise of the deutschemark could deal a devastating blow to the German economy.

# Business Briefs

## Finance

### GE faces new suits on derivatives losses

The Teachers' Retirement System of Louisiana has filed to consolidate its New York State Supreme Court suit with a similar suit filed by William Schrank and other General Electric shareholders, seeking more than \$350 million for alleged lax oversight of GE's Kidder Peabody & Co. unit, the Aug. 18 *New York Post* reported.

Louisiana's complaint said GE board members violated their fiduciary duties "in failing to properly supervise certain of their management personnel and their employees." That lack of controls created losses at GE of at least \$350 million, equal to inflated losses incurred from alleged "phantom" trades made by Kidder's former chief government bond trader Joseph Jett. Federal prosecutors and the Securities and Exchange Commission are investigating because GE wrote off \$210 million in the first quarter to reflect the "false profits."

Representing the \$6 billion fund that owns 307,200 GE shares, lawyer I. Walton Butler said the consolidated suit will be filed within 45 days.

The filing with the SEC states that beyond losses incurred to charges of Jett "phantom" trading, Kidder lost \$40 million in the first half of 1994 "principally due to mortgage-backed securities market conditions." In addition, in July, Kidder lost \$56 million due mainly to managing director Michael Vranos's mortgage-backed securities trading. GE has put Vranos in charge of paring the firm's mortgage-bond portfolio which has been reduced to \$8 billion from \$16 billion earlier this year.

## Credit

### More interest rate hikes coming, says economist

Kenneth S. Curtis, Tokyo-based strategist and senior economist for Germany's Deutsche Bank, warned that more interest rate hikes are coming, in an article on the global financial situation in the Aug. 18 *International Herald*

## Tribune.

Curtis said that the Federal Reserve's mid-August decision to raise interest rates again "seems to have lulled financial and political centers in both Japan and the United States" into believing that no further rate increases will be needed for the time being. "By autumn, however," he warned, "a very different situation will emerge to trouble exchanges and trans-Pacific relations. By then, it will be clear that today's mid-summer quiet was but the calm before a mighty storm. . . ."

"Interest rates are set to climb—and much higher than is yet widely realized. The Reserve Bank of Australia raised interest rates by three-quarters of a point on [Aug. 17] for the first time in five years. That followed the move by the Federal Reserve and recent increases by several European countries. Nations with the highest levels of foreign debt have experienced the sharpest rise in interest rates this year. . . . Pressure on interest rates will intensify, especially for high-deficit economies. Such countries will then face the choice of allowing their currencies to fall or interest rates to rise further. Neither markets nor governments appear prepared for these developments."

## Labor

### More U.S. families need three jobs to survive

A new survey by the U.S. Department of Labor of multiple job holders, which was produced this year for the first time, statistically demonstrated that more families need three jobs in order to survive.

Today, 7 million Americans, or 6% of the workforce, occupy 15 million jobs. Most multiple job holders are married, and, increasingly, nearly as many are women as men. No other nation approaches the United States in the percentage of multiple job holders.

The statistics also indicate that women entering the job market do not earn the same salary for comparable work by men, nor does their added income from one job suffice to meet family needs.

## China

### People's Daily slams fake statistics

The *People's Daily*, China's official government newspaper, on Aug. 17 criticized local officials who fake statistics to gain privileges and promotion, hide their mistakes, or obtain relief funds to which they are not entitled, Reuters reported.

In a front-page editorial, the paper said that the worsening phenomenon was damaging relations between the government and the people and cutting off national leaders from reality. It said the main culprits were leaders of rural areas who falsely inflated industrial production in their district or concealed the real increases in population and the extent of capital investment.

Officials in poor areas often report lower than real incomes in order to qualify for relief money, while those in rich areas inflate incomes to earn promotion, praise, and benefits from their superiors, it said.

The editorial said that these statistics form the basis for economic policy and fake figures could lead to policy mistakes.

## Infrastructure

### Symposium on Eurasian rail held in China

An international symposium on developing cooperation for a second Eurasian "continental bridge" rail system, was held on Aug. 6 in Lanzhou, the capital of Gansu Province in northwest China, Xinhua news agency reported. More than 50 scholars from Germany, Hongkong, and 10 Chinese provinces attended.

Major topics covered development of areas along the rail bridge, development strategy, international cooperation, infrastructure construction, and opening up of trade. The bridge is to run from Lianyungang on the Pacific Ocean in East China, to Rotterdam in the Netherlands on the Atlantic.

Experts said that Lianyungang city would, as a result, attract investment from Japan, Korea, and Singapore, and that 80% of the area

## Briefly

of China and 76% of the Chinese population will be affected by the opening of the Eurasian rail link.

### Spain

#### Government presents water development plan

The government of Spain presented the biggest national water development plan ever in August, with investments totaling 67 billion pesetas (roughly \$50 billion) over the next 15 years. The plan, which altogether comprises 1,143 single projects, and is to be completed by the year 2010, envisions the construction of 200 new dams within various water basins, desalination plants for sea water, and pipelines for the transport of water from Spain's northern regions to the south.

The project includes the transformation of 600,000 hectares of desert regions into green, forested, or arable lands, in addition to securing the water supply for the already existing agricultural regions of Alicante, Valencia, and Murcia which have suffered from very severe droughts during past years and especially this season.

The government decided to launch the long-overdue project, because water scarcity has led to social tensions and political protests, including road and highway blockades by enraged farmers in the south and in central Spain.

### Nuclear Energy

#### China announces two more new nuclear plants

China said on Aug. 13 it has given the go-ahead for two more nuclear power plants in Guangdong province, ignoring anti-nuclear sentiment in Hongkong. The State Council (cabinet) approved plans for a nuclear power plant in Liangao and another near the Yangjiang River, the *People's Daily* reported.

The Liangao plant will have four 1-megawatt generators, and the Yangjiang plant six similar generators, Wang Quanguo, chairman

of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Group Co., said. Construction of the Liangao plant will begin in 1997 and it will go into operation in the year 2002. The Yangjiang plant will begin construction in 1999.

The Daya Bay nuclear plant near Liangao, built with French generators outputting 1.8 MW and which is opposed by Hongkong greens, went commercial this year. China says the \$4 billion station will enable it to triple nuclear power generation this year, to 8-10 MW, up from 2.49 MW last year when nuclear power accounted for only 0.3% of total power production.

### Health

#### Russia confronts cholera epidemic

Russia is struggling against a cholera epidemic and, as of Aug. 20, at least 16 people have died in southern Russia, Interfax news agency reported on Aug. 15. On Aug. 19, Yevgeny Belyaev, chairman of the State Committee for Sanitary and Epidemiological Control and Chief State Sanitary Expert of Russia, said that there is no reason for panic. Rumors of cholera in Altai are groundless, and rumors of cholera in St. Petersburg and other cities of Russia are just rumors, he said. "We don't have anything of the kind today."

Belyaev said that "553 people have had cholera or are having cholera" and "81 populated localities in Dagestan are affected. But I draw your attention . . . to the fact that 22 localities have had the earlier introduced restrictions lifted." The Russian government has sent in 79 specialists and two epidemiology teams from the anti-epidemic institutes in St. Petersburg and Rostov, with a third unit to be deployed from Saratov. He said that strict travel restrictions are being enforced, with departure "permitted only after laboratory studies and medical check-ups. . . . Where there have been cases of cholera, residents are subject to five-day medical observations."

Belyaev emphasized, "Let us stop using the 'cholera card' in political games. The health of people should not be played with." The situation in Dagestan, he said, does not require that troops be sent in, but it is being closely monitored and "small advances" are being made "toward stabilization."

● **JAPAN** will provide \$15 billion in new loans to China, the Aug. 6 *China Daily* reported. Since 1979, Japan has extended \$16.8 billion in loans, used primarily in transport, energy, and other infrastructure. Japan has become China's leading trading partner (\$19.23 billion in the first half of 1994), surpassing Hongkong.

● **A 'CREEPING kind of crash'** is being witnessed on monetary markets, the weekly financial market review in the Aug. 20 German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* said.

● **GEORGE SOROS**, the speculator, has bought up 9% of Banco de Colombia, one of Colombia's biggest banks, from the Bancol company that controls the bank, for an estimated \$62.5 million, Reuters reported on Aug. 20. Bancol refused to provide any further details on the transaction.

● **DESALINATION** plant sales increased 73% in 1993-94, compared with the previous year, the July/August issue of *International Desalination Association News* reported. The biggest suppliers were Korea Heavy Industry, Italmimpianti, Hitachi-Zosen, Ionics U.S.A., Weir Westgarth G.B., and Mitsubishi. About 55% were multi-stage flash evaporation plants and 33% were reverse osmosis plants.

● **CANADIAN** regulators seized Confederation Life Insurance Ltd., with \$14 billion in assets, in mid-August, making it the largest insurance failure in North American history. The company incurred huge real estate-related losses over the past two years.

● **BELL ATLANTIC** Corp., which provides phone service for the U.S. mid-Atlantic states, will cut 5,600 jobs through 1997 as part of a restructuring effort to reduce costs. The Communications Workers of America estimated that 800 to 1,000 of the jobs to be cut will be in Virginia, the Aug. 16 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported.

## Taiwan's patriots battle for the ideas of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

by Leni Rubinstein

At the end of May and beginning of June, I visited the Republic of China (R.O.C., Taiwan) on behalf of the *EIR* and the Schiller Institute. A number of private meetings were held and the four interviews printed below were conducted.

Taiwan is a truly remarkable place: a little island with 20 million people that in 45 years has developed from Third World conditions (it is worth recalling that this is a Maoist term) to become a high-technology and science-oriented nation.

Taiwan's development is not due to some miracle, but to sound economic principles applied in combination with a lot of hard work (see the *Feature* in last week's *EIR*, "Physical Economy: Comparing Taiwan and the P.R.C."). It is a good case-study for what can be done elsewhere, since the only natural resource that Taiwan has, is its people. For Asia, and especially for Mainland China, which shares the same language and culture, this successful experience of economic development can and must play a key role in the immediate future. In all four interviews published here, you will hear worries and alarm about the current situation in Taiwan. These concerns are well founded.

### Political brawls

The political scene in Taiwan today resembles a zoo. Frequently, members of the National Assembly and the Legislative Yuan (the parliament) fight physically like small children, using their fists and whatever is handy, from micro-phones to tomatoes brought in for the purpose. These fist fights are mostly started by the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), over silly little things, and are broadcast widely by the media. Almost daily, there are demonstrations in front of the Legislative Yuan about every conceivable issue (against nuclear power, for improvement of older people's pensions, for cab drivers' rights, and so on). Most of these demonstra-

tions are also initiated by the DPP.

Further, the DPP's main policy platform is the independence of Taiwan. Apart from appealing to people's petty selfishness—"We are now well-to-do and the poverty of China will drag us down"—the idea of a fake "ethnic" difference between Taiwanese and Chinese is being promoted. And while President Lee Tung-hui, a Taiwanese, on the surface has maintained the traditional policy of the ruling Kuomintang party in favor of the reunification of Taiwan with Mainland China, in reality all his actions, externally and internally, go toward an independent Taiwan.

This development is very dangerous, since Mainland China will not allow Taiwan to become independent, and has stated, repeatedly, in very harsh and clear statements that such a move would trigger an immediate military intervention.

Corruption is rampant. This year alone, 404 local elected officials, mostly from the Kuomintang, have been charged with electoral fraud in connection with the local elections held at the end of 1993. Twenty-three of these officials have already been convicted and sentenced to prison terms as long as 50 months.

In these circumstances, the Constitution based on the ideas of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and created in 1945 is being destroyed, undermining the political fabric of the Republic of China.

Also, the military is being rocked by scandals. The military's general goals and priorities have been changed, and many generals and other military officers opposed to President Lee have been ousted or forced into retirement (for more details, see interview with Dr. Fung Hu-Husiang and Mr. Lin Hsi-tung published in *EIR*, April 1, 1994).

All of this naturally foments popular distrust of politicians, politics, and all authorities, and opens up the way for





*General Su (left, standing), the leader of a new organization called Chin Tung Meng Hui (CTMH), is calling for the reunification of Mainland China and Taiwan, on the basis of the moral principles and economic development program of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. An-di Sun (right), shown here before a portrait of Sun Yat-sen, is a leading member of the CTMH.*



further destabilization.

Financially, Taiwan is about to be ravaged. Encouraged by outside foreign policy advisers such as James Lilley and Jeane Kirkpatrick, the sole foreign policy initiative adopted by President Lee has been the effort to get Taiwan into the United Nations. A key stepping stone into the U.N. is entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the global free-trade agreement. To enter GATT, the R.O.C. is stripping away a number of the measures that have protected its finances and economy so far. The subsidies for key agricultural products are being eliminated. Foreign financial institutions holding bonds issued by publicly listed Taiwanese companies will be allowed to convert their holdings into stocks by year's end.

In June, local newspapers "warned" that, with Taiwan's liberalization of its financial services in preparation for entry into GATT, Taiwanese banks had to become more aggressive in introducing "new financial products" and "innovative banking," or they would lose out to foreigners. This will create exactly the kind of dangerous speculative bubble, in derivatives and other worthless paper, that is wrecking the physical economy of other countries.

In May, a new chief for the Central Bank of China was picked, Liang Kuo-shu. Liang, who is close to President Lee, has publicly attacked his predecessor for being too conservative, and is advocating a policy of letting the market determine interest rates and the New Taiwan dollar's exchange rate.

It is easy to see that with these and other liberalization measures, the \$86 billion in U.S. dollars that the R.O.C. holds in foreign currency reserves, as well as the economic foundations created in the last 45 years, can be destroyed.

Last but not least, the R.O.C. is being morally undermined. Sex is becoming a more and more dominant feature in advertisements and clothing styles. One day, while riding on a public bus, I had the unfortunate experience of seeing a TV screen displaying intercourse, with a pop star singing an accompaniment. Taipei is crowded with Karaoke bars, slot machine halls, and video game dens, all filled with young people.

### **Destabilization from abroad**

It is clear that the efforts to destroy Taiwan are largely run from abroad. The latest such effort is evidenced by the visit of Canada's Gerald Segal to the R.O.C. in July, where he met with President Lee as well as a number of senior officials. Segal is the assistant director of Asian Studies at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London (IISS) and editor of *The Pacific*. He has, for several years, been promoting the idea that China should be split up into several parts.

In an article written from Taipei and published in the *International Herald Tribune* on July 18, Segal wrote that Taiwan must exploit Mainland China's trading interests to "creep to de facto sovereignty," and that the Taiwanese leadership to engage in more low-key, but high-level diplomacy, especially in Southeast Asia. The decentralization in the People's Republic of China, he wrote, is making full sovereignty more possible for Taiwan.

While the so-called neo-conservatives advise President Lee, individuals like former U.S. Rep. Steven Solarz (D-N.Y.), an operative of the Anti-Defamation League, publicly rally support for the DPP. The result is that Taiwan is getting chewed up between the two kinds of liberals.

In this dangerous situation, the individuals who built Taiwan and their sons and daughters have a big task ahead of them, which concerns not only Taiwan, but China as a whole and hence Asia at large. The new organization Chin Tung Meng Hui (CTMH) came into being on May 8 of this year to address that purpose. Tung Men Hui is the name for the support groups that Dr. Sun Yat-sen created all over the world in the struggle to found the Republic of China. Chin means "new." The founding principles and goals of Chin Tung Meng Hui are the ideas put forward by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Its members, therefore, see the reunification of Mainland China and Taiwan and the development of all of China as their moral obligation. The ideas expressed in the interviews that follow by Dr. An-di Sun and Dr. Su-yung Liang, two leading members of Chin Tung Meng Hui, should be seen in this context.



## If you want democracy, press for economic development

*Dr. Chao has been one of the pillars of the economic development of Taiwan. He was born in Shanghai in 1916 and educated as an engineer. He founded China Steel in 1972, was Minister of Economic Affairs during 1981-83, and chairman of the Economic Development and Planning Board during 1983-87. Leni Rubinstein interviewed Dr. Chao in Taipei on June 8, 1994.*

**EIR:** Please tell us a little about yourself.

**Chao:** I have been in industrial circles for more than 40 years and in the government only about seven years.

**EIR:** When was that?

**Chao:** From 1981-83 I was the minister of economic affairs and, thereafter, for three and a half years, I was the chairman of the Economic Development and Planning Board.

**EIR:** What was your involvement in industry?

**Chao:** I was the founder of China Steel. We began that in 1972. Before that I built up (I always liked to try new work) different textile mills and some other industries, at least about 10, in Korea, Singapore, Vietnam, Mainland China, and Taiwan. Therefore, I have a long history in industrial circles. I went from light industry to heavy industry, and from overseas to Mainland China and back to Taiwan.

**EIR:** In the United States, several companies, such as Boeing, were started by engineers and scientists, as is the case with you and K. T. Li [see accompanying interview].

**Chao:** When I started we had various handicaps. First of all, at that time we lacked foreign exchange. Second, we did not have any experience with integrated steel mills. When I started, I wanted to build up my own steel mill, not an American- or Japanese- or European-style mill; I wanted to build up my own, Chinese-style steel mill. Before I started I spent two years and \$2.5 million for on-the-job training. My staff was drawn from freshly graduated college and university students—all green hands. U.S. Steel was a general consultant. We said, "Just sit here, and when we have problems we will call you." But we did not necessarily follow their instructions.

When we started the integrated steel mills, all the equipment came from 12 different countries, but we adopted a

different engineering standard. In Germany, you have a German standard; in Japan, a Japanese standard, etc. We engineers had to put one together ourselves. We sent our graduate students to different steel mills for training. After basic training in a small circle, we expanded to a broader circle. One day, a man from U.S. Steel made a joke to me, saying, "Mr. Chao, you are a small baby to drive a big car, you are in danger." But we made a breakthrough. We were very successful. In 1972, within half a year of operation, we made a profit. At that time we produced one and a half million tons, and three years ago we produced eight and a half million tons of steel a year.

Although I am an engineer, I never worked on the technical side. I concentrated on the management side. I was the first one to start so-called cooperative culture. That is very important. That is software. Hardware is easy. If you have money, you can buy it. You can invite foreign technicians and engineers to help you out. But for the culture, nobody can help you. Why could China Steel make such good progress and show such efficiency and good profit from the very beginning in 1972 till now—20 years—why? We are one of the best profit-making steel mills in the world. The reason for China Steel's success is that we developed our own culture.

**EIR:** Could you describe that?

**Chao:** It is very hard to do that. You see, Americans and Europeans do not understand Oriental people.

**EIR:** In one of his latest works, "History as Science," Lyndon LaRouche says that the precondition for any European's study of a culture foreign to him is to study in depth the history and culture of western civilization.

**Chao:** That is very critical. Once I discussed this with Ambassador [Henry Cabot] Lodge, and I told him that Oriental people are different from Americans. I told him that you define democracy in an American way. You cannot send people to fight in this area, because they do not understand Oriental people. In the United States a peanut merchant could become President, or an actor could become President. That is very difficult for Orientals to understand. Take Singapore as an example. Everybody says that Lee Kuan Yew is a dictator, that Singapore is not a real democracy by western standards. Lee banned the *Wall Street Journal*, for example.

The difference is that in Europe and in the United States, individual rights are stressed more. Eastern people pay much more attention to the country's rights instead of the rights of the individual. Individualism in the East is sacrificed a lot compared to in the United States. For our safety, we must first secure the nation, and second, the individual.

**EIR:** In the West the question of individual rights has been completely turned upside down. An example is AIDS. It is not legal to test the general population for AIDS in any country because of individual rights. And we are talking about a disease that is 100% deadly. We are today in a moral and cultural decay in Europe and in the United States, and the idea focused on during the Italian Renaissance, that man is born in the living image of God and therefore as an individual has an obligation to use his capabilities for the sake of the society, is not alive today.

**Chao:** That is right. Therefore, when we are talking about mutual development we must not disregard this point; otherwise, we will not get anywhere. A typical example is Taiwan right now: I am of the first generation to come to Taiwan in 1948 and work for economic development. At that time, everybody said that we had a strong dictatorship. That is true. At the beginning Taiwan was under dictatorship. It was politically very stable, very efficient. That is why Taiwan was successful at all. When we started we worked hard day and night. After 40 years everyone said this was a miracle. I say it was not a miracle but an opportunity combined with Chinese culture. Chinese culture is more flexible. We work hard, we are diligent, and we struggle for the whole big family, for the individual family as well as for all of Taiwan. It is very simple. That is the main reason for the so-called economic miracle.

**EIR:** People here work very hard, but unless very specific economic principles had been introduced it would not have functioned.

**Chao:** That's right, that's right. Now we are in the most dangerous period. Why? Because we are introducing American-style democracy. You see, everybody talks about human rights. I do not agree with President Dr. Lee [Tung-hui].

**EIR:** And now Taiwan is about to introduce "new financial products."

**Chao:** Crazy. It seems to me crazy. All economic foundation is built on the industry. No industry, no economic strength. I call these financial products soap-bubbles. We must understand such things to be wrong, and then we can solve the problem.

Three years ago I went to Mainland China. I met their chairman, their premier, and some ministers. I had discussions with them, and I said, "If you say you want to update human rights, right now, the whole country will become a mess. You must get into democratic society gradually be-

cause you are dealing with a country that has had 1,000 years of dictatorship. We must first build up the industry, the economy."

Another problem is that, during such a long time, people there have been so poor and have suffered so much. Everybody wants joy. Everybody wants to spend money—and then the whole effort for economic development will be destroyed.

**EIR:** We stress building up the infrastructure.

**Chao:** To build the infrastructure—what is very important is the political structure. You can pave the way for democracy gradually, and you must get into the Chinese way of democracy, not the European way, not the American way. You must gradually educate people and then let the people participate in a democratic society. I say you must become an industrial country first, and then, second, a democratic system.

**EIR:** There are people in Beijing that want to have infrastructure development.

**Chao:** That's right.

**EIR:** And we are seeing serious problems developing in Russia.

**Chao:** Russia has much more serious problems than Mainland China. Mainland China is still under dictatorship. Russia just suddenly was opened up. Nobody knows what is going on. They opened up and said, "We now go for the American- or European-style," and now there are internal conflicts destroying the whole country. Taiwan is facing the same problem.

Political instability is the main obstacle to any reconstruction. The most important thing is to maintain political stability in Taiwan, in Mainland China, in Europe. If you have political instability, you cannot get anywhere. Second, if you want to get democracy you should press to get economic development first. If you have economic development and an industrial economy, the dictatorship will die out because most merchants produce a lot of goods and become more productive and more powerful, through wealth, than the government. Therefore, democracy should follow after industrialization.

**EIR:** In Mainland China, in the so-called free trade economic zones, dirt-cheap labor is being used to produce mostly useless products, such as toys, which are being exported to the United States and elsewhere.

**Chao:** That is against European interests.

**EIR:** It is against everybody's interests.

**Chao:** That's right. That is why I have proposed to European countries that, if they want to make a joint effort, the most important right now is to help with mutual investment for infrastructure.

It seems to me that for Mainland China's economic devel-

opment, the most important thing is infrastructure. Second, how to improve the farmer's income, and to improve the farming. That is very important. Industrial development seems to me to take third place.

If you improve the infrastructure you can help a lot of farmers through the improvement of transportation and power. Therefore, when you make recommendations to governments and institutions, the most important thing is to get them to develop infrastructure.

**EIR:** What are your thoughts about *EIR*'s great infrastructure development proposals for the Eurasian heartland and for the Pacific Basin?

**Chao:** If we have economic development from Asia to Europe, the whole world will become peaceful. Everybody will enjoy it. After all, we do not want war. If Mainland China is unstable, it increases the danger of war, not just for the Mainland itself, but it will spill over. If you help the Mainland, you help the whole world, because—my goodness—you are talking about 2 billion people. That is a big amount!

**EIR:** LaRouche pointed out that we must do this so that Asia becomes the center for industrial and economic growth in the next century.

**Chao:** I agree. Some years ago, in 1986, before I resigned I proposed to the [Taiwan] government to give a \$20 billion loan through the World Bank to Mainland China, earmarked for the development of infrastructure. I am sorry to say, it was not accepted by our government. You see, the future of Taiwan's economy depends on the Mainland market.

**EIR:** Two billion people being able to get an education and a proper living standard using their skills means a tremendous increase in wealth will be unleashed for the world. The way I see it is that this whole great project for Eurasian infrastructure development would be the way in which we could develop Africa, which could become very rich. But we need some free energy.

**Chao:** That's right. Most important right now, I told the European countries, is for you to make investments in Europe, in the world, in Mainland China—invest in infrastructure. Of primary importance, more important than anything else to solve for Mainland China, is to build infrastructure. If you have no infrastructure, you have no future, both concerning agriculture, industry, and concerning mutual understanding. The country is big, the differences are huge. There is a different culture from the seacoast to the mountains. We must build infrastructure for greater understanding for the farmers, for the city-dwellers, for the country people. Everybody will enjoy the benefit. That is most fundamental.

**EIR:** Also, in developing the Eurasian heartland, we can lay the foundation for a new renaissance.

**Chao:** I agree 100%.

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## Interview: K.T. Li

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# How we built up Taiwan's industry and infrastructure

*K.T. Li is known as the father of Taiwan's industrial development. He was born in Nanking in 1910 and received an education as a nuclear physicist and engineer. He was responsible for drafting the first four-year economic development plan of Taiwan (1953-56) and for the overall programming and allocation of U.S. aid as well as for building the*



*industrial sector of the economy (1958-63). Mr. Li believed that Taiwan's only resource was manpower; he therefore started a manpower development program in 1964, in which he forged close collaboration among industrialists, educators, and government officials. To that end, he also*

*invited a German expert in vocational training of skilled workers to come to Taiwan to help.*

*In this period, Mr. Li was also in charge of the shipbuilding industry and served as president of the Shipbuilding Corp. In 1965-69 he was minister of economic affairs, in 1969-76 minister of financial affairs, and in 1976-88 minister of state as well as chairman of the Science and Technology Committee set up to coordinate relevant ministries and departments for the promotion of science and technology. During 1977-88, he served on the Council for Economic Planning and Development.*

*Leni Rubinstein interviewed Mr. Li in Taipei on June 9, from which we excerpt here.*

**EIR:** What do you think about the idea of the economic development of the Eurasian land mass and the Pacific Basin, with emphasis on the construction of railroads and basic infrastructure?

**Li:** I think it would be an honor to participate in such a great project. There must be some kind of arrangement by the international agencies to think and work on such a cross-

country program. They must think about a way of financing it, how to share the cost, and in which stages it should be built so that the program can get started. I think it must be built step by step, and that it is important to be able to see the benefits of such a program quickly, because then it will be easier to push further. Also you have to talk with people that are more internationally minded and who see the world as a whole. And today, when the Cold War is over, it is important that we do more reconstructive work. It is also important to single out projects of such a nature that will bring people closer and get people to accept this idea conceptually.

**EIR:** Sun Yat-sen emphasized in his program *The International Development of China* what importance the economic development of China would have for the rest of the world, and he designed maps of projected railways reaching the Middle East, Europe, and even Africa.

**Li:** He was a far-sighted statesman. Although he never served as the executive head of China, he was the spiritual head. His founding ideas are very good. Some people think that he is too idealistic, but if steps were taken toward that end, some of these ideas could be realized. Insight and understanding are most important and are what I think contributed the most to my government's, to our community's, successful development. Therefore, in 1961, I arranged an exhibition to get people to understand the importance of investment, both domestic and foreign investment, so that we could depend less on help from the United States.

We Chinese have the basic philosophy that we have to work hard to try to become self-sufficient, to have the least dependency on foreign help. Here the U.S. aid was phased out in 1965, but the original schedule was 1968. Our decisions at that time were even more aggressive than the U.S. expected.

**EIR:** In the buildup of Taiwan's economy, were the guidelines put forward by Dr. Sun Yat-sen followed consciously?

**Li:** Yes. His three principles of the people—*San Ming Chu I*—concerning the sovereignty of the nation-state, the sovereignty of the individual, and people's livelihood. And since the improvement of people's livelihood is the easiest thing to apply in the economic field, in the 1950s we began with the development of those industries that were related to the daily requirements of the people—food, clothing, housing, and transportation.

**EIR:** So you had Dr. Sun's lectures on these three principles and tried to apply them.

**Li:** That is right. We made them practical. We used the U.S. aid program to support and invest in the industries that conformed to these requirements. Immediately we started a textile industry. In the beginning we had to import \$30 million worth of cloth; we developed the industry, and then we just imported the cotton. We built a lot of factories, with

more than 180,000 spindles. Secondly, we focused on improving the production of food and made investments into irrigation systems. With good irrigation and good water reservoirs, we doubled the production of rice, having two crops instead of one. Later, Thailand learned from us to have double-crop production.

**EIR:** And Taiwan focused on the building of basic infrastructure.

**Li:** Both. Improving the livelihood of the people and infrastructure are general guiding economic principles. You have to provide the basis of an economy to enable people to live better and to make investments. In the first decade, in the '50s, we had an import-substitution economy, to save our exchange to be invested. Our philosophy was, as quickly as possible, not to depend on foreign aid. You see, it was very costly to buy American products and have those products transported on American vessels. Some of those products we could make ourselves. So we became an exporting nation.

**EIR:** Lyndon LaRouche recently pointed out that the infrastructure of Taiwan could carry more industry than is currently the case.

**Li:** I think that is true. And unfortunately today the administrators and the planners do not have the necessary economic knowledge, so they make many silly decisions. For example, today we find a lack of land for industries, but actually there is plenty of land for agriculture and for industry. We used to produce 2.3 million tons of rice on 870,000 hectares, but as our livelihoods have improved, we can produce more vegetables and protein on less land. The agriculture people only focus on agriculture, without considering the overall system. It is very important to have leaders with an overall view and understanding, so you can get the best out of the national resources. Today we have very few economists, but a lot of technocrats and business people.

**EIR:** A very high percentage of Taiwan's youth go on to a higher education.

**Li:** The problem is that I find that the population now is more or less over-educated.

**EIR:** What do you mean by that?

**Li:** We have declined in economic activity, so there are fewer high-technology skilled jobs being created. There are at least 5,000 foreign graduates and 5,000 graduates from here in surplus. Another problem is all the students who have studied social sciences. It is very difficult to find jobs for them.

Fortunately, when we got the results of the joint entrance examination to the university, 75% of students now want to go into the practical fields: science, science and engineering, air force, and medicine. That ratio is very high, and the universities cannot accept all of these students.





## We want to reunify China with peace talks, not war

*Dr. Liang was born in Liaoning province in 1920 and received a doctoral degree in law from Mingzhi University in Japan. He was the chairman of the KMT legislation committee, speaker of the House in 1990, and is currently a member of the central committee of the KMT.*

*In 1931, when he was 11 years old, the Japanese occupied Northeast China, and he received a high school and university colonial education. After graduation, he became a prosecutor in 1941 in Changchun, then the capital of the puppet state of Manchuria. But he was engaged in the anti-Japan movement and was in contact with Chungking, then Chiang Kai-shek's war capital. In 1944, he was arrested and sentenced to 12 years in prison for the so-called "crime of betraying the country." He was tortured so cruelly for almost two years that he made the fight for human rights his top priority when he became a judge again after the war. Leni Rubinstein interviewed Dr. Liang on June 4 in Taipei. The interview is abridged.*

**EIR:** How has the constitution of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) changed from before the government moved to Taiwan, and today?

