

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

April 17, 1984 • Vol. 11 No. 15

\$10.00

U.S. moves out of Mideast. . . Queen moves in
Exclusive: Behind the Soviet naval provocations
Betancur calls for world pact against drugs

The LaRouche Doctrine for durable peace



EIR Special Reports

Kissinger's Plot to Take Over the Reagan Administration

The surprise naming of Henry A. Kissinger to head the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America was part of a larger long-term operation by the man who has been characterized as acting as Moscow's unpaid ambassador. The report includes dossiers on the top Kissinger-linked people in government, including Bud McFarlane, Brent Scowcroft, Lawrence Eagleburger, and Helmut Sonnenfeldt. Essential for understanding current battles over National Security Council, Defense, and State Department policy.

Order 83-015 \$250.00

The Economic Impact of the Relativistic Beam Technology

The most comprehensive study available in non-classified literature on the vast spinoff benefits to the civilian economy of a crash beam-weapons program to implement President Reagan's March 23 strategic antiballistic-missile defense doctrine of "Mutually Assured Survival." The study, incorporating projections by the uniquely successful LaRouche-Riemann economic model, examines the impact on industrial productivity and real rates of growth through introduction of such beam-defense-related technologies as laser machine tooling, plasma steel-making, and fusion energy technologies. Productivity increases of 300-500 percent in the vital machine-tool sector are within reach for the U.S. economy within two years.

Order 83-005 \$250.00

The Real Story of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi

Why the Libyan puppet was placed in power, and by whom. Examines British intelligence input dating to Qaddafi's training at Sandhurst, his Senussi (Muslim) Brotherhood links, and the influence of the outlawed Italian Propaganda-2 Freemasons who control much of international drug- and gun-running. Also explored is the Libyan role of Moscow intimate Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum and the real significance of the prematurely suppressed "Billygate" dossier.

Order 81-004 \$250.00

The Coming Reorganization of U.S. Banking: Who Benefits from Deregulation?

Under conditions of an imminent international debt default crisis, the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements, the Volcker Federal Reserve, and the New York money center banks led by Citibank, Chase Manhattan, and Morgan, have prepared emergency legislation to cartelize the U.S. banking system. Their aim is to shut down thousands of U.S. regional

banks, and place top-down control over U.S. credit under a handful of financial conglomerates which are modeled on the turn-of-the-century Morgan syndicate and created by "deregulation." This cartel will impose economic austerity on the United States, slashing the defense budget, and giving the Federal Reserve Board the power to dictate reduced levels of industrial production, wages, prices, and employment.

Order 83-014 \$250.00

Will Moscow Become the Third Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement

The Soviet government, in collaboration with the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church and the World Council of Churches, is running the international peace and nuclear freeze movements to subvert the defense of the West. The report describes the transformation of Moscow into a Byzantine-modeled imperial power, and features a comprehensive eyewitness account of the proceedings of the May 25 "U.S.-Soviet Dialogue" held in Minneapolis, where 25 top KGB-connected Soviet spokesmen and leaders of the U.S. peace movement, including leading advisers of the Democratic Party, laid out their plans for building the U.S. nuclear freeze movement. Includes a list of participants and documentation of how the KGB is giving orders to prevent President Reagan's re-election and U.S. beam weapons development.

Order 83-001 \$250.00

Anglo-Soviet Designs on the Arabian Peninsula

Politics in the Gulf region from the standpoint of a "new Yalta" deal between Britain's Peter Lord Carrington and Moscow to force the United States out of the Middle East. The report details the background of the "Muslim fundamentalist card" deployed by Moscow and Lord Carrington's friends, and its relation to global oil maneuvers.

Order 83-004 \$250.00

Jerusalem's Temple Mount: Trigger for Fundamentalist Holy Wars

A detailed investigation whose findings have made the front pages of both Arab and Israeli newspapers in recent months. The report documents the financing and objectives of a little-understood operation to "rebuild Solomon's Temple" at the site of one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Backers of this project are associates of Henry Kissinger, Swiss financiers acting on behalf of the Nazi International, and Protestant fundamentalists who are being drawn into a plan to destroy the Mideast through religious warfare.

Order 83-009 \$250.00

EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

I would like to receive these EIR Special Reports:

Order Number(s) _____

Bill me for \$ _____ Enclosed is \$ _____

Please charge to my VISA Master Charge

Diners Club Carte Blanche

Card No. _____

Signature _____ Exp. Date _____

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (_____) _____

area code

Make checks payable to:

EIR/Campaigner Publications, Dept. MC-1, 304 West 58th Street, 5th floor, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 247-8820.
For further information, contact William Engdahl, EIR Special Services.

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editor-in-chief: *Criton Zoakos*

Editor: *Nora Hamerman*

Managing Editor: *Susan Johnson*

Features Editor: *Susan Welsh*

Assistant Managing Editor: *Mary McCourt*

Art Director: *Martha Zoller*

Contributing Editors: *Uwe Parpart-Henke,*

Nancy Spannaus, Webster Tarpley,

Christopher White

Special Services: *William Engdahl*

Advertising Director: *Geoffrey Cohen*

Director of Press Services: *Christina Huth*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Africa: *Douglas DeGroot*

Asia: *Linda de Hoyos*

Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg*

Economics: *David Goldman*

European Economics: *Laurent Murawiec*

Energy: *William Engdahl*

Europe: *Vivian Freyre Zoakos*

Ibero-America: *Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Middle East: *Thierry Lalevée*

Science and Technology: *Marsha Freeman*

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:

Rachel Douglas

United States: *Graham Lowry*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bangkok: *Pakdee and Sophie Tanapura*

Bogotá: *Carlos Cota Meza*

Bonn: *George Gregory, Rainer Apel*

Caracas: *Carlos Méndez*

Chicago: *Paul Greenberg*

Copenhagen: *Leni Thomsen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Julio Echeverría*

Los Angeles: *Theodore Andromidas*

Mexico City: *Josefina Menéndez*

Milan: *Marco Fanini*

Monterrey: *M. Luisa de Castro*

New Delhi: *Susan Maitra*

Paris: *Katherine Kanter*

Rome: *Leonardo Servadio, Stefania Sacchi*

Stockholm: *Clifford Gaddy*

United Nations: *Douglas DeGroot*

Washington, D.C.: *Richard Cohen,*

Laura Chasen, Susan Kokinda

Wiesbaden: *Philip Golub, Mary Lalevée,*

Barbara Spahn

EIR

From the Managing Editor

This week's Special Report brings you an examination of the current strategic crisis, now centering around the Soviet Union's global naval maneuvers, and a guide to how to exercise leadership under these circumstances: a "Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.," written by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

One aspect of the crisis: As we go to press, the Soviets continue to disrupt civilian air traffic to and from West Berlin by Soviet and DDR air maneuvers in the three East-West air corridors. As with the land forces maneuvers of the Soviet Union and the DDR, it is now increasingly difficult to differentiate between a maneuver and the "real thing." The Soviet government's response: such maneuvers are "perfectly normal," and since they have become "normal," the Soviet Union can no longer guarantee the safety of civilian airliners using the customary and agreed-upon flight altitude in the designated air corridors.

Where was the U.S. President during all this? Greeting the Trilateral Commission advocates of U.S. defense cuts, murderous "austerity" in the post-colonial nations, and "cost-cutting" measures against the ill and elderly. The April 5 *Baltimore Sun* hailed Reagan's White House reception for the Trilaterals as marking "another step in the maturing of the Reagan administration as it proceeds to deal with the rest of the world in grown-up non-hysterical terms." The article quotes commission chairman David Rockefeller as reporting that the President gave the group "a brief but excellent talk" approving "the commission and its goals."

If Reagan—who has been known to refer to his horrifying firsthand witness of the liberated Nazi death camps—continues to tolerate the policies of the Trilaterals, the IMF, and the Federal Reserve, this can only ensure that the Nazis' method of dealing with "useless eaters" will triumph in the United States. Already, Americans are being told that it is impossible to keep whole categories of the population alive; "hard choices" must be made about "who will live and who will die." The Nazis killed their victims in secret, out of fear of German public opinion. The U.S. Establishment is pursuing these policies openly and confidently. Americans are more culpable than the Germans of the 1930s and 1940s in tolerating this slide toward mass murder.

Susan Johnson

Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and first week of January by New Solidarity International Press Service 304 W. 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 247-8820.

In Europe: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 164, 62 Wiesbaden, Tel: (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Días Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 592-0424.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 208-7821.

Copyright © 1984 New Solidarity International Press Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at New York, New York and at additional mailing offices. 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10 Academic library rate: \$245 per year

EIR Contents

Interview

12 Dr. Martin Welt

The president of the New Jersey-based Radiation Technology, Inc. operates three plants in the United States to irradiate food for export. In the second and final part of Marjorie Hecht's interview, he describes the early days of food irradiation research and the export potential.

Departments

41 Report from New Delhi

Does Pakistan have the bomb?

42 Attic Chronicle

President, prime minister, commissar.

43 Dateline Mexico

Businessmen split on de la Madrid trip.

44 Report from Bonn

Green Party gains in state election.

45 Report from Paris

The long arm of Longo Mai.

58 Elephants and Donkeys

Texas Democrats take on the Mondale-Hart crew.

59 Kissinger Watch

Is Henry becoming a liability?

64 Editorial

Will we have water to drink?

Economics

4 The Federal Reserve and the debtors' cartel

A decision has been taken in London and Zürich, in the wake of the Argentina developments, to force a monetary squeeze that will break the Ibero-American governments as well as the Washington administration.

6 De la Madrid trip: Ibero-American unity now an irreversible reality

The Mexican, Colombian, Brazilian, Argentine, and Venezuelan heads of state have agreed to jointly confront the international bankers and the advanced-sector nations with demands for lower interest rates, and a global reform of the international monetary system.

8 British disease spreading through Western Europe

Austerity policies mean social upheaval for the European Community's member nations: an update.

10 IMF policies mean 150 million Africans face starvation

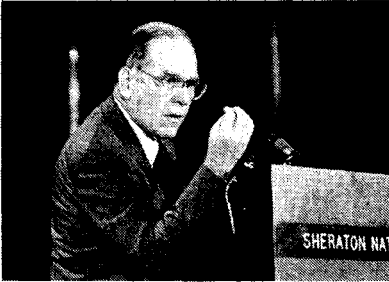
The results of inability to import or invest.

15 Science & Technology

Shuttle's first repair of a satellite.

16 Business Briefs

Special Report



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *EIR* founder, said at, among other occasions, a conference in Arlington, Virginia at year's end that a strategic crisis between the superpowers would break out by spring 1984.

18 Soviet war games are for keeps

The mammoth naval maneuvers by the U.S.S.R. show that a high level of combat-readiness has become the permanent condition of the Army and Navy. U.S. evaluations have ignored the most crucial feature of the new Soviet deployment: Most if not all of the Soviet Union's nuclear-missile submarines are out of port, at battle stations ever nearer their ultimate targets against the continental United States.

22 The LaRouche Doctrine: Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.

Based on the principle of national sovereignty and the recognition that without economic development of the post-colonial world, war is unavoidable.

International

28 Anglo-Soviet condominium in Mideast supplants U.S.A.

30 Who's behind the 'Jerusalem issue'

When a deputy of the Nazi eugenics sponsor Averell Harriman claims to be doing something good for the Jewish people, watch out.

31 Terror wave plays into Sharon's hands in Israel

32 The Gulf War and the farce of the Anglo-Americans' 'neutrality'

34 D-Day celebrated by call for beam weapons

In France.

35 Pravda and LitGaz blast LaRouche role

In organizing the March 23 Paris conference on beam-weapons defense.

36 Terrorists hold a strategy session

In Malta.

37 Colombia's President Betancur presses for world pact against drugs

An historic declaration.

39 India-Pakistan tension at a new peak

46 International Intelligence

National

48 Congressmen try to undercut beam weapons

Along with the Union of Concerned Scientists.

50 LaRouche: Patriots to be counted in Pennsylvania vote

A report on Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign effort for the April 10 primary.

51 'Ronald Reagan is not morally fit for re-election'

A statement by LaRouche.

52 Treasury lying in Secret Service case

53 Trilaterals demand defense cuts and triage of U.S. elderly

Documentation: Excerpts from the new Trilateral Commission report, "Democracy Must Work," and a commentary by LaRouche, "No Heterosexuals, Only Trilaterals."

56 Behind the Lamm scandal: Establishment seeks open euthanasia policy

Documentation: Colorado governor Richard Lamm's statements about the necessity for the elderly to "get out of the way," and excerpts from approving press commentary.

60 Congressional Closeup

62 National News

The Federal Reserve and the debtors' cartel

by David Goldman

A warning by the West German central bank president Karl-Otto Pöhl April 5 set the context for the Federal Reserve's tightening of credit during the week of April 2. Pöhl predicted a monetary crisis should the United States fail to reduce its budget and current account deficits, saying, "Whatever one considers possible, it is certain that a correction of the current misdirection is inevitable and that the price to be paid by all of us increases the longer the misdirection is allowed to continue."

As Pöhl is aware, the juxtaposition of the emergence of an Ibero-American debtors' cartel March 31 with the announcement of a five-nation bridge credit to Argentina with America's foreign-capital dependency defines the conditions for a murderous international monetary crisis around the June 30 payments period. The West German central bank chief's strong language on the matter reflects a decision taken in London and Zürich, in the wake of the Argentina developments, to force a monetary squeeze that will break the Ibero-American governments as well as the Washington administration.

The mood in London and Zürich is bitter: The leading banks want to crack the final objections of Ibero-American governments to generalized looting of their natural and other resources, sometimes advertised as a "debt-for-equity exchange." U.S. monetary policy, now dictated from abroad, is a blunt instrument in the hands of the European financial oligarchy to crack open Ibero-America.

Pöhl noted that the financing of U.S. government deficits depended upon foreign capital inflows, which had damaged the economies of other countries, a point frequently cited by anti-American critics of U.S. policy. However, he drew attention to two features of world monetary flows that demonstrate the fragile condition of the American banking system: first, the fact that the United States had shut off lending to the developing sector, and secondly, the fact that American banks last year became net borrowers from the Eurodollar market for the first time in history. Previously, American banks had been the principal net providers of funds to the Eurodollar market.

The dollar must fall

U.S. Federal Reserve Governor Henry Wallich, in a little-noticed address March 24, had hit the same point, and Presidential economic adviser Martin Feldstein told a congressional committee April 3 that the United States dollar must fall from its current status of overvaluation.

The wild swings in apparent Federal Reserve activity should be seen in this light. Last week the Fed was clearly aiming at a 10% federal funds rate, foregoing a widely expected rise in the discount rate for the reasons we cited: dampening the monetary shocks from the expected Argentine default. On April 2, the Fed said it is willing to let the Fed funds rate "float" (upwards), and permitted it to rise to 10 $\frac{1}{16}$ % before adding funds to the market. The Wall Street propa-

ganda mill, starting with Henry Kaufman, began beating the drums April 3 for a tighter Fed monetary policy.

The intervention of Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia into the Argentine debt cliffhanger over the weekend appears to have changed the political character of the problem. Previously, as sources close to Mexican President de la Madrid emphasize, the banks were committed to a confrontation with Argentina, expecting an early collapse of the Alfonsín government, and the Federal Reserve was prepared to dampen the monetary consequences in the short term, as we reported last week.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, visiting Brazil at the time, determined that Argentina must not be allowed to go into chaos; to the great shock and upset of the banks, the four Latin American nations put through a package including \$100 million of short-term loans each. The British banks were brought on board only at the last minute Friday evening, and the package was denounced April 2 in the Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (NZZ) for taking pressure off the debtors to "adjust." Alfonsín is still bucking the IMF's demands, and reports from Argentina indicate no more likelihood of a deal on the IMF's terms than previously. If the Argentina negotiations now fall through, as they are likely to, the Latin American debtors will all be in the negotiations for the first time.

"This is a precedent that creates more problems than it solves," wrote the April 4 NZZ of the prevailing opinion in the City of London. "Only the immediate problem has been bypassed, which was only a matter of bank regulations in the United States. The euphoria over the avoidance of an international banking crisis will soon die down, because nothing has changed with respect to the fundamental question, i.e., how the debt mountain owed by Argentina and other Third World nations can be reduced, without endangering creditors and debtors alike. . . . In the City of London the argument is heard that European banks' participation in such a bailout package is unthinkable the next time around."

Of course, the official euphoria in Washington has not abated. On April 6, newswires reported that President Reagan had telephoned Argentine President Alfonsín to congratulate him on the successful completion of the rescue action. The wires reported the same day that Alfonsín, who must now negotiate with the International Monetary Fund for the money required to repay Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, warned that he would not accept any reduction in Argentine living standards in return for IMF money.