**Dr. Liang:** The constitution of China is thought of from two different angles; one is in the vision of China as a whole, the other is in the vision of the area of Taiwan only. The political situation of our nationalist government is in chaos. It has been 80 years since Dr. Sun founded it. At the beginning, we were facing the corrupt government of the Qing dynasty and the invasion of imperial powers with the unequal treaties, then the fighting between warlords, until in 1929 we finally reunified China. The Japanese invaded the Northeast in 1931, followed by full-scale invasion in 1937. We finally defeated the Japanese in 1945. We never had any time of peace to rebuild. We were suffering from wars one after another. Everything was destroyed. After World War II, the Russians supported the Chinese Communist Party, which drove the Nationalist government out of Mainland China, at the same time that they wiped out eastern Europe, too. The 830,000-man Guangdong Army, stationed in Northeast China, was one of the best armies of Japan. After the Russians defeated them, they dismantled the industry and brought it back to Russia, but gave the weapons to the Chinese Communist Army. So the Nationalist army lost Northeast China. We

went to Taiwan in the background of defeat.

Taiwan had a population of 6 million then. The other 2 million came with the government from Mainland China. I was elected as a legislator from Northeast China after World War II. At that time, there was a constitution composed by many parties, including the communists. This constitution was respected by all the Chinese at that time, but it couldn't work during the civil war. My life's duty is to support the best constitution, democracy, and human rights.

**EIR:** How many people were in this working group to frame the constitution?

**Dr. Liang:** The constitution was not made by the delegates, but by a national assembly. It was made in Nanking in 1945, when the government was still on the mainland. At that assembly, each county had one delegate. Each minority, each different field of work, overseas Chinese, etc. also had their delegates.

After we got to Taiwan, we imposed martial law, which created some inconvenience for people, but it protected Taiwan from being drowned in blood by the communists. At the time, many countries were lost to the Red Army, but we successfully defended ourselves, which created a hope for democracy. The communists attacked Kinman Islands several times. I'm not an army man, but I made the decision to defend our system. We were very well united, which was hard to do under the flood of the communist revolution. If there had not been the good leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, and the fact that over 2 million people and the army retreated to Taiwan, it would probably have been taken by the communists. Though there was martial law, the ideal of democracy was continued, seen in the operation of the Legislative Yuan [parliament], the economic reform, and the land reform, such as the 37.5% maximum for landlords law. Laws regarding foreign affairs, economics, patents, local elections, etc., were made by the Legislative Yuan until Chiang Ching-kuo, a reformer and the son of Chiang Kai-shek, became President, stopped martial law, and allowed the establishment of other parties. At that time I was a lawyer and also chairman of the Judicial Committee. I tried my best to change the law to protect human rights and stop government investigation of individuals, until I retired three years ago.

I know that we've been separated from the Mainland for



a long time, and that the average national income of over \$10,000 per capita has made the Taiwanese so rich that most don't want to be reunified with Mainland China, but our constitution says that any change in territory must be decided by all the people. A local area has no right to make such a decision. (If that were not so, California and Hawaii might declare themselves independent from the United States.) Now, a party which is not in power, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), wants to secede Taiwan from our nation. It's illegal. It's my thinking that only by ending communism and reunifying China can we have peace and progress in Asia and the world. That was the goal for both the father and son Presidents of the Chiang family and those who came from Mainland China, but unfortunately the present government has no such goal any longer.

The problem is one of China as a whole. It's not a Taiwanese problem only. The Mainland is not democratic, and if Taiwan tries to be independent, it will attack Taiwan by force. It's hard for other countries to intervene. This is the first problem. The second problem is that the area of Taiwan is too small. It had 6 million when we came here, then 8 million . . . it has 20 million now. If after 10 or 20 years we have 40 or 80 million, how will we survive? So it's our duty to help the people in Mainland China to become democratic and free.

**EIR:** Is the constitution still the same one drafted in 1945? President Lee Tung-hui now wants to amend it?

**Dr. Liang:** We think the constitution nowadays is very good, from the standpoint of history. Our prosperity today exceeds anything in the past. Our national income this year is \$220 billion, which makes us 20th in the world. The \$10,600 per capita average income is 25th in the world. Our foreign trade amounts to \$160 billion. This runs 14th in the world. We have \$86 billion in foreign currency reserves; if not the first, it must be the second in the world. This shows that the government created a peaceful political situation under the right constitution. If the constitution is not good, how could we have made an economic miracle like this?

President Lee's thinking, however, is getting closer and closer to the DPP, which wants Taiwan to separate from China. Lee made a very shocking statement in an interview with a Japanese journalist recently. He said that the KMT comes from outside Taiwan, and that he was one of its victims who were persecuted, as were the Chinese people during foreign occupations. The standpoint of Lee is that of neither a President of China nor a chairman of the KMT, but something else. He hates us just because we came from "outside." He said, "The KMT is a party from outside, and we need to turn it into our Taiwanese party today." He said this last April. Not only in Taiwan, but throughout the region, there are editorials attacking him, with headlines such as "The New Tendency of Taiwan's Call for Independence" and "The President of R.O.C. Is for Taiwan's Independence."

Concerning his idea of amending the constitution: Some of the 400 legislators elected from the Mainland have died. There are only about 300 still here. According to the constitution there are only 20 delegates allowed to be elected from Taiwan, but there are over 100 in now. If those from the Mainland are still the majority, it is impossible to vote up so-called "independence," because the head of the state council is elected by the Legislative Yuan. That's why Lee is so eager to change the Legislative Yuan as the first step. After most of the old legislators were out of the parliament, they changed the head of the state council. Also, because there are more and more members from Taiwan, the Taiwanese are now the majority in the KMT. I have no objection to this according to the principle of democracy. At the beginning of the R.O.C., there were more Kwangtungnese holding power. When the central government was in Nanking, there were more rich people from Chekiang and Kiangsu holding power. During World War II, there were more Sichuanese in the central government as the war capital was in Chungking. But no matter how many local people there were in the central government, they never forgot their obligation as Chinese. They never forgot to liberate both Taiwan and Northeast China. You can have more local people in power, but you shouldn't localize the policy.

Lee thinks that the Taiwanese people are another race. It's not true. We say, for instance, the Mongolian is another race, but Taiwanese is not. The population is mainly Han people. A few days ago, Lee said that the local people and the Mainlanders are all Taiwanese, but he didn't say that we're also Chinese! President Chiang Ching-kuo said that I'm Taiwanese, but I'm also a Chinese. I'm a Northerner, but I'm a Chinese.

Lee and those who want independence always refer to the massacre on Feb. 28, 1947. When the Mainlanders came here at the very beginning, some KMT leaders abused the local people; the human rights of some were violated by the martial law. It caused many Taiwanese to complain about the government, but it was a mistake made by a few people. Some of the Mainlanders also suffered and were killed during the suppression. We feel much sympathy for this historic tragedy, but it shouldn't be taken as an excuse for revenge, especially for those who direct state policy. It's very dangerous! Forgiveness is a good tradition of China. For instance, after World War II, President Chiang Kai-shek gave up the right to ask for war compensation. I myself also suffered and was tortured in a Japanese prison, but I don't hate the Japanese people—if we treat each other equally. If we take revenge on each other, what would the world be like? I admire South African President Nelson Mandela very much. It's really a big-hearted politician who can forgive over 800 years of killing, if the other side wants to cooperate.

The problem is the same with the Mainland. If we continuously fight, we'll lose. We want to reunify China through peace talks, not by war.



## 'An independent Taiwan could cause a disaster'

*Leni Rubinstein interviewed Dr. An-di Sun in Taipei on May 23. Dr. Sun is a member of the Kuomintang (KMT) Central Committee, vice secretary for the Chin Tung Meng Hui, assistant professor of nutrition at the Catholic University Fujen, and doctor at the Dental Department of Taiwan Hospital. The interview is abridged.*

**EIR:** Dr. Sun, you are a medical doctor and also a member of the KMT's Central Committee. What are your goals?

**Dr. Sun:** I am politically involved because Taiwan's future looks very dangerous, and I am aware of that. We have a very unstable situation politically. The authority and power cannot keep things under control—it is so huge and there is a lack of rules. The most dangerous thing is that in two years, the President will be elected directly by the people. Lee Tung-hui might be in that post again. Mr. Lin Yang-gang will not withdraw from the campaign.

We found that the KMT lacks rules for the election of the President. That is very dangerous and critical. Therefore, it is important that I present what I think. I am not part of the center of the KMT. My ideas differ from those at the center of the KMT.

**EIR:** So how could you be elected to the KMT's Central Committee?

**Dr. Sun:** I was elected at the KMT conference by the members of the KMT, and not through any special relation or selection. Six years ago I got involved in political affairs for the first time. I had graduated from the National Taiwan University. I had been elected as a delegate when I was in the university to the 13th national conference of the KMT—it's held once every four years. I was re-elected last year as a delegate to the 14th conference, and then became a member of the Central Committee. I got involved because I have a very strong sense that the situation is very dangerous.

**EIR:** Are you also a member of the Chin Tung Meng Hui?

**Dr. Sun:** Yes, I am the vice secretary, because I can give my ideas and strive for the future of Taiwan according to the rules and the commitment of the Chin Tung Meng Hui. I can give my contribution, knowledge, and vision. At the center of Chin Tung Meng Hui is Dr. Sun Yat-sen. We follow the ideas and goals of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the

father of modern China. He is respected by both people in Taiwan and in Mainland China as well.

**EIR:** You are a frequent visitor to Mainland China. Could you give your evaluation of the situation there?

**Dr. Sun:** The economic situation is much better than it was 15 years ago, but there are many bad things, too—extreme poverty and corruption. I give you some money, you do something for me. It is very popular. It stems from a lack of efficient rule and qualified people. The income of people in Mainland China changes very much. For instance, a few years ago most people got the equivalent of about \$250 a year, but now many people get \$600 a year. In some big cities, people even get \$1,000 a year. It has been increasing drastically year by year.

The cost of goods also increases every year, but many people get the money from "under the table" and handle the price increases in this way.

Look at China from a political view. Russia is weak. It used to be in the second position after the United States, and China was number three. Now, China is getting closer to the second position. The leaders now are from the second or third generation, where Deng Xiaoping is first generation. They are concentrating on the economy and consider it very important. They also feel that they are getting stronger, now that China is getting stronger. They want to attract capital into China. Mainland China has many people who can work and want to improve their status, from lower, to middle, to higher level—just improve year by year.

Shanghai is a very important city. It has a new program for the development of "Chin Pudong" [a new industrial area just outside of Shanghai]. It mainly processes goods for foreign trade. It has only 3.6 square kilometers and is much smaller than Shanghai. The final construction is scheduled to be completed in 2011, about 17 years from now. Then the national income of Shanghai, I mean the tax which the country gets from all the local governments, will rise from one-sixth of the country to one-third when this project is completed! So the impact in both politics and economy will be greater than that of Beijing. The program started about five years ago.

**EIR:** What about the inland provinces such as Xinjiang?

**Dr. Sun:** There are very big differences in Mainland China. The gap between the big cities and the small villages is huge, concerning thinking, economy, traffic—everything. Beijing and Shanghai are very important cities in the country. They take the lead in the country in many aspects.

**EIR:** What about education?

**Dr. Sun:** There are only 1.9 university graduates per 1,000 population, but there are 25 per 1,000 in Taiwan, and that might rise to 35 per 1,000 in the year 2000. There are 1,979 universities on Mainland China; 36 of them are highly qualified. Among them, six are the most important—such as Beijing University, Qinghua University, Jiaotong University, Fudan University, Beijing Medical University, and Science and Technology University of China in Hebei.

In Taiwan, our first priority was the development of the economy; second, education; and third, the political system. A good economic system encourages people to think individually, to get a higher education and to specialize, and that is very important as a basis for political development. But in Mainland China some of the high officials of the Communist Party are afraid of economic development and argue strongly against it, because they worry that it will destroy their communist theory and theses. They are worried that the breakdown in Russia will appear in China. Therefore, they think that the most important thing is first to make sure that people have enough food to eat, so that they will not struggle and argue too strongly. (You know that in Russia a lot of people now do not get enough to eat.)

Some of the leaders in Mainland China look at the experience of Taiwan. Because we are all Chinese, the thinking, the route, the process, and the method are very similar. In comparison with America, the people of Mainland China and of Taiwan have much more in common. It is very difficult to accommodate the American model or the Japanese model in Mainland China. Therefore, Taiwan has an important role to play.

**EIR:** Therefore, what has been achieved in Taiwan must not be destroyed.

**Dr. Sun:** This is very important to have in mind in this period. Taiwan is very small. The population is only about 6% of that of the Mainland, but we have the same culture and language. For example, I can affect many Chinese people, but not Americans. For instance, I have many relatives and many good friends in Mainland China. Although Taiwan is very small, the mainlanders pay much attention to us because of our success with economic development. So, we can much more easily influence the mainlanders than can foreigners.

For Chinese, heritage and the environment are very important factors. For Mainland China and Taiwan, the heritage is the same, but there are differences in the environment. These differences are becoming less and less with the increased contact. So, I believe their leaders will change too. It takes time.

**EIR:** In the Schiller Institute's draft program for the economic development of China, we propose a 100-year perspective.

**Dr. Sun:** Yes. It might require 100 years to develop such a big country, especially with the communist system as a base. And that could also only take place if we have peace and no struggles, no wars.

**EIR:** That is the reason that it is very important to push ahead with great infrastructure development for all of Eurasia. You remember what Dr. Sun Yat-sen said, that economic development is the basis for peace.

**Dr. Sun:** I agree. The problem we are facing is that the communist theory says that the political struggle is the most important task, and not economic development. Second, I am very worried about political developments in Taiwan. I am worried about the situation on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, which might destroy all the great possibilities.

**EIR:** You also have to worry about outside forces that do not want a strong Asia, a strong China.

**Dr. Sun:** We have the duty to maintain peace and political stability in both Taiwan and Mainland China for the future of our country and the world as well. You must depend on Chinese people to create a new future for China. It is very important for mainland China and the Communist Party to be changed peacefully and quietly, as it is such a big country and has one-fourth of the world's population. It is very dangerous if China gets into a situation like that of Russia. I am also worried that the tendency for an independent Taiwan will cause disaster, not only for both sides of the Taiwan Strait, but also for the world. If we lose the development tendency in Taiwan, we might lose the hope for all of China and for the world. Peaceful cooperation is more important. We need to keep in touch with the good people, such as the professors in Mainland China, to work for better understanding.

**EIR:** China has to collaborate with people in the West who wish to help to build a strong Asia, a strong China, for the sake of everybody, for the sake of peace.

**Dr. Sun:** Not many people think like you, who want to see a strong and prosperous China, but they want to see China break down, so they can control us. They do not want the Chinese people to unite.

**EIR:** Dr. Sun Yat-sen knew that, too. That is why he proposed great development projects for China and emphasized what China could be for good for the rest of the world, to unite people around what is in their common interest, namely, development and peace.

**Dr. Sun:** I think that Taiwan, Hongkong, and Singapore can get together much easier with Mainland China than with foreign countries.

## Malthusians push 'biodiversity' as new religion

by Rogelio A. Maduro

The Convention on Biological Diversity, known as the Biodiversity Treaty, will come before the United States Senate sometime early this autumn. It is one of the two treaties presented at the U.N. "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, calling on all nations to refocus their priorities away from the health and well-being of their human inhabitants, to the well-being of *all* species and ecosystems—with *homo sapiens* at the bottom of the list.

According to the treaty, the constitutional order established two centuries ago by the American Founding Fathers is to be scrapped in favor of one based on the outlandish (and unenforceable) notion that "the environment becomes the central organizing principle of our society and economy," as Vice President Albert Gore stated in his best-selling book, *Earth in the Balance*.

To justify this coup against man's sovereignty over the Earth, it is alleged that the world faces the largest episode of extinctions in the history of the planet. Radical environmentalists claim that anywhere from 300 to 37,000 species are being lost every year because of the activities of man and as a result of man's "exploding populations." Thus, so the argument goes, the Earth's biodiversity has to be protected from human beings. Yet the treaty's proponents cannot produce a single name of a species that has disappeared. Their estimates are all based on theoretical models. Biologists, on the other hand, estimate that at most one species is disappearing every year.

A resounding refusal of nations to ratify the treaty would send a message to those who are already implementing it without ratification. An internal working document of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), dated Aug. 5, 1993, states that "the Executive branch should direct federal agencies to evaluate national policies on environmental protection and resource management [to] fulfill existing international obligations (e.g., Convention on Biological Diversity, Agenda 21), [and to] amend national policies to more effectively achieve international objectives."



*An Earth First demonstrator poses as a spotted owl at a rally against loggers in Ft. Bragg, California. According to their dogma, worship of created animals and "Mother Earth" is to supplant worship of the Creator.*

The EPA document calls upon federal agencies to "present recommendations to Congress for legislative changes necessary to ensure national laws are consistent with national policy for protecting ecosystems, [and to] convene summits for negotiating change in regional economics as an essential means for managing sustainable ecosystems." In this bold "new world order," Congress would become a rubber stamp for global environmental policy.

The Biodiversity Treaty is currently not even a finished document, but is merely a statement of principles. The actual protocols (mandates) will be decided at a United Nations Conference of the Parties scheduled for November. Yet, any nation that ratifies the treaty will be legally bound to implement any protocols adopted by these non-elected agencies.

A supranational private body has already been created to enforce the mandates of the convention. The three environmental organizations that are in control of drafting of the protocols are the World Resources Institute (WRI), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) (formerly the World Wildlife Fund), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

These self-styled environmental organizations take most of their funding—and their marching orders—from a network of foundations and corporations that are the repositories of the wealth of the world's most powerful families. In the United States, environmental organizations receive over \$1.2 billion a year from foundations and corporations. The Environmental Grantmakers Association, a conglomerate of

138 foundations led by the Rockefeller Foundation, channels the contributions to environmental groups and determines the overall policies that the greenies will promote.

### **A pagan cult**

Biodiversity has nothing to do with science. Rather, it is a *religious* dogma, which promotes a belief in "biocentrism"—the view that all species have "equal rights," and that man has no rights higher than those of animals or insects. The Biodiversity Treaty effectively mandates signatory nations to turn nature worship into their state religion—in direct opposition to the Judeo-Christian outlook of the American Founding Fathers, that man is created in the image and likeness of God.

The need for this new, synthetic religion was expressed by Maurice Strong, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the so-called Earth Summit) in Brazil in 1992, and one of the masterminds of the treaty. In a speech in Stockholm on April 27, Strong stated that the transformation of "our vision of a sustainable civilization into reality . . . will not occur without a major cultural transformation—a reorientation of the ethical, moral, and spiritual values which provide the primary motivations for human behavior" (see article, p. 30).

Let's hear some of the Orwellian "Newspeak" coming out of the biocentrists. The IUCN, one of the organizations in charge of writing the protocols of the Biodiversity Treaty, has as its stated purpose the creation of "a new ethic, embrac-

ing plants and animals as well as people, an ethic that would ensure sustainable development . . . that affirms biocentric . . . values.”

The executive director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is Elisabeth Dowdeswell, who chaired the Intergovernmental Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity on June 20, and will be responsible for administering the treaty. In her opening comments at the 1994 Intergovernmental Committee Convention, Dowdeswell explained why one should accept everything that creeps and crawls as a member of one’s “family”: “As a family, every element in nature, however small, is part of a whole and contributes in its own fashion to the harmony of the whole and to its overall balance. . . . Likewise, every species has a right to survival because its existence is linked to that of the entire community of life on Earth. . . . The vision of One Earth, One Family presupposes such a new contract between people and nature . . . and among different peoples and nations. . . . The Convention on Biological Diversity . . . provides a unique opportunity and framework for achieving both.”

### The ‘sustainable use’ hoax

In addition to ecosystem management, the Biodiversity Treaty mandates the adoption of the doctrine of “sustainable use,” meaning that human activity must not affect the Earth in any way, but leave it untouched for posterity—a mandate that even the troglodytes would have been hard-pressed to comply with. Needless to say, most present-day human activities, including farming, logging, fishing, mining, and manufacturing, violate these tenets of “sustainable use.” The use of fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides, for example, is considered an “unsustainable use” of the land. Consumption patterns and outdoor recreational activities are “unsustainable,” as are present-day human population levels. The productive development of private property is an obstacle to “sustainable use.”

Livestock and agricultural crops apparently just do not belong in the “family.” Article 8h of the treaty states that “each contracting party shall . . . prevent the introduction, control or eradication of those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.”

“Mr. Strong and the gang aren’t talking here about Martians and Klingons,” editorialized the Aug. 7 *Washington Times*. “No sir, they’re talking about cows. They’re talking about pigs. Man has introduced these domesticated species into the environment, you see, where they compete with those more esteemed by environmentalists—Puerto Rican cockroaches, furbish louseworts, and snail darters.”

Dowdeswell, in a talk to journalists at the International Media Conference on Environment and Development in Seoul, South Korea on June 12, asserted: “The achievement of truly sustainable development will require a radical transformation in our values and the way we articulate them in our lifestyles.” Spouting the line which Parson Malthus copied

from the Venetian Giammaria Ortes, she claimed that the “carrying capacity of the planet is between 2 and 6 billion humans, depending on how much we each consume.” The higher the standards of living, and the more technology, the fewer people that the planet can sustain, she argued.

### Biodiversity defined

The Biodiversity Treaty rests on a crude scientific fraud. Biological diversity used to refer to the biological richness of a habitat, i.e., the number and species of creatures present, from insects to mammals, determined the biological diversity of a specific habitat. In the mid-1980s, environmentalists twisted this concept, claiming that “biological diversity” is a good in and of itself. If one takes a snapshot of an “unspoiled” area of the Earth, all species, plants, animals, insects, bacteria, etc. in that area must remain exactly as they are. Any disturbance of that “biodiversity,” is a sin against nature, and moreover, areas of the Earth that have been “spoiled” by human beings must return to their pristine existence. Thus, the theory has two fundamental tenets: that the Earth is in a “steady-state,” and that the presence and impact of humans must be erased.

The fundamental refutation of this hoax rests with the nature of the biosphere, the envelope of life that surrounds the Earth. Living systems are characterized by an increase in the amount of energy that they consume and generate (increasing energy-flux density). Decaying or dying systems, in contrast, are characterized by entropy, or the reduction of energy-flux density. Paleontological evidence shows that the history of the planet has been characterized by a series of non-linear increases in the energy-flux density of the biosphere. The human species, with our ability to reason, has created the conditions for the greatest increase in “negentropy” in the history of the biosphere.

The “biodiversity” maniacs, who insist that living systems are in a fixed state that must remain unchanging, are therefore trying to *defy* nature, not save it!

The text of the Biodiversity Treaty drops all pretense of scientific validity when it states in the preamble that “where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat.” This escape clause is essential, because all major environmental doomsday theories lack any scientific evidence to back them up. These faddish theories include “global warming,” ozone depletion, acid rain, and the “nuclear winter,” which was so popular a few years ago, but has since turned into a laughingstock.

Another tenet of biodiversity is that there is a massive dying-out of species as a result of the activities of man. Environmentalists have created several new definitions of species, allowing them to claim that the world does not have just the 1.4 million species which have currently been named and described by scientists, but rather anywhere from 5-30 million species, or more, the vast majority of which are





*The highly toxic chemicals used to process the coca plant into cocaine are a major cause of loss of animal species. Yet the promoters of the biodiversity dogma say not a word about it, preferring to target farmers who grow food.*

undiscovered insects.

According to the biodiversity dogma, the world is undergoing the greatest extinction event since the era of the dinosaurs. Depending on the base number, biodiversity argues that between 300 and 37,000 species are lost to extinction each year. Some Cassandras forecast that total losses of species may reach 1 million by the year 2000. One of them, Peter Raven of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, estimates that more than 10% of the world's species could be extinct by the turn of the century, and more than 25% in the following few decades.

A further argument is that "once a species becomes extinct, it is not renewable," and that other species, including man, will go the way of the dinosaurs because of this loss of biodiversity. The assumption here is that it is somehow "unnatural" for species to become extinct. As paleontologists scoff, the history of the Earth has in fact been punctuated by mass extinctions, with extinctions also constantly taking place in between these special periods. Extinctions are part of nature, just as is the emergence of new species.

### **Why species disappear**

According to the biodiversity dogma, the leading cause of species extinction is habitat destruction. Its advocates claim that this is caused by "exploding human populations." The argument is that the increase in the number of human beings on the planet causes people to turn more areas of forest, savannah, and desert into farms, and to turn more trees into firewood. They conclude that population growth "will result in unprecedented loss of biological diversity."

This argument discounts the role of scientific and technological progress in solving all of these problems, whereas in

fact, it is only with massive new infusions of the highest technology that we will succeed, for example, in transforming the Sahara Desert into rich farmland.

Another leading cause of extinction, according to the biodiversity dogma, is competition from introduced and domesticated species. The argument is that when human beings transplant animals or plants into an environment to which they are not native, the introduced species can edge out the native ones, because they may be able to exploit ecological niches that native species can't. This is considered a particular problem on islands, where many native species have evolved in complete isolation from certain predators. Cattle, sheep, and pigs, labeled "alien species," are considered some of the most offending species that have to be restrained or eradicated from ecosystems.

### **Dope, Inc. ruins the environment**

These claims are fraudulent. The fact is that *the cultivation of mind-altering drugs* is currently a leading cause of "biodiversity loss." Giorgio Giacomelli, director of the United Nations International Drug Control Program, gave a keynote speech at the Earth Summit in Brazil, in June 1992, where he stated:

"Drugs not only mean the pollution and deterioration of the mind. They are also a threat to the ecosystem of some of the most fragile regions of our planet, the Amazon basin in particular. Indeed, among the major causes of deforestation and soil and water pollution in tropical zones can be found illicit cultivation and production of drugs. Under pressure from the traffickers, clandestine cannabis, coca, and poppy growers penetrate into more and more remote and more and more fragile forest environments. These growers are often

migrants from the most impoverished slums of mega-cities. They have no real agricultural experience, and, unlike traditional farmers, they have no respect for the environment and the Earth which surrounds and supports them. In such cases the methods employed to clear land or remove forests are nearly always devastating. Forests are destroyed manually, mechanically, or by fire. No vegetation survives to stabilize or renew the soil. Land is used until its complete exhaustion over a few years, with no restorative fallow period and with no rotation of crops. It is then abandoned in favor of newly deforested areas. When such practices occur on steep slopes, there is rapid erosion of soil, as the layer of topsoil is especially thin.

“The production of drugs themselves has an even more devastating effect. The operators of clandestine heroin and cocaine laboratories dump thousands of tons a year of highly toxic chemicals into water courses in tropical zones. Ecological experts note that many rivers have already lost all trace of many species of flora and fauna that used to be found there. Drug production thus threatens to intensify the disappearance of species.”

The most shocking aspect of these statements is that all of the leading participants of the Earth Summit heard the speech, received copies of it—and then did nothing about it! Every major environmental group has received copies of this speech, in addition to several UNDCP reports detailing the destructive effects of drug cultivation, and yet they have remained silent. Hundreds of leading biologists and other scientists have been warning publicly about this destruction, but environmentalists held not a single demonstration against it. Something smells mighty fishy here.

### **The hard-core agenda**

The ratification of the Biodiversity Treaty will surrender national sovereignty over internal affairs. The question is, is that a deliberate part of the Green operation, or an unintended result? Perhaps we should consult them on what their real plans are.

The actual environmentalist agenda has been laid out by Maurice Strong. Both at the Earth Summit and in later speeches, Strong has emphasized the need to replace national sovereignty with a “new world order.” During the closing speech of the Earth Summit, Strong told the thousands of delegates and over 100 heads of state present: “The carrying capacity of our Earth can only sustain present and future generations if it is matched by the caring capacity of its people and its leaders. We must bring our species under control, for our own survival, for that of all life on our precious planet. . . . We now have a unique opportunity to do this.”

Strong noted that in order to “bring our species under control,” then: “the new world order . . . must unite us all in a global partnership which . . . [must] recognize the transcending sovereignty of nature, of our only one Earth.” Strong called for a complete transformation of the world’s economic system, demanding that “the remainder of this

decade . . . must be a time of transition which will truly move us on to the pathway to a new economy . . . that the present economic system is simply not adequate. . . . It needs to be radically revised to bring it into tune with eco-realities. We need to move to a real economic system.”

Events over the intervening two years since the Earth Summit follow the script laid out by Strong during his closing statement. He said: “When we leave here we must surely build, on the foundations that we have established here, a new global partnership, the partnership needed to give effect to the decisions you have made here. Specifically, we must build further and quickly on the Climate Change Convention, on the Biodiversity Convention, and move quickly in the negotiation of a Desertification Convention, continue to move negotiations toward a Forestry Regime that will be acceptable to all, and advance from the Rio Declaration to the Earth Charter. As to Agenda 21, it is up to you, Presidents and prime ministers, distinguished delegates, to go back to your countries—and many of you have encouragingly said that you intend this—and translate Agenda 21 and the decisions that you have taken at the global level into your own national policies and practices. And we must do this within the U.N., and at the regional level, at the local level, and at the level of organizations and people.”

### **Agenda 21**

The issue of Agenda 21, as outlined by Strong and other environmental leaders, is of crucial importance. This 900-page compendium of mandates, signed by most countries present at the Earth Summit, is the bible of this movement. Implied within this document is the elimination of national sovereignty. This is explicitly stated in paper No. 107, published by the Worldwatch Institute shortly before the Earth Summit. Written by Hillary French, the paper, titled “After the Earth Summit: The Future of Environmental Governance,” states:

“National sovereignty—the power of a country to control events within its territory—has lost much of its meaning in today’s world. . . . International treaties and institutions are proving ever more critical to addressing ecological threats. Nations are in effect ceding portions of their sovereignty to the international community, and beginning to create a new system of international environmental governance as a means of solving otherwise unmanageable problems.

“Paradoxically, one way to make environmental agreements more effective is in some cases to make them less enforceable—and therefore more palatable to the negotiators who may initially feel threatened by any loss of sovereignty. So-called ‘soft law’—declarations, resolutions, and action plans that nations do not need to formally ratify and are not legally binding—can help to create an international consensus, mobilize aid, and lay the groundwork for the negotiation of binding treaties later. Agenda 21 [will be] an action plan on nearly all aspects of sustainable development [as it] emerges from the Earth Summit.”

## The 'Global Biodiversity Assessment'

The Biodiversity Treaty is at present merely a statement of principles. The details of this treaty are currently being drafted by a vast body of environmentalists, non-governmental organizations, and U.N. bureaucrats, under the Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA) which is mandated by the treaty. This is a massive undertaking. Just the outline of one of the 12 sections of the GBA is almost as long as the Biodiversity Treaty itself. The protocols that will come out of the GBA will be quite specific.

A document released by the World Resources Institute demonstrates that this massive operation is under the control, not of sovereign nation-states, but of private environmental groups, particularly the World Resources Institute, the World Wide Fund for Nature, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Furthermore, no scientist or group that has challenged this unproven theory, is in a leadership or advisory position within the GBA.

This is not an unexpected situation. The chairman of the Global Biodiversity Assessment is Robert Watson, one of the top promoters of the ozone depletion scare. In March 1988, Watson gave the famous press conference which led directly to the total ban on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Watson, speaking as the chairman of the Ozone Trends Panel, announced the release of a report that contained evidence showing a 3.5% depletion of the ozone layer in northern latitudes, which he blamed on the release of CFCs. (Interestingly enough, that report was not produced for another three years. All that was handed out at the press conference was a press release.)

The conclusions of the Ozone Trends Panel were immediately attacked by leading scientists. Unfortunately (or perhaps deliberately), since the report had not been issued, no scientific journal would print a rebuttal of a nonexistent report. The report was finally issued in 1991. It revealed some of the raw data from ozone measuring stations that had been used as the basis of their analysis of ozone thickness.

One of these stations was the ozone station in Uccle, a suburb of Brussels, Belgium. In a documentary, "Fair Skin, Stay In," that appeared on Belgian national television, the Belgian scientists in charge of the Uccle station denounced the Ozone Trends Panel report, noting that their ozone data had been falsified. These scientists placed their measurements in front of the camera, side-by-side with the data that the Ozone Trends Panel claimed had come from Uccle. The data were different. While the original data showed no ozone depletion, the data fabricated by the Ozone Trends Panel showed ozone depletion! These Belgian scientists have repeatedly accused Robert Watson of being behind this scientific fraud.

It should be pointed out that chairing the GBA is not Watson's only job. He is in one of the most powerful scientific positions in the United States: the environmental director for the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

The Ozone Trends Panel set another precedent for the Global Biodiversity Assessment: Most of the major promoters of the ozone depletion scare were panel members. Not a single dissenting scientist was represented in this biased body.

## The Montreal Protocol

The model for the Biodiversity Treaty and all other present-day global environmental treaties, is the Montreal Protocol, which bans the use of CFCs. Signed in 1987, this was the first international treaty in which a whole range of chemicals was banned on the basis of a perceived threat for which there was no scientific evidence. The U.S. State Department official who negotiated the Montreal Protocol, Richard Elliot Benedick, an admitted malthusian, describes this massive deception in his book, *Ozone Diplomacy*:

"The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer mandated significant reductions in the use of several extremely useful chemicals. . . . By their action, the signatory countries sounded the death knell for an important part of the international chemical industry, with implications for billions of dollars in investments and hundreds of thousands of jobs in related sectors. The protocol did not simply prescribe limits on these chemicals based on 'best available technology,' which had been a traditional way of reconciling environmental goals with economic interests. Rather, the negotiations established target dates for replacing products that had become synonymous with modern standards of living, even though the requisite technologies did not yet exist. At the time of the negotiations and signing, no measurable evidence for damage existed. Thus, unlike environmental agreements of the past, the treaty was not a response to harmful developments or events but rather a preventive action on a global scale."

As documented in *The Holes in the Ozone Scare: The Scientific Evidence that the Sky Is Not Falling*, by Rogelio A. Maduro and Ralf Schauerhammer (Washington, D.C.: 21st Century Science Associates, 1992), there is no scientific evidence to back the claims that the ozone layer has been depleted, or that CFCs pose any danger to ozone. The book argues that the entire ozone scare is a scientific fraud.

Regardless of the scientific evidence, the Montreal Protocol was signed and implemented, and the production of CFCs will be banned in most countries of the world by the end of next year. The costs of the ban are staggering: over \$5 trillion by the year 2000. Furthermore, CFCs are the lifeblood of the world's refrigeration systems. Since there are no drop-in replacements, tens of millions of refrigerators will have to be scrapped worldwide as they lose their charge due to leakage. The result, as refrigeration experts warn, is that millions of human beings will die every year from hunger, starvation, food-borne diseases, and spoiled medicines and vaccines.

Returning to Robert Watson: A few years ago, Watson acknowledged during an interview with syndicated columnist Alston Chase, that more people would die as a result of the ban on CFCs than from skin cancer resulting from ozone

## Groundswell of opposition to biodiversity treaty

In a mobilization that had U.S. Senate staffers flabbergasted, State Department officials screaming, and greenies weeping, Senate offices were flooded with hundreds of thousands of phone calls and faxes over Aug. 3-5 in a full-scale mobilization to defeat the Biodiversity Treaty. It was this steamroller that succeeded in waking up the Senate, moving 35 Republican senators to sign a letter requesting postponement of the vote on the treaty until September.

The shift effected by the mobilization was dramatic. On the morning of Aug. 3, Senate staffers still considered that there was absolutely no hope of preventing the ratification of this treaty. Most senators had no idea of its contents, and were thought to be too busy with health care to pay any attention. There was absolutely no media coverage. Environmentalists had controlled the entire passage of the treaty through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In addition to the greenies, major corporations, led by the pharmaceutical giants Eli Lilly and Merck, were strenuously lobbying the Senate for passage. It seemed to be a hopeless situation.

But meanwhile, the "wise use" and "property rights" movement had been cranking up a massive grassroots campaign. The Alliance for America went onto red alert. Using their extensive national network of facsimile machines, the alliance—an umbrella group of nearly 600 property rights and wise use organizations—alerted all of their member organizations of breaking developments. Fax alerts went out to more than 4,000 organizations and individuals, and many fax recipients re-transmitted them so that within 24-48 hours, between 1 and 5 million citizens were alerted.

The same was done by the Environmental Conserva-

tion Organization, an umbrella group for over 500 organizations. They cranked-up their fax network, and also mobilized a network of city councils across the country which is fighting unfunded federal mandates. On top of this, many other leading wise use and private property rights organizations deployed their and grassroots networks. These included Putting People First, People for the West, the Blue Ribbon Coalition, the National Federal Lands Conference, the American Land Rights Association, the National Wilderness Institute, the Maine Conservation Rights Institute, and the National Fishermen's Coalition.

Trade associations were also involved. The American Farm Bureau and the National Cattlemen's Association lobbied in Washington to ensure that the American livestock and farm industries would not be destroyed by the ratification of the treaty. They also mobilized their membership to put pressure on the Senate. An important factor was the distribution of a series of reports by the American Sheep Industry Association (ASI), detailing the true nature of the Biodiversity Treaty. For the first time, a highly respected trade association had the courage to put forward the actual dangers represented by a piece of radical environmental legislation.

Shortly after the faxes were sent, the flood of calls and messages began. By Aug. 5, it was simply impossible to get through to the Capitol Hill switchboard.

The mobilization ended up turning an otherwise certain ratification of the Biodiversity Treaty into a potential rout for the environmentalists and the population control advocates. Leading greens had even warned that if the treaty was not quickly ratified, it would endanger the U.N.'s Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for Sept. 5-13. The entire Ecosystem Management Task Force set up by Vice President Albert Gore depended on the ratification of the treaty to legally justify the actions that it is taking.

Leaders of the wise use movement have stated that they intend to continue their mobilization, targeting governors and state legislatures, and broadening their coalition to include churches, the anti-abortion movement, and the civil rights movement.—*Rogelio A. Maduro*

depletion. Despite this knowledge, Watson backed the ban on CFCs. What kind of regard for human life does this individual have? Is that who should be making international policy through the Biodiversity Treaty?

### And of course, the whales

During the month of July, activists from Greenpeace and Sea Shepherd launched a series of naval assaults against Norway's whaling fleet. These assaults led to a series of confrontations with Norway's whaling boats, its Coast

Guard, and Navy. Most confrontations occurred in the territorial waters of that nation, and in several instances, they nearly cost the lives of several Norwegian whalers.

In a press release widely distributed at the start of their cruise, Sea Shepherd announced that the destination of their ship was "the northern coast of Norway," and that they would have "a showdown with any whaling ship found to be in violation of the worldwide ban on commercial whaling." At a press conference before their departure from a Dutch port, Lisa Distefano, the strategist of the terror campaign, told

the press that "we have already sunk two Norwegian pirate whalers," and that "we intend to sink more. . . . This is a whale war. I would be very nervous right now if I were a Norwegian whaler or an underwriter of a Norwegian whaling ship."

The Norwegian Coast Guard was waiting for the Sea Shepherd ship when it arrived, and they attempted to prevent it from violating Norway's territorial waters. Sea Shepherd's ship, *Whales Forever*, ignored messages from the Norwegian Coast Guard to turn back. Suddenly, as shown in film footage taken by helicopters and broadcast on Norwegian national television, the Sea Shepherd ship made a hard turn to starboard and violently rammed the Norwegian Coast Guard vessel *Andenes* amidships. Following the attack, *Whales Forever* fled into international waters.

In the case of Greenpeace, two large oceangoing ships, the *MV Solo* and the *MV Sirius*, led repeated assaults against a tiny Norwegian whaler, the *Senet* (crew of three). Greenpeace activists, using several fast-moving assault boats, repeatedly boarded the whaling vessel and attempted to destroy its cannon. This was an extremely dangerous operation; once a harpoon is loaded into the cannon, its grenade, which contains high explosives, is armed. Had these attacks succeeded, either the gunpowder charge in the cannon, or the grenade, could have exploded, killing any member of the *Senet's* crew which was on deck. The Norwegian fishermen were saved on several occasions by the intervention of the Coast Guard, who ended up arresting several dozen Greenpeace activists and impounding their two ships.

The connection between these incidents and the Biodiversity Treaty is crucial. A leader of Sea Shepherd declared that United Nations laws provide them with the legal precedent for the right to conduct campaigns against sovereign nations in order to protect whales or any other threatened species. In an article posted on July 8 on the Internet, Sea Shepherd leader Nick Voth claimed that a 1982 United Nations resolution called the World Charter for Nature justifies their actions against nations and individuals in order to save the lives of endangered species.

This precedent is extremely dangerous, since the Convention on Biodiversity goes much further than the World Charter for Nature in protecting allegedly endangered species. The Biodiversity Treaty not only protects species, it even protects entire ecosystems.

If Sea Shepherd's reasoning were to be applied to the Biodiversity Treaty, environmentalists would be justified in murdering human beings on the basis that those individuals had disrupted the habitat of an endangered species. Furthermore, if the U.S. Senate ratifies the Biodiversity Treaty, it could legally bind the United States to use its military forces to protect endangered species and ecosystems regardless of the cost.

Nick Voth's argument is extremely important. In his Internet article, he cites the sections of the World Charter for Nature which in his view authorize forceful actions (all em-

phasis in original):

Section I, Paragraph 2: "The genetic viability on the Earth shall not be compromised; the population levels of all life forms, wild and domesticated, must be at least sufficient for their survival, and to that end, necessary habitat shall be safeguarded."

Section II, Paragraph 10(a): "Living resources shall not be utilized in excess of their natural capacity for regeneration."

Section II, Paragraph 11(a): "Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided."

Paragraph (b): "Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed."

Section III, Paragraph 21 and sections (c,d,e): "States and, to the extent they are able, other public authorities, international organizations, individuals, groups and corporations shall:

"(c) Implement the applicable international legal provisions for the conservation of nature and the protection of the environment;

"(d) Ensure that activities within their jurisdictions or control do not cause damage to the natural systems located within other states or in the areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

"(e) Safeguard and conserve nature in areas beyond national jurisdiction."

Voth emphasizes that "this in itself is all the authority the Sea Shepherd, and any other organization, need to sanction countries like Norway who wantonly flaunt their illegal activities."

Voth proceeds to present unreliable "scientific" evidence claiming that Norway's whaling activities represent a danger to the species, ending with the incredible statement:

"Finally, as I am sure everyone realizes, science is only a tool used to gain an edge in the battle. It is a very important factor, but must not overshadow the moral issues at stake. At its core, whaling boils down to a moral fight. No science, debate, or action is likely to change the minds of the few who still support whaling. This is where the stalemate takes over, and where governments begin to tread lightly. Meanwhile, whales, dolphins, spotted owls, grizzly bears, wolves, old growth forest, ozone and thousands of other 'causes' continue to be eroded.

"So this is where a few dedicated and devoted people step in and try to make a difference. Sea Shepherd being only one of the many, who in their own way, are trying to gain ground in the struggle."

If the Biodiversity Treaty is ever established as national and international law, then the entire apparatus of non-governmental organizations will assume the powers of sovereign states. There is still time, however, to defeat this treaty.

# The twisted world of Maurice Strong

Speaking before the Swedish Royal Academy on April 27, leading malthusian Maurice Strong revealed how close he and his collaborators believe they are to achieving a "new world order" based on an "ecoindustrial revolution." Strong, who ran the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, presented a detailed history of the movement to convince nations that since environmental problems can only be solved by "an integrated, systems approach," a restructured United Nations is best suited to provide "the primary multilateral framework of a new world order" to save the planet from "the astounding success of the human species," which is causing the "accelerating destruction of the Earth's biological resources."

This agenda is summed up in Strong's new bible, "Agenda 21," which was signed by most nations participating in the Earth Summit. This document, Strong boasted, "constitutes the most comprehensive and far-reaching program of action to secure the future of life on Earth ever agreed to by the nations of the world."

Couching his remarks in the usual dishonest U.N. "new-speak," Strong argued that sovereign national governments must be broken on the wheel of Agenda 21. Human threats to the planet "can only be managed on an integrated, cooperative basis," insisted Strong. "In this governments have a primary responsibility." "But," he insisted, "it cannot be left to governments alone." This "will require a vast strengthening and re-orientation of institutional mechanisms and capacities at every level and an incorporation of the objectives of Agenda 21 into international agreements and arrangements in respect of trade, investment, and finance."

Indeed, Strong insisted that Agenda 21 become the new measuring rod for human culture in general. "The values on which implementation of Agenda 21 in the final analysis will depend must also be integrated into our cultural and social systems. Each sector of society—business and industry, trade unions, scientists, farmers, educators, religious leaders, communicators, indigenous people, women, children and youth—must be fully committed to and engaged in the implementation of Agenda 21."

Speaking about the collapse of communism and traditional institutions, Strong reiterated the need for a single world government—run, of course, by such malthusians as Strong himself. He warned that there is a danger that the world will revert to "nationalism" and "parochialism." "The only conceivable answer" to this threat, "is to establish a new international system of governance."

Strong pointed out that "the 50th anniversary of the United Nations next year provides a unique opportunity to restruc-

ture and revitalize the U.N. and its system of organizations and agencies, including the Bretton Woods [monetary] institutions, to prepare them for the vastly increased role they must have as the primary multilateral framework of a new world order." "In this critical area of governance," he continued, "environmental issues cannot be seen or dealt with as separate and distinct from the other major issues now shaping our destiny. The wasteful and destructive economic practices which have brought us to our present pass are . . . the produces of deficiencies in our economic structures and our processes of governance. National governments need to share with internal jurisdictions, regional and provincial and local, as well as nongovernment actors, responsibility for activities that can be most effectively handled at these levels. In other words, the one-world government should run everything, down to the local level."

A new world religion is also of course required in order to truly succeed, according to Strong. The transformation of "our vision of a sustainable civilization into reality . . . will not occur without a major cultural transformation—a reorientation of the ethical, moral, and spiritual values which provide the primary motivations for human behavior."

Developing countries have to bear the burden of implementing Agenda 21, according to Strong. He noted that "for developing countries to implement Agenda 21, it would cost some \$625 billion per year," and "some 80% of this must come from developing countries themselves through redeployment of their own scarce resources." Strong explained that it is just to impose this burden, since developing countries in fact represent the greatest threat to the planet: "The economic growth of developing countries, if it proceeds in the traditional mode, will soon overtake industrialized countries as the principal source of global environmental impacts." That, claimed Strong, "would increase risks to dangerous levels the world community cannot afford to accept." These words only thinly conceal his basic, racist argument against any serious economic development of the nations of the Third World.

But of course, the industrialized countries should stop growing, too: "The right of developing countries to grow cannot be denied; nor can it be constrained by conditions unilaterally imposed by the industrialized countries. . . . The only answer to this dilemma lies in industrialized countries reducing their impacts to leave environmental 'space' for developing countries to grow, while expanding their support for developing countries in effecting their transition to sustainable modes of development."

## Strong's hatred of humankind

"The astounding success of the human species" is a grave threat to the planet, according to Strong. "All of the environmental deterioration we have witnessed to date has occurred at levels of population and human activity a great deal less than they will be in the period ahead. The astounding success



of the human species, its proliferation in numbers and in the scale and intensity of its activities, is threatening the future of the Earth's life systems and of the human species itself. And the concentration of population growth in developing countries and economic growth in industrialized countries which has given rise to such serious imbalances in our global society shows no significant signs of changing." Dealing with these problematic human beings is "one of the primary themes of Agenda 21," according to Strong.

The fact that Strong did not present a shred of scientific proof to back up this assertion, should not be surprising, since no such proof exists.

Asian countries represent a particular danger, according to Strong, who said that, "Asia has become the primary engine of the world economic growth. But as a recent U.N. report warned, there is a real danger that many Asian nations will repeat the patterns of environmental destruction which characterized our industrial revolution. With the state of our environmental knowledge to date, this is not only unnecessary, but patently disastrous. It is inconceivable that there could be an effective global transition to sustainable development unless Asia develops sustainably."

### **Outlawing technological progress**

One of the main themes of the Earth Summit was that a new accounting system has to be created in order to stop "the accelerating destruction of the Earth's biological resources." Such an accounting system would in fact closely resemble the disastrous reforms by the Roman Emperor Diocletian (245-313), who in effect outlawed any technological progress as "too expensive," thereby ushering in the Dark Ages.

Let us hear Strong's argument: There is a need for "fundamental changes in our economic life through a full integration of the environmental dimension in economic policies, decision making, and behavior." The answer, said Strong, "lies primarily in attaching to biological resources, and the ecosystems which sustain them, economic values which reflect their real value to humankind." But "this can only be achieved through major changes in the system of incentives and penalties by which governments motivate the economic conduct of corporations and citizens. . . . This needs to be accompanied by the adoption of accounting methods, both in national accounts and business accounting, in which environmental costs are fully integrated into the costs of products and transactions. It is, after all, fully consistent with the principles of market economics that the price of all products and transactions should incorporate their full real cost."

Governmental efforts to ensure a stable agricultural economy are among Strong's primary targets. Such efforts, he said, "provide incentives for high-intensity agriculture which lead to overuse of polluting fertilizers and pesticides, the depletion of soil, and reduction of biodiversity, while exacting heavy costs from consumers and taxpayers." Strong neglected to mention the fact that high-intensity agriculture



*Maurice Strong, the Canadian oligarch who ran the 1992 Earth Summit*

provides food for the world, and without it, hundreds of millions of human beings will starve.

Energy subsidies are also very bad, according to Strong. Energy prices are "at low levels which do not begin to reflect full environmental costs and provide little incentive for the development of alternatives either to our dependence on fossil fuels or to nuclear energy."

### **Call for scientific fraud**

The promotion of scientific frauds is justifiable to Strong, who candidly acknowledged that this entire world order is being implemented on the basis of scientifically unproven theories. Scientific fraud is justified on the basis of two principles, according to Strong: the "precautionary principle," and the "no-regrets principle."

"I am well aware that on some environmental issues there is less than unanimity in the scientific community—global warming, to take a notable example. The Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change, under the able leadership of Prof. Bert Bolin, has produced persuasive scientific evidence as to the risks and possible consequences of climate change. Not all scientists agree. But in a matter with such potentially decisive and irreversible consequences, surely the 'precautionary principle' dictates that we take determined remedial action even before we have scientific certainty. A corollary to the precautionary principle is what has been called the 'no-regrets principle.' Its premise is that in taking actions against an apprehended but unproven menace—such as drastically reducing toxic emissions to the atmosphere—you accomplish positive results which justify the action even if the greater threat turns out to be unfounded."

# Federal agencies are revamped to place 'ecosystems' above humans

by Leo F. Scanlon

Internal working documents of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of the Interior show that these agencies are being reorganized to implement the population reduction policies now being promulgated by the United Nations. This revolution is based on a dogma that rejects the sanctity of human life and asserts that people are merely a "biological resource" which must be managed and cultivated like animals, plants, or insects.

The EPA document highlights the sea-change that is now occurring in regulatory philosophy, stating that "EPA must make ecosystem protection a primary goal of the agency, on a par with human health, as recommended by the EPA Science Advisory Board." This represents a revolution in the theory of environmental regulation, which, up until now, has been sold to legislators on the grounds that human health interests justify the economic burdens and costs of regulation.

Behind the new dogma stands the United Nations and the one-worldist legal conceptions with which it is binding governments internationally. This particular reorganization is based on the environmental dicta which flow from the Biodiversity Treaty.

In practice, once the EPA and other agencies adopt the "biodiversity" and "ecosystem management" dogmas, the policies of these agencies will be shaped by a complex of private organizations—chiefly a group of endowed foundations and raw materials cartels. These are the forces that are promoting the idea that the preservation of "biodiversity" requires halting human activity if it appears to impinge upon any aspect of an (arbitrarily defined) "ecosystem."

One might think that the red tape which such efforts produce would be anathema to the industrial and raw materials cartels. Yet the major corporations are virtually silent in the face of this threat; in fact, they are often leading funders of the private institutes and foundations that are pumping these doctrines into the federal government.

This is not so surprising as it might seem. In the past 25 years of the "post-industrial society," major U.S. industrial corporations have shifted to become primarily *financial* institutions, with only a secondary interest in productive activity. The cartels derive profit from speculating on the price of raw materials, more than from transforming them for human use. The bureaucratic roadblocks which environmentalist regulation creates are minor overhead costs to these cartels, and they welcome the scarcity that "slow growth" policies

produce.

The losers in this scheme are independent raw materials and primary products producers—loggers, miners, farmers, ranchers, and fisherman—as well as the productively employed people who service these industries, and those who transform raw materials into industrial products.

## The 'Ecosystem Protection Plan'

The reorganization of U.S. government agencies is proceeding under the supervision of an Executive branch task force which is mandated to bring the environmental and resource management practices of the government into conformity with the doctrines of "biodiversity" and "ecosystem management" which are codified in recent U.N. treaties. Whether or not the Senate ratifies these treaties in their current form, this reorganization will occur as long as the Nature Conservancy, the World Wide Fund for Nature, and similar foundations continue to dominate the work of the government in these areas.

The front end of the current environmental campaign is represented in two memos, one from the EPA, the second from the Department of the Interior. Both reflect a discussion which is at a very advanced phase, and obscured from public view.

The EPA document is part of a new "Ecosystem Protection Plan," which is being drawn up as a multi-agency white paper. A "performance review" of the internal "Ecosystem Protection Team" illustrates the state of development of this plan, as of several months ago.

The prime goal of the operation is to secure presidential approval, via an executive order or Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) to be issued in the fall of 1994, which would mandate federal agencies to carry out a regional ("ecosystem-based") planning process. "Ecosystem" planning will supersede state and local government planning mechanisms on all matters involving environment, raw materials, and resource control.

According to a recent memo from the Bureau of Land Management, budgetary planning of that and other agencies is already based on these concepts, and "by mid-summer, we expect to have a clear signal of congressional acceptance of the new structure. By Sept. 30, BLM will have in place a new fund coding structure to accommodate the changes adopted by the Congress in their actions on the 1995 appropri-

ations.”

The doctrinal elements of this reorganization are based on these definitions, as stated in an EPA internal memorandum (all emphasis is added):

“Ecosystems—the complex of living and non-living components that function together as a unit in a given area such as wetland communities, estuaries, and prairies—form the *core organizational structures of the natural world*. Ecosystems have a degree of inherent stability which helps them to resist some disruption. Significant *man-made stressors* however, such as overgrazing, unbridled commercial and residential development, overpopulation, pollution, and a host of others, can alter ecosystems, affecting their ability to sustain life. . . .

“Ecosystem sustainability can be defined in a variety of contexts. For purposes of this document, it is the concept that humankind’s interaction with the environment should strike a balance between the need to . . . 1) use natural resources to maintain a *good* standard of living; 2) prevent the destruction of natural resources. . . .

“Sustaining the ecosystems that comprise our natural world *will require us to shift to a more holistic and coordinated approach to environmental protection—one which recognizes that protecting human interests ultimately requires us to protect the natural systems upon which we depend for survival*. Only in this manner will our efforts begin to match the interrelatedness that is the *defining characteristic* of ecosystems themselves. Recognizing that . . . should be the first step toward reinventing our governmental and societal” institutions.

These definitions are representative of the loaded, arbitrary notions which occur throughout government and U.N. treaty documents. The U.N. documents themselves admit that there is no agreed-upon definition for many of these terms, and leave it to various committees and conferences to determine what they actually mean. In historical context, it is clear that these terms are interpreted by the U.N. network to imply that man is a creature of the environment, rather than the master of nature.

Once this premise is established, the EPA document gets to the primary matter, and calls for the U.S. government to “develop human population policies that are consistent with sustainable economies and ecosystems.”

### **New terms for old and discredited ideas**

To examine the meaning of this term, “sustainable economies and ecosystems,” it is only necessary to quote Paul Ehrlich, guru of the modern environmental movement, who explained, in the early 1970s:

“I think our first move must be to convince all those that we can that the planet Earth must be viewed as a space ship of limited carrying capacity. It must be made crystal clear that population growth must stop, and we must arrive at a consensus as to what the ideal size of the human crew of the Earth should be. When we have determined the size of the

crew, then we can attempt to design an environment in which that crew will be maintained in some sort of an optimum state.”

“Sustainability” and “biodiversity” are simply the new vocabulary of the zero-growth hoaxsters. Ehrlich recently modernized this notion in an article co-authored with E.O. Wilson, in an issue of *Science* magazine devoted to the subject of biodiversity (August 1992):

“The first step . . . would be to cease ‘developing’ any more relatively undisturbed land. Every new shopping center built in the California chaparral, every hectare of tropical forest cut and burned, every swamp converted into a rice paddy or shrimp farm means less biodiversity. . . . [Even so] ending direct human incursions into remaining relatively undisturbed habitats would be only a start. . . . *The indispensable strategy for saving our fellow living creatures and ourselves in the long run is . . . to reduce the scale of human activities.*”

Writing in his latest book, *Extinction*, Ehrlich explains that these concepts flow from the “religious” belief “that our fellow passengers [other species] on Spaceship Earth . . . have a right to exist.”

That is, the Biodiversity Treaty involves a *religious revolution*—a juridical attack on the Book of Genesis, which aims to overturn those basic premises of Judeo-Christian culture which inform our existing laws.

A working document prepared for a March summit of the Bureau of Land Management reiterates the point, stating that a key objective of the new ecosystem management is that “all ecosystem management activities should consider human beings as a biological resource.” It adds, “Status: Attempts to introduce this subject have been made, but models need to be built. Some ethno-ecology studies in some states, plus research by some other agencies, provide a beginning to this process.”

The BLM, like the EPA, now makes no pretense that its regulatory authority and enforcement powers are derived from or wielded in the interests of the people of the United States. These powers are in the service of “the ecosystem,” and people will just have to learn to know their place.

### **The new bureaucracy**

The structural reorganization which will facilitate the spread of the biodiversity “pseudo-science” is outlined by the EPA:

First, the “Office of Environmental Policy should organize a series of ‘sustainable ecosystem summits’ comprised of agency representatives, academics, and *stakeholders* to establish this operational government definition and to set common goals for ecosystem management.

“The President must issue an executive order that establishes a national policy for ecosystem management . . . *viable populations, sustainable use, maintenance of biodiversity.*”

“All federal agencies should establish and incorporate

## A huge bureaucracy

The National Biological Survey (NBS) is a highly controversial entity, not directly funded by Congress, but created through resources drawn from the Interior Department's budget. The Environmental Protection Agency's literature makes it sound as if this agency were a supra-cabinet-level entity, and perhaps it is. Even without congressional approval for its activities, the NBS has 1,850 employees, four Ecoregional Offices, 13 Research Centers, over 60 cooperative Research Units, and 100 field stations.

ecosystem protection goals at all levels of activity. . . .

"Federal agencies . . . need to identify *barriers to full implementation . . . and identify statutory mandates and policies which conflict with the national policy of ecosystem protection.*

". . . assess impacts of . . . subsidies (e.g., grazing fees, mining, timber, agricultural water-use).

"The Executive branch should submit a restructured budget that is fully consistent with the interagency coordination needed for ecosystem protection and research necessary for protecting ecosystems.

"Target/Action category: A federal policy should be developed that accounts for *ecological values equally with economic values.*

". . . direct the OMB and the . . . CEA [Council of Economic Advisers] . . . to work with all federal agencies to . . . *revise GDP indices and other economic measures to include the loss of natural resources through exploitation.*

"The Executive branch should revise Executive Order 12291 requiring *cost-benefit analyses to reflect all societal and ecological costs and benefits over the long term (e.g., 100 years) including non-market values.*

"The United States should ensure that *national policies take into account protecting global ecosystems.*

"Federal summits for *negotiating change in regional economics* should be created as an essential means for managing sustainable ecosystems. Coalitions of *stakeholders* in an ecosystem should examine ways in which to accommodate their respective interests while protecting the ecosystem.

"Agencies with primary responsibilities for *biological inventory* monitoring and assessment should coordinate [and cooperate with] . . . the USDI's National Biological Survey (NBS), the lead agency, in ecological inventories [see box].

"The Executive branch (e.g., DOJ [Department of Justice], OMB [Office of Management and Budget], and Treas-

ury, EPA) should work with Congress to develop appropriate legislation that establishes a 'Green Bank Program,' in which permit fees, use fees, and enforcement penalties collected by federal agencies (e.g., USFS [U.S. Forest Service], USDI [U.S. Department of Interior], NOAA [National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration], NMFS [National Marine Fisheries Service]) can be earmarked for ecosystem protection and restoration."

This is the outline of the world government that the U.N. hopes to bring into existence. Any tactic of resistance which limits itself to a defense of mere "property rights" will certainly be rolled over by this steamroller.

## The issues of law

The legislation which enabled the construction of the federal environmental apparatus is, like the environmental movement itself, largely a product of the alliance between the Nixon administration and the population control movement. What unites the "environmentalist" and the "population control" movements is the very unscientific assumption that an increase in the number of human beings represents a "net cost" to a fixed and limited natural environment. Or, as the slogan of the first "Earth Day" put it: "People Pollute."

The authority of such plainly ideological assertions is rooted in a 150-year-old battle which has raged throughout the biological sciences. The source of contention has been the effort by some, to argue that there is no lawful, or knowable quality to creation, and their related assertions that there is either no creator, or that the creator is an agent of chaos. Darwinian theories of random evolution are only the most notorious example of this tendency.

As a result, modern science is deeply divided over the definition of the most basic elements of biology. There is, in fact, no working definition of what constitutes "life" which would be accepted across a spectrum of scientists today. Likewise, there is confusion over what comprises a "species." Yet we have written laws which give awesome power to agencies mandated to protect these ill-defined "species."

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is a classic example of a regulatory catastrophe. First passed in 1969, but substantially modified and upgraded in 1973, the act was one of the major legacies of the Nixon administration, and is considered by many to be the most powerful environmental law in the nation, and probably the world.

Since 1973, there has been a continuous brawl over the scientific validity of its basic elements: what constitutes a species or sub-species; what defines the range and habitat of an insect; and, therefore, what transformations of that habitat constitute a "threat."

The courts have consistently ruled in favor of the right of federal agencies to bring any and every type of human activity—industrial, agricultural or recreational—to a dead halt, as soon as an assertion is made that the activity threatens a species of animal or plant. The very successes of the ESA

illustrate the bizarre character of the law—most of the “recoveries” of species listed as endangered under the act are attributable to discovery of populations of the “endangered” species which were simply not known to exist at the time of the listing.

In one celebrated case, an Oregon developer has been prevented by the Fish and Wildlife Service from building a community on a strip of coast land which is inhabited by the silverspot butterfly, because the FWS could not determine whether the developer’s efforts to preserve the butterfly would be adequate.

The caterpillars of the butterfly feed exclusively on the common blue violet, which grows only on open coastal grassland. Naturally, these open grasslands are eventually overrun by shrubs and then pines, which wipe out the butterfly habitat. For uncounted centuries, the beneficial species *Homo sapiens* has periodically cleared out such brushland, thus allowing the blue violet and the silverspot butterfly to reestablish themselves.

The developer proposed to preserve acreage of violets in order to sustain the butterfly. The FWS, despite \$250,000 worth of studies supporting the proposal (the studies were funded by the developer), would not allow the plan unless an amount of acreage were set aside which would make the development economically unfeasible. Result: no development, nature takes over, no butterfly.

The “wetlands” laws are similar. The definition of what constitutes a “wetland” is based on a complex system, the Cowardine Classification System, promulgated by the FWS in 1975. In recent years, the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers have gone wild, ruling that all manner of moist ground is a “wetland,” protected from human activity under the terms of the wetlands preservation laws.