Answering Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's comments that the Argentine bailout had put the idea of a debtors' cartel "to rest," Reagan-Bush '84 economic adviser Norman Bailey said: "He's misreading it. What these countries are saying is, 'We're demonstrating Latin American solidarity to make you come up with something better.'"

Bailey's interpretation of these events is widely shared

even by the financial press, and is well understood in British and Swiss banking circles, which are outraged at the re-emergence of the debtors as an independent political factor since the collapse of Brazil's resistance to IMF austerity demands in July 1984.

Who makes U.S. monetary policy?

These considerations indicate how little actual power the Federal Open Market Committee has over American monetary policy. Since mid-1983, the large European portfolio managers have become the principal creditors of the United States.

The U.S. statistics on the volume of foreign capital inflows are adjusted for what is euphemistically called the "statistical discrepancy in the U.S. balance of payments." This reflects inflows which cannot be accounted for by the U.S. authorities, and represents, overwhelmingly, flight capital moved into the United States from Ibero-America and other endangered sections of the world monetary system.

These data are notoriously incomplete, but they nonetheless suggest a pattern. The "statistical discrepancy in the balance of payments" peaks in late 1982, following the collapse of Mexico, and rapidly comes down to virtually zero by the middle of 1983. This reflects the exhaustion of flight capital available from Ibero-America and other developing-sector sources. The cumulative total of capital inflows by the end of 1983 was certainly above the \$200 billion level. However, once the off-the-books side of the capital inflows began to dry up, the total volume of such flows declined as well.

Since the flight capital available from the developing sector began to decline, the United States became increasingly dependent on large European portfolios to provide 40% of the financial resources required to finance the federal budget deficit. This leaves the Europeans with veto power over whatever ideas the Federal Open Market Committee may have.

These plain, if unfortunate, facts of the matter should also demonstrate that the normal criteria by which the financial press and brokerage-house analysts consider Federal Reserve policy are irrelevant. The most frequently heard argument is that the Federal Reserve is tightening credit in response to overheating of the domestic economy. The economy is not overheating and the Federal Reserve could not respond to it, even if it wanted to.

Should the Federal Reserve fail to tighten credit—despite the obvious and disastrous implications for Ibero-America and the American banks in the present context—the major European investors need only withhold investments in the dollar for a certain period of time to force a rise in rates, since inadequate domestic resources exist to absorb the required volume of Treasury securities.

As Pöhl's statement implies, the European financial oligarchy is not merely forecasting a monetary crisis, but imposing one.

De la Madrid trip: Ibero-American unity now an irreversible reality

by Robyn Quijano

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid left Argentina on April 4, declaring the end of "years of sterile isolation" that has kept Ibero-America vulnerable to colonialism. "We are fighting for a reordering of economic life that will not sacrifice the legitimate aspirations for development of our nations. . . . What we can do together will always be greater than our individual efforts," he said.

De la Madrid's tour for unity has consolidated a five-nation pact in which Colombian, Brazilian, Argentine, and Venezuelan heads of state have agreed to permanent consultations on the level of president-to-president telephone calls, as de la Madrid prepares to represent the continent in discussions with the United States and Canada in May.

The presidents agreed to confront the international bankers and the advanced sector nations jointly with demands for lower interest rates, and a global "reform" of the international monetary system that will permit the growth and development of their economies.

While determined to show their own "responsibility" in the management of the debt crisis, all the presidents made it clear that the present irresponsibility of the bankers is threatening to pull down the entire world monetary system.

De la Madrid discussed the "defense of the sovereignty of our nations, threatened by the unjust structures of the world economy." Brazilian President João Figueiredo attacked the banks as well: "Instead of adopting measures for the reactivation of the world economy, they have instead adopted measures that have provoked negative functioning. . . multiplying recessive effects on production and commerce."

In Venezuela, de la Madrid said: "Latin America should position itself to obtain in the future conditions of credit and refinancing more adequate to the necessities of development and not simply for financial readjustments. . . . We are preoccupied with maintaining, for the benefit of everyone, the viability of an international financial system whose reform we are committed to."

He then warned in the harshest terms, "We can be witnessing the fracturing of the system developed after the last war. . . if the international community does not adopt decided actions."

"This Latin American unity is an irreversible reality. . . . Now . . . we have to confront the challenges which history has placed before us today," declared Figueiredo.

The historic nature of this new pact, which has been in the works at least since the Latin American Economic System (SELA) was set up in 1975 but increasingly elaborated since the Malvinas War, is well understood by the heads of state dedicated now to "Bolivarian unity."

The Mexican president's tour was dedicated to Benito Juárez, the Mexican president who fought the European oligarchy's invasion, allied with Abraham Lincoln, and declared a debt moratorium.

The history of colonialist invasions and operations that have been run against a balkanized continent from Juárez to the Malvinas was a live issue throughout the summit meetings. Not only did de la Madrid back up Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas, but he pledged to the Argentine congress: "We emphasize that the doctrine of Luis Maria Drago, an irreversible conquest of our people, remains in effect."

The Drago Doctrine, declared in 1902 by Argentine Foreign Minister Drago, stated that collection of the debt by force would not be allowed by the nations of the continent. Argentina was coming to the aid of Venezuela, which had declared a debt moratorium and was confronted by European gunboats off the coast of Maracaibo.

Teddy Roosevelt stepped in and "amended" the Monroe Doctrine, destroying the intent of its author John Quincy Adams as an arm against European colonialism, and by pledging U.S. muscle to collect the unpayable debt. This Roosevelt Corollary was cited by Henry Kissinger in his commission report on Central America as the model for U.S. policy.

De la Madrid ended his stirring speech to the Argentine Congress with a challenge for all the populations of the continent: "We do not need new editions of conflicts and wars in our vast territory. . . . We need peace and well-being; we don't want martyrs of bellicose confrontations, but civilian heroes who every day reproduce with their work the hope of a better life for those who have least."

This was the context in which the debtors' bailout of the banks, or the first joint action of the continent to regionalize the debt, took place.

Bailout surprise

"Here is a debtors' cartel that organized itself to pay, not not to pay," said Jesús Silva Herzog, Mexican finance minister credited with putting together the debtors' cartel bailout. The bankers were joyful and "surprised" that they had been bailed out, and that Latin American nations had agreed to extend the loans until Argentina signed a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund.

But then Silva Herzog, acclaimed by the bankers and the Trilateral Commission as an economic wizard for his role in imposing IMF conditions on Mexico, said: "If Argentina and the IMF cannot reach an agreement, we will get the money back from Argentina directly, and if they don't have the cash, we will take it as a prepayment for our imports of Argentine goods."

Argentine President Raul Alfonsín, after thanking the four Latin American nations for their fraternal solidarity, stated: "It should remain clear to all that we are not disposed to aim this negotiation at squeezing the workers' standard of living, or keeping our productive capacity idle."

When Donald Regan hailed the accord as the definitive end to the threats of a debtors' cartel, former NSC adviser Norman Bailey was quoted the next day in the *New York Times* saying, "He's misreading it. What these countries are saying is we're demonstrating Latin American solidarity to make you come up with something better."

The Mexican daily *Excelsior* put it this way: "What now is a strictly monetary movement and totally congruent with the interests of the creditors, could later lead into equally ambitious, exceptional and surprising accords within the Ibero-American community, in trade, investments, technology, and economic development in general."

Peace and sovereignty

The entire approach of the de la Madrid trip has been to pull together the power centers of the continent as "one nation." Building this powerful bloc by putting together trade and development deals, and by making the debtor cartel loan to postpone the bankers' crisis, is the first step in being able to put some muscle behind demands for sovereignty, peace, independence, and the right to growth-oriented economies, now forbidden by IMF conditionalities.

In Rio de Janeiro, President de la Madrid warned that all of Latin America could lose its sovereignty in the short term, and called for an emergency North-South dialogue. "Without peace in Latin America, we could find ourselves now, in the short run, in days, or weeks or months, involved in the drama of certifying the death of the sovereignty of some nations, and as a consequence, the destruction of the very notion of Latin America."

President Figueiredo backed the Mexican approach to Central America, the policy of the Contadora group, which he said "constitutes the only political and ethical alternative for a solution to the problem of Central America." Argentine President Alfonsín also backed the Contadora group, and its determination to keep both superpowers out of the region.

In Brazil, de la Madrid said: "A Brazil that has recovered the accelerated development is an essential component of a Latin America that can transform the aspirations of its people into reality." Trade between Mexico and Brazil will be increased to \$2 billion, and trade between Mexico and Argentina will increase tenfold. Major multinational enterprises like a pharmaceutical industry in cooperation with Spain will bring great relief to the disastrous medical situation continent-wide for lack of foreign exchange to import medicines.