Farmers have been jailed for creating “wetland” habitats for ducks; they have been jailed for filling and draining swamps and planting crops. In urban areas, patches of ground have been declared wetlands, even when the moisture in them is found to originate in a break in a water main!

The legal question which the courts have allowed to be debated throughout the life of the ESA involves the economic consequences to a particular landowner of federal actions taken on behalf of a listed species. Usually, these actions halt some profitable activity, or prevent the future development of some resource, and the owners rightfully complain of the uncompensated taking of their private property. A series of rulings recently made in lower courts indicates that some legal protection for property owners may be forthcoming. However, even the legal theorists behind those cases admit that this will not cause the reform of the ESA or related laws.

This is so because the “property rights” defense against the overreaching powers of the federal government is a deeply flawed approach. It is based on the widely, and wrongly, held view that the Constitution supports John Locke’s formu-

lations about a natural right to property. This view was considered *and rejected* by the Founding Fathers, and is countereposed to the Constitution’s actual defense of the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” It is the right of the individual to economic prosperity—development—that the Constitution protects. Property, and the state itself, are mere tools, however essential, to secure that end.

The foundations and cartels that so cleverly manipulate environmental law to steal the property of farmers and ranchers—and deny entire nations in the underdeveloped world their right to develop resources—are fanatic defenders of *their* right to property. It is your attempt to productively employ property that they oppose.

The biodiversity surveys now being conducted by the Department of the Interior are the building blocks of an entirely new set of political maps of the United States. Under the terms of the Biodiversity Treaty, “ecosystems” will be the *de jure* political boundaries of the land, and will constitute a national zoning system which will subordinate local laws to the theories of the ecologists who will define what an “ecosystem” or “species” is.

This entire process, especially the control over the cataloguing and resource identification work which will control local economic activities, is under the direction of the multi-billion-dollar private foundations that control the environmentalist movement. In the case of the major project which is mapping the distribution and habitat factors alleged to control species vitality, the data are coming from the Nature Conservancy, a private foundation which developed the techniques now being adopted by the federal government. Such foundations dominate the funding for research in this area, and effectively run a controlled loop, in which no contrary scientific outlook is allowed to exist.

The source of the power that these agencies wield is not located in the ability to override the “property rights” of landowners. It resides in the fact that 226 elected representatives of the United States Congress voted in 1987 *against* giving the secretary of the interior the power to waive the provisions of the ESA, when deemed necessary to protect human life.

Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee which has power over ESA-related issues, was asked by former Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.), “Would the gentleman be willing to accept an amendment . . . which would say that in America humans are more important than animals?” Miller responded that he “would not accept his amendment.”

This degraded image of man, and not the destruction of “property rights,” is the source of the real crime being committed against the American people. Economic and scientific development for all the world’s people is the only policy which can restore the United States to its rightful heritage, and bring to an end the tyranny of the new imperialists at the United Nations.

## PRI wins Mexican elections; Cárdenas goes berserk

by Hugo López Ochoa

On Aug. 21, in the most-watched presidential elections in their history—with more than 1,000 national and foreign observers on hand to guarantee there would be no fraud—Mexican voters surprised the world by giving Ernesto Zedillo, the candidate of the ruling PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party), a smashing victory. With more than 88% of the polling places counted, Zedillo had well over 50% of the vote. His leftist rival Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, backed by the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), the electoral arm of the narco-terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), only received 17%. The conservative National Action Party's candidate Diego Fernández de Ceballos won 26% of the vote.

There is a poetic irony in the high voter turnout of 77%. In 1988, when Cárdenas cried "fraud" after the PRI's Carlos Salinas de Gortari won, only 48% of the electorate voted. This time, Cárdenas spent his campaign appealing to people to vote en masse to prevent vote fraud—and they went to the polls to defeat him by a wide margin.

### Backfire effect

Cárdenas's rout means that 80% of Mexican voters rejected the violence and chaos pursued by the Zapatistas and their one-worldist friends who favor dismantling the nation-state. Before the election, the international press, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of the United Nations, and the foreign observers claimed that the PRI would commit fraud, and that this would lead to an eruption of "post-election violence."

With the Anglophile press trumpeting the artificial "indigenous uprising" of the EZLN in Chiapas state starting Jan. 1, Cárdenas thought his day had come. Together with ex-Peace Commissioner Manuel Camacho Solís, Cárdenas helped British intelligence to create the political climate

which culminated with the assassination of PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, last March.

Lyndon H. LaRouche pointed out that behind the Colosio killing, the EZLN insurrection, and the murder last year of Cardinal Juan Jesús Posadas Ocampo, stands the Hollinger Corp., the media empire run by British intelligence which also is trying to topple President Clinton. Henry Kissinger, global speculator George Soros, and British ecologist-financier Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, are all on Hollinger's board. They wanted to give the *coup de grâce* to Mexico with this year's election with the "vote fraud" lie, but they fell far short of winning enough votes to give it any credibility.

Even pro-British papers like the *Washington Post* had to admit that exit polls showed that more than 70% said they had voted "for Mexico," not for personal reasons. "They put their country's interests first," the paper wrote. Indeed, Mexico came out stronger. The voters reaffirmed "Mexico's solidity as a nation," said President-elect Zedillo in his victory speech.

Cárdenas's defeat also deals a sharp blow to the São Paulo Forum, the narco-terrorist international founded by Fidel Castro in 1990, after Soviet communism collapsed in 1989. In several Ibero-American countries the Forum has tried to gain power through elections, while still backing guerrillas (or being a direct part of them, as with the EZLN), but the electoral front has failed miserably. After Cárdenas's downfall, the same fate may await the forum's presidential candidate in Brazil, Luís Inácio "Lula" da Silva. Forum presidential candidates lost recently in Venezuela (Causa R's Andrés Velásquez) and the Dominican Republic (José Francisco Peña Gómez).

As the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) underlined in a post-election statement, the Aug. 21 outcome was a vote "in favor of the institutions, national sovereignty,

a mandate for Zedillo to uphold the Constitution, in Chiapas as well as the rest of the republic: In Mexico there is only one army, not two." The MSIA helped rout Cárdenas by issuing 15,000 posters against the EZLN's real chief, the red bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Samuel Ruiz, fingering Cárdenas as his sidekick. The posters read: "Wanted for Treason, Samuel 'Commander' Ruiz" and "Get Samuel Ruiz out of the Lacando Jungle," depicting the red bishop as a snake. The MSIA also got out 7,000 pamphlets unmasking the São Paulo Forum right before the election.

The vote for the PRI does not mean that Mexicans approve the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the neo-liberal economic policy instituted by Carlos Salinas de Gortari and his predecessor Miguel de la Madrid, as the U.S. major media claim. Exit polls taken by the Harris-Mitofsky group and released by the Council of Radio-Television Industry, showed that 65% of voters want a change in economic policy.

Zedillo had campaigned with the promise to improve the general situation of rural and urban workers and create more jobs, as well as carry out reforms to end judicial corruption and over-centralization. His challenge will be to prepare the country for the global financial collapse ahead, which the largest-circulation daily in Mexico, *Excelsior*, warned of days before the election, with an extensive report on the ninth economic forecast of U.S. economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

## Cárdenas runs amok

Based on their own data, most of the opposition parties, including the PAN, which has historically charged fraud against the ruling PRI, have conceded Zedillo's victory and judged the elections free and fair despite some minor incidents. Cárdenas, on the other hand, alleged "monstrous fraud." Yet he has not presented his pollwatchers' figures, alleging that their computer system "crashed."

In those states where the PRI did not win, such as Sonora, Jalisco, and Nuevo León, the vote was for PAN candidate Diego Fernández de Ceballos; and even in states considered "Cárdenist" such as Tabasco and Chiapas, the PRI candidates won the governorships. The PRI also took all the senatorial seats and most of the lower house. In two states, the PRD of Cárdenas finished fourth, after Cecilia Soto, presidential nominee of the Workers' Party (PT).

In Chiapas, where the Zapatistas are entrenched, PRI gubernatorial candidate Eduardo Robledo Rincón won with 50% of the vote, with the well-organized support of private farm producers, whose lands the EZLN had appropriated. Even though most are PRI, for weeks before the elections the cattlemen and farmers had been putting up thousands of MSIA posters against "Commander" Ruiz, a bold action which helped people to lose their fear.

The National Democratic Convention which the EZLN held in early August mapped out plans for a total destabilization. "Subcommander Marcos" threatened that "there will be

civil war" if the PRI committed vote fraud. They claimed the PRI could not possibly win. Several thousand Cárdenas supporters gathered on Aug. 22 in Constitution Square in Mexico City, where cries of "Marcos, Marcos" and calls to arms abounded. In a flight from reality, Cárdenas said that although he would not claim to have won himself, "it cannot be said who won the election," and called for a crusade of "civil resistance," alleging that "the government is playing with the social peace." Leaders of the National Democratic Convention announced an urgent meeting, already speaking of "fraud." The EZLN announced that it would meet for 48 hours to decide what to do, because their partisans in Chiapas started "resistance" actions but with scant popular support.

On Aug. 23, Workers' Party candidate Cecilia Soto called Cárdenas "immature." On Aug. 24, Fernández de Ceballos, the candidate of the PAN, simply said, "Cárdenas went berserk."

## They talk democracy, they want oil

Cárdenas's blackmail aims at pressuring Zedillo into forming a "coalition" government with the PRD and PAN and carrying out demented political reforms, such as stripping presidential powers, according to the script in the pro-British press. The *New York Times* on Aug. 23 lied that the opposition "got so much support" in the elections that the PRI would be forced to share power or risk a "lack of confidence" in the new administration. This "democratic" babble aims at replacing the nationalist "dinosaurs" of the PRI with the types Zedillo made deals with in order to win. But several newspapers admit anxiously that this is unlikely, because it would be "suicidal."

Grudgingly accepting the PRI victory, the London *Financial Times* wrote Aug. 24: "Many voices in the ruling party will tell Zedillo that the wide margin of his victory means that he must march alone. But he must ignore them." He must change the system even though he may enter into "conflict with some of the country's most powerful vested interests." Why? To carry out "the unfinished agenda" of Carlos Salinas—privatizing oil, railways, and electricity. Not accidentally, the state of Chiapas, where the separatist insurrection of the EZLN was staged, has over 60% of Mexico's oil reserves.

Still, it is going to be very hard for Cárdenas to apply such clout. Many of the foreign observers have already approved the electoral process. Three important arms of the U.S. Project Democracy—the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the National Republican Institute, and the Carter Center—recognized that "the high citizen participation is an example for the world." Republican Sen. John McCain (Ariz.) said that "I did not perceive any aspect of these elections which aroused suspicions in me or indicates to me that it had a significant impact on the final result." Even the coordinator of the technical team of U.N. observers, Dong Nguyen Huu, said that they had succeeded in eliminating "the suspicion of fraud."



# Mexican Jesuits slander LaRouche; Theology of Liberation under attack

by Carlos Méndez

Following a widely publicized meeting with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at the presidential residence of Los Piños on Aug. 17, the leaders of the Society of Jesus in Mexico, led by their provincial, José Morales Orozco, claimed that Lyndon H. LaRouche and the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Mexico, were behind death threats which the Jesuits say they had recently received. Their accusations were promptly relayed on Channel 11 national television, at prime time. According to the Jesuits, they went to protest to President Salinas because: 1) a poster had appeared threatening members of the order with death; 2) offices used by Jesuits had been raided by police searching for weapons; 3) a Jesuit, Gerónimo Hernández, is said by some to be "Commander Marcos" of the insurgent Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN); and 4) "certain governmental circles" are involved in the attacks against the Jesuits.

The Jesuits went so far as to demand that President Salinas proclaim that "Marcos" is no Jesuit, and that the Mexican Defense Ministry "rectify the statements which had given rise to the harassment against Jesuits working in Tarahumara, Huayacotla, and Chinameca."

Apparently, the reference to the Defense Ministry is due to the fact that the ministry's magazine recently published an article by Brig. Gen. Mario Palmerín Cordero, denouncing the Theology of Liberation for skillfully using "certain ambiguous statements made by the Vatican II Council, along with a completely wrong interpretation of statements issued by Vatican II concerning the fundamental tenets of Catholicism." General Palmerín also wrote that "the Society of Jesus has availed itself of the Council to justify its 180-degree turn away from being a group founded to defend the pope and propagate Catholic doctrine, to become an organization devoted to changing the traditional image of Roman Catholicism and, inevitably, the political complexion of Mexico."

## In defense of Samuel Ruiz

What is really behind this aggressive public relations move by the Mexican Jesuits, backed by their colleagues in the United States (who penned a note to the Mexican ambassador in Washington, Jorge Montana) and by the aux-

iliary bishop of Detroit, Thomas Gumbleton, is a frenzied mobilization to defend the bishop of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Msgr. Samuel Ruiz, a commander of the Zapatista uprising in the state of Chiapas, who is, as it happens, *not* a Jesuit. As he himself stated publicly, Monsignor Gumbleton travelled to Mexico to back up the Jesuits and Ruiz. In statements to *Proceso* magazine of Aug. 15, liberation theologian Carlos Bravo, who acted as spokesman for the order with President Salinas, defended Bishop Ruiz, just as he has earlier defended church catechists who have joined the EZLN.

The pressure upon Bishop Ruiz is great and growing. On Aug. 2, the Mexico City daily *Summa* wrote that the Vatican is about to send a "visitor" to Mexico, to investigate deviations in the pastoral work of the Mexican clergy, since it has been claimed that clerics have been involved with the EZLN. According to *Summa*, the bishop of Zacatecas and the president of the Doctrinal Commission on the Faith for the Mexican Conference of Bishops, Javier Lozano Barragán, have confirmed that such a visitor is expected.

In the newspaper *Reforma* of Aug. 16, Miguel Alvarez, spokesman for Bishop Ruiz, said that "more pressure is coming down upon Don Samuel; we do not know from which quarters, but there may shortly be named an auxiliary bishop or a co-adjutant."

On Aug. 9, Congressman Cuauhtémoc López Sánchez, secretary of the Standing Commission of the Congress, said that a formal investigation has been opened, to uncover what Bishop Ruiz has been doing with the funds he has received from Europe and the United States. And an MSIA poster is also circulating, thousands of which have been put up in the state of Chiapas itself, with a photograph of a viper and the headline: "Get Samuel Ruiz out of the Lacandona Jungle."

On Aug. 15, there appeared in the magazine *Proceso* a libelous attack against Lyndon LaRouche and the MSIA, by Carlos Bravo, director of the magazine *Christus*. Bravo said that posters had been put up, reading "Enough is enough! Down with traitors to the country! In El Salvador, thousands of Indians died before the Jesuits, who were responsible for the massacre. In Mexico, the Jesuits will die

first.” Bravo said that the posters were signed by the “Squads for the defense of the Catholic faith and the peace of Mexico,” but, he said, no one knows who they are. However, according to *Proceso*, “Bravo believes that behind these recent threats, there is one single group,” which published

a poster denouncing Bishop Ruiz as “the man who incited the Chiapas guerrillas.” “Those fliers,” said Bravo, “were attributed to the MSIA, linked to the Mexican Labor Party, which in turn is related to the U.S. Labor Party of Lyndon H. LaRouche.”

## ‘They slander LaRouche, knowing he is innocent’

*This statement was released by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) on Aug. 18:*

The “hypothesis” of Jesuit father Carlos Bravo, spokesman for the 21-member delegation from the Society of Jesus which met privately with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, to the effect that Lyndon LaRouche and the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) “could be involved” in anonymous death threats received by members of the order, is not only patently absurd, but Bravo lied, knowing full well that LaRouche has nothing to do with these threats.

It is noteworthy that Bravo’s statements were suggested to him, as the article in the Aug. 18 issue of *Excelsior* reveals, by Mrs. Susana Anibarro, who traveled to Mexico in the company of Thomas Gumbleton, the auxiliary bishop of Detroit and a member of the Pax Christi group of the U.S. Bishops Conference. Gumbleton and Anibarro came to Mexico to offer solidarity to the Society of Jesus and to “Comandante” Samuel Ruiz. Bravo reached his “conclusions” after being informed that Mrs. Anibarro had allegedly received death threats in Seattle, Washington, as a result of her coming to Mexico to support the Jesuits. And from here, Bravo affirmed that therefore the entire matter has to do with the United States and thus with Lyndon LaRouche! What brilliant investigators!

It is hardly coincidence that this campaign of slanders against LaRouche occurs at precisely the moment that thousands of political, religious, scientific, and military leaders from around the world have called on U.S. President William Clinton, Attorney General Janet Reno, and the corresponding committees of the U.S. Congress, through an open letter published in the Aug. 11 issue of the *Washington Post*, to exonerate LaRouche from the fraudulent charges for which George Bush and Henry Kissinger threw him in jail in 1989. Of a 15-year sentence, LaRouche served five years as a political prisoner, after

which he was paroled thanks to an enormous international mobilization.

The exoneration petition is signed by two former Presidents, over 50 current and former legislators and cabinet members; five Catholic archbishops; several bishops of the Roman Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church; dozens of Protestant and Islamic leaders; over 50 state legislators, of which 24 are current state representatives in the United States, in addition to important human rights and civil rights leaders, prominent military and scientific leaders, as well as important lawyers, among them a former president of the United Nations Human Rights Commission and the president of the African Academy of Sciences.

The office of Detroit’s auxiliary bishop Thomas Gumbleton is perfectly aware of all of this.

The Jesuits therefore know that it is a total lie to attribute the referenced death threats to LaRouche. Thus, they and Anibarro, aren’t just making a mistaken “hypothesis.” They are simply lying.

### How do they know ‘Marcos’ isn’t a Jesuit?

As for the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement’s alleged involvement, it is a well-known fact that the MSIA doesn’t hide behind ski-masks or other cowardly covers. The MSIA signs everything it publishes, as it did with the two posters issued on Samuel Ruiz. The first of these was headlined, “Wanted, For Treason,” and the second, “Samuel Ruiz: Out of the Lancandona Jungle!” The latter even has the MSIA’s phone numbers for those who want further information on the “Comandante.”

The MSIA therefore has absolutely nothing to do with the posters which threaten the Jesuits.

In fact, we challenge the Jesuits to reveal the identity of Sub-commander “Marcos.” They assured President Carlos Salinas de Gortari that they know that “Marcos” is not a Jesuit. If they know that, and can guarantee it, they must therefore know who “Marços” is and are morally and legally obligated to reveal this to the Mexican people and their respective authorities.

Mexico, D.F.

Signed: Marivilia Carrasco de López, Carlos Cota Meza, Rubén Cota Meza, Hugo López Ochoa, Ignacio Mondaca, Angel Palacios, Alberto Vizcarra

# The plutonium scandals: A 'third force' is creating German-Russian tension

by Rainer Apel

Remarks in Moscow on Aug. 23 by Vladimir Klimenko, a senior national security adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, are certain to be a bombshell against London-centered networks of geopolitical propagandists and their fellow-travellers in the United States and western Europe. A "third force," Klimenko charged in an interview with Interfax news agency, is at work to create an artificial nuclear safety alert targeting Russia and Germany. Their intent, he said, is to "re-build the Berlin Wall between both states. . . . Not all states—and consequently, their secret intelligence agencies—want a strengthening of friendly relations between Russia and Germany."

Klimenko also charged that foreign interests were attempting to use the recent, staged plutonium-smuggling incidents to propagate international controls over Russia's nuclear technology complex, especially the military part of it.

Klimenko did not name a particular western country as being behind that "third force," but informed sources in Moscow have told *EIR* that there is awareness in Russia about the role British politics and operations play to undermine the sovereignty of Russia, and against Germany's cooperation with the Russians.

Klimenko's remarks came at the conclusion of three days of high-level talks in Moscow between Russian and German intelligence officials, and a few days before another visit to Germany by Yeltsin. Now, one has to recall the vitriolic reactions in certain media to the proposal Yeltsin made during his mid-June trip to Germany about Russo-German cooperation in joint railroad and other infrastructure projects linking the capitals of both countries. In what must have worked upon British geopoliticians' minds like the proverbial red flag to the bull, Yeltsin called for a project for a high-speed rail line between Moscow and Berlin. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's positive and immediate response to that proposal, as well as his frequent references in the weeks following that meeting with Yeltsin to the importance of deepening Russo-German relations, signalled that the Aug. 31 meeting between the German chancellor and the Russian President in Weimar, at the official farewell ceremony for the last Russian troops leaving the eastern part of Germany after 49 years of occupation, was certain to become a highly symbolic event in that strategic perspective.

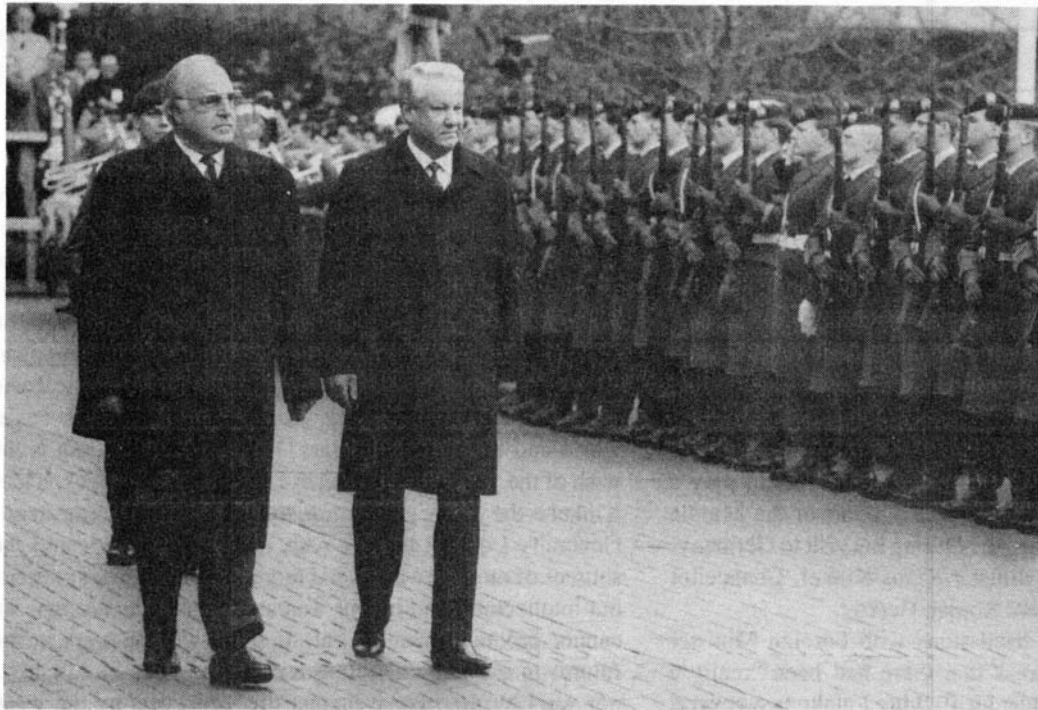
The date is very symbolic because, even more than the

fall of the Berlin Wall, it signifies that the wartime and post-war era is over and that, as diplomats used to put it, "a new chapter in the book of mutual relations can be opened." Seen against the background of almost 100 years of British-manipulated enmity between Russians and Germans, the strategic constellation of the summer of 1994 is definitely the best thing that has occurred in Russo-German relations since the 1890s. Indeed, as President Bill Clinton put it in his historic July 12 address at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, "everything is possible" now between Berlin and Moscow, where little has been possible during the preceding century. Furthermore, this perspective has the explicit backing of the U.S. administration and, to a large extent, also of the French government. This is the very constellation that British geopoliticians have traditionally tried to sabotage. It is only consequential, therefore, that Britain's response is "not friendly," to put it mildly.

## Where's the evidence?

It is a strange coincidence that the most recent series of plutonium-smuggling incidents occurred on German soil exclusively; that in all cases, speculation about the "Russian origin" of the plutonium or other radiating substances have been circulated by the media; that massive efforts have been launched by the media in Germany, Russia, and internationally to provoke politicians and experts of all sides into evaluations and commentaries on those reports—without any concrete evidence for the charges ever presented by anybody. It is worth noting that Russian spokesmen have been relatively cautious in this situation, refraining from exchanging charges or counter-charges with the Germans, in spite of the fact that the spectacular Aug. 10 plutonium seizure at the Munich international airport had been staged by German investigators who arranged a "sting" operation between Moscow and Munich behind the back of Russian authorities.

The incident, which involved the police search of a civilian airliner at the Munich airport which had Valentin Sidorenko, the deputy Russian cabinet minister for atomic energy, on board, had the potential for a major diplomatic crisis between Bonn and Moscow. This explains why Chancellor Kohl got on the phone with President Yeltsin right away to tone the affair down and arrange a special meeting of German and Russian security and intelligence experts in the Russian



*Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left) and President Boris Yeltsin review Bundeswehr troops in Bonn, November 1991. When a scandal erupted over the discovery in Germany of smuggled plutonium that was supposedly of Russian origin, Kohl hastened to contact Yeltsin to arrange for a meeting of experts, to clarify the matter and prevent it from leading to a political explosion.*

capital for Aug. 20-22. The German delegation was led by Bernd Schmidbauer, Chancellor Kohl's chief coordinator of secret intelligence affairs, and included the heads of the German counterespionage unit as well as of the foreign intelligence agency, among other senior experts.

### **Protecting good relations**

Sergei Stepashin, the president of the Russian intelligence agency FSK, in an aside during remarks to press on Aug. 21 after the first round of talks with the German delegation, sent an important signal in respect to Russia's relations to Germany. The purpose of these talks, Stepashin said, is to "underline the common interest in not having any irritations overshadow the upcoming visit of President Yeltsin to Germany."

An eight-point catalogue of priority measures concerning steps to improve nuclear safety in Russia, as well as making cooperation against organized crime, espionage, and sabotage in the sphere of nuclear technology more efficient on both sides, was agreed upon at the Russo-German meeting of experts. Both sides agreed that the full text of that paper was to be personally reviewed by Kohl and Yeltsin before being published. Moreover, the Germans and Russians resolved that consultations on related matters would be established, with meetings of officials and experts on a high level to be on a regular basis.

German delegation leader Schmidbauer called the Moscow talks a "very positive and fruitful event," and signalled that he was satisfied with the results. The German delegation emphasized that the alleged "Russian origin" of the various plutonium seizures of the past weeks was not sufficiently

traceable at this point, and that more data would still have to be collected before any conclusions could be drawn. Both sides would also investigate, it was hinted, why all of the spectacular plutonium-related incidents of the past week occurred on German soil, what the background to that striking pattern was, and in whose interest it was to have these things going on in Germany.

Klimenko's remarks may be a hint as to the direction in which these investigations will go. Furthermore, of particular interest in respect to Russo-German cooperation is the fact that at the conclusion of his Moscow talks, Schmidbauer met with Yevgeni Primakov, his Russian counterpart and President Yeltsin's chief coordinator of foreign intelligence affairs. It has not been made known what exactly the two discussed, but Primakov's spokesman leaked to the press—a week before the important Aug. 31 Weimar summit between Kohl and Yeltsin—that the two had discussed a broad range of international issues, which made clear that they had more than just the plutonium issue on their agenda.

London-centered geopoliticians may draw their own conclusions from that, one being that this round of staged scandals discrediting Germany and Russia did not work as originally intended.

The fact that deputy cabinet minister Sidorenko, who was on that so-called "plutonium plane" that was searched at the Munich airport, signed two agreements on Russo-German cooperation in the civilian nuclear technology sector in spite of the trouble he met on his arrival there, may indicate that, at the moment, relations between Russia and Germany are stable enough to shake off provocations attempted by "third forces."

## Peres: Germany should play a leading role

by Dean Andromidas

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres declared at a Bonn press conference on Aug. 22 that Germany should play a leading role in world affairs, and in support of the Middle East peace process in particular. During his visit to Germany, Peres met with Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and President Roman Herzog.

Commenting on his discussions with Foreign Minister Kinkel, Peres told the press that there had been "really a meeting of the minds." He added: "May I make two general observations. Let me say as an Israeli, I believe today the expectation is that Germany will begin to play a much more active and creative and political role in improving the state of the world, so today the world is watching Germany, in my judgment, not only in that it is able to get rid of the maladies of the past, but if it is willing to play a greater role in bringing medicine to many places in the world which are now suffering great pains. And the second observation: The Middle East was known as one of the most complicated regions of the world, where conflicts were very deep, very long . . . and today it stands as a region of great chance to heal its wounds, to overcome its prejudices, its hatreds, the belligerency of the past. I know that in a few days you will have the visit of King Hussein of Jordan, and he will come as a king who has turned to peace. . . ."

"I view Germany as the largest economy in Europe, and Germany today is the president of the European Union and is capable of aiding the building of peace in the Middle East. . . . We shall not stop with our efforts to build a new Middle East along the very same lines that Europe was created, namely a region with open borders, economic frontiers where everybody keeps his culture and identity, where all of us will cooperate to build a better future for our children in the region."

Peres's call for Germany to assume a leading role in international affairs echoed similar statements by President Clinton during his tour of Bonn and Berlin in July. It also represents an effort by the Israeli government to gain Germany's support in consolidating peace agreements among Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Kingdom of Jordan. Peres hopes to join Israel, the Palestinians, and Jordan in a Benelux-type of arrangement with open borders,

strong economic ties, and even a customs union. Germany's diplomatic weight, as well as economic expertise, could play a key role in galvanizing such a development.

### 'I am an optimist'

Although during the press conference, many questions dealt with the Iranian terror threat or the plutonium scare, Peres, whenever possible, was eager to return to the theme of Germany assuming its "responsibilities" as a world player. "You know I belong to the optimistic side of political opinion in our country," he said. "I believe that Germany on her own, and Germany as a state, and Germany in her political and economic capacity definitely can play a positive role in the world and in the Middle East. I do believe that this is the wish of the young generation in Germany; in my eyes, Klaus Kinkel is the young generation, too. I believe this is the trend. Generally I do not believe wars have a future, because the sources of modern wealth and modern might are not material but intellectual, and in war we cannot conquer wisdom, we cannot produce much to eat. If there will be wars in the future, in my judgment they will not be wars of conquest, nor wars by the strong against the weak, but by the weak against the strong, in protest, and the way to end these wars is not militarily, but economically. . . . Germany will become an important and positive player in world politics. This is reflected in the discussion about Germany becoming a member of the Security Council. This again represents an optimistic view of the German model."

In answer to a question by *EIR* concerning whether the peaceful use of nuclear power for water desalination would come up for discussion during his visit, Peres replied: "Well, on water, yes; nuclear power, I am afraid not, because nuclear power is highly problematic today, and we might separate water and nuclear power. We are afraid nuclear power may complicate our lives, although I believe it is an option for the future. And water is the most pressing issue in the Middle East; without finding a solution to it, I am afraid we will not be able to deal with a stable peace. We have discussed this afternoon the issue of water. . . . We have several desalination projects which are being offered today in the Middle East. Private companies can play an important part, not just governments. As you know, we are going to have, for the first time in the Middle East, an economic conference in Casablanca, Morocco, where businessmen from Israel, from Jordan, from Morocco, from America . . . will meet in order to see what can be done to develop the Middle East economically."

Germany is in an excellent position to help give economic content to the peace process. Germany is the first European country to establish a government office in Jericho, the capital of the Palestinian National Authority. The giant Daimler Benz group is currently involved in drafting a master plan for the development of infrastructure in the Palestinian territories, as well as the region as a whole. It is involved in several key transportation projects in Israel as well.

# Reds, Greens block German infrastructure

by Rainer Apel

The first action of the new "red-green" government in the German state of Saxe-Anhalt, to announce a drastic and senseless reduction of the speed limit on the highway connecting Berlin with the western part of the country, bodes ill for the future of infrastructure projects in the east.