Colombia and Mexico are studying a major hydroelectric project that could bring electrification to all of Central America. These and other projects like Petrolatin (a continental oil entity), which will be discussed when de la Madrid reaches Venezuela April 7, will begin to give this continent of 350 million the muscle to defend itself.

Soviet threat

The drama of the days that led up to the debtors' cartel loan was replete with blackmail by the bankers and the U.S. State Dept. and Treasury against Ibero-America.

The *Wall Street Journal* and Treasury Undersecretary Tim McNamar agreed that, should Argentina default, this would give a massive opening to the Soviet Union to assert control over the region.

Yet a study of Latin American options on the debt question prepared by the Brookings Institution by Kissinger crony and former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders states that Argentina would do well to default. Faced with the knowledge that Kissinger was set to take advantage of the debt crisis to spark major upheavals in the region, the Ibero-Americans came up with their "surprise" debt solution.

The bankers are hoping that the new debt deal means that Latin America will now "play by the rules." Will the new creditors force IMF conditions on Argentina?

Ibero-America has taken major steps toward acting as one nation on crucial issues of survival. Will they play by the rules as this power becomes more tangible, if bankers' intransigence and Kissinger's war plans impose a Malthusian nightmare on the continent?

The next round will be played by the presidents of Latin America, and by any forces in the advanced sector ready to negotiate a new set of terms. Reality will assert itself, and the bailout will be a very short postponement of the crisis. "A large part of the world is facing severe economic crisis, and there will not be a world recovery if the problems of the developing sector are not taken into account," said de la Madrid in Rio.

The British disease is spreading throughout Western Europe

by Rainer Apel

When *Newsweek* magazine ran a recent cover story, "Europe Isn't Working," portraying Western Europe as the sick man of the Western alliance, a zone of economic, technological decline and of cultural pessimism, what *Newsweek* did not reveal was the reason for this mess. The most recent disasters in European politics can be called—the "British Problem."

The British Problem is the double game played by the British oligarchy and its public servants against the continent of Europe and against the United States. This policy has strategic-military and economic aspects; both emerged in the two weeks between March 19 and April 3. At the strategic-military level, the British government made efforts to exploit for its own purposes the policy vacuum created by Henry Kissinger in the alliance: Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher voiced her interest in inducing the United States not to actually develop the strategic beam defense-weapons program, but to make it a bargaining chip in talks with the Soviets—who are well on their way to deploying beam weapons.

Meanwhile, her secretary of defense, Michael Heseltine, contacted his colleague in the West German government, Manfred Wörner, and fed him with additional doubts on the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" policy of beam-weapons development. Heseltine said that these weapons were being pursued to enable the United States to decouple from Europe. U.S. beam weapons would be used to protect U.S. territory from Soviet ICBMs, he claimed, but would do nothing against the medium- and short-range missiles threatening Europe.

Wörner, who grew rather paranoid during the recent scandal in Bonn around General Kiessling, conveyed this British distortion in a background briefing to journalists in Bonn, and announced that he would be the "voice of Europe's skepticism against these new weapons" at the NATO defense ministers' meeting in Turkey, on April 2.

The British oligarchy's chief spokesman on strategic matters, Peter Lord Carrington, appeared on West German TV March 27, to spread his view that "there will not be anything like cheap defense with . . . beam weapons." As Carrington added, he saw Henry Kissinger "as the only one around to have any ideas about NATO's future at all." Since Carrington is preparing to take office as NATO's next secretary-general (replacing Joseph Luns in July), his statement could be taken

as a statement of intent on the future policy of NATO in Western Europe. Carrington's remarks also indicated that Britain was making efforts to position herself as the central game-master for Europe in the "crisis of absence of the U.S.A."—the crisis orchestrated by Carrington and his business partner at Kissinger Associates, Henry Kissinger!

British economic warfare on continent

This strategic move was accompanied by massive economic warfare by the British against the continent of Europe. The British government made the ongoing dispute over the distribution of financial shares in the European Community's common budget its main lever of blackmail. Instead of agreeing on a policy of economic growth, the Community agreed on austerity and cuts in subsidies to the vital sectors of agriculture, steel, shipbuilding, and mining. Again, this austerity package was sealed with the complicity of the German government, which decided to play Britain's junior partner. Bonn's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, candidly told the West German weekly, *Der Spiegel*, March 26 that on European policy, he was "pulling the same rope together with the British," and saw "with certain interest that the British government is convinced that the austerity measures agreed upon did not go far enough."

The British argument was that, if the European Community did not go for massive austerity and budgetary cuts, London would stop all payments into the common budget, which then would fall into an open bankruptcy situation with 8-10 billion deutschmarks uncovered by August/September of this year.

If any resistance remained to this British-German alliance for austerity in Europe a week after the failure of the European summit in Brussels (March 19-20), Genscher's remarks pulled the rug from under those who—like the Irish—still dared to say "no" to the blackmail. Two days after the Genscher interview in *Der Spiegel* came out, the Bonn cabinet voted up the agricultural austerity formula of the European Commission (the milk quota). The French government followed on March 29, passing the "Plan Acier" (steel plan) and the "Fourth Consolidation Plan," which will reduce steel production and shipbuilding in France by one third within two to three years. The "consolidation sacrifice" to be paid

for this austerity policy by France's mining workers will be even higher. On March 30, the Irish surrendered to the agro-austerity package. The coercive unity of the Europeans on austerity did, however, open a Pandora's box of social upheaval spilling all over Europe.

Strikes erupt in France, Belgium, Germany, U.K.

What followed promptly were the most violent labor riots France has ever seen: Whipped up by agitators of the Communist-controlled CGT union, thousands of steel workers rampaged in key steel-production regions, unrolling rolls of sheet metal in the streets of Longwy (Lorraine), Metz, Marseille, blocking railroad connections and inner-city traffic. In Metz and Longwy, mobs of workers armed with iron bars and picks stormed the local offices of the governing Socialist Party and vandalized them, as they did with most of the municipal office buildings in Longwy. The CGT called a general steel strike for April 4, and a "March on Paris" for April 13.

The chief inciter of the mob, the French Communist Party (PCF), accused its coalition partner in the Paris government, the Socialists, of having caused the riots with a policy never approved by the PCF. PCF secretary Georges Marchais accused the Mitterrand government of "having committed treason against the coalition agreement of 1981" and threatened a labor insurrection: "If the workers fail to reverse this government policy, I am sure the social situation in this country will get very bad." Radical CGT officials in Lorraine, the region hit by the worst violence, said that they were prepared to "fight the CRS" (the French anti-riot police).

Mitterrand's government, following the bad advice of the two "austerity popes," Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard, is now forced to fight on several social fronts at the same time: the ongoing peasant revolts against the agro-austerity policy, the steel riots, the strikes in the shipbuilding sector, and the PCF and its labor-affiliate, the CGT, are surfacing on top of all these mass strike developments. The Soviet hand in the background became more than visible when the Soviet media called on the PCF to leave the government in Paris.

In neighboring Belgium, a general strike by the left-wing labor unions against the government's plans to dump the cost-of-living escalator (wage increases to compensate for inflationary devaluation) was not officially joined by the Christian Democratic labor unions (CSC), but the CSC leadership won the vote to abstain from the strike only by a small margin. The Liberal Party coalition partner of Belgium's Christian Democratic Premier Martens threatened that, if the premier showed signs of conciliation with labor, they would leave the government coalition and call for new elections. New elections would, however, provide a good chance for the Belgian Socialists to capitalize on the strike ferment and get back into the government.

The liberal coalition partner of Premier Lubbers of the Netherlands, the VVD, also threatened to pull out if the government fails to win a majority in the parliamentary vote in favor of stationing 48 U.S. cruise missiles.

In West Germany, the Free Democrats led by Foreign Minister Genscher have threatened to leave the government if the Christian Democratic majority of Chancellor Helmut Kohl fails to push through the planned tax and budgetary cuts. A broader majority of Christian Democrats has good reason to hesitate over these cuts, which would leave the government short by at least 8-10 billion deutschemarks, a sum that could only be raised by drastically higher consumer taxes. Such tax increases would be very unpopular, and Genscher's Free Democrats have presented another alternative as the alleged "lesser evil"—cuts in the defense budget which would play into the propaganda of both the anti-NATO movement and Moscow's own intentions of weakening the defense of Europe.