The minority government coalition, consisting of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the Green Party, is only able to stay in office with the support of the Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), successor to the former ruling East German communist party, the SED. Unfortunately, the radical environmentalism in Saxe-Anhalt could turn out to be a model for other eastern states, located in geographical positions which are important for the expanding of traffic connections.

In upcoming elections in Brandenburg (Sept. 11) and Mecklenburg-Prepomerania (Oct. 10), the preferred coalition partner of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Free Democratic Party (FDP), will very probably fail to gain the 5% of the vote necessary to bring it into the state parliaments. If the Social Democrats refuse to cooperate with the CDU, a red-green constellation similar to that in Saxe-Anhalt will emerge.

The major part of the planned Transrapid magnetically levitated railroad line from Hamburg to Berlin goes through the state of Brandenburg, while part of the projected A-20 Baltic highway is located in Mecklenburg-Prepomerania, as well as the former nuclear site at Greifswald, where nuclear research programs are planned. The Hanover-Berlin high-speed railway is in Saxe-Anhalt, along with a major part of projected improvements for navigation on the Elbe River. All of these projects are already subject to protests by environmentalist groups, Greens, the PDS, and parts of the SPD, and this could mean that if those political currents get a major say in their state governments, nothing will function east of the Elbe.

The Greens have announced that, should it form a coalition government with the SPD after the federal elections in October, it will stop construction of the Baltic highway and the Transrapid maglev train, by government decree. Many Social Democrats clearly sympathize with this policy, endorsing what SPD chancellor candidate Rudolf Scharping calls "an ecologically compatible economy." It seems that despite some useful initiatives in industrial policy, the SPD

has not overcome more than 15 years of the radical ecological propaganda of its former standard-bearer, Oscar Lafontaine, and others.

## The role of the 'former' communists

While ideological fixations are the main motive in the Green and Social Democratic parties, things are somewhat different with the PDS. The "former" communists are using ecology as a means of deliberate sabotage of the western economy, just as did their predecessor, the SED. They want to use the ensuing economic and social problems as a lever for their propaganda and political blackmail.

If things elsewhere go the way they have in Saxe-Anhalt, where the PDS is not part of the government and can oppose the "red-green" coalition whenever it wants, yet the government depends on it in all major decisions, the PDS will have an ideal situation for blackmail. Not since the days of the Communist Party of Germany in the Weimar Republic have communists had so much political influence in the whole of Germany. Furthermore, the PDS can rely on a highly mobilized membership and large vote percentages in the eastern states, which give it the potential to block important government projects through petitions, should the parliamentary lever not be sufficient.

## Effect on eastern Europe

In addition to the effects inside Germany, a major concern is how the economic construction of eastern Europe could ever get moving, if essential modern transportation links connecting it to the West, via Germany, never come into existence. Without the A-20 highway, the lines of the ICE high-speed train and the maglev connections going east from Berlin, to Poland, for example, will have to rely on transportation networks built right after World War II, or even earlier, which cannot cope with today's traffic volume. Truck drivers regularly have to wait 12, 15, or more hours at the German-Polish border crossing at Forst. Right now, with drastic speed limit reductions supposedly to abate ozone pollution, which is becoming more frequent in some German states, travel times will come to approximate those of the 19th century. One might as well take a horse and carriage from Berlin to Poznan or Warsaw.

Nor will the reconstruction of industrial production in the Czech and Slovak republics succeed, if the planned improvements of shipping capabilities on the Elbe are blocked, and if the connection of the Czech and Slovak industrial centers to the Hamburg harbor is not carried out.

Without infrastructure, the hoped-for generation of industry and jobs will not occur. Under a "red-green" regime, what will happen in the East will be what has already happened in the western part of Germany during the last 20 years of environmentalist sabotage: Hundreds of billions of deutschmarks of investment will become politically impossible, with disastrous economic consequences.

# New round of killing looms in Bosnia

by Katharine Kanter

Although the gaze of the world is presently averted from Bosnia, the potential for a major conflict to erupt once again, before the winter, increases by the day; such a conflict, one of the few games in which Great Britain still holds most of the cards in hand, would serve to reverse the policy trend enunciated by President Clinton in his Berlin speech on July 11, a policy orientated toward the economic development of central and eastern Europe and centered upon Germany.

When, on July 19, the Parliament of the self-styled "Serbian Republic of Bosnia" at Pale, made it known that it rejected the Contact Group's peace plan, which was intended to be signed on that date and which was to consecrate the bipartition of Bosnia, the government of Yugoslavia (Serbia) put on an "offended dowager" act transparent to anyone but the utterly credulous: President Slobodan Milosevic claimed that he had been betrayed by the Bosnian Serbs, that he was a fervent partisan of the so-called peace plan—itsself a grotesque farce—and that if the Karadzic regime did not knuckle under, economic and other sanctions by Yugoslavia against the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia" would be put into effect.

By the end of the first week of August, Milosevic claimed that the border between Yugoslavia and Bosnia was sealed, and that nothing save "humanitarian" supplies was going across to refurbish the Serbian troops on the other side. Since the Serbian forces in Bosnia are believed to have a six-month stockpile of fuel and weapons, even were the borders to be closed, a winter campaign could still be waged effectively. In any event, Milosevic made it clear, yet again on Aug. 22 to U.N. envoy Akashi, that no international observers will be allowed to inspect the condition of the "sealed" borders unless the trade embargo upon rump Yugoslavia be raised.

According to Bosnian sources, the border is *not* sealed, men and matériel continue to pour over from Serbia. Unfortunately, the NATO satellite photographs proving this, with a level of detail that on-the-ground eyewitness reports or photography cannot provide, are neither in the public domain, nor are they accessible to the Bosnian Armed Forces. What this means, however, is that every other military power active in the region is perfectly aware of the Milosevic-

Karadzic game and is playing along with it for the purpose of keeping the appearance of unity among the Contact Group, which is England, France, Russia, and the United States.

## **Demands from Belgrade**

Thanks to the complicity of all western powers in the Serbian game, the government of Yugoslavia is now in a position to stridently demand that the trade embargo against Yugoslavia be lifted. In the second week of August, high officials of the government, including President Lilic of rump Yugoslavia, travelled to Tunisia and Libya, where they were royally received, and to the new regime of Leonid Kuchma in Ukraine; according to official Yugoslavian press reports, there on the agenda was, quite openly, how to get around the embargo, and how to develop close economic cooperation in the immediate, short-term perspective of the embargo being lifted.

There are also rumors that the Contact Group is about to allow the Belgrade regime to reopen the capital's airport, and a new gold dinar has been put into circulation upon the order of Central Bank governor Abramovic. Yugoslavia is now probably the only country in the world with monetary gold, gold currency, 500,000 pieces of which are expected to be circulating by October. In Asia, gold is the main form of payment for contraband—in particular, narcotic substances. As such a move, under a war economy, would normally unleash a wave of hoarding for gold coin, the shrewd Abramovic is doubtless assured of another source of resupply for Yugoslavia's depleted gold reserves, namely the world's largest gold producer, Russia.

Indeed, given the faltering and lack of clarity from the Clinton administration with respect to the Balkans, Russia has reverted to a policy of open support for Belgrade; on Aug. 11, the government of Russia demanded that the trade embargo against Belgrade be lifted. In that week, Defense Minister Pavel Grachov travelled to Belgrade, and met there, not only with Milosevic and Karadzic, but with the chiefs of staff of both the Yugoslav Army and the Serbian insurgency in Bosnia, as well as key political and military figures from both Serbian-occupied Bosnia and Yugoslavia. The London Contact Group is words, and as the Russians know better than anyone, what counts in a winter offensive is action.

## **The military situation**

The Serbs will need all the help they can get, because in spite of crushing superiority in terms of matériel, the reorganized Bosnian Army under General Delic is re-taking Serbian-occupied territory step by step. The so-called Posavina Corridor, a 2-kilometer strip of Serbian-occupied territory linking Serbian "possessions" in eastern and western Bosnia, has been cut back to less than 500 meters in several places; the only reason it has not been entirely cut through, is apparently that the government of Bosnia fears that the Serbians



will retaliate by heavy shelling of Tuzla or other densely populated areas.

In the second week of August, a significant advance was made by the Bosnian Armed Forces, when they finally succeeded in crushing the uprising by Fikret Abdic, a turncoat who had declared, in May 1993, a secessionist "Bosnian Republic of Bihac," and who had joined with the Serbian forces. Thousands of his supporters are now fleeing over the Croatian border, into Serbian-occupied territory of the Krajina. The heights around Tuzla are reported to have been retaken from the Serbs, and Bosnian gains are reported from the Vlasica area, near Zenica, and around Brcko, in spite of the fact that nothing beyond shoulder-held weapons, no heavy artillery, no mortars, no heavy matériel, is reaching the Bosnian Army in significant quantity.

### U.S. policy inadequate

Unfortunately, the U.S. Congress and Senate do not appear to be operating on a mental timetable which would enable Bosnia to win the war, before a third icy winter sweeps into the grave hundreds of thousands of hapless men and women. To speak of lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia by Oct. 15, or Nov. 15, or Thanksgiving Day, or whatever, is out of all reality, when 70% of Bosnia's territory is in the hands of the Serbians. For that reason, it has not, in most cases, been possible to sow any crops save kitchen gardens, and there has been very little harvest. Around all the cities, the trees have been cut down over the last two winters for firewood; there are no trees left to cut, no fuel, and no other means of heating. The Unprofor (U.N. "peacekeeping" force), which can cut off all convoy routes at the flick of a switch, since it controls all the nodal points of access to Bosnia by road, is a declared hostile force, composed almost entirely of British and French troops whose command is pro-Serbian, which means that food and medical supplies this winter will reach central Bosnia only at the grace and favor of Unprofor.

On Aug. 18, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher gave an interview to the London *Financial Times* on U.S. foreign policy, where he mentioned, in an aside, that Bosnia is "important, but not of vital interest to the U.S.A." Smooth and clever as he is, Mr. Christopher, who said in the same interview that we have to get away from "great principles" and back to the concept of "case law" in such matters, clearly knows a great deal less about the real stuff of international politics than does Pope John Paul II. On Sept. 8, the pope, accompanied by the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Elio Toaff, will visit Sarajevo, in spite of open threats on his life from Karadzic and from Metropolitan Jovan of the Orthodox Church of Slovenia and Croatia, and in spite of a torrent of abuse in the British and other press about a purported "Vatican-Muslim" alliance on this and other strategic issues such as the Cairo depopulation conference. John Paul II plans to celebrate Mass in Sarajevo stadium.

## Russia accelerates neo-imperial drive

by Konstantin George

The neo-imperial direction in Russian policy has become more pronounced than ever, as a multitude of statements by Russian leaders during August attest. This has been timed with a view to distracting attention from the domestic socio-economic crisis. It has been tailored to a widespread belief among Russians and segments of the population in the non-Russian republics that their misfortunes are due, not to Moscow's shock therapy policies, but to the breakup of the U.S.S.R., and that a remedy can be found by creating a new Russian empire in the former Soviet Union.

Economic explosions are close at hand. The trigger for this is the inter-enterprise debt, which has risen astronomically alongside a collapse in production down to levels of the early 1970s. On Aug. 17, Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovyets, chairman of an emergency commission hastily put together by the regime this summer to deal with the debt, stated in a televised address that the total of inter-enterprise debt had reached 90,000 billion rubles. He warned that the industrial enterprises of Russia are on the brink of a chain reaction of bankruptcies, leading to closures and mass unemployment.

Soskovyets's policy shifts illustrate the quandary confronting the Russian government. On Aug. 17, he sounded like an official of the International Monetary Fund in his statements concerning debt-ridden enterprises: "The state must be very harsh with those companies that behave themselves badly in the transition to a market economy. . . . We cannot simply give them soft loans." He admitted that what he called a "further contradiction" in industrial production, is "inevitable." He also denounced the idea of state intervention to protect Russian producers from cheap foreign imports, endorsing the British doctrine of free trade: "We must not be confused by some pseudo-patriotic idea about defending our markets. The state cannot stem the inflow of foreign goods."

By Aug. 22, Soskovyets was denouncing radical free marketeers and attacking "those politicized economists who believe that the formation of a market should occur in circumstances of total chaos." He hinted that the government was considering wage and price controls, beginning with price ceilings on monopoly energy suppliers and transportation companies. On the same day, the Central Bank, trying to buy a little time, cut its three-month refinancing interest rate from 150% to 130%—the seventh cut this year and the second during August. However, it precipitated a new collapse of

the ruble, down to almost 2,200 to the dollar. Massive Central Bank selling of dollars the next day temporarily brought the ruble up to about 2,160 to the dollar.

What the Russian government approach overall will be to the crisis is not clear, but certain short-term policy aspects can be determined. First, a policy of trying to contain the collapse within the military-industrial complex (MIC), the most vital part of industry, is definitively in effect. This was denoted in an announcement by President Boris Yeltsin in mid-August granting 4,200 billion rubles in soft credits to the MIC for investments. Second, as Soskovyets stated on Aug. 22, Russia will pursue "a more severe policy with regard to the countries of the Near Abroad" (the non-Russian former Soviet republics) regarding their debts to Moscow, mostly for Russian energy deliveries. In short, the neo-imperial policy will be pursued vigorously.

### Overseeing the 'Near Abroad'

The neo-imperial drive can be seen in a mid-August Russian Security Council document awaiting the signature of Yeltsin. It accords "highest priority" to Moscow's support for the 25 million ethnic Russians living in the non-Russian former Soviet republics. A commission, to be headed by the neo-imperialist Sergei Shakhrai, the former Russian minister for nationalities, is to oversee the condition of Russians living

in the Near Abroad.

In August, both Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev and Defense Minister Pavel Grachov supported creating a "Great-Serbia" out of the planned partition of Bosnia. The summit between Yeltsin and new Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko cleared the path for an early consummation of a Russia-Belarus economic and monetary union. This was followed by the Russia-Moldova agreement on the withdrawal of the Russian 14th Army from Moldova. The agreement was a stinging defeat for Moldova, which had wanted Russia to leave by Jan. 1, 1996 at the latest. The agreement set a mid-1998 withdrawal, prolonging for three years a Russian military presence in that republic, which borders on the Balkans and Ukraine.

Moscow is trying to replicate its successes in Belarus and Moldova in consolidating its hold over the North Caucasus. The obstacle here for nearly the past three years has been the republic of Chechnya, which seceded from the Russian Federation in autumn 1991 under former Soviet Gen. Dzhokhar Dudayev. Throughout the summer, Russia has been increasing pressure on the Dudayev regime, through support for both the political and armed opposition within Chechnya, combined with military intimidation along the borders of the Chechen republic. This has included Russian helicopter drops of supplies and arms to guerrillas and financing of the opposition.

The political side of this operation, ironically, has featured Ruslan Khasbulatov, the ethnic Chechen who was the former head of the old Russian Supreme Soviet, which was destroyed in a sea of blood last October. Khasbulatov entered Chechnya in August and began a campaign calling on Dudayev to resign. On Aug. 22, Khasbulatov issued an ultimatum: "If he doesn't resign in the next days, on Aug. 25 many thousands of demonstrators will gather and decide the fate of Dudayev."

Reports abound of Russian troop concentrations along the borders of Chechnya, and a convoy of 30 Russian armored vehicles on Aug. 18 crossed into one district of Chechnya, reportedly to turn them over to armed Chechen opposition groups. Moscow would clearly prefer an internal overthrow, because the use of Russian troops would tend to unite the Chechens into armed resistance against Russia. Russia, which is already keeping 25,000 troops in Tajikistan to maintain the pro-Moscow regime in power, does not want a similar situation in the North Caucasus.

Moscow's top priority is the creation of, first, an economic entity, followed by political and military "union," among Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine, which would form the core of a new empire. Powerful voices in Moscow are against any adventures that would detract from this goal. While Chechnya and Tajikistan make headlines, working groups in Moscow, Belarus, and Ukraine are fleshing out the economic, political, and military agreements that will launch the "Slavic Union."

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# 'Wedding generals' for sale in Russia

by Konstantin Cherenykh

The struggle of the bulldogs under the carpet in Russia is getting more and more intense, as the country sinks deeper into economic and moral crisis. None of the combatants exploit ideas or even the glimmer of what might be called a point of view, with the exception of several, very similar varieties of Russia's old imperial notion that Moscow is the Third Rome.

The daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* reports that Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, after winning a battle on privatization questions over chairman of the State Property Commission Anatoli Chubais, has gained third place in political influence, just behind President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. Having staked out Moscow as his own domain, Luzhkov pretends to be the great protector of all Muscovites, constantly brainwashing the public to this effect through his TV channel (NTV) and newspapers (*Sevodnya* and *Obshchaya Gazeta*). In reality, his appetites obviously extend beyond the Russian capital.

Recently, Luzhkov signed an agreement with the leadership of Crimea (in Ukraine), for use of the prestigious health resorts there, which had allegedly been the traditional "place of leisure for Muscovites." This action probably has more than a propagandistic purpose. Luzhkov seems to be marking his territory, the way animals do.

In late June, Luzhkov and his closest ally, head of the Most ("Bridge") financial group Vladimir Gusinsky, organized a meeting of the Russian political elite in the Moscow suburbs, under the motto "Dialogue of the Generations." The enterprise was assisted by former Komsomol (Communist Youth League) functionaries calling themselves "Leaders of the Next Millennium." Among the guests were well-known "fathers of the reform" Aleksandr Yakovlev (a member of the Soviet Politburo under Mikhail Gorbachov) and his elder cubs, so to speak, Chubais and former Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, but also conservatives like Valentin Kuptsov, the former chairman of the Russian Communist Party and now a rival of Gennadi Zyuganov for control over the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, and former Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, who now heads Tveruniversalbank, a provincial bank in the city of Tver. The leaders of

Russia's two rival intelligence services, Yevgeni Primakov of the Foreign Intelligence Service and Counterintelligence Service chief Sergei Stepashin, were also present.

As usual, the words said there were not as important as the fact that the entire political *beau monde* had agreed to be manipulated by Luzhkov and the Most group. During this summer, the power rivalry between Luzhkov and Chernomyrdin was in the background of many of the political events in Russia. Chernomyrdin presides over a huge oil extraction and refining empire, the only branch of industry whose workers are well paid, while Luzhkov has his backers at Most.

Luzhkov made sure to stand near Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn when the writer addressed citizens upon his arrival in Moscow after a 20-year exile. Thus the mayor made clear that no matter who you are, a Komsomol activist or a spiritual leader like Solzhenitsyn, you should make obeisance to the new financial oligarchy.

At the same time, Luzhkov was evidently trying to paint himself as a Russian patriot. This intention was more distinctly demonstrated when the President and the mayor visited painter Ilya Glazunov's exhibition. Glazunov, who painted Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev's portrait in the 1970s, now was displaying his new allegorical depiction of Russia's national and military spirit, and commenting to his high-ranking guests: "And here are the dark forces desiring to destroy the great Russian power. But we'll not let them, shall we?" "Oh, no, we won't," the President replied. Luzhkov, standing nearby with a stony face, did his best to look like a sure heir to the presidency.

The aforementioned "Dialogue of Generations" was used to discuss the problem of reconstructing the multi-party system. It was made clear that all the politicians, as well as writers and painters, should be tools of the new financial and administrative oligarchy.

Soon after this meeting, Yakovlev was rewarded with a 1,000-square-meter office in central Moscow for his Social Democratic Party, comprised mostly of yesterday's ardent liberals. Yakovlev has already found a charismatic leader for his flock—former commander-in-chief of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) joint forces Gen. Yevgeni Shaposhnikov. Such a figurehead is called a "wedding general" in Russia, after a story by Anton Chekhov.

## Artificial structures

Yegor Gaidar, meanwhile, thinks himself charismatic enough to manage his Democratic Choice party himself, and perhaps not only his party, but an entire Democratic Congress that might unite the Choice with the converted social democrats. This project (the idea was stolen from former co-chairman of Democratic Russia Lev Ponomarev, who accused Gaidar of "oligarchical methods of creating parties") is under attack by Gaidar's rival, Irina Hakamada, leader of the small Liberal-Conservative Union. She is anxious that Gaidar, with

the help of his financial ally Oleg Boiko of the firm OLBI, will profit the most in sharing out the multi-party pie.

In fact, neither Yakovlev nor Gaidar has a real party. These are small, artificial structures made up of people who are interested only in their wages as functionaries—they care for money, not ideas.

But there are many other would-be “wedding generals” in the theater. They have already lost their ability (if some of them had one) not only to come up with ideas, but even to proclaim them. They therefore need much money from officials, to build up party organizations in the regions, which will never work but only “represent.”

If examined not through the glasses of official statistics, but first-hand, the Russian multi-party pie has shrunk rapidly during the spring and summer of 1994. Russians are coming to the conclusion that political parties do not and cannot accomplish any good. (The turnout in local elections in many towns, including St. Petersburg, proved this.) The quantity of true political activists has decreased to such a degree that, after Gaidar, Ponomaryov, and Yakovlev have shared all the liberals and Zyuganov and Kuptsov divided the communists between them, leaving a certain crowd of disillusioned young people for radical chauvinists Zhirinovskiy and Limonov, there is almost nothing left.

### **Gorbachov is annoyed**

That is probably why Mikhail Gorbachov looked so offended during a TV speech at the end of July. He even called his former close ally Yakovlev “a propagandist in any regime.” Actually, he is annoyed because Yakovlev has eaten up his piece of the pie. Gorbachov was trying to accumulate from the social-democratic portion, but Yakovlev, with Luzhkov’s support, carried off all the crumbs.

Now Gorbachov is attempting to attract some anti-liberal politicians. Recently the filmmaker Stanislav Govorukhin surprised his radical collaborators by apologizing to Gorbachov, saying he regretted the bad words he had said about the ex-U.S.S.R. President. But Govorukhin, being an author more than a politician, is unable to create any new political party in which Gorbachov would play the role of “wedding general.”

Gorbachov has already declared that he will not run for President in the next elections. Television under Yakovlev’s control commented upon this declaration with some statistics: It showed the results of a public poll where 31% of the respondents stated that Gorbachov personally was to blame for the destruction of the Russian economy and the people’s welfare.

Would-be wedding generals remain alone, sadly waiting until the political climate changes, being quite unable to change it themselves. But when new winds start blowing, they will rather bring waves of political terrorism, strikes, and military coup attempts, than any sort of western-like political activity.

## **A glimmer of hope shines in Sri Lanka**

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

After 17 years of an uninterrupted and increasingly uninspiring reign in the Sri Lankan Parliament by the United National Party (UNP), Chandrika Kumaratunga, the 49-year-old daughter of two former prime ministers—S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike and Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike—led the People’s Alliance to a stunning victory in the parliamentary elections on Aug. 16. Though short of an absolute majority by one seat in a 225-member Parliament, Kumaratunga has since formed her cabinet, claiming a razor-thin majority.

The People’s Alliance, of which the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) is by far the most powerful member, was led by Kumaratunga through the forging of a well-conceived alliance with the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress (SLMC), which dominates the Muslim-majority east coast and was once a political ally of the ruling UNP. Her campaign promise is to hold unconditional talks with the militant Tamils, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in particular, to seek an end to the decade-long civil war between the Tamils in the north and the Sinhala-dominated Colombo, the seat of administrative power in Sri Lanka. The conflict, which spread in the 1950s following the end of British rule in 1948, is the product of an overt Sinhala racism targeted against the native Tamils, and which resulted over the years in adoption of anti-Tamil legislation. The mistrust grew to a state of alienation and finally took a violent form in July 1983, when the Sinhalese massacred a large number of Tamil civilians in Colombo. Since then, the two ethnic groups have been locked in mortal combat with the Tamils, who dominate the northern peninsula of Jaffna, close to the Indian coast lines, demanding a separate country to be carved out of Sri Lanka.

### **A complex situation**

The Tamil Tigers may not succeed in wrenching out a part of Sri Lanka to establish a new country. Still, the Tigers, who are linked to the merchants of guns and drugs internationally, can continue to be a major disruptive force, destroying human lives and jeopardizing the nation’s security as well as its economy.

Kumaratunga’s sudden rise to become prime minister is a new ray of hope. Prior to the elections, Kumaratunga,

besides forging an alliance with the Muslims, traditionally friends of the Tamils, had sent out the word that she would go to Jaffna and talk to the Tigers and to the Tamil people. She made it clear that she would do so with no strings attached and her package would include an extensive devolution of power, followed by demarcation of the boundary through a political dialogue. While the process will help the Tamils to enjoy a certain amount of autonomy in the north, Kumaratunga has said categorically that the army will remain in Jaffna and "if the Tigers continue to threaten our sovereignty, we will have very few choices."

Following the polls, first indications suggest that the Tamils in general are supportive of the change and hopeful of Kumaratunga. Even the Tigers, through their contacts based in London, have sent out the news that they welcome Kumaratunga's initiative and will cooperate in such unconditional talks to resolve the crisis. Similar notes of hope have also been issued by moderate Tamil groups active in the mainstream politics of Sri Lanka.

### Elements of concern

Besides the Tamil-Sinhala conflict, Kumaratunga will have to encounter a number of other serious problems. First, the growing voice of the Sinhala chauvinists heard around the island, centered around the upper-caste Sinhala community and the Buddhist Sangha, could pose a serious threat to the new government. The reemergence of the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) in the recent elections, although they failed to win any seats, is a matter of concern, since it was the violent campaign of the JVP in the late-1980s that had hardened the anti-Tamil mentality among a large section of the Sinhala community. Any growth of the JVP may sabotage the new initiative to solve the ethnic crisis.

Second, Kumaratunga, whose parents were friends of such Indian leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi, has close links with neighboring India. She, in fact, was a guest lecturer with the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi. She has already told newsmen that her government will have closer relations with India. "At least, I will not have India-phobia," she said.

In Sri Lankan politics today, particularly in the layer known as the *goigama*—the upper caste and westernized Sinhala families—anti-India feelings run high. It is this feeling among the powerful elites of Sri Lanka politics that the JVP had exploited and the Shangha had aligned with previously. The anti-India sentiments stem from the fact that there were definite indications that Indian intelligence had trained and armed the Tamil Tigers in the mid-1980s. This policy of Delhi was then changed under the late Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, but the antagonism toward India by the Sinhala chauvinists continues. Only recently this view was expressed by former President Junius Jayewardene to a newsman, urging India to "keep her hands off" of Sri Lanka.

Kumaratunga's ability to deal with difficulty is uncontest-

ed. In the middle of hectic political activities, Chandrika Kumaratunga left the SLFP and formed a left-of-center political party, Sri Lanka Mahajan Pakshya, with the help of her husband, Vijaya Kumaratunga. Vijaya Kumaratunga, an immensely popular movie actor and respected politician, was assassinated by the JVP for his and his party's opposition to Sinhala chauvinism. Since then, Mrs. Kumaratunga returned to the SLFP, ascended to the top of the party leadership, outmaneuvering her brother, Anura Bandaranaike, who has since joined the UNP; Kumaratunga has been able to lead the SLFP from the political wasteland to once again become the prime party in the country.

Her political acumen was the winning factor in the recent election. A true representative of the *goigama* community, Kumaratunga realized quickly that a change in the political climate has taken place since the slain President Ranasinghe Premadasa, who belonged to a lower social class and caste, had won his election by instituting programs for the poor and generating a mass movement through the slogan "All Things to All People." Premadasa's successor President Dingiri Wijetunga fell back on upper-caste politics.

### The danger of economic liberalism

However, her expressed, unqualified support for the economic liberalization program, in progress for more than a decade, is her vulnerability. In 1977, when President Jayewardene almost obliterated the SLFP at the ballot box, he had moved the center of Sri Lankan political power from Parliament to the President, to push through demands of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Donning the mantle of a "Gaullist," President Jayewardene went on implementing privatization—termed "peoplisation" by the government. Foreign direct investment was heavily promoted and, to attract overseas black money for investment, nameless numbered accounts can now be opened in Sri Lanka with no questions asked about the source of funds.

That is not to say that the economy looks a disaster. In fact, despite necessarily high expenditures to upgrade the military, the GDP grew at a rate of 6.1% in 1993 and is expected to do about the same in 1994 and 1995.

But the danger signals are there. Sri Lanka's inflation has remained above 10% for years, and the overall employment did not increase substantially, because state sector employment continued to decline as privatization and rationalization of public enterprises proceeded, as the Asian Development Bank pointed out in its *Outlook 1994*. In addition, the country's foreign debt in absolute terms is growing, as is debt servicing. Also increasing is the trade imbalance, while the country's exports remain heavily dependent on tea and textiles, consumer products which lose value heavily during worldwide recession. These are just the signals, but what is palpable is that the inflation and lack of employment are affecting the poor the most. For an adroit politician like Kumaratunga, that message should be clear.

# Dutch magnate pushes breakup of Europe

by Mark Burdman and Claudio Celani

The Norwegian daily *Bergens Tidende* on July 23 publicized details of a secret project to break up European nation-states. The newspaper reported on the scheme of Holland's A.H. Heineken, chairman of the board of Heineken Breweries, to create 75 new "mini-states," a project he calls "Eurotopia." The substance of the article has been confirmed by *EIR* investigations, which have revealed the following details.

In 1992, Heineken released a report presenting guidelines for how the nations of Europe should be reorganized along lines of population concentration, so that new "states" would be created, each with a population of 5-10 million. Heineken wrote that "the present nation-states are rather artificial, and relatively new inventions. For instance, a German or Italian state never existed before the second half of the 19th century." He pointed to the smaller nations of Scandinavia, as models for the "states" of his Eurotopia.

Heineken recommended that the royal families of Europe be so organized as to become "sovereigns of the new states. There is even scope to reassign some royal families, presently without a formal role, to be heads of newly formed regions."

Work on "Eurotopia" is being done at Holland's universities of Nejrøde and Leyden.

## Origins of the plan

Heineken's main conceptual mentor for the project is the late British historian C. Northcote Parkinson, who in 1987 authored an article in the magazine *Regional Contact*, in which he wrote that "the remedy" for the fact that nations are "too big and too powerful" is "to divide up the big nations until all parts are small enough to be safe." He wrote that existing nations should be replaced "by reviving the smaller and older principalities such as Burgundy, Picardy, Normandy, Navarre, Alsace, Lorraine, Saar, Lombardy, Naples, Venice, the Papal States, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, Hanover, Brunswick, Wales, Scotland, Cornwall, Aragon, Valencia, Catalonia, Castile, and Galicia. Such a redrawn map would not be a guarantee of peace, but wars would be on a small and relatively harmless scale. More recent wars have been far from harmless. . . . There might be scope for a supranational authority to deal with problems of transportation and customs, but . . . no such authority can co-exist with great powers, the monsters of nationalism. The Great Powers must be broken up."

According to one Dutch source, Parkinson had been commissioned to do a study of the history of why the Dutch East India Company went bankrupt. He concluded that the company had become too unwieldy, because it failed to give autonomy to its local units. In advising this "local control" ("divide and conquer") method, Parkinson was, at least implicitly, putting forward the British Empire and the British East India Company as a positive contrasting reference point to the Dutch model. Parkinson wrote many books on British imperial strategy, including one entitled *Britannia Rules*. In managing his brewery conglomerate, Heineken has reportedly adapted Parkinson's advice to corporate management techniques.

Heineken is very well-connected in the European oligarchy. His company is the second largest brewery firm in the world, after the American Budweiser. In past years, a member of the board of Heineken Breweries has been John London, former chairman of the board of Royal Dutch Shell and, from 1977 to 1981, the international president of the World Wildlife Fund. Heineken is also close to the Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza, a promoter, from within the upper echelons of the European nobility, for the malthusian Club of Rome. Heineken was on the board of the powerful ABN bank, which recently merged with a second Dutch bank to form the ING banking/insurance conglomerate.