Caught in its own austerity philosophy, the Kohl government in Bonn might actually try to package a mix of tax cuts, tax hikes, and defense budget cuts, making the problem even worse. West Germany faces a bigger strike wave in the weeks ahead because all wage-bargaining levels in the metal industries and the printing sector collapsed in the last week of March. The public service sector might join the strike ferment soon, and the epidemic of civil disobedience and class-struggle slogans inside the West German labor movement means serious trouble for social stability. As in France, the labor movement columns of the German Communist Party (DKP), with more than 800 shop stewards in the strategic industries, are surfacing in this radicalization process.

Finally, the British homeland is not left untouched by the process of destabilization. The miners' strike, which has paralyzed 75% of the coal sector, has been joined by the six major transport worker unions, who refuse to transport any coal in solidarity with the miners. The 140,000 railway workers and all the seamen as well as the longshoremen, have joined the strike movement. Some British newspapers have started to draw a parallel to spring 1974, when a mass strike toppled the Heath Conservative government. The London *Sunday Times* wrote April 1 that the "miners' strike turns into battle on control over Britain." While it is still unclear how far especially the traditionally strong Communist cadres inside the mining workers union intend to drive this confrontation, the fact that more than 20 key utilities of the country were put under siege by striking miners reveals that there is indeed some battle plan involved."

Thus, while the Communist cadres capitalize on the repercussions of Western Europe's austerity policy, Warsaw Pact troops are deployed for the largest maneuvers ever at sea, augmented by ground and air units. In the predicted "April of Western Vulnerability," a moment of strategic opportunity for the Soviets has arrived—with the British lending a hand.

IMF policies mean 150 million Africans face starvation

by Mary Lalevéé

Next month's harvest in drought-stricken southern Africa is expected to be poor, compounding the disastrous conditions already prevailing throughout the continent. The executive secretary of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Economic Commission for Africa, Adebayo Adedeji, warned at the beginning of January that "nearly 150 million Africans could face hunger and malnourishment" during the first months of 1984. Food production in most African countries has fallen drastically in the last three years, and is expected to fall even further in 1984. The FAO classifies 24 nations in Africa as facing a "food emergency."

The three years of drought which have hit Africa are partially to blame for the fall in production, along with attacks by insurgents against infrastructure projects. The starvation, however, is primarily due to the fact that African countries cannot pay for imports of cereals to feed their populations.

Adedeji stressed that the 2% per capita fall in African food production "created a need for food imports, but lack of foreign exchange prevented African nations from importing sufficient food."

Look at Mozambique, which is one of the most seriously affected countries. In January 1984, Mozambique's minister of internal commerce, Aranda da Silva, said that 379,000 tons of wheat were needed before the end of April—more than the total food aid provided last year. The three southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane, where rebels supported by South Africa attacked food convoys and burned local food stocks, have been the most affected, and in the north of the country tens of thousands of people have fled to neighboring Zimbabwe, itself suffering from shortages of food. The minister said that the government was planning to purchase 37,000 tons of wheat on the international markets, "but budgetary restrictions could mean the revision of these figures." He stressed that consumption of wheat fell last year "due to the low quantity of food imports, which was a result of budgetary restrictions, as well as the drastic fall in agricultural production."

Looking at the figures of food production and food im-

ports provided by the FAO, the reader is struck by the fact that commercial food imports have been falling and will fall more this year due to the inability of governments to pay for imports with precious foreign exchange.

The FAO published a report on January 13, warning that the sharp decline in food production in Africa it had previously forecast was now certain to occur, with the continuation of the drought and a cyclone which swept away the topsoil in which seeds were germinating. Assistance is required particularly by Mozambique and Zambia in Southern Africa, by most of the affected countries in West Africa, and by Ethiopia and Somalia. Not only food is needed, but also seeds for planting, as in many areas starving farmers have eaten their seed stocks.

Where to turn?

Countries in southern Africa were formerly able to rely on South Africa for cereal imports. In 1982 South Africa exported 5 million tons of maize. This year, for the first time, it will have to import 1.5 million tons. Zimbabwe, which produced a 1.8 million ton maize harvest in 1981, may reap no more than 500,000 tons this year. In Mozambique, 90,000 tons of food crops were destroyed by the cyclone in January.

The 24 most-affected countries are Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Upper Volta, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Many of these countries have turned in desperation to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). What are the measures proposed by the IMF to these starving nations? Devalue the currency, cut subsidies for basic goods, increase food prices, and cut imports. Senegal is one example: Following several years of drought, Senegal's food production has fallen by 50% over the last three years, and the FAO reports that "agricultural production has been destroyed in all the country except the southern part." What did the IMF demand? The

prices of basic necessities had to be drastically increased, and severe austerity policies introduced. This was put through by the government in August 1983, which in return received a loan of a paltry \$66 million. Senegal's foreign debt is \$1.2 billion, and 1% of interest on that is \$12 million. In other words, the IMF loans paid for part of the interest payment on Senegal's debt, and no more. A 1% increase in interest rates adds millions to a country's debts and cancels out "aid" of a few million dollars.

Upper Volta, one of the poorest countries in the world, with a per-capita annual income of only \$210, is also negotiating with the IMF. Upper Volta's foreign debt has reached \$36 million, three times more than four years ago, meaning a per-capita indebtedness of \$49. Mauritania, one of the countries most affected by drought, is more indebted per capita than Brazil!

Every day that the international economic system refuses to grant credits to these countries for investments in infrastructure such as roads, railways, irrigation projects, and wells, tens of thousands die. Yet the solutions are at hand to rapidly overcome the crisis, using, for example, the production capabilities now lying dormant in North America and Western Europe.

In Savannah, Georgia, for example, a new "long life" dairy processing plant was opened last year, using ultra-high temperature pasteurization technology. Long-life products are aseptically packaged, and last for a year with no refrigeration. Low-interest production credits could be extended to dairy farmers to mobilize the maximum milk output for emergency shipments to Africa. Western Europe also has an extensive network of processing facilities and milk supply lines that could be tapped.

Cereal supply position in 22 African countries

	Total cereal production (thousands of tons)			Total cereal imports			
	1981	1982 estimate	1983 forecast	1976-77 to 1978-79 average		1981-82 or 1982	
				Total	of which food aid	Total	of which food aid
West Africa	3,942	3,412	2,995	1,148.8	346.1	1,244.0	384.1
Cape Verde	3	5	(10)	58.3	38.0	53.2	43.2
Chad	539	496	(490)	47.5	36.8	55.0	47.0
Gambia	102	110	(85)	59.9	11.6	49.6	5.5
Ghana	507	497	(480)	253.4	73.2	200.7	53.1
Guinea	338	330	(300)	88.6	28.1	86.5	40.6
Mali	1,198	926	(950)	76.1	20.6	126.9	53.5
Mauritania	78	20	(10)	122.7	37.0	171.5	57.7
Senegal	884	730	(400)	396.2	88.2	455.6	80.8
Togo	293	298	(270)	46.1	12.6	45.0	3.1
Central Africa (Central African Republic and Sao Tome)	99	106	(96)	32.5	3.3	39.7	7.1
East Africa	7,334	7,340	7,550	530.2	277.2	1,014.0	834.5
Ethiopia	5,649	5,562	(5,800)	226.7	99.7	255.0	155.0
Somalia	369	390	(300)	162.0	80.1	390.0	325.0
Tanzania	1,316	1,388	(1,450)	141.5	97.4	369.0	354.5
Southern Africa	5,636	4,229	3,234	824.6	184.3	1,180.4	407.7
Angola	331	323	350	166.0	11.5	350.0	60.8
Botswana	60	17	14	90.0	6.9	120.0	6.6
Lesotho	166	135	52	125.7	11.0	120.0	17.7
Mozambique	490	468	330	248.5	117.9	306.5	198.6
Swáziland	101	69	45	37.3	0.4	53.0	1.0
Zambia	1,123	927	1,058	121.6	36.6	219.9	123.0
Zimbabwe	3,365	2,290	1,385	35.5	—	11.0	—
Total	17,011	15,087	13,875	2,536.1	810.9	3,478.1	1,633.8

Note: Figures in parentheses are early forecasts.

Source: FAO, 1983.

‘To develop food irradiation, I wouldn’t take no for an answer’

Dr. Martin A. Welt, president of Radiation Technology, Inc., in Rockaway, New Jersey, has been the most active U.S. advocate of food irradiation commercialization since the late 1960s. Welt operates three plants in the United States to irradiate food for export, including strawberries, grapes, poultry, and fish. He also processes the irradiated food used by NASA to feed the astronauts. It was Radiation Technology’s petition to the Food and Drug Administration that led to the FDA regulation last July permitting irradiation of spices.