## The Goldsmith connection

Parkinson's work is being carried forward by a number of institutions in Europe. One is the E. F. Schumacher ("small is beautiful") Society, whose head in Britain is Schumacher's daughter-in-law Diane Schumacher; E.F. Schumacher himself was inspired, in significant part, by Parkinson, as well as by Parkinson's chief continental co-thinker, the late Leopold Kohr of Austria.

Diane Schumacher recently spoke before the cultist, world-federalist Lucis Trust (originally called the Lucifer Trust) in London. She is a member of the executive board of the group Ecoropa, which has served for 20 years as a key coordinating agency for the ecological/green movement in Europe, founded by the late Swiss "universal fascist" Denis de Rougemont. Also on the Ecoropa executive board is Teddy Goldsmith, founder-editor of *Ecologist* magazine, brother of billionaire ecologist Sir James Goldsmith, and supporter of former Cambodian dictator Pol Pot. The president of Ecoropa, Freda Meissner-Blau of Austria, is a member of the "Other Europe" political movement, recently founded by Sir James Goldsmith, and is a great admirer of Sir James.

Sir James Goldsmith has recently gone on record saying he believes Italy and Germany to be artificial nations, which should be broken up into regional components. In his widely circulated book *Le Piège (The Trap)*, Paris: Editions Fixot, 1993), he identifies Judeo-Christian civilization generally, and the Book of Genesis specifically, as the enemies to be fought, in order to defend "the ecology."



# The hoax of democracy in Africa

by Lawrence Eyong-Echaw

The crumbling of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and the radical changes that followed in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, created a groundswell of euphoria and hope for democracy in Africa. This "Eastern Spring" seemed to blossom in Africa with the unexpected release of Nelson Mandela after 27 years in jail, in February 1990. Suddenly, a contagious, convulsive, and unstoppable urge for freedom seemed to spring out of the oppressed peoples of Africa. Political parties were launched in defiance of the oppressive machinery of Africa's authoritarian regimes. All over the continent, students, workers, human rights groups, legal associations, and women's organizations were clamoring for multiparty democracy, the rule of law, freedom of speech, freedom of association, and the holding of democratic elections. Before long, even the most repressive dictators, such as Mobutu of Zaire, Eyadema of Togo, Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Paul Biya of Cameroon, and Omar Bongo of Gabon, seemed to be giving in to pressure from the streets, for the introduction of democracy.

Political parties were mushrooming. Most of them were ethnically based without any real ideology or alternative development program. The parties lacked a pan-African vision and hardly coordinated their efforts, although they were fighting the same neo-colonial dictatorships. Most of the opposition leaders were former barons of the monolithic system who had fallen into disfavor and were anxious to get back into power in the next election. When snap presidential elections were called, the fragmentary opposition, in its inherently egoistic attitude, could not agree on a single candidate who would mobilize the population and beat the incumbent dictator.

The principles of accountability and financial transparency which have been so lacking in the governance of the corrupt monolithic systems are equally flaunted by opposition leaders in their management of party funds. Elected officials are regularly sidelined in favor of ethnically inspired clientelism.

In most opposition parties, the feudalism of the tribe has been transferred to the party apparatus, with the tendency to appoint the faithfuls and sycophants of the "prince" to the rejection of elections.

Western political leaders and their financial institutions pretended to genuinely be encouraging the democratization

process, by deceptive pronouncements. In April 1990, then-U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen announced that in addition to previous requirements on economic policy reform and human rights, democratization would be a third condition for U.S. assistance. On May 8, 1990, the U.S. ambassador to Kenya stated that "there is a tide flowing in our Congress, which controls the purse strings, to concentrate economic assistance to those of the world's nations that nourish democratic institutions, defend human rights, and practice multiparty politics." Speaking at a meeting of the Overseas Development Council in June 1990, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said that "Britain's assistance will favor countries tending toward pluralism, public accountability, respect for the rule of law, human rights, and market principles." President François Mitterrand, addressing a French-African conference at La Baule in June 1990, stated that in the future, French aid would flow "more enthusiastically" to countries moving toward democracy. Four years after, these lofty declarations have proved to be equally hypocritical. In fact, the so-called project democracy of these imperialist nations was intended to reinforce these dictatorships on condition that they accept the peonage conditions of the Anglo-American and French money mandarins, which have aggravated the pauperization of the people of Africa.

## The bankers' hoax

In order to accelerate the disintegration of the fragile African nation-states, the financial police institutions of the great banking interests, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, foisted their adjustment policies on desperate African dictators tenaciously clinging to power. These dictators, who were evidently under duress, accepted cutting government spending, removing subsidies, freezing wages, sacking civil servants, and selling government-owned companies, thereby liquidating the state, and causing despair, widespread malnutrition, civil wars, and premature death—in exchange for staying in power. It is, therefore, not surprising that, despite the clamors of the western press for democracy in Africa, they have only succeeded in imposing IMF/World Bank free market policies.

What finally shut out the faintest glimmer of hope for democratization, were the so-called opposition political parties and their elitist leaders. First of all, the parochial ethnocentric power bases that they controlled created deep fissures in the dispossessed rural masses and unemployed urban slum dwellers who made up their electorate. The dictators capitalized on this weakness and legalized a plethora of small inconsequential parties which could not make any real national appeal. Mobutu legalized 144 parties in 1990, Biya of Cameroon legalized 103, Bongo of Gabon (with 1 million people) created about 50. Eyadema of Togo created about 10, arap Moi of Kenya allowed the creation of about half a dozen. In Niger, Somalia, Algeria, the Ivory Coast, Mozambique,

Angola, Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Sudan, Sierra Leone, and Ethiopia, the trend was identical.

The manifest hypocrisy of these amateur opposition leaders was evident, when they generally tended to endorse the prescriptions of the Bretton Woods institutions, out of political expediency, even though they were pertinently aware that such policies were responsible for the unremitting misery of their people and the destruction of the nation-state, through the politicization of ethnicity.

It became customary for opposition leaders to regularly take advice and even instructions from the U.S., French, British, and other ambassadors of western countries. With the built-in suspicion that grows out of a situation of ethnic politics, the government, with loans provided by the IMF, accelerated the campaign of corrupting opposition leaders with huge bribes and positions in government. Since these proponents of cosmetic change had no alternative development programs to solve the grave unemployment, lack of infrastructure, pandemic diseases, and illiteracy which is plaguing the people, their advocacy of democracy ended with the satisfaction of their egoistic material needs.

Further, just as in the days of Katangese traitor Moïse Tshombe in the 1960s, multinational interests coax, cajole, manipulate, and pit one opposition leader against another. In French Africa, the Bretton Woods institutions influenced the departure of what they regarded as the pro-Marxist regimes of Mathieu Kérékou of Benin and Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo, so as to foist market economic policies on these countries, in the name of democracy. The dictatorships of Eyadéma in Togo, Biya in Cameroon, Bongo in Gabon, Mobutu in Zaire, Lansana Kote in Guinea, and the late Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast, are being sustained by French multinational interests, despite their gross human rights abuses, repression, and economic failures. They have remained in power, although they were severely beaten in elections. In Gabon, the French had to intervene energetically in 1990 to prevent the ouster of Omar Bongo by a popular insurrection. In the Maghreb, the rejection of dialogue and power-sharing with the extremely popular Islamic groups has radicalized them and unleashed a campaign of violence on the whole region.

### **The negative role of the army**

The armies of African nation-states have often not functioned for national interests either. Recruited on an ethnic basis with the incumbent President's ethnic group dominating, the over-privileged and over-equipped "presidential guard" (which was always a veritable army within the national army), it became impossible for the army to serve as a neutral and impartial institution. Specially trained by the colonial power which controls the economic interests of the client-country, the army tended to be always at the service of the multinational interests in the metropole. At the height of the clamor for multipartism, Zaire's Mobutu used his pre-

dominantly "Ngbandi" presidential guard, Togo's Eyadéma used his northern troops, while Cameroon's Biya used his predominantly "Beti" guards to wage war on defenseless pro-democracy activists. These campaigns of organized terror with a tribal-based army always degenerates into civil war, extremes of which we have seen in Rwanda and Burundi. In Zaire, Togo, and Cameroon, the situation was very similar in 1991, when the dictators each used the army to break the "Ghost Town" operation launched by pro-democracy forces to paralyze the economy, render the country ungovernable, and oblige the dictators to introduce democratic reforms. But this "brinkmanship" by the opposition either degenerated into civil war (where the pro-democracy forces were armed with external support), or failed, because the strongman's tribal army crushed unarmed protesters. The very revealing four-year experience of pro-democracy struggles in Africa, have proved that the continent cannot become democratic because it is not yet economically independent. Where any cosmetic changes have occurred, as in Benin, Congo, Niger, and Zambia, this has been the will of the colonial powers.

### **Monetary colonialism**

With the implementation of IMF and World Bank structural adjustment programs which have resulted in Africa subsidizing North America and western Europe, the fate of Africa has been sealed. There is a net flow of about \$200 billion annually to the West in the form of debt repayment. To ensure the continuous flow of these resources, the IMF has imposed a pro-IMF bureaucracy. In Ivory Coast, the late Félix Houphouët-Boigny handed over his successor, Henri Konan Bédié, to former World Bank President Robert McNamara in the 1970s for grooming in the International Financial Corp. Recently, the IMF has reintegrated former Ivoirian Prime Minister Alassan Ouattara as a senior adviser to IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, to monitor the policies of French African countries which have recently suffered a 50% devaluation imposed by the IMF. The IMF is promoting deindustrialization and making sure that Africa does not generate the energy capacity that would enable it to attain technological independence. The local dictators and their IMF-imposed finance ministers are forcing Africa to persist exclusively in its production and export of primary products whose prices are determined in the New York and London money markets where prices are perennially depreciated. Such organized stagnation, which generates unemployment, illiteracy, disease, and poverty, is the most propitious scenario for barbarism and civil war.

Democracy will therefore remain a hoax in Africa, until the continent musters the courage to wrench itself out of the IMF logic of zero development and zero population growth, which has transformed the continent into a haven for Anglo-American and French financial speculation, with the blessing of gun-toting dictators who look on with scorn at the agony of their people.

# The bioethicists want to kill grandma

by Bruce Jacobs

The Australian Labor government has been one of the most vociferous proponents in the world of the population control measures on the agenda of the U.N.'s International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in September, as detailed in past issues of *EIR* (see July 1 and 29). As part of this genocidal push, that government is attempting to ram through pro-euthanasia measures as law.

For example, the prime minister's Economic Planning Advisory Council made a chilling proclamation according to the Feb. 1 *Melbourne Age*: "Euthanasia should be considered as a means to curbing health costs involved in caring for the elderly." A push is under way downunder to simply murder people, and with the full protection of the law.

A number of state governments have, over the last decade, marched in step with Canberra. Since 1988, Victoria's Medical Procedures Act has allowed people to refuse unwanted medical treatment. South Australia has had a similar law since 1983. The Australian Nursing Federation has called for state governments to look at extending the laws to permit "active euthanasia." The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) has been debating the Voluntary Natural Death Bill which, if passed, would make the ACT, where Canberra is located, the only jurisdiction outside of Holland where active euthanasia is not a crime.

Death lobbyists masquerading as academics, such as Dr. Helga Kuhse, director of the Human Bioethics Department of Monash University, give an inkling to the influence of the powerful "death lobby." A survey Dr. Kuhse conducted of nurses in 1992 claimed that "active euthanasia is strongly supported by 75% of nurses." In fact, only 707 nurses responded in favor of euthanasia out of the 2,000 nurses who were asked to participate. But could Dr. Kuhse have had a vested interest in a pro-euthanasia result? After all, she is the president of the World Federation of Right to Die Societies as well.

Another recent survey was conducted by Dr. Peter Baume, a former federal parliamentarian, now a professor of community medicine at the University of New South Wales (NSW) and a commissioner of the states' Law Reform Commission. This survey, sponsored by the commission on behalf of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society of New South

Wales, polled 2,000 doctors using the same questions as in Kuhse's survey. It showed that more than 400 of the doctors had, at the patient's request, "taken deliberate steps to end the lives of terminally ill patients." But Dr. John Emery, the head of the medical profession in South Australia (SA), cast doubt on those alarming results, pointing out that similar studies by Flinders University, "which suggested that 19% of SA doctors performed euthanasia at some stage, were flawed and overstated. The way the question was put to doctors, and I was one of them, resulted in some ambiguity in the replies which were given."

Bioethicists make no apology for their warped disregard for human life. The Rev. Colin Honey, director of the Kingwood Center for Applied Ethics, told hundreds of health officials at the national meeting of the Australian College of Health Service Executives, and later repeated on national television: "People over 70 should be denied access to expensive and sophisticated health care available to the rest of the community. It is time that painful decisions were made to restrict the soaring cost of health care." He said that government improvements in health care efficiency and stopping overservicing was "only tinkering around the edges," and suggested some alternatives: "first-come, first-served; random selection; toss of a coin; or judgments based on what people had contributed to society, or would contribute." Honey said in an interview in the July 28 *West Australian* that "health care for the aged should be kept to a minimum and research aimed only at prolonging life should be stopped."

## Ban on death culture lifted

The proliferation of the death culture has not only affected the medical profession. Take, for example, the book *Final Exit: The Practicalities of Self-Deliverance and Assisted Suicide for the Dying*, by Derek Humphry, which is aimed at encouraging the elderly and ill to die. Humphry is a former British journalist, co-founder of the Hemlock Society in California, president of the World Federation of Right to Die Societies during 1988-90, and sits on its board to this day. In his book he claims that his "first wife could no longer bear the pain and deterioration of her body and the distressed quality of her life from cancer, [so] she asked me to help her end her life. . . . A few weeks later, when Jean knew the time had come, she asked me for the drugs. As wrenching as it was, I had to agree." The Jan. 12, 1993 *Sunday Age* reported: "The integrity of Derek Humphry is being questioned because he seems to have been involved in an inordinate number of assisted suicides. He helped his first wife, Jean, to kill herself. He helped his father-in-law to take his life. And apparently there have been others. His second wife killed herself and left a note accusing him of an unseemly interest in premature deaths."

Humphry's book was originally banned in Australia, but the Censorship Review Board lifted the ban, making the book available "under the counter" through book stores and

libraries, but not to people under 18 years of age. The book, deliberately set in large print for the elderly with poor eyesight, includes charts of lethal dosages for prescription drugs, painkillers, and sleeping tablets, complete with their Australian trade names. Lawyers have warned that the publisher or author could be held liable for inciting suicide. Although suicide is no longer a crime in Victoria, it is illegal to assist in a suicide or to kill a patient.

### The opposition

The government campaign is not without opposition. Rita Marker, the director of the U.S.-based International Anti-Euthanasia Taskforce who toured Australia recently, and author of *Deadly Compassion: The Death of Ann Humphry and the Truth about Euthanasia*, levels the charges against Humphry made by his second wife.

Dr. Brian Pollard, a retired Sydney anaesthetist and author of *Euthanasia: Should We Kill the Dying?* argues that "it must be ethically superior to attend to the elimination of human distress before elimination of the human in distress." The book traces the idea of euthanasia to *The Right to Die*, by Jorst in Göttingen in 1895. A 1920s publication, *The Permission to Destroy Life Not Worth Living*, by Karl Binding, a lawyer, and Alfred Hoche, a psychiatrist, led to the subsequent legalization of euthanasia in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s. Pollard says that euthanasia advocates are usually utilitarians, and cites the most rigid of these as the adherents of Jeremy Bentham. He concludes that "the case for euthanasia rests on premises that do not respect [human] life . . . and is at odds with society's best interest."

The supporters of euthanasia frequently assert the utilitarian claim that it is an exercise of one's "right to die." But as the president of Right to Life, Margaret Tighe, charged on March 3, 1992: "Euthanasia is killing," and "who's to know what pressure some patients could be subjected to by their families?" The Spring 1994 *Senior Scene* serves to illustrate one source of such pressure. In a regular section in the magazine, the Voluntary Euthanasia Society said: "Usually we think of suicide as irrational self-destruction by a person who believes that their life is worthless. But when an incurably ill person wants to choose the manner and time . . . we should see such a decision as a rational wish for self-deliverance from unbearable suffering. . . . Decisions such as Dr. [Jack] Kevorkian's acquittal show that many people do not accept the legal prohibition against voluntary euthanasia."

*Senior Scene* is sold through some 50 private and public hospitals nationally, and 10,000 copies are mailed out to doctors. The psychological warfare being waged against elderly citizens will help the government achieve its health budget targets, and its broader Cairo-related objectives, by convincing them that they have become a burden on society that we can no longer afford. Doctors are being prepared to offer the final solution—the withholding of medical care, or lethal injection.

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## Book Reviews

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### Small booklet takes up big fight against new race scientists

by Marianna Wertz

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#### **Crypto-Eugenics: The Hidden Agenda of Planned Parenthood**

by Katharine S. O'Keefe

Self-published, Asbury, New Jersey, 1991

45 pages, available at cost of reproduction and shipping

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Don't read this little 45-page, self-published booklet unless you're prepared to fight for the truth! Katharine O'Keefe, with whom I've had the pleasure of meeting recently, is a true soldier for the Lord, fighting against the most evil institution on the face of the earth—the British oligarchy which backs the global eugenics movement—with only the weapon of St. Paul: the word.

Her method is that which Lyndon LaRouche recently called "good intelligence": She touched something that bit her, and she decided she had to find out what it was—and do battle against it! What she touched was an exposed arm of the British eugenics movement, an abortion clinic in England at which she led a small band in a "rescue" operation a few years back. As she recounts on the first page of the booklet, she had not been in England for 12 hours before she was arrested, tried, sentenced to five days in jail for contempt of court for not giving her name, and put in the psychiatric section for violent offenders at Risley Prison, Manchester. "My offense?" she writes. "Handing out the 'Freedom of Choice' postcard inside the South Manchester Private Nursing Home, which is an abortion clinic."

O'Keefe asked herself, "Why are the English in particular so harsh?" She had, in fact, participated in 20 rescues—demonstrations at abortuaries—in 7 countries, and nowhere had she been treated in such a fashion. In her typically ironic tone, she writes, "Lord McGregor of Durris spoke of rescue from the safety of the House of Lords as 'psychopathic'

individuals from America. It is flattering to be noticed by the House of Lords, but why did it happen?"

*Crypto-Eugenics* is the answer she found to that question, by spending months researching what stands behind the abortion cartel in England. "In the course of numerous trials in England, I came to understand that eugenics, the philosophy behind Nazism, was alive and well in England, and that it reached high in society and wide in universities, embodied in a group called the Eugenics Society. It is not dead, but in hiding, in a variety of disguises. It is the force behind the abortion industry, contraception, genetic screening and IVF [in vitro fertilization] babies, and euthanasia. It creates an atmosphere in which all this seems reasonable, by strategically placed professors of obstetrics, psychiatry, sociology and genetics."

### 'Balm in Gilead'

At the end of the booklet, O'Keefe gives three appendices. The first, "Britain's Abortion Cartel," gives the background, funding sources, and properties owned by oligarchic families who own Britain's abortion clinics. Second is a 20-page listing of the fellows and members of the British Eugenics Society, 1907 to the present, with addresses and descriptions accompanying many of the names. Among this list are such recognizable names as Leonard Darwin, son of Charles Darwin, who was president 1911-28; Lord John Maynard Keynes of economics fame; Frederick Osborn, leader of the American Eugenics Society; Julian Huxley, first secretary general of Unesco and brother of Aldous; Dr. Marie Stopes, founder of the Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress; Margaret Sanger, founder of Planned Parenthood; one of Sanger's lovers, Havelock Ellis; and dozens of lords and ladies.

The third appendix is titled "The Right to Compassion," and begins, "I believe a woman's most basic right is the right to have love and compassion, especially for her own child. Women are oppressed when they are afraid to exercise that right." It is a most welcome antidote to all the anti-population propaganda flooding the airwaves in the weeks running up to the Sept. 5-13 U.N. depopulation conference in Cairo, claiming that a woman, by aborting her child, can "empower" and "liberate" herself.

In fact, this third appendix is Katharine O'Keefe's confession: a most moving account of why she decided to go into the rescue movement. It is the story of her abortion, and her search for the "balm in Gilead" which, according to the psalm, "makes the wounded whole." For her, she writes, "the road to Gilead was finding God's forgiveness and believing that the child is all right. When I firmly believed these two things, then I was able to remember that I had loved the child. To remember that you did love that individual child is to be in the town of Gilead.

"Love should be, wants to be, put into action. In the town of Gilead, I heard in my heart, 'Get rid of everything that came from the abortion and go to jail for the crime [i.e.,

participating in rescues]. And when I did it, I was made whole. Not perfect, but wholly myself. Love casts out fear.' And that's how she came to write this booklet.

### Eugenics and empires

*Crypto-Eugenics* and some of O'Keefe's separately published "Eugenics Watch Tracts," with titles like "Hogwash Whitewashed" and "Soft Genocide," have the appearance of being written by an amateur researcher who seemed to have stumbled onto a nest of vipers. And in a certain sense this is true, as O'Keefe, who was dressed in blue jeans and a tee-shirt when I met her, and who appears to be in her 30s, is not a trained writer or a trained researcher, at least in the school-book sense. But by following her nose, she has uncovered the viper's nest, which she calls "eugenics and empires."

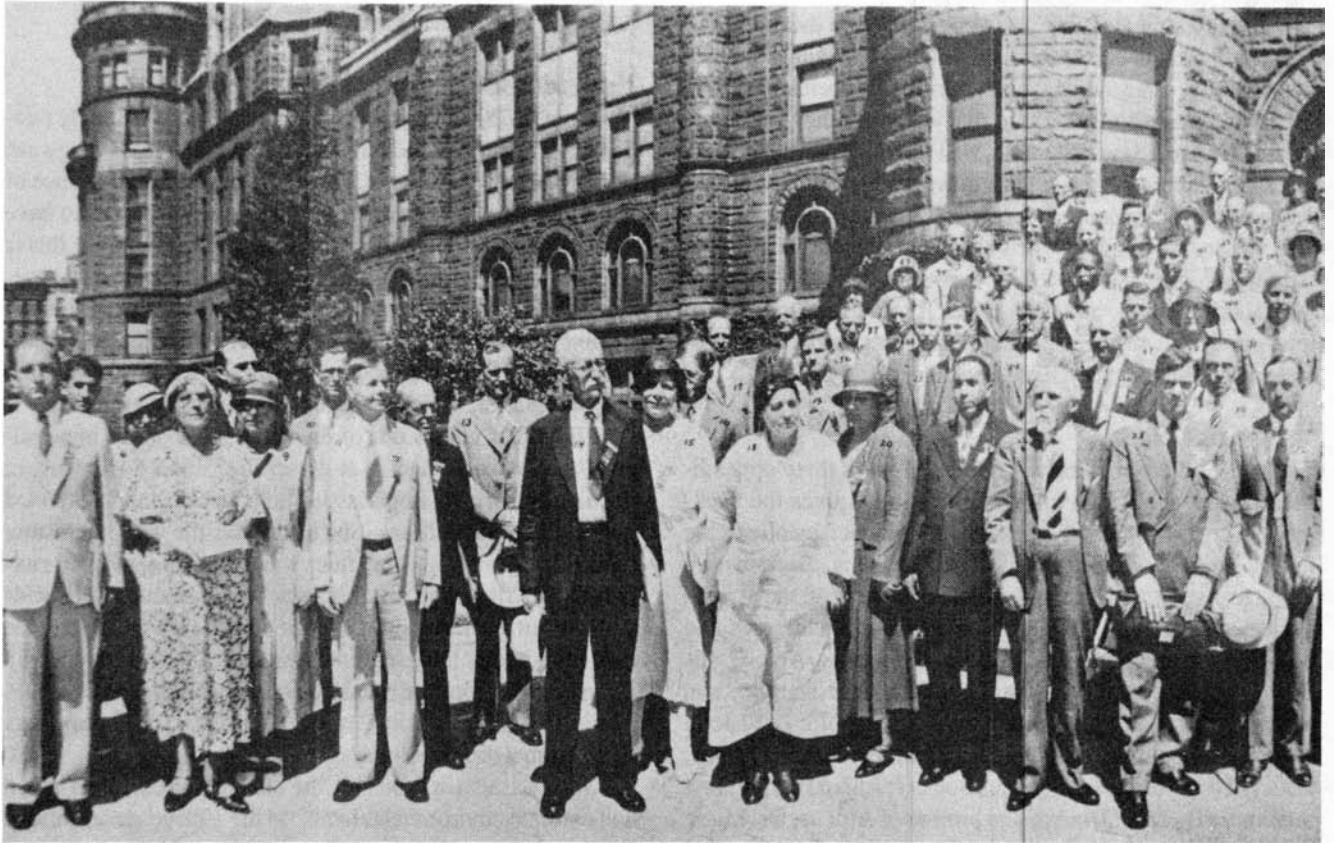
"Eugenics comes out of the same mind-set as imperialism," she writes, "and is at its service." She documents in detail how British imperialists both backed and defended Hitler's eugenic policies. She also poses the very interesting question: What drug companies were sponsoring Hitler's experiments? "It wasn't just that some Nazi *kommandant* decided to insert bacteria into the legs of Polish women and see how long it took the gangrene to spread. There were specific drugs sent in from the outside, and the camp doctors would administer the drugs and watch their effects. Those drugs came from a drug company."

She has also rooted out the link between imperialism and extreme environmentalism: "In the 19th century, various Europeans went all over the world and grabbed all the best land, and they are using it now as farms. The people who originally lived there have been displaced. The ecologists are not acknowledging this. They just say that there are too many of these people. That is a crime. It is not right to save the habitat of the sloth and the lion, but ignore the tribe that was living on the land before the Europeans came."

She is particularly incensed with—and very funny about—what the great environmentalist hypocrite Prince Philip has done in Scotland, perhaps because of her own ancestry. "Prince Philip is always talking about saving this animal and saving that animal and about how there are too many people. He owns extensive estates in Scotland. And in Scotland, there's not one square mile left of the original ecology. Now, wouldn't you think that if the man were sincere, he would have closed off his estate and turned it into an ecological model? In fact, it's an ecological disaster. It's totally over-run by deer who eat up all the little trees before they can grow up. . . . It's an absolute disaster."

### A broader fight is needed

Beyond this pamphlet, O'Keefe has a compendium on the British Eugenics Society which is not only sufficient to indict its members for genocide, but which helps open the door to the true history of the 20th century, and particularly the British role in fostering Hitler's Holocaust. The reader



The "family photo" of attendees at the Third International Eugenics Conference held at the Museum of Natural History in New York in 1932. The oligarchy launched the "abortion rights" movement, carefully covering up their eugenics agenda.

will find some of this in *Crypto-Eugenics*, for which a publisher is being sought. Still more of it you will see as ongoing research in this publication, by authors who are working in collaboration with O'Keefe to develop the leads.

The very wealth of her research and the power of her polemics begs the question, however, as to what kind of fight is really required to win. As a full-time pro-life rescue organizer, she writes, "Pro-lifers are criticized for being single-issue people. That is a lie, of course; the principal worldwide pro-life organization is the Catholic Church, which invented universities, built schools, cares for the poor, has the largest network of social services ever imagined. But still, pro-lifers as pro-lifers stick to one issue so they won't be misled. But if pro-lifers studied the Eugenics Society and purified the eugenic ideas out of the professions, then they could expand without worrying about how they are being coopted. . . . If you identify all the eugenicists and their eugenic ideas, and if you develop Christian ideas opposed to their eugenic ideas, then you can enter the political arena without being coopted."

This is a true, though limited assessment of the battle that needs to be fought. As she recognizes, while the rescue

movement is a laudable one, and abortion must certainly be stopped, a broader political effort is required to win the battle against the evil she identifies. As O'Keefe rightly says, we need to fight on more than a single issue, and we need to further develop those Christian ideas which are at the heart of the kind of civilization into which we wish to bring children.

Those involved in the rescue movement, and who are right now preparing for long years in prison to test the Nazi-like laws that have recently been passed to break that movement and to break the opposition to abortion in the United States, should read this pamphlet and consider whether theirs is the most effective course of action.

Consider at the same time, the demonstrated success of the efforts which have been undertaken in recent weeks by the Vatican and by the LaRouche political movement, to get out the truth about the global plans for genocide behind the upcoming Cairo depopulation conference, and to move millions instead into the fight for what Pope John Paul II has called the "civilization of love." Then join that broad-based mobilization to rid the world of those "eugenic ideas" forever. The fight isn't over when we stop the Cairo conference. It will then only really just have begun!



## National security without a nation

*With a firm eye on his political future, Admiral Flores declares borders, nations, and armed forces passé.*

**D**uring a seminar on "Brazil and the New World Setting," held at the Rio de Janeiro State University in the first days of August, Adm. Mario César Flores once again displayed a remarkable talent for dialectical juggling, when he—as head of the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs (SAE), which is responsible, one assumes, for the intelligence services that protect Brazilian national security—extolled the virtues of a supranational "new world order" which seeks to bury national sovereignty. That is to say, Admiral Flores is charged with protecting something which he believes to be on the road to extinction.

According to Flores, "The United Nations Organization is the most appropriate international body to become the center of a global security system, which should replace the schemas of regional blocs and coalitions of countries in force in the 20th century." Flores's remarks were reported in *Tribuna de Imprensa* on Aug. 12.

Acceptance of the idea that sovereignty should be limited by a world government, was also the central proposition of Flores's mediocre book, *Foundations for a Military Policy*. There he asserts that "the idea of limited sovereignty and its natural long-term associate, the idea of a global unity, cannot, in principle, be rejected *a priori* as absurd, and perhaps will even correspond to the course of national evolution of the 21st century, which—who knows?—may come to its close having produced a better integration of humanity

than that of the juxtaposition, usually in conflict, of sovereign nation-states."

During the Rio seminar, Flores also asserted that "the concept of borders" is being revised, to become "more permeable" in regard to certain subjects, such as the environment. "On planetary issues," he said, "the idea of absolute power is losing force. The economy itself becomes every day more integrated. Political borders are losing the influence which they had in the past."

Given his full acceptance of the new world order, it is no wonder that Admiral Flores insists the armed forces are suffering an identity crisis, because their "role in the new world order is not yet defined." The Brazilian Armed Forces, according to Flores, should accept the job of helping the great powers establish this new order, a step which implies transforming their duties as guardians of sovereignty into those of mere guardians of order.

For him, the creation of collective security systems—such as the Inter-American Dialogue seeks to establish in the Western Hemisphere—will make it possible "to dispense with" the existence of armed forces, each with its own capability to make war, which of course also makes it necessary "to dispense with" the development of any classified scientific and technological capabilities.

This position taken by the official "charged with national security," explains the drive carried out in close coordination with the Foreign Ministry, to ram through the National Con-

gress the nuclear agreements which authorize, in practice, international inspection of the centers of national technological development: the Quadripartite Accord with Argentina and the International Agency for Atomic Energy, and the modified Tlatelolco Treaty.

In reality, the Armed Forces of Brazil are not suffering any identity crisis. It is the head of SAE himself, perhaps, who is afflicted. Any military officer who goes to war against the industrial development of Brazil—which was achieved thanks to the state dirigism begun under the "Lieutenants' Movement" of the 1920s, which allowed the country to leave behind its condition of being a semi-slave plantation and become an industrial economy—must suffer a rather deep identity crisis. The same kind of crisis is suffered by he who, charged with the security of the sovereign nation, argues for its extinction.

Admiral Flores's political career, however, appears to be prospering. With these views, he could occupy an important cabinet post in the government of whichever of the two currently front-running presidential candidates wins the October elections—that is, Luís Inácio "Lula" da Silva and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, both members of the Inter-American Dialogue and propagandists for a new regional order subordinated to a United Nations world government.