Welt’s firm and a handful of other U.S. companies with irradiation facilities are ready to expand as soon as the proposed FDA regulation permitting 100 kilorads of irradiation becomes law. In early March, Radiation Technology successfully tested the irradiation of grapefruit for insect disinfection.

Welt was interviewed in his Rockaway plant by Marjorie Mazel Hecht, managing editor of Fusion magazine. The first installment of this interview was published in the March 27 issue of EIR.

Hecht: When did you first get interested in food irradiation, and how?

Dr. Welt: After I left MIT, I was invited to join a group in Washington called the Hazards Evaluation Branch of the Atomic Energy Commission. This was the predecessor of the operation that now licenses nuclear reactors. I believe I was the first person in the United States with formal training in nuclear engineering and reactor physics to actually license a nuclear reactor. While I was with the Atomic Energy Commission, I realized that if we were going to build all the nuclear power plants that we were predicting back in the 1950s, that we had to address ourselves to the waste disposal problem. And to me, it always made sense not to look at a problem as a problem but to look at a problem possibly as an asset. And I started trying to advocate the conversion of this potential liability into an energy source, a radiation source asset. In fact, when I left the Atomic Energy Commission and started in my business career—I worked for an aerospace company and for a small business corporation—

Hecht: When was this?

Dr. Welt: This was about 1959-61 or so. I had contracts

aimed at converting calcine fission products into an energy source for saline water conversion. I had another contract that made use of taking constituents in the waste fission products, namely strontium-90. . . to convert it into a heat source for remote area heaters for the Navy. This was under a contract for the Bureau of Yards and Docks at that time, known as Project Artesia and Project Nuclide Heat, respectively.

Since that time, when I began teaching, I kept in mind the fact that I wanted to find uses for these products. I got a contract while I was on the faculty at North Carolina State University to do some work on food irradiation, and that took me around to various labs, talking to various scientists in the field. I also did my own investigations, and I satisfied my own mind—because I was a young fellow, I didn’t want to waste my life in a technology that was just a closed door. I concluded that this was a very meaningful, very important technology, and I subsequently founded Radiation Technology, Inc. in 1968, and naively thought that something that was this good would grow quickly into commercialization.

I didn’t realize that 17 years later I’d still be at the threshold. Meanwhile, we survived, and I believe we have a very bright future. But one thing the United States does do—it gives you enough rope, anybody can go out and kill themselves if they want to earn a living or develop a technology. Unfortunately, we’ve had to fight with such a strong entrenched regulatory authority that when I stop to think of how much time we’ve lost due to non-productive actions, and what we could have accomplished, I have no idea where we could be, or where the level of this technology would be.

Hecht: We’d certainly be feeding the world more than we are now, just through non-spoilage.

Dr. Welt: Well, that is correct. The United States does a very fine job in feeding the world. I just told a reporter from Springfield, Illinois, that agriculture certainly is the largest industry in this country; we export about \$40 billion worth of agricultural products a year, \$8 or \$9 billion of which go to Japan alone. And we can certainly increase our exports; we do have to contend with certain things. For an example of what we deal with, competing with France and Brazil in subsidized chicken sales; we can’t raise chicken as cheaply

as they can. But in talking to some of the industry just recently, if we can go ahead and jump the gun by taking our poultry and preserving it so that it can be shipped to very distant places very inexpensively, then perhaps not only can we compete, but we can compete very well.

So, we are beginning to look at increasing exports, but I'm afraid this is not coming through government action, it's coming through free enterprise. The problem in this country is that the free-enterprise system is being hamstrung by regulations that become very difficult to move against. For years, the FDA was very suspicious of us because we were irradiating food for export. Somehow they believed that the food was entering the supermarkets in the United States, which it certainly wasn't doing, to my knowledge.

Hecht: Are your three plants actively irradiating food now for export?

Dr. Welt: A lot of it is for the United States now; we do a lot of spices and so forth for the U.S. market.

Hecht: But you also have a huge chicken plant in Arkansas?

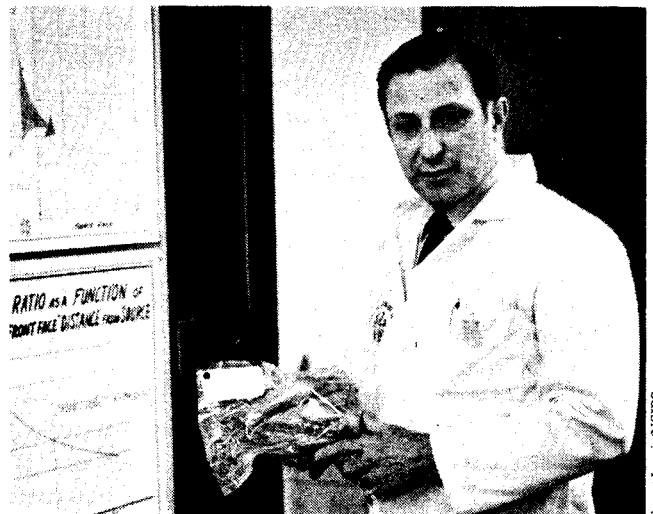
Dr. Welt: Well, our plants in Arkansas and in North Carolina were put there because of the big poultry interest. These plants are used for export of poultry; they have a tremendous capability for processing. Each plant can do a million pounds a day of fresh poultry. But the volume depends, of course, on outside customers to place the orders. We're not in the chicken marketing business, so somebody will call us and say that they're putting together a shipment for someplace in the world where they accept irradiated poultry. And that's the way these orders will come in.

Hecht: What are some of the countries you export to?

Dr. Welt: In Europe, Holland is probably the major importation point. The Dutch are very advanced with this technology. The Dutch traders are probably some of the best in the world; when buyers get product from Holland, they don't differentiate whether it's irradiated or not. And I suspect that a lot of irradiated product that has entered Holland is in transshipment, going elsewhere. . . . In fact, I was there one time when a German fellow asked the Dutch trader, "How do I know I'm not getting Dr. Welt's fish?" And the Dutchman looked at him and said, "If it stays longer, it's Dr. Welt's fish."

Hecht: Are any of the developing countries involved?

Dr. Welt: Sure; it's growing like crazy. We just got word we're going to be building an irradiator in Guatemala. . . . I have a lot of colleagues in Asia, in India and Thailand, and in fact we've had maybe six visits from people from the People's Republic of China. I was invited to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Institute of Nuclear Science in Shanghai. They have a great interest in this; they're doing research in this field. The Filipinos, the Thais, the Malaysians, the Bangladeshis, the Egyptians, the Iraqis, the



Dr. Welt displays irradiated poultry and the preservative effects of various dosages.

Israelis, the Canadians, many of the South American countries are working on this.

Hecht: Have they made use of the years of U.S. research on food irradiation?

Dr. Welt: I want to say something about how this technology has really been misdirected. In the early days, when it was funded by the Atomic Energy Commission, I personally think the research was very poor, because the people who were funding it really didn't give enough thought to what was going on. A lot of the early work in my view—and I know a lot of people may take offense at what I say—was done carelessly in the '50s and '60s. To get the Atomic Energy Commission to foster this—and their intent was good—they built a lot of irradiators that were basically tanks. I built one in North Carolina of my own design, which Radiation Technology now offers for sale; it's a good research facility. But the food that was irradiated in these things was placed in canisters, the canisters were sealed up and put under water where they were irradiated for long periods of time, to study the irradiation of food, and the food came out damaged and whatnot, and it was concluded that irradiation was the cause of the damage.

Now we find that this is really not the case; that much of the damage was due to ozone and nitrous oxides that were formed, or the long durations of humid temperature. I think people who have been critical of this work should realize that. Meanwhile a lot of data have been generated, a lot of contracts were paid for, and the work was meaningless, as far as I'm concerned. For example, one of our strawberry accounts—we ship strawberries to Europe—one of the fellows from California asked me if he could include a couple of cases of lettuce. I said, "Oh no, you can't do lettuce, they'd never eat it; lettuce is no good, it turns black," and so forth. He shipped me a couple of cases of lettuce, anyway. So we processed it, and we stored it as per USDA requirements, and

it was beautiful. It had a tremendous shelf-life extension. So I went back to the literature and I realized what had happened: The original work was done in this underwater type of irradiation, and there must have been an ozone damage with the lettuce, which got black leaves. We do it in a ventilated, cool facility and we get good results.

Hecht: Do you irradiate lettuce here?

Dr. Welt: We do it in all our plants. We've probably done more work in this plant than in any of the others; we do our Space Shuttle astronaut food in this plant.

Hecht: What kind of opposition do you expect? I assume that the FDA will finally allow the 100-kilorad limit for food irradiation and that they will discuss a higher limit as well. Do you think there is going to be any kind of organized opposition to this from the environmentalist groups?

Dr. Welt: No.

Hecht: I'm thinking in particular of a letter that was in the *New York Times* about a week ago.

Dr. Welt: I wrote a rebuttal to that. . . . [The letter] just shows that a little bit of knowledge, a limited knowledge, is dangerous.

Hecht: The Canadians seem to have a monopoly on the supply of cobalt; how do you think that will affect the expansion of the industry? Someone told me that they were actually delaying their deliveries of cobalt-60 in order to control the use of irradiation.

Dr. Welt: I've been outspoken on that subject. I believe the U.S. government and U.S. industry are partly responsible for allowing that monopoly to develop. Radiation Technology started producing its own cobalt about a year ago.

Hecht: Where do you do that?

Dr. Welt: In government reactors in different places that we've sought out. We do buy it from Canada, too. We also are involved with a very large purchase of cesium-132 from the U.S. government, and we also are very heavily involved in the development of an [electron-beam accelerator] machine that would produce radiation.

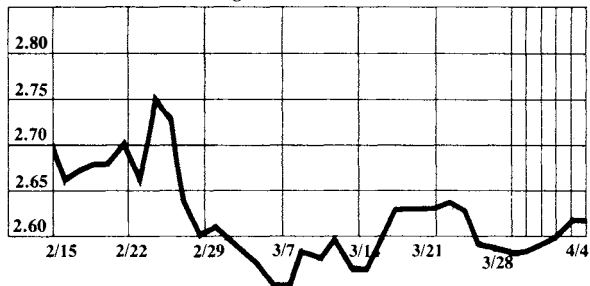
Hecht: I think that certainly food irradiation would not have come to where it is today if you hadn't persisted as you have.

Dr. Welt: I was at a meeting with Clyde Takaguchi of the FDA and a group of us were talking during the break, and he gave me a little friendly tap in the ribs and said, "You know, Martin, if it weren't for you, we wouldn't all be meeting here today." I suspect there's some truth in that, but I think you can make more of it than it is. It's a good technology, and I think the only way I've been different from others is that I fight for things, and I just wouldn't take no for an answer, where others felt it was more expedient just to go into something else or be more of a pacifist. I think I've been right.

Currency Rates

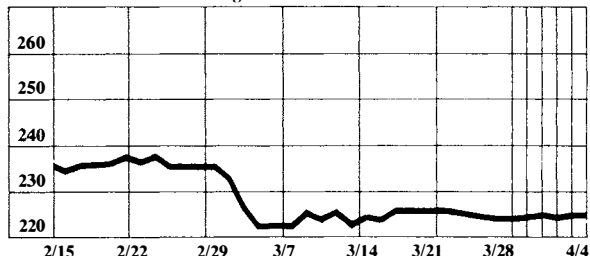
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



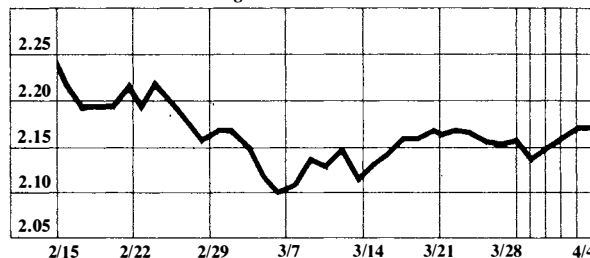
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



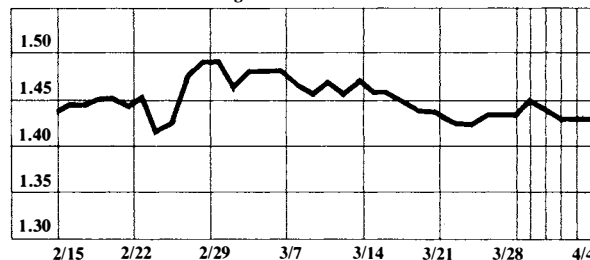
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



Shuttle's first repair of a satellite

by Marsha Freeman

The April 6 Space Shuttle mission is performing the first in-orbit repair of a crippled satellite. The Space Shuttle, although hailed as a reusable space "truck" for transporting things to Earth orbit, is about to become important as a temporary manned platform for doing work in space.

The Shuttle will be used to repair a satellite sent aloft on Feb. 14, 1980 to observe the Sun during one of its periods of maximum activity. After 10 months of operation, during which the Solar Maximum Mission collected extensive data on solar flares and other activity, the spacecraft "blew" three fuses in its attitude control system.

This has meant that the satellite does not maintain a constant, accurate orientation toward the Sun, and only three of its seven scientific instruments have been able to collect data for the past three years. The spacecraft is slowly spinning.

Scientists hope that the planned repairs on the Solar Max attitude control system and the scientific instruments will enable full capability to be restored to the \$50 million satellite, which would cost over \$200 million to replace.

A dress rehearsal

The tenth, most recent, Shuttle mission was a practice run for this mission's Solar Max Repair; the new Manned Maneuvering Unit powered back-packs were tested out by two astronauts, who took turns foraying up to 300 feet away from the orbiter Challenger. This was necessary since the Solar Max is spinning, and must be brought to a standstill before it can be taken into the payload bay of the orbiter to be fixed.

On this flight, mission specialist Dr. George Nelson, an astronomer, is scheduled to fly out to Solar Max to stop it from spinning. When it is within reach of the Shuttle's Remote Manipulator Arm, it will be grappled by the arm, maneuvered from inside the orbiter by mission specialist Terry Hart. The practice for this maneuver was aborted on the last mission when the arm malfunctioned, but it has been used on payloads on previous missions.

Once the satellite is inside the payload bay the repair work will begin.

By the first repair day, which will take place on the third day of the mission, Commander Robert Crippen's flight crew will have brought the Challenger up to an altitude of over 300 miles, within reach of Solar Max, parking the orbiter about 300 feet away. Engineers in the Payload Operations Control Center at the NASA Goddard Center will send commands to the spacecraft to deactivate the attitude control system on board, making it easier for Nelson to stop it from spinning.

The task for the first day of repair will be to replace the attitude control module, which was designed for easy space replacement. This module, which weighs about 200 pounds, is secured to the satellite by two bolts at the top and bottom.

The more difficult task on the first repair day will be to begin replacement of the Main Electronics Box, which was not designed for modular replacement, on the Coronagraph/Polarimeter. This will require using a pair of scissors to cut through the side of the satellite, and manipulating small screws, a difficult job with gloves on.

On the fifth day of the mission, after the mission specialists have had a day to rest, Nelson and mission specialist Dr. James Van Hoften will again don their space suits and work on Solar Max in the payload bay.

The orbiter Challenger will have been flown up to an altitude of 328 statute miles. This higher altitude is expected to give Solar Max two additional years of effective operation. Before it is redeployed, however, Van Hoften will finish the Coronagraph Electronics Box repair. When this is completed, if the major attitude control repair has gone according to plan, Solar Max will be picked up by the arm and held off to the side of the Challenger.

Engineers at Goddard will conduct tests with the satellite's new attitude control system, and reprogram its computers. The Solar Max will remain on the arm outside the payload bay overnight.

The next day, Hart will position the satellite above the Shuttle, and after receiving the go-ahead from Goddard, will gently drop the satellite from the grasp of the arm, placing it back in orbit.

The orbiter will remain in close proximity to the satellite for about eight hours, before the astronauts start their preparations for re-entry. In the event that the attitude repair fails, the satellite would be stowed in the orbiter, and brought back to Earth to be fixed.

This Solar Max repair is the first demonstration with the Shuttle system of the advantages of having men in space for at least a few days at a time.

The manned space station which NASA is planning to have operational by 1992, will provide a base of operations for men in space for months at a time. Meanwhile, these short-term manned Shuttle missions are giving astronauts experience in working in space, developing the tools for further missions, and laying the technology base for long-term space operations.

Business Briefs

France

Mitterrand sets 'reform' to close steel industry

French President François Mitterrand defended his government's new restructuring of the steel industry, in a press conference April 4 that took place while the steel-producing center of Lorraine was paralyzed by a general strike.

Mitterrand's "reform," announced the previous week, will abolish between 21,000 and 27,000 jobs. The President declared that this "rationalization" would be done, not through lay-offs, but through early retirements and a program giving workers two years' leave of absence for retraining in electronics and the "information" industry.