Thus, the history of the 1989 election is repeated. At that time, Flores was considered to be Lula's de facto Navy minister. Lula was defeated by Fernando Collor de Mello, but Flores still got the job.

One could disagree with Admiral Flores's strategic vision, but he does deserve recognition for his mastery of the art of setting his sails so as to best capture the prevailing winds, to ensure his political survival.

# International Intelligence

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## **Japan's premier visits Southeast Asia**

Japan's Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama visited the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Singapore, the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi said in a statement on Aug. 16. Murayama, the first Japanese prime minister to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, started his week-long tour in Manila on Aug. 23 before coming to Hanoi on Aug. 25-26.

Japan wants to expand investment opportunities and promote intra-regional trade in Southeast Asia, the statement said. Murayama's visit to the region "will not be limited to reaffirming the close governmental relationships in economic cooperation and other areas," it said. It was also expected to promote economic, cultural, and non-governmental exchanges.

"This year marks the start of a new era in Southeast Asia," said the embassy, noting that Tokyo supports the integration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with communist Vietnam and other Indochinese nations. Murayama's visit "is an opportunity to strengthen policy dialogue, both to identify new guideposts for relations with Southeast Asia, and to be more aware of their expectations of Japan."

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## **Balaguer scores British geopolitics 'off record'**

Dominican President Joaquín Balaguer, in his seventh swearing-in on Aug. 16, reaffirmed his commitment to building infrastructure projects, even though his term will only last two years this time, due to U.S. pressure on him to hold new elections in 1996. The President then warned Dominicans "off the record" about "foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic," an obvious reference to high-handed U.S. attempts to impose Inter-American Dialogue member José Francisco Peña Gómez as President.

Balaguer also presented proof for his oft-repeated charge that there is a plan to

merge the Dominican Republic with Haiti, from which it gained independence during the last century: "During the contract that was recently signed to refinance the public debt with private companies, mostly American, the following clause was inserted, and I quote: 'This contract will be fulfilled in the same terms, even in the case that the Dominican Republic enters into economic integration agreements with other countries, or in the case that the Dominican Republic fuses with another country in the Western Hemisphere.' This contract was ratified by the National Congress, and I am very surprised that neither the deputies nor the senators paid attention to this clause."

Moreover, he said, in 1984 Great Britain shut down its embassy in Santo Domingo, and to obtain a visa, Dominicans "had to travel to Port-au-Prince or some other foreign country. Strangely, the British action was followed by Canada," said Balaguer. "For me, this calls for profound reflection, as it should for all Dominicans, because Great Britain is a country inhabited by pragmatic people, a country that prides itself in saying that there are only two races in the world: the British race, and the human race."

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## **Beijing journal: China should beef up Navy**

The Chinese government magazine *Viewpoint* has published a belligerent call for the People's Republic of China to strengthen its Navy and take control of the contested South China Sea. Under the headline "The Aircraft Carrier Dream of the Chinese People," the article complains that various islands in the Spratly chain, which are claimed as Chinese territory, are being occupied by troops from Vietnam, the Philippines, and Malaysia. "From 1985, the annual rate of extraction [of crude oil] of these countries is between 30 and 50 million tons, almost approaching one-third of China's annual rate of extraction."

It also complains of Japanese plans to protect its shipping lanes through the South China Sea, where 80% of Japanese oil im-

ports must traverse. The article concludes: "It must be known that without an aircraft carrier battle group, there is no way China's Navy can effectively protect the Spratly national marine territory, so richly endowed with mineral resources."

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## **Karadzic threatens pope's Sarajevo visit**

Bosnian Serb dictator Radovan Karadzic leveled thinly veiled threats against Pope John Paul II who will visit the besieged Bosnian capital of Sarajevo on Sept. 8. Within 24 hours of Karadzic's threats, the Vatican said that it is pressing ahead with plans for the papal visit. The Vatican said the pope would leave Rome's military Ciampino airport at 8 a.m. on Sept. 8. He will hold talks with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic at the presidency building in downtown Sarajevo at 10:30, before celebrating mass at the city's skating stadium, which was built for the 1984 winter Olympics. After having lunch with Roman Catholic bishops, John Paul II hopes to hold talks with other religious leaders before returning to Rome.

Karadzic said late on Aug. 18 that Bosnian Army troops could try to attack the pontiff's aircraft and pin blame on Serbian forces. "The Muslims can shoot him down and abuse the Serbs," Karadzic told a news conference in Pale. Karadzic continued, "We did not give our own consent [for the visit] because of security reasons. I would not recommend it without full guarantees by all sides."

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## **Rwanda Catholic Church decimated by killings**

Estimates are that the war in Rwanda has eliminated one out of every four Catholic priests in that country, where over 75% of the people are Catholic, according to the Catholic magazine *30 Days*. Of 392 local priests missing, only 99 have been certified as dead. It is not known how many religious were killed, but they were believed to have been killed "en masse." "There have been

political and tribal clashes in the past but there have never been such systematic attacks on the church," said Fr. Andrea Havugimana, a Hutu. Most church clergy were Tutsi, but the hierarchy was Hutu. The Hutu archbishop of Kigali and two other bishops with him were killed by the Rwanda Patriotic Front. "That there was a plan was evident from the beginning," said Father Havugimana. The church found itself "considered enemies on both sides," he said.

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, after visiting Rwanda in late June, reported to *30 Days*, "The church has been decimated, completely dismantled, its surviving members scattered. It is in a state of shock after experiencing the worst of horrors. It is not just the massacre of the three bishops, or even of about 100 priests and numerous male and female religious. Think, too, of the vast number of other innocent victims who probably number about half a million." The cardinal continued: "The church has a huge role to play, especially in terms of reconciliation. It will have to inject a strong dose of mutual forgiveness in this country."

## ***Irish President calls for help for Third World***

Irish President Mary Robinson paid a visit on Aug. 21 to Grosse Ile, Quebec, the former quarantine station where thousands of Irish immigrants died of cholera and dysentery during the 1847 "summer of sorrow." This small island was also the site of a top-secret military laboratory for the development of biological warfare in World War II. Robinson urged Canadians to honor the memory of the victims by reaching out to people suffering today in Third World nations, reported the Toronto *Globe and Mail*.

In addition, Finbar O'Kane, a spokesman for an Irish-based group called Concern International, who came to Quebec to mark the Irish President's visit, said that famine in the 20th century, as in the 19th, is the result of political acts, not natural disasters. "The causes of the Irish famine in 1845 and the famine among Rwandan refugees in

1994 are exactly the same," he said.

President Robinson's trip coincides with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip's tour of Canada and the run-up to the Sept. 12 Quebec provincial election, where the question of "independence" is the number-one issue.

## ***Rival rightists form alliance in Germany***

The one-time rival extreme right parties of Franz Schoenhuber and Gerhard Frey, respectively the Republikaner (REP) and the German People's Union (DVU), have formed an electoral alliance which they hope will put them over the 5% threshold for parliamentary representation. Both parties, which have figured in the "fascist/anti-fascist" destabilization of Germany, especially since reunification, proclaimed their intention to form an "anti-leftist alliance."

The new development fits nicely with the formation of phony "anti-fascist alliances" among Germany's extreme left, and is aimed at escalating staged conflicts between the left and the right to create a controlled environment for political debates during the campaign for national parliament elections in Germany which began at the end of August and ends Oct. 16.

An immediate objective of this dirty scenario, which includes heavy assistance from the mass media, is the replacement of incumbent Christian Democratic Chancellor Helmut Kohl with a government coalition that is brought to power by an orchestrated "majority vote against the conservatives."

The most likely suspects in the operations to oust Kohl are in London, which conveniently used German neo-fascist violence against foreigners as an excuse to denounce the Christian Democrats as proponents of a "Fourth Reich." These elements are intent on keeping Germany under "political occupation," and want a combination of Greens and Social Democrats to form a minority government. In this scenario, the "post-communist" PDS (the name adopted by the former East German communist party) would play a pivotal role from the outside.

● **MANFRED WOERNER**, the late NATO secretary general, had expressed his deep frustration over the Serbian aggression against Bosnia in off-the-record remarks last year, Georgie Anne Geyer revealed in her column on Aug. 21. "I had the British defense minister sitting exactly there, where you are sitting, and I was trying to convince him that the arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims should be lifted. . . . I am the head of the most powerful military organization in world history—and I can do nothing."

● **YASSER ARAFAT** told Argentine television interviewer Bernardo Neustadt on Aug. 16 that the terrorist bombing of the AMIA building in Buenos Aires, which housed a Jewish social welfare agency, was directed at sabotaging the Middle East peace process.

● **RUSSIA'S** deputy chairman of the Russian Federation Council, Valerian Viktorov, told an Aug. 18 press conference that members of the Community of Independent States are "fed up with their sovereignty" and that Russia is "the locomotive capable of pulling them out of crisis."

● **THE EVANGELICAL** churches of Germany and the Netherlands have presented a joint initiative to the World Council of Churches meeting in Geneva, calling on item to denounce the open support of the Serbian Orthodox clergy for the belligerency of Radovan Karadzic and the Bosnian Serbs.

● **COLOMBIA'S** former President Julio César Turbay Ayala and numerous other prominent Colombians have sent President Ernesto Samper Pizano an open letter urging him not to sign the Cairo population conference's final document: "The vision of man implicit in the document, elaborated against the poorest countries by some of the wealthiest, will doubtless lead to moral ruin and consequently the material ruin of civilization and the disappearance of a truly human culture."

## Vatican, Islamic leaders battle Cairo '94's deadly agenda

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Less than a week from now, the United Nations' third International Conference on Population and Development is slated to convene in Cairo, Egypt. Although the oligarchical forces behind the Sept. 5-13 "killer conference" have been fighting tooth and nail to ensure that their program, which consists of radical depopulation measures, the stifling of economic development, and beefing up of U.N. powers, is adopted at the conference, what has been most striking about the controversy over Cairo is the aggressive counter-campaign that has been waged by religious and other institutions against the conference's agenda.

Despite the intentions of its organizers, the Cairo conference may, ironically, lead to the establishment of an ecumenical community of interests against the cultural pessimism and contempt for human dignity behind the campaign for population control. Over the past month, that potential has come closer to reality, as important sectors of the Islamic world, notably including the Center for Islamic Research of Cairo's Al Azhar University, have raised many of the same objections to the Cairo '94 draft agenda as the Vatican.

The significance of this development has not been lost on the anti-population crew. The prospect that two of the world's largest religious traditions, representing close to 2 billion people, might forge a collaborative relationship on such crucial issues as population policy, has sent the neo-malthusians into a frenzy.

Within days after the Al Azhar statement was published, media outlets began frothing. Typical was a particularly vicious piece of black propaganda that appeared in the Aug. 18 *New York Times*. Subsequently picked up by the London press, the *New York Times* claimed that unnamed "western governments" feared that the Vatican, in its efforts to forge an ecumenical alliance against Cairo, is aligning itself with "radical Islamic forces backing the overthrow of governments in the Muslim world." *Washington Post* foreign corre-

spondent Jim Hoagland struck a similar tone on Aug. 22 under the headline, "John Paul II: Two Devils. . . ." An accompanying commentary by Lally Weymouth, "And One Crusade," states that the pope's opposition to the Cairo '94 draft document has left him "few allies; indeed he's actually had to enter into alliances with extremist states such as Iran in order to broaden his base of support."

Because of the importance of these developments, we are excerpting some of the major statements and documents that have been put forth by the religious opposition to the Cairo agenda.

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### Documentation

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*On August 8, Vatican spokesman Joaquín Navarro-Valls gave a press briefing in Rome, in which he highlighted the church's objections to the conference's draft program.*

. . . The Holy See has participated in all the regional preparatory meetings of the Cairo conference. The Holy See is interested in a *consensus* on the well-being and the progress of the human family. It is not interested in—on the contrary, it considers unacceptable—a sectarian and ideologized consideration of population strategies which do not take into due consideration fundamental questions regarding the family and the moral and material development of society, such as the dignity of women and the rights of both parents and children. It cannot accept, moreover, that the rights of the unborn be completely ignored as if these rights did not exist at all. We are interested in a *consensus* on the real well-being of men and women but not in a *consensus* on words much less on "slogans." The Holy See is very aware that what is in discussion here is the future of humanity.

In putting forward practical measures and initiatives ori-

ented toward favoring human development, the Holy See "attempts to turn its own attention to certain *fundamental truths*: that every person, independently of their age, their sex, their religion, and their nationality, possesses an unconditioned and inalienable dignity and value; that human life itself, from the moment of conception until that of natural death, is sacred; that the rights of man are innate and independent of any constitutional order, and that the fundamental unity of the human race requires that all commit themselves to building a community free of injustice which struggles to promote and safeguard the common good" (John Paul II, Message to the Secretary General of the International Conference on Population and Development, 18-III-1994).

The draft of the final document of the Cairo conference . . . was defined in the New York PrepComm [preparatory committee] meeting which ended April 22. . . . Ten percent of the texts remain bracketed for lack of agreement. Some basic concepts remain bracketed throughout. . . .

Two chapters, concretely, present aspects which clash with the dignity of the person . . . Chapter 7, "Family Planning," and Chapter 8, "Health, Morbidity, and Mortality."

Chapter 7. Here is found the fundamental nucleus of the ideas which the Cairo conference proposes to promote. Already in New York the great difficulty of dealing with this chapter was evident.

At the base of these difficulties are found the two concepts of reproductive health and sexual health. . . . Both of them come from working documents of the WHO [World Health Organization] which, however, were not formally and definitively approved by this assembly. . . . Among the methods to promote this "reproductive health" . . . is cited the term "regulation of fertility" which includes abortion (according to the texts made available from the New York meeting). *Thus abortion is considered as an essential component of "reproductive health."*

In Paragraph 7.4, access to "reproductive health" services is proposed for all individuals of all ages (hence, also for adolescents). And among the services for which availability is proposed there is abortion.

Obviously, it is not possible to maintain positions which accept abortion as an *essential dimension* of the health policies either at the national level or at the international level, much less as a part of international policies of *development*.

Some of the references to youth in this chapter have aroused strong perplexities among various delegations to the New York conference. It is stated, for example, that "reproductive health" services for adolescents should "safeguard their rights to privacy and intimacy. . . ." These efforts to affirm unlimited rights of adolescents and even of children to be sexually active and to be assisted in administrative centers by the state without any reference to the parents, are characteristic of a large part of the whole draft. . . .

It can be said that the two key concepts of this chapter—"reproductive health" and "sexual health"—are tremendously ambiguous. In the absence of a clarification, the concept

of "sexual health" could for example be applied to an entire series of sexual activities which by their nature are not reproductive, particularly homosexual relations. Since what is at stake is the declaration of rights which governments must support, this ambiguity is unacceptable. . . .

On abortion: The draft document considers the abortion issue under different aspects which can be grouped under three main points:

1. Abortion as a risk for women's health. It has been often stated that the Cairo conference is dealing with abortion only to express concern about the many women who died because of abortion practiced in an unsafe manner, whether legally or not. Paragraph 8.25 deals with this argument, underlining that all efforts must be made to discourage abortion. But then the text asks governments to review their laws regarding abortion and to supply appropriate medical treatment to all women who decide to interrupt their pregnancy. . . .

We think that the risks to women's health would be better resolved by increasing investments and augmenting the level of medical care rather than multiplying the recourse to abortion.

2. The right to abortion. The draft final document however, in treating the right to abortion, goes well beyond expressing concern about women's health problems. The definition of "reproductive health" is found in Par. 7.1. and includes the phrase "the right . . . to safe, effective, accessible, and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their own choosing." The definitions of the World Health Organization note that the term "fertility regulation" includes both the concept of birth planning and abortion. Hence, every time that the expression reproductive health appears in the text, automatically it assumes the meaning of "right to safe, effective, accessible and acceptable abortion."

The term accessible means that governments must subsidize abortion. In the text, this "right" is presented in a totally undefined way, thus accepting abortion for any reason and at any time in the pregnancy. . . . [This] sounds like abortion on demand.

Par. 7.4 urges governments to provide, by the year 2015, health care assistance in the reproduction area "to all individuals of all ages" and lists among the services to supply specifically, termination of pregnancy. [Thus], the "right to abortion" would also be extended to adolescents. Par. 7.43 in fact urges the nations to "remove the juridical, social, and other kinds of barriers placed on information and health care in the sexual and reproductive sector for adolescents . . . and such service for adolescents ought to assure their right to secrecy and confidentiality." *Thus the right of parents and of the family to information on abortion for adolescents would be eliminated.*

3. Abortion and Family Planning: The expression in Par. 7.22 which underlines: "In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning"—taking note of the Recommendation of the Conference on Population and Cities in Mexico in 1984 and the legislative texts of many nations—

remains bracketed because of the pressing opposition of some western Nations. Many governments—among them, for example the U.S. administration—have said that they don't intend to accept abortion as a method of "family planning." And yet, they insisted that the preceding formulation remain bracketed.

We have read . . . the declaration on abortion by [Cairo conference secretary general] Mrs. Sadik: "We do not propose its legalization." Our reading of the document, which takes into consideration what I have said up to here, causes us to understand a quite different reality.

### **Al Azhar defends marriage, family**

*The Center for Islamic Research of Al Azhar University in Cairo, one of the oldest and most prestigious centers of Islamic teaching, denounced key aspects of the Cairo draft program in a statement issued Aug. 10.*

The United Nations is about to hold its International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in September 1994 to discuss a draft program of action prepared earlier. In part, the program touches on issues pertaining to rules governing the family, marital and extramarital relations, the right to abortion, and adolescents' right to have sex.

A reading of the draft program reveals an abundance of loose expressions, imprecise terms, and new-fangled definitions indicating that the program tends toward principles that run counter to those Islam has established for the family and condones abortion in cases other than those approved by Islamic *shari'ah*. It also seeks to protect homosexual and well as heterosexual relationships outside the framework of a legitimate marriage, all of which destroy the moral principles defended by all Godly Religions, and encourages permissiveness and all the pernicious diseases transmitted by sexual conduct.

The Center for Islamic Research of Al Azhar, inspired by its responsibilities of spreading God's path through reasoning and good advice and motivated by its responsibility to clarify its views on social and other matters, met on . . . Aug. 4, 1994, to study the aforementioned program of action, and reached the following conclusions:

First, on the family: Islam regards the family [as] a source of serenity, love and mercy. It equalizes man and woman, who are equal in their humanity, and gives each of them the right to start and maintain a marriage as long as they respect God's laws. . . .

Islam requires us to educate children in the family with faith in God, His wisdom, and His will. This faith is the shield that safeguards each individual and guides his steps from childhood to old age. Islam makes man the keeper of the family, who provides for its needs, protects its youngsters, and teaches them to perform their prayers in order to guard them against indecent conduct and sin and protect them from going astray as a result of their lack of experience in a world full of temptation.

All these principles no doubt contrast with the attempt to discredit the family as the central nucleus of society as stated in Principle 10 of the draft. They also conflict with the demand that parents tolerate premarital sex among adolescents, and regard them as a secret with no right to parents to intervene. All this may encourage adolescents to follow their instincts and expose them to deadly diseases that spread through sexual contacts.

Second, on sexual relationships: Islam does not approve of any sexual relationship outside a legitimate marriage between a man and a woman. . . . Islam punishes with extreme severity fornication and homosexuality, even if practiced by mutually consenting adults. . . . All this because Islam cares—as do care other Godly Religions—for the stability of the society on the right path that ensures strength and pleasure socially, psychologically and health-wise.

Any relationship other than marriage, such as those mentioned in the fifth paragraph of Article V of the plan, contradicts Islam. So does the call for unmarried individuals to enjoy a satisfactory sexual life, as Article VII points out in its first and second paragraphs, and the call for sexual and pregnancy services—including family planning—to be made available to everybody without the need for marriage, as Article VII suggests in its third, fourth, sixth, and eighth paragraphs.

Third, on abortion: The Center for Islamic Research of Al Azhar concluded that abortion is totally prohibited even if conception was due to fornication or rape—unless it is medically necessary to save the life of the mother. This is because the mother is the source of life, and her life already has an independent life with rights and duties. The mother therefore should not be sacrificed for the sake of an unborn whose life has not yet been independently assured and remains yet a part of the mother's organs. Therefore permitting abortion in cases other than above contrasts with Islamic rules even if done under the name of family planning or sexual health or reproductive health.

That the Center for Islamic Research mentioned the above three issues in particular does not mean that the draft does not violate other points of the *sharia'ah*. It contains terms that suggest unacceptable things, such as equality between men and women in inheritance mentioned in Article IV, paragraph 17, and compelling governments and non-governmental organizations to raise the minimum age of marriage while securing alternatives to early marriage as proposed in paragraph 22 of Article IV, which could be understood as an incitement to prostitution.

Therefore the center calls upon the countries participating in the conference to amend the draft document and make its terms more concise so that they do not include—even by implication—what contradicts Islamic *shari'ah* and what is protected by other Godly Religions and what the values of Islamic nations throughout the ages have established.

. . . What attracts particular attention is the content of Article VII, with its various paragraphs. . . . In this regard, the council stresses that it rejects anything that violates Islam-

ic *shari'ah* and recommends that reservations be expressed about such things so that the Islamic nations will be committed to none of them.

### **Bishop McHugh hits population controllers**

*Bishop James T. McHugh of Camden, N.J., delivered a harsh critique of the Cairo agenda in a speech to the annual convention of the Knights of Columbus in early August. An adviser to the Vatican on population issues, Bishop McHugh will be the only U.S. prelate on the Vatican delegation to the Cairo conference.*

. . . [Pope] John Paul II has taken a highly visible role in countering the proposals for Cairo. . . .

Unquestionably, the church is expressing opposition to many of the pernicious ideas in the Draft Agenda and is attempting to garner the support of other nations in restoring some sense of moral and ethical integrity to the deliberations and to the final document. There are many nations, especially in the developing and particularly Latin America, that are in general agreement with the Holy See. There are other nations, largely in western Europe, that are looking for ways to shape some type of consensus. But the bulwark of obstruction is the United States of America, whose representatives are single-minded, hard-headed and intransigent, and who are using both the power and prestige of this nation to ensure the agreement and support of other nations for the so-called American point of view. . . .

I will highlight the differences of approach and of conviction between the United States and the Holy See. . . . We should know and spread the word about the radical nature of the U.S. approach, and present another approach that is supportive of human dignity and the common good. Finally, we should contact our elected representatives and express our position clearly and forcefully in the press and on TV and radio. . . .

The conference is the International Conference on Population and *Development*. Out of 118 pages, six pages discuss the interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. The U.S., one of the wealthiest and most technologically competent nations in the world, has a special responsibility to assist developing nations, but that responsibility is often limited by self-interest and by the absence of a foreign policy based on sound principles and moral commitments. The . . . basic thesis [of the program] is that if women are to become participants in the development process, they must be given absolute and total autonomy in controlling conception and birth. . . . This is good news for the population controllers, who take the position that sustainable development can only be achieved by sharply limiting population growth and maintaining definite limits (and for some, decreasing the present number of human beings on Earth).

Placing the burden on women then takes child-bearing and child-rearing out of the context of marriage and family

life; it reduces the value of the child as a person and a family member; . . . it works against the good of society and its obligations to support the family. . . .

To achieve absolute autonomy for women, the Draft Agenda shifts the focus to sexual and reproductive rights. . . . This in turn escalates the worldwide need for permissive abortion policies. . . .

Thus at PrepComm III there was a concerted effort, led by the U.S.A., to reverse the U.N. policy reached by consensus at the 1984 [Mexico City] conference which stated that "governments are urged . . . to take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning."

The determined objective of the U.S. was to gain international approval for making abortion available to any woman who wants it, at any stage of pregnancy and for any reason whatsoever. . . . The documents under consideration used terms such as reproductive rights, safe motherhood, fertility regulation and elimination of unwanted pregnancy to pave the way for access to abortion on demand. Efforts by the Holy See to clarify the precise meaning of these terms, or to state clearly that they did not include abortion, were steadfastly opposed and rejected by the United States of America, with the support and cooperation of U.N. officials. . . .

The U.S.A. insists on universal access to all methods of family planning, which includes sterilization and abortion for all, including adolescents. . . . The Holy See . . . calls instead for education in responsible parenthood, which includes the formation of proper moral values and attitudes toward sexuality, marriage, and parenthood. Adolescents have no right to be sexually active; they can and should be persuaded to be chaste, and society has a duty to oppose sexual permissiveness for the common good as well as for the good of individual persons.

The U.S.A. asserts its interest in strengthening the family, but is vague on what it means by "family." . . . The Cairo document is weak in affirming society's duty to uphold the family. . . . The agenda document describes the family as "the basic unit of society." It also speaks of the family in all its forms or the plurality of forms of family life. These terms are not carefully defined. . . .

In the month left before the Cairo conference, there will be continued debate about the goals and possible achievements of the conference. I have read the statements of American leaders, including President Clinton, Secretary of State Christopher, Ambassador Tim Wirth who has been the chief spokesman and most radical proponent of many of the American points, and I have heard how the U.S. position is understood by foreign diplomats. I am in no way optimistic.

Add to this the cacophony of voices coming from non-government organizations such as Planned Parenthood, National Abortion Rights Action League and Catholics for a Free Choice, and we see American policy decided not by elected representatives but by powerful vested interest groups.



# Expose Cairo plans to depopulate U.S., too

by Kathleen Klenetsky

*EIR* has discovered that a key objective of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo is to step up the United Nations-centered campaign to destroy what remains of the industrial and technological foundation of the advanced-sector economies, on the pretext that their "overconsumption of resources" and overall "wastefulness," are placing an insupportable burden on the Earth's "carrying capacity."

Although most of the charges that have been leveled against the agenda of the Sept. 5-13 Cairo conference have focused on its intent to coerce poor nations into radical population-cutting measures ("contraceptive imperialism" is the Vatican's term), neither the United States nor the rest of the industrialized world will be spared. Even some Cairo critics have been influenced by the rhetoric that counterposes advanced-sector prosperity to Third World growth, and have accepted the false ideology that resources are fixed and limited. The reality, as Lyndon LaRouche has proven in his economic writings, is that the capital-goods producing capacity of industrial nations is vital to the future of poorer nations, just as the industrialization of now-backward countries is the only thing that will stop the depression in the western and Japanese economies.

The United States, which still enjoys a strong population growth rate *relative* to western Europe, where fertility rates have fallen below replacement, will face demands from the neo-malthusian circles which are orchestrating Cairo, to apply aggressive population control at home. It has already been publicly suggested that the U.S. population of 260 million must be reduced to 200 million or less, to achieve the zero-growth nirvana of "sustainable development."

## Not a new agenda

The goal of depopulating, and deindustrializing, the world, including the United States, has been the agenda of the modern-day environmentalist movement, launched in the late 1960s by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Aspen Institute, and their sister institutions. As early as 1970, "Population Bomb" hoaxster Paul Ehrlich wrote, "A massive campaign must be launched to restore a quality environment in North America and to *de-develop the United States*. De-

development means bringing our economic system (especially patterns of consumption) into line with the realities of ecology and the world resource situation."

This prescription received a political boost at the U.N.'s 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which, through Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration, proposed a radical attack on industrial activity, on the grounds that it posed a danger to Mother Earth. At Rio, the U.S. Bush administration took the lead in proposing a nasty trade-off, telling developing nations that if they accepted the need to discuss further reductions in their population, the industrialized countries would reciprocate by agreeing to discuss cutbacks in their resource consumption.

The attack on "overconsumption" pervaded the Rio documents. As the official U.N. *Guide to Agenda 21* stated: "The modern industrial economy has led to the unprecedented use of energy and raw materials and generations of waste. . . . Present levels of certain kinds of consumption such as energy resources in industrialized countries are already giving rise to serious environmental problems and are unlikely to be sustainable over the longer term. . . . This calls for a practical strategy to bring about a fundamental transition from the wasteful consumption patterns of the past to new consumption patterns based on efficiency and concern for the future."

Of course, the developing sector must be forbidden to follow the "unsustainable" economic model of the West. "The replication throughout the developing world of the present consumption patterns of industrialized countries is not a viable option," the guide asserted. "Continuing these consumption levels in industrialized countries would not only be unsustainable but would also gravely threaten the Earth's ecology."

## A 'de-development' strategy

Over the next year, the U.N. will hold three international conferences—Cairo, the social development summit in March 1995, and the women's conference in September 1995—which are intended to usher in the final stages of this "de-development" strategy for the United States and other advanced economies, under the direction of the United Nations itself.

The draft program for the Cairo conference makes no bones about its goal of squashing economic development. "There is evidence that the indiscriminate pursuit of economic growth in nearly all countries . . . is threatening and undermining the basis for progress by future generations," it asserts. "States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies." This would require "reassessing and changing agricultural, industrial, and energy policies, reducing excess resource consumption, and curbing unsustainable population growth." To slash both population and consumption levels, the program calls for such measures as "taxes, user fees, and other policies that foster sustainable resource use."

## Target: U.S.A.

Because of the United States' relatively intense utilization of energy and other components of an advanced economy, as well as its above-replacement-level fertility rate, various pro-Cairo tracts issued by the population control/environmentalist lobby place slashing U.S. consumption and population as a top priority.

An information sheet circulated by the Pew Global Stewardship Initiative, which has been financing much of the pro-Cairo activity in the United States, calls for "slower population growth and dramatically reduced consumption" in the advanced sector, because: "Industrialized countries have only 25% of the world's population, but use 85% of all forest products consumed, 72% of steel production, and 75% of energy. They also generate 75% of pollutants and waste." The same specious argument dominates another Pew publication, a book (*Beyond the Numbers*) published this year in conjunction with the Rockefeller Philanthropic Collaborative, Inc.

In a chapter on "The Conundrum of Consumption," contributor Alan Durning rejects the possibility of raising the living standards of the developing sector, and insists that everyone will have to live with less: "The global environment cannot support 1.1 billion of us living like American consumers, much less 5.5 billion, or a future population of at least 8 billion."

*Cairo '94*, the newsletter of the U.S. Network for Cairo, a conglomeration of anti-growth non-governmental organizations (NGOs), published a feature in its May issue headlined, "Countdown to Cairo: U.S. Consumption Weighs In." The story reports: "Delegates to the U.N.'s upcoming conference on population and development know that consumption patterns in the United States and other industrialized nations adversely affect the environment, as well as deprive future generations of resources needed for development and a decent quality of life. Sustainable development is a central theme of the Cairo conference, and efforts to mitigate excessive resource use will undoubtedly be a major topic for discussion. . . . The adoption of policies to alter unsustainable and environmentally damaging patterns of consumption will be equally important" to policies for controlling population growth.

Unfortunately, some members of the Clinton administration, notably Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs Tim Wirth, have embraced this unscientific view. In the foreword to *Beyond the Numbers*, Wirth, who will lead the U.S. delegation to Cairo, writes: "We also know that, as citizens of the industrialized world, we are consuming natural resources at an unprecedented and unsustainable rate. . . . It is an open question whether the Earth cannot support its present—much less future—inhabitants at this level of consumption."

In a speech to the National Press Club in Washington on July 12, Wirth claimed not only that there is a world population explosion, but, "At the same time the industrialized world has developed the capability and consumptive capacity to utilize resources and produce waste at a rate that is unprece-

ented in human history. "We are getting ourselves into a terrible fix," Wirth went on. "The globe's population is growing at a rate that is exceeded only by our capacity to consume resources and produce waste. This is a completely unsustainable course."

Last year, the Clinton administration established the President's Commission on Sustainable Development, headed by Jonathan Lash of the rabidly "green" World Resources Institute, to devise a "sustainable development strategy" for the United States. The commission recently released a "vision statement" which insists that "population must be stabilized at a level consistent with the capacity of the Earth to support its inhabitants."

Some "sustainable development" proponents argue that reducing U.S. "overconsumption" will require draconian population reduction. Prof. David Pimentel of Cornell University created an international furor earlier this year when, in a paper presented at a scientific conference, he said that the Earth's "carrying capacity" was limited to 2 billion people. Pimentel has recommended that the U.S. population be cut from 260 million to 200 million.

But even more extreme views abound. According to a spokesman for the Carrying Capacity Network, on whose board Pimentel sits, "it might be necessary to reduce the population to 70 million, or even 50 million, if we want to rely solely on renewable resources."

## Toward a New Council of Florence

'On the Peace of Faith' and Other Works by Nicolaus of Cusa

The Schiller Institute has just released this new book of translations of seminal writings of the 15th-century Roman Catholic Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, who, through his work and writings, contributed more than anyone else to the launching of the European Golden Renaissance. The title of the book, *Toward a New Council of Florence*, expresses our purpose in publishing it: to spark a new Renaissance today.

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## NAACP's Chavis a victim of ADL dirty tricks

by Mel Klenetsky

The firing of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Executive Director Benjamin F. Chavis on Aug. 20 by the NAACP board of directors, exemplifies a political targeting process against African-Americans by the media, corporate foundations, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). Chavis and his supporters described the efforts to oust him as a "lynching" and a "crucifixion" by forces "outside the African-American community."

The media line, appearing in editorials in the *Washington Post* and *New York Times*, and in commentaries by nationally syndicated columnist Carl Rowan, was that Chavis was fired for "mishandling of funds." Board members, spoken to afterward, maintained that Chavis was fired because of an accumulation of problems that included his use of NAACP funds to settle a former employee's sex discrimination claim and a \$2.7 million deficit in the NAACP budget.

However, those more knowledgeable say that the real reason for Chavis's firing had to do with his efforts to reach out to broader strata of African-Americans to try to solve the serious problems facing their communities. This included his convening of a National African-American Leadership Summit last June, which included Nation of Islam leader Minister Louis Farrakhan. Chavis was fired the day before the second summit was to take place.

"I feel a little liberated right now. I don't have a straitjacket on," Chavis said on Aug. 21. "I'm not here to point any fingers or to lay any blame, but we are not going to let what happened yesterday hold us back. Never again will we allow forces outside the African-American community dictate to us when we meet, who we meet with, and what we meet about."

The ADL had waged a huge campaign to prevent the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) from opening a dialogue with Minister Farrakhan. The ADL had taken a full-page ad in the *New York Times* reprinting the offensive remarks of

Khalid Muhammad, a Nation of Islam (NOI) spokesman, given to a small audience at a New Jersey college campus. Farrakhan removed Khalid Muhammad as spokesman, thereby distancing himself from the latter's remarks.

Farrakhan's performance last year at a benefit concert of a work by Jewish-born Classical composer Felix Mendelssohn, was exemplary of the efforts Farrakhan was making to open up a serious dialogue with whites and blacks outside the Nation of Islam. The ADL, despite Farrakhan's removal of Khalid Muhammad, went on a major campaign to get the CBC to denounce and distance itself from Farrakhan. This was the context in which Chavis called the first National African-American Leadership Summit.

Rep. Kweisi Mfume (D-Md.), chairman of the CBC, attended, as did Rev. Jesse Jackson, Rep. Donald M. Payne (D-N.J.), Ossie Davis, Malcolm X's widow Betty Shabazz, and many other leaders of the black community. Numerous sources who attended the summit said there was unanimous support for Farrakhan's presence, because of his efforts within the black community to combat drugs and the successes in a prisoner rehabilitation program, which had gained the attention and respect of many within the black community. This was reflected in a *Time/CNN* poll conducted last February which found that 70% of black American adults think Farrakhan is "someone who says things the country should hear."

Much to the dismay of the ADL, the black community and the CBC stood up to its pressure. The pressure increased when June 10 *Wall Street Journal* threatened the NAACP with the cessation of the corporate funding on which the national civil rights group heavily depends, in an obvious attempt to force a split in the organization's ranks. The paper cited Michael Myers, former assistant director to the NAACP and now with the New York Civil Rights Coalition, who said he would not give the organization "another dime," and announced the formation of a National Committee to Save

the NAACP that would challenge Chavis and board chairman Rev. William Gibson at the annual convention in July. Chavis and Gibson beat back all challenges at the July NAACP meeting, which explains why the Chavis firing raised many an eyebrow.

### **Board must 'live by its decision'**

"We are outraged. Dr. Chavis was the best that came to us in the last 12 years," said Darnell Armstrong, a New York NAACP youth representative and former youth board member. "We're going to clean house. All those individuals that made that decision will have to live by that decision." Chavis's efforts to bring more young people into the NAACP made youth amongst his strongest supporters.

Baltimore NAACP President Rodney Orange denounced the board's decision, accusing it of having decided to fire Chavis before the Aug. 20 meeting which was held in his city. "Many of them [board members] came here today knowing what they were going to do. They came with the specific purpose of getting rid of Dr. Chavis. We were hoping for a hearing, but some came and weren't even concerned with what he had to say," he told reporters after the meeting.

Clarence Mitchell III, a former Maryland state senator who now heads the Center for the Study of the Harassment of African Americans, saw the Chavis firing as a disaster and part of the old guard refusing to make way for a new generation of leaders. "A meeting of the board of directors of the NAACP is a geriatric conference," Mitchell said. "The board's action is a wake-up call to black America. There's no way African-Americans are going to let 64 old people remove an outspoken, vigorous leader who was pulling together diverse elements of the black community."

### **Financial blackmail**

Board members said they had no choice but to remove Chavis to protect the NAACP financially; and indeed, they were being financially blackmailed. The *Washington Times* reported that some board members, who requested anonymity, said that some charitable organizations, including the Ford Foundation, had been approached by other board members asking that they withhold contributions, bringing pressure on the board to remove Chavis. The Ford Foundation held back a donation of \$250,000, part of a \$500,000 grant, citing managerial concerns. The *New York Times* reported that several corporations, including Mobil Oil, Philip Morris, and General Motors, expressed reservations about continuing to lead fundraising drives for the NAACP.

Whites outside the NAACP reportedly offered to buy out Chavis's contract in an effort to distance the NAACP from Farrakhan. About \$7 million out of the NAACP's \$18 million budget comes from corporate contributions. Ironically, most of the NAACP's \$2.7 million budget deficit had been handed down to Chavis by his predecessor, Benjamin Hooks. There was a \$1.2 million deficit left by Hooks and a \$600,000 settlement that was incurred under Hooks's tenure, but fell

due after Chavis took over.

Chavis had increased membership by about 185,000, to 675,000. The week before Chavis was fired, Carl Rowan spread a rumor that membership had dropped, not risen, from the time Chavis took over. This was designed to counter Chavis's claim that the NAACP had grown under his tenure. With the Ford Foundation withholding \$250,000 and the media clamoring for Chavis's ouster, the NAACP board capitulated.

The fight is certainly not over, however. Allies of Chavis such as NAACP board member Larry Carter and Mitchell, whose family has long been in the leadership of the NAACP, have vowed to mobilize the NAACP's "branch system," which would involve a referendum of NAACP members that could throw out the board's decision. In the meantime, Gibson remains a target of the same crowd that removed Chavis. Board member Joseph Madison led the charge against Chavis, according to reports.

### **The names must be named**

Prior to his firing, Chavis indicated that there was an orchestrated campaign by forces outside the African-American community working with a small number within the NAACP to oust him. Chavis threatened to name the names of those working against him, but, to date, has not done so. On Black Entertainment Television's "Lead Story" program broadcast from the first National African-American Summit, Chavis said, "I have considerable evidence that there were groups, organized groups, in New York City and Washington, D.C., some connected with right-wing Jewish groups, that worked in coalition together to put pressure on the NAACP."

The sinister role of the ADL cannot be underestimated. The ADL has a long history in this regard. In the 1960s, the ADL spied on Dr. Martin Luther King and shared its data with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. One leading ADL official, Henry Schwarzschild, quit his full-time job with the ADL when he found out about the ADL-FBI collusion against Dr. King.

Ever since, ADL-FBI collusion has deepened, with African-American political activists remaining at the top of the list of joint targets. In 1991, an ADL conference in Montreal featured speakers such as Arizona Prof. Leonard Dinnerstein, who argued that "black intellectuals" and the black community are one of the greatest repositories of anti-Semitism.

Last year, San Francisco police unearthed a massive ADL spy operation against hundreds of political and ethnic groups, including the NAACP, the Rainbow Coalition, and the NOI. ADL "fact finder" Roy Bullock was caught selling confidential FBI files on the NOI to the South African intelligence services. And when African National Congress leader Chris Hani came to California, Bullock and the ADL spied on his activities and sold reports to the South Africans. Hani was later assassinated.

# This crime bill won't stop crime

by Carl J. Osgood

"We do need a new crime bill," said Democratic presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche in an interview on Aug. 17, "but the one we have is a stinker."

On Aug. 25, after a long and acrimonious fight in both houses of Congress, the U.S. Senate passed the 1994 Crime Bill, with a \$30 billion price tag, by a vote of 61-38. Six Republicans crossed the aisle to vote with 55 Democrats. The bill had already passed the House of Representatives during a rare Sunday session on Aug. 21.

The crime bill does several things that are politically popular these days, although not everything that the Congress wanted. It greatly expands the use of the death penalty at the federal level, for at least 24 listed crimes, including for premeditated murder, any violent crime resulting in death such as kidnapping or carjacking, and sexual abuse resulting in death. The strict limitations on death row appeals that the Republicans have been demanding to bring "finality" to the death penalty process, did not make it into the version of the bill that made its way out of the conference committee.

Other provisions include funding for the construction of new prisons and community policing, and the much-ballyhooed "100,000 new police officers" provision—although it is doubtful that \$8.8 billion in funding is enough to put that many new officers on the streets.

This draconian bill will be paid for by the money saved by a combination of attrition and layoffs of 25,000 federal employees.

## The real issues are avoided

In his remarks before the bill's passage, LaRouche said he did not think of it particularly as Clinton's crime bill. "I think it's a package which took on a life of its own, which the presidency signed on to, as a matter of putting what it regarded as the less crucial issues off the table, in order to proceed with those it considered more crucial, such as the health care bill."

LaRouche stressed that the real issues, the causes of crime, are in no way addressed by the draconian measures called for in the bill. "Except for die-hards like me (and there are more and more of them around the political scene in the United States these days), people have been absolutely afraid to touch this crime panic.

"We've had people around the country who have run as states' Attorneys General for re-election, on the basis of their

bloody-handed record in executions, and who promised to make more, and who have carried out that promise." In Virginia, LaRouche pointed out, Gov. George Allen "has a couple of criminals there himself, [William] Barr and [Henry] Hudson, whose dirty record is clear—we've got them on the federal record, as to what they did. They're advising him to go ahead with this hardline policy for Virginia, which may crack the Virginia budget, and cause all kinds of problems." Barr and Hudson both played major roles in the unjust 1988 railroad conviction of Lyndon LaRouche and associates—Barr as Attorney General in the Bush administration, and Hudson as the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, who prosecuted LaRouche.

There are a lot of people who know the Crime Bill is "rotten, who know it's stupid," LaRouche continued. "They're afraid to come out and fight it openly. Others sign on to it, hoping that they can get it out of the way, feeling they couldn't stop it (as, I think, the presidency's reaction probably was)."

## A legislative wrangle

The conference report on the bill had originally been killed in a procedural vote on Aug. 11, which kept it from coming to the floor of the House for debate and a vote. It then went back into conference committee for changes that would increase the chances of the bill passing in the House. Most of the changes occurred in the area of funding: The total amounts authorized were reduced by about \$3 billion, from the \$33.2 billion contained in the original conference report. The most controversial aspects of the bill, however, the ban on assault weapons and the deletion of the racial justice provisions on the death penalty, were not changed by the conference.

The funding cuts were made in order to placate the Republicans, who had successfully killed the bill on Aug. 11 by focusing their attacks on the amount of "pork" in the bill. Rep. Bill Barrett (R-Neb.) said that "it includes too much spending for so-called prevention programs, and it offers too little toward keeping criminals off the streets." House Minority Whip Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) added, during the Aug. 21 debate, "We are not against prevention. We just think that prevention done by the federal government . . . has not worked." The Republicans failed to offer any preventive measures that would work, sticking with the politically popular "lock 'em up and throw away the key" approach.

The entire debate, which began with the introduction of Democratic and Republican crime bills last summer, has been driven by the public hysteria over the very real, and growing, crime problem. The United States already has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world, combined with the highest crime rate. This bill will put even more people in prison, destroying any prospect for the rehabilitation of prisoners, while doing nothing to address the economic and cultural collapse that has created the explosion of crime in the first place.

# NRDC pushing new plutonium hoax

by William Jones

Following three days of front-page *New York Times* articles over the seizure of small quantities of plutonium smuggled into Germany, allegedly from Russian nuclear installations, the Natural Resources Defense Council held a press conference on Aug. 22 to "redefine" the rules regarding International Atomic Energy Agency inspections of nuclear facilities. The NRDC suddenly discovered that the criteria used by the IAEA to "sound the alarm" about the spread of nuclear materials grossly underestimates the dangers. In fact, says the NRDC, the IAEA errs in its calculations by a factor of eight!

The IAEA puts out an alarm when it discovers a diversion of a "significant quantity," or SQ in arms-control lingo, of nuclear material. An SQ is defined as "the approximate quantity of nuclear material in respect of which, taking into account any conversion process involved, the possibility of manufacturing a nuclear explosive device cannot be excluded"; that is, in ordinary language, the amount of nuclear material needed to produce a nuclear device. The IAEA defines the SQ value of direct-use nuclear material, i.e., plutonium-239 or uranium-233, as eight kilograms.

Wrong, says the NRDC. The real values, according to its calculations, are 1 kilogram of plutonium-239 or 1 kilogram of uranium-233. Not only are the values wrong, it claims, but the U.S. government also knows they are wrong and will not give the real figures, because using the real values would cost too much money.

These claims are in a report, "The Amount of Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium Needed for Pure Fission Nuclear Weapons," by NRDC researchers Thomas Cochran and Christopher Paine, distributed at the press conference. In a letter to Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, the authors call on the Department of Energy to have the government petition the IAEA to reduce by eightfold their current SQ of direct-use nuclear materials.

## A Ford Foundation spawn

But what is this NRDC, which is demanding changes in non-proliferation procedures?

The NRDC was set up in 1970 with a grant from the Ford Foundation, to create an institution of lawyers who are environmental activists. It cut its teeth lobbying for stricter regulations under the new Clean Air Act, and pioneered the tactic of targeting an industry, and suing it virtually out of existence. It has had significant policy influence. NRDC

founding member Gus Speth became the head of the Council on Environmental Quality when Jimmy Carter became President, and other staffers have taken posts in the Justice, Energy, and Interior departments.

NRDC lawyers have launched lawsuits against pesticide producers and users, the nuclear industry, towns and cities, industrial chemical users, and farmers, have popularized such hoaxes as nuclear winter, and created the alar scare. What are they targeting now?

According to Marilyn Meigs of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., "They're really after the reprocessing facilities." In the reprocessing of nuclear wastes to get new fuel, a small amount of plutonium is produced. Reducing the "trigger threshold" for IAEA inspections would put many of these facilities under the gun of IAEA intrusions. This would particularly affect Japan, which has a major reprocessing capability, and is developing new technologies for the use of plutonium to produce energy.

Cochran was explicit on this issue, although without "naming names" of which countries would be affected. The new SQ criteria "would mean that we must put under safeguard facilities that are not now safeguarded," he said. In particular, he was concerned about Russian sites. "Guarding materials in Russia," said Cochran, is of the "highest priority."

Of course, further intrusions into the Russian nuclear program would not sit well with the Russian military, which is wary of international monitoring. The immediate State Department response to the NRDC report indicates that it also is not keen in changing the rules of the game at this stage. "Each country is responsible for providing physical protection of its fissile material," the department said in an Aug. 22 statement. It seems that even State understands that "national sovereignty" is still an issue that one tramples upon at one's peril.

Changing the rules of the game would also have important implications for the sensitive negotiations with the North Koreans. According to these new criteria, the NRDC is claiming that North Korea would have the capability of producing five nuclear weapons, rather than one or two, with the material (8-9 kg) they removed from nuclear reactors (assuming they have access to more sophisticated techniques than those used to produce a Nagasaki-type bomb).

But what is really at issue is not some "scientific" estimate of exactly how much is needed to make a nuclear device, but the political agenda of the NRDC. Cochran almost admitted as much. "During the Carter administration we attempted to take out of operation all plutonium programs," he said. "We were successful in doing this in the United States." With the collapse of U.S. nuclear capabilities under their belt, the NRDC was now interested in targeting the nuclear industries of other countries, including Russia. "In my opinion," Cochran said, "we should eliminate nuclear-weapons materials now." And this indeed is their intention, as a means of destroying nuclear energy production capabilities worldwide.

# National News

## LaRouche backs Clinton on policy toward Cuba

Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued a campaign statement on Aug. 25, following President Clinton's decision to prohibit Cuban refugees from entering the United States illegally.

"Given the circumstances," said LaRouche, "President William Clinton deserves credit for the way he has responded to the latest political stunt by Cuba's leading São Paulo Forum member, Fidel Castro. Any different response would have played into the hands of former President George Bush and Bush's partners in the Hollinger Corp., in their efforts to destabilize the government of the United States.

"Now, Fidel Castro must see clearly that his latest game has failed. If he were wise, his next message to the Clinton administration would be a request for cooperation in arranging for his own orderly departure from Cuba, quietly but surely abandoning his connections to any further attempts at fomenting a South America 'Hullabalula' by the forces and super-wealthy backers of the leftist São Paulo Forum."

## U.S. education status is grim, report says

Eleven years after the "Nation at Risk" report demonstrated the abysmal nature of American education, the biennial National Assessment of Educational Progress, released on Aug. 17, indicated that no progress has been made in reading and writing, and very little in science and mathematics. Although the report makes no attribution for the failure, the fact is that "outcome-based education" has achieved hegemony within the U.S. public schools in the intervening decade:

- Students of all ages have difficulty reading and responding thoughtfully.
- Only 2% of 8th graders and 11th graders were able to write effective responses to questions; only half of 8th- and 11th-graders

could write reports adequately, and those were described as brief but thorough. More sophisticated reports intended to use the same material to interest and inform the reader were filed by only 2% of 11th graders and 1% of 8th graders.

- About one-third of 11th graders said that they were not required to do daily homework in all school subjects, or had homework but did not do it; less than 10% of 11th graders can do "rigorous" academic work in basic subjects.

- More than half the students report watching at least three hours of television a day. All age groups showed an 8-10% decrease in the number of books, magazines, encyclopedias, and newspapers at home. Some 37% of American households are reported to have two or fewer such publications.

The report claims as a "success" a marginal increase in arithmetic skills among nine-year-olds.

## Steinberg: Why did Isom hire the unstable Moore?

*EIR's* Jeffrey Steinberg has renewed his demand that the Loudoun County, Virginia Board of Supervisors investigate the hiring and promotion of former Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore, who is currently serving a federal sentence in connection with a May 1992 kidnapping, and who was the local liaison in the federal, state, and private agency "Get LaRouche" task force that railroaded Lyndon LaRouche to prison. Moore and the Cult Awareness Network's Galen Kelly, also now in prison, were earlier acquitted in an effort to kidnap LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith.

In his letter, Steinberg, a county resident, reiterated that he had informed officials that Moore had boasted of his illegal operations in collusion with the Anti-Defamation League against LaRouche, including break-ins and stealing sheriff's department records. "Now, new and even more disturbing information has come to light," he wrote. At his sentencing, Steinberg continued, Moore had requested leniency, "not on his record as a law enforcement officer,

but on his longstanding mental illness. Documents on file with the U.S. District Court . . . show that Moore was suffering from crippling mental problems prior to his being hired to work for the Loudoun County Sheriff's Department, and certainly prior to his being given the highly sensitive assignment of being the department's official liaison to federal and state officials pursuing investigating the LaRouche organization."

In motivating his demand for an investigation, Steinberg demanded: "Was there any effort to review his long history of mental disorder and psychiatric treatment? Was there a review process once he was working for the department when he had to seek subsequent psychiatric assistance?"

## Hazeltine: List Amish as endangered species

Environmental consultant Dr. William Hazeltine has challenged the hypocrisy of the Endangered Species Act by filing a petition with the Interior Department proposing to list the religious groups, Old Order Amish and Mennonites, as endangered. The groups, frequently referred to as "Pennsylvania Dutch," fled from religious persecution in Switzerland and Germany to the United States, and live simple and secluded lives. The Endangered Species Act allows the listing of isolated populations of mammals, and the petition claims that these people qualify for protection.

The petition was mailed to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt on Aug. 10. He has 90 days to decide whether the petition has merit. "The Endangered Species Act seems to cover humans, because they are mammals, and the act clearly covers all mammals without limitation," Hazeltine said.

"The Amish and Mennonite people should be admired for practicing what they believe, and they deserve federal protection to be able to live as they desire. They are a more valuable part of our national heritage than some bird or beetle or some historic site."

In the past, the Interior Department rejected a petition by the Samish Indian Tribe,



## Briefly

that asked that they be listed as endangered. The reason given for refusing to list this tribe was that they are not "wild." However, this rejection depends on a definition in the regulations which is not consistent with the definition in the act.

### Gonzalez, unions blast Fed interest rate hike

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, attacked the Federal Reserve's increasing of the fed funds rate to 4.0% on Aug. 16, saying that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and the Fed "have mugged America." Gonzalez said the rate increase "by the Federal Reserve is another big step in the wrong direction which will injure the United States economy and place additional burdens on workers in a weak labor market."

The AFL-CIO trade union federation also denounced the interest rate hike in a formal statement. "The Federal Reserve seems eager to slay a non-existent dragon, rushing to raise interest rates for the fifth time this year to control an inflation that is nowhere in sight. . . . We urge the Fed to change course before more damage is done." The AFL-CIO statement said the Fed's rate hike was aimed only at relieving fears of inflation by "a few wealthy bondholders."

### Texas Gov. Richards boasts of executions

Texas Gov. Ann Richards (D) boasted of her record for toughness and pointed to the state's large number of executions in a campaign rally at the annual Clute Mosquito Festival. Richards's opponent is George W. Bush, the former President's son, who is a strong proponent of the death penalty.

Richards declared herself to be the feminist ideal: tough on the job, but ladylike and feminine when arm-twisting recalcitrant legislators. When asked about the charges from Bush that she has failed to slow the

growing crime rate, she snapped back, "What does he know? He's never held a real job. Look at my record. More Texas inmates have been put to death on my watch than any previous Texas governor can claim. And I will keep adding to my record." The state has a shameful record of the largest number of executions in the country, many of whose victims were innocent.

Richards also confirmed that she has been offered a position as a spokesman for Estée Lauder for its new Feminist Senior Citizen line if she loses. However, she joked, "I think it will be four more years before I take that job."

### Electrical workers still fighting union busting

Striking electrical workers in Lynchburg, Virginia are continuing to fight the cheap-labor policies that forced them to take to the picket lines in April. As a result of the strike by the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) Local 163 against the Aero-fin Co., there have been major declines in production and quality at the plant, where 80 scabs are making a mess of the highly skilled work.

Aerofin refuses to budge from its demands that the union accept its "two-tier" wage proposal before negotiating a new labor contract, which means the original 120 union members remain on strike.

The strike began in April, after the company gave the union an ultimatum on the issue of accepting a new tier of lower-paid workers, who would get approximately \$100 a week less. The workforce, many of whom have been doing the highly skilled electrical work for 20 to 30 years, saw this as union-busting, and began walking the picketline.

The union soon filed a complaint for harassment with the National Labor Relations Board, citing the fact that Aerofin forced some unionists who were on disability to cross the picketline in order to get their compensation. The NLRB at the regional level turned down the complaint, but when the union appealed to the national board, the NLRB ruled for the IUE.

● **PRESIDENT Clinton's** plan to build a "vaccination warehouse" to provide mass immunization for the nation's children as the schoolyear opens was scrapped under pressure from Congress and the drug companies. The program was supposed to start on Oct. 1.

● **THE THREE-JUDGE PANEL** which dumped Whitewater independent counsel Robert Fiske, replacing him with Bush-leaguer Kenneth Starr, has refused to remove Starr, or to order a full accounting of Starr's partisan political activities. The panel issued a unanimous order on Aug. 18 rejecting the request from Sen. Carl Levin.

● **REP. FRANK WOLF (R-Va.)** gave quiet endorsement to the candidacy for U.S. Senate of Oliver North, who lives in Wolf's 10th Congressional District. Wolf had not issued a statement of endorsement, but it was announced that he was a member of a host committee for a North campaign reception in the Washington suburb of McLean.

● **THE ENOLA GAY'S** mission to drop the atomic bomb on Japan 49 years ago was defended in an editorial by the *Washington Times* on Aug. 21. The editorial promoted the lie that the nuclear attack was necessary to end the war, adding the twist that "unless it was dropped, ending the war with Japan would require the sacrifice of the lives of hundreds of thousands of U.S. servicemen—and, not to be forgotten, a still large number of Japanese lives."

● **JOHN DE CAMP**, the former Nebraska state senator who researched and wrote a devastating exposé of a high-level nationwide child prostitution and satanic sex abuse ring, has endorsed the Minnesota gubernatorial campaign of Lewis du Pont Smith. Smith, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, is campaigning for the recall of corrupt Attorney General Skip Humphrey.

## Editorial

### *It's Kissinger who's dangerous*

On Aug. 14, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger attacked President Clinton in his internationally syndicated column. The title of his column was: "A Special Role for Germany Is Dangerous." His complaint: Clinton is strengthening the collaboration between Germany and the United States; moreover, the President is threatening the "special relationship" between the United States and Great Britain. Such *heresy* is not to be tolerated, was Kissinger's message.

Not only that. In his recent visit to Germany, Clinton rejected the axiomatic assumption of British policy: maintenance of a "balance of power." As a self-proclaimed spokesman for the British ruling establishment, Kissinger found intolerable the President's endorsement of a leading role for Germany in the agro-industrial development of Russia and of the nations of the former Soviet Union. Even more intolerable was France and Germany's adoption of Lyndon LaRouche's conception of the Productive Triangle—albeit in the form of a white paper issued by outgoing European Commission President Jacques Delors.

"The novel aspect of Clinton's European policy," wrote Kissinger, the pompously dishonest pundit, "is that it seeks to build the Atlantic area from East to West, reversing the architecture of the postwar period. But making Russia the hinge of U.S. Atlantic policy places an exorbitant strain on one of the most brittle nations. And it lures the United States into assigning a role to Germany that its leaders have not requested, its circumstances do not favor, and that unnecessarily wounds Great Britain and France. . . ."

"Nothing illustrates better the lack of historical perspective plaguing current foreign policy. Even to hint at a solitary and preeminent role for a country whose disasters have been caused by its inability to manage a purely national policy in the center of the continent is as disquieting to Germany's neighbors as it is to the architects of German postwar policy.

"It is not without significance that, in responding

to the President, Chancellor Helmut Kohl specifically invoked the legacy of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer—to seek a major German role not on a purely national basis but as an integral part of the Atlantic Alliance and of the European Union. The impact of a so-called 'singular' German-American relationship on the rest of Europe will be to foster separation of western Europe from the United States, widespread fear in eastern Europe and the isolation of Germany within Europe."

In his recent book *Diplomacy*, Kissinger attacked a similar apostasy by another American President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Kissinger excoriated Roosevelt for rejecting policies which would even imply "the reestablishment of the balance of power, which he in fact wanted to destroy."

In contrast, Kissinger admiringly cites a statement made by then Sen. Harry Truman, on the occasion of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. In 1941, Truman recommended that the United States encourage the two countries to fight each other to the death. To that end, Truman said: "If we see that Germany is winning, we ought to help Russia; and if Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany, and that way let them kill as many as possible, although I don't want to see Hitler victorious under any circumstances."

Whether or not Truman understood it at the time, this had been the linchpin of British policy all along, as the British establishment forced Hitler down the throats of the German people. It was not Hitler or Stalin whom the British opposed, but the nations of Germany and Russia, which they wished to destroy.

The British intention, then and now, is to maintain their political supremacy by cleverly playing nations against each other. And in order to do so, they must have operatives like the evil Henry Kissinger in positions of influence in U.S. government. Neither they—nor their toadies like Kissinger—will tolerate a President like Bill Clinton, who might just realize Roosevelt's aim to see the age of imperialism ended.

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- HUDSON VALLEY—Ch. 6  
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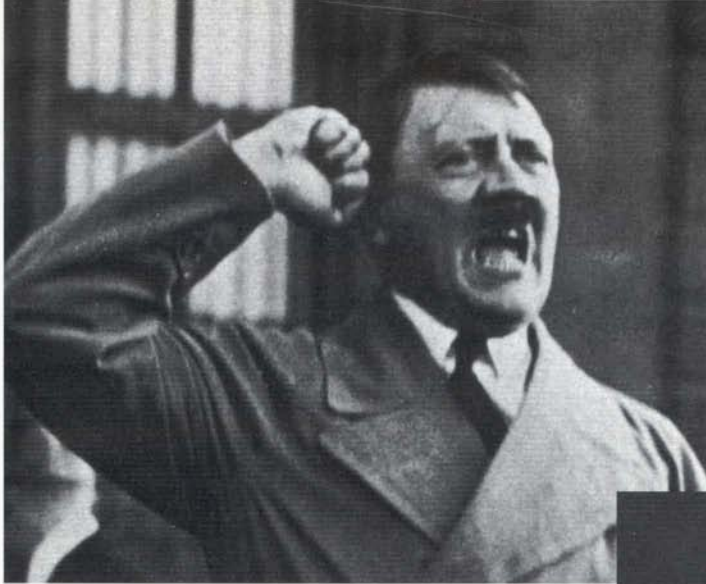
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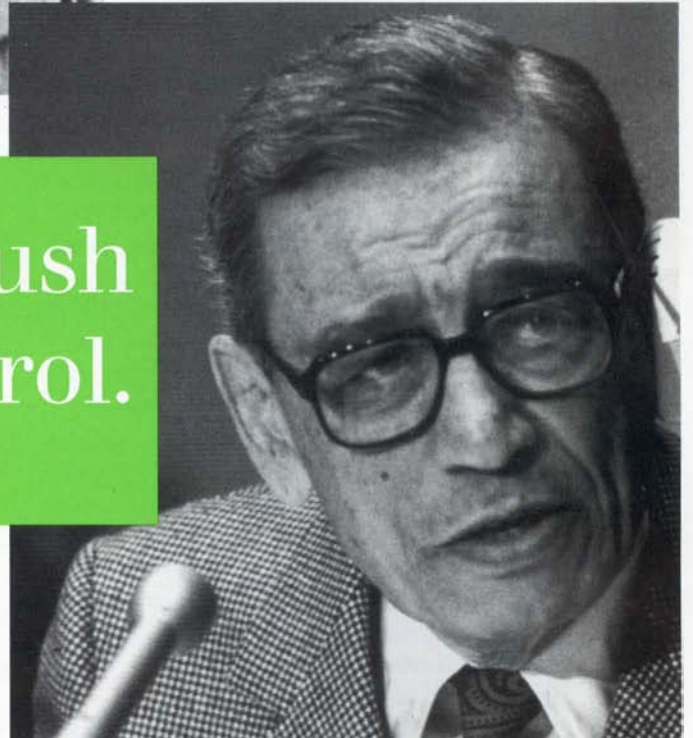
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## They both push population control.

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#### DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the* enemy of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

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