This would be done, Mitterrand said, on the model of Pittsburgh, the steel center which is now being hailed by proponents of the "post-industrial society" for its shift into the electronics and communications industry. The French president visited Pittsburgh March 27, and gave a speech to the Carnegie-Mellon Institute on this theme. His trip was described by a French associate as an important phase of an operation to make Pittsburgh a "new renaissance" city in cooperation with France—through electronics and the "rationalization" of heavy industry.

The shutdown of the steel industry has created new friction in France's ruling coalition, as Communist Party head Georges Marchais charged that Mitterrand was violating the ground rules of the communist-socialist coalition.

Petroleum

U.S.S.R. may lower production this year

"Serious setbacks" in oil production may force the Soviet Union to lower its targets this year and in the 1986-91 Five-Year Plan, according to *Pravda*.

The target for this year is 624 million

tons, an 8-million-ton increase over 1983. But present trends indicate that output will be about the same as last year. The problem lies chiefly in the western Siberian fields, which account for 63% of Soviet production, and particularly in the large Tyumen district.

Ibero-America

Colombian trade union: 'no limits to growth'

The Union of Workers of Bogotá and Cundinamarca (Utraboc) issued an economic policy document following its departmental plenum March 22-23. Utraboc is the regional federation of the UTC, Colombia's largest national trade union federation. The statement says in part:

"The current crisis we are facing is the clearest proof that all the economic theories and practices that have been applied are thoroughly bankrupt. . . .

"There are no real limits to growth. The apparent limits are overcome by technological innovation, which thereby defines new resources. Thus, man has used firewood, waterfalls, coal, and today oil, gas, and nuclear energy. It is time for man to create his own 'suns' here on earth by achieving controlled thermonuclear fusion reactions, for which the raw material of this nearly inexhaustible energy source is sea water.

"The wealth of a nation cannot therefore be based on the production and trade of substances such as marijuana and cocaine. . . .

"The elimination of industry as the priority sector of the national economy and the promotion of 'micro-enterprises' and 'houses without down payment' as the centerpiece of a supposed economic recovery program, will not allow the nation to escape the current crisis. . . . What are required are great economic development projects like a second inter-oceanic canal. This would, incidentally, provide the Contadora Group with an economic program."

The document ends with support for development of defensive weapons to neutral-

ize nuclear missiles, for a moratorium on Latin America's foreign debt, for the Colombian government's war against narcoterrorism.

"Colombia should become an industrial power. We need machines to produce more machines, mechanized agriculture, nuclear plants, and modern railroads, highways, and ports. . . . We need productive credits at long terms and low interest. . . . Speculation must be done away with. Foreign investment must be subject to rigorous regulation.

"We propose the creation of an economics school for workers, provided with its own center of statistical information."

Debt Crisis

Soviets try to cash in on anti-IMF ferment

Moscow has suddenly taken up the cause of the "debt crisis" in its effort to seize control of the opposition in Ibero-America to the austerity demands of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). On March 29, two days before Argentina's end-of-quarter debt deadline, director of the Soviet Latin America Institute Viktor Volskii exhorted the countries of the continent to confront "the problem of the foreign debt in a joint form."

Speaking at the Argentine International Relations Center (CARI), Volskii charged the "creditor countries" with "practicing robbery in view of the huge interest rates . . . established for loans" and urged a "common debtors' front to face this barefaced robbery."

Volskii, whose magazine every month highlights the "revolutionary" potential of "indigenist" movements and is full of the greatest animosity to Ibero-American nation-states, will go on to Mexico and Peru.

On March 16, the Soviet government paper *Izvestia* published his article, "Hopes and Fears of the Seething Continent," in which Volskii stated his agreement with the Socialist International that the central issue in Ibero-America today is a "struggle against

the neo-colonialism of the U.S. empire."

In content, the Soviet "anti-imperialism" matches Henry Kissinger's proposals on the debt, beginning with allegations that the region tried to grow too fast and ending with the proposal that Ibero-America's raw materials could provide the backing for a regional currency—exactly what Kissinger proposed in 1975 with his "International Resource Bank" scheme.

Arcana

New York Times goes against leaded gas

One of our contributing editors had the following to say about an editorial in the *New York Times* on April 4:

"At last, the *Times* has summoned the courage of its convictions; in its editorial column it came out of the closet, and bared its breast bravely against that ogre, 'leaded gasoline.'

"I won't say that the *Times's* fears are entirely without basis. If your father were a *Times* editor, you'd probably have a strong propensity for drinking leaded gasoline, and that would hurt you, without doubt. Yet, looking back over the years since 'Earth Day' 1970, when the liberals began to ban the last six centuries of European and American contribution to science and technology, one must ask oneself: 'Leaded gasoline today: what will they ban, next, tomorrow? Gasoline, perhaps?'

"I have to admit that gasoline's pretty poisonous stuff for people to drink, with or without the lead. Before 1970, we'd have probably said we ought to teach children not to drink the stuff. Today, now that the National Education Association has taken over the Democratic Party's national conventions, I suppose a parent could be sent to jail for life, just for looking as though they intended to stop a two-year-old from drinking gasoline. So, if a fellow thinks about law the way those teachers from the NEA do, the only ethical way to stop children from drinking gasoline is to ban gasoline.

"Of course, you have to admit, the

Times's next step, after banning leaded gas, might be to move in on leaded glass. If you were the offspring of a *Times* editor or publisher, I suppose you might not be able to pick the odd pieces of leaded glass out of your customary midnight snack of beer bottles and window-pane sandwiches.

"Still, it makes a fellow wonder a bit. If the crowd around the *Times* is so dead set on committing suicide, is it really worth all this effort to try and stop it. After all, the editors of the *Times* stated the other day, in another editorial, that they agreed with the spirit of Colorado Governor Lamm's instructions to people, that it is their 'duty to die.' Why not just spray the *Times* offices with a massive dose of DDT, and end all this agony?"

Argentina

Wall Street worries about debtors' club

To judge by editorials in the leading East Coast press, Wall Street is anything but pleased with the temporary bailout of Argentina achieved at the end of March.

The *Wall Street Journal* editorial April 2 asked for "harder treatment" of Latin American countries and said: "At first blush, the last-minute financial rescue package for Argentina seems to turn the international debt crisis on its head. But experts see a lot of clouds inside the silver lining . . . the agreement sets the stage for a debtors' cartel, which might not repudiate debts but might try to dictate lenient debt-repayment terms all over Latin America and elsewhere."

The *Journal of Commerce* demanded Argentina's total submission to the IMF austerity program: "The rescue package will have been a mistake, simply postponing the Argentine problem, if Buenos Aires does not take action quickly to agree on a sensible economic restructuring program with the IMF. . . ."

"One can, of course, put a very good face on the whole rescue operation. It may be that all involved were so sure of Argentina's good faith that they were ready to give the nation a brief reprieve."

Briefly

● **JAMES D. WATKINS**, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, has warned that the Navy is facing a "critical shortage" of missiles, torpedoes, and other munitions, and that funds allotted so far in the FY 1986 budget are "still not sufficient." The warning is contained in a classified memorandum which Watkins sent to Navy planning officers in March; it says that there is a "serious shortfall in modern stand-off weapons" as well as shortages in Navy stocks of Sparrow and Phoenix air-to-air missiles.

● **SOVIET NATURAL GAS** production will increase in the coming years, but not for export. According to an official from the State Planning Agency (Gosplan), a proposal has been adopted "not to expand the export of natural gas in the future, but to begin supplying energy-intensive products abroad based on gas."

● **ETHIOPIA** appealed March 31 for 450,000 tons of emergency food aid. At least 5 million Ethiopians are affected by drought and severe national food shortages.

● **THE BRAZILIAN** government took over the debt-ridden Continental Credito Imobiliario bank and affiliated companies, saying the bank owed more than 100 billion cruzeiros—about \$73.8 million. The bank's 637,000 account holders will be refunded up to a limit of about \$11,750 per account.

● **THE FUSION ENERGY** Foundation's popular paperback, *Beam Defense: An Alternative to Thermonuclear Destruction* (Aero Publishers), has won a 1984 National Journalism Award from the Aviation/Space Writers Association. The award will be presented May 6 at the Aviation and Space Writers annual conference in Las Vegas, Nevada. *Beam Defense* has already been through two printings (totaling 25,000 copies), and the FEF is currently raising funds for a third printing. A Japanese translation will be published on May 20 by Aero Publishers and Jiji Press Service.

Soviet war games are for keeps

by Criton Zoakos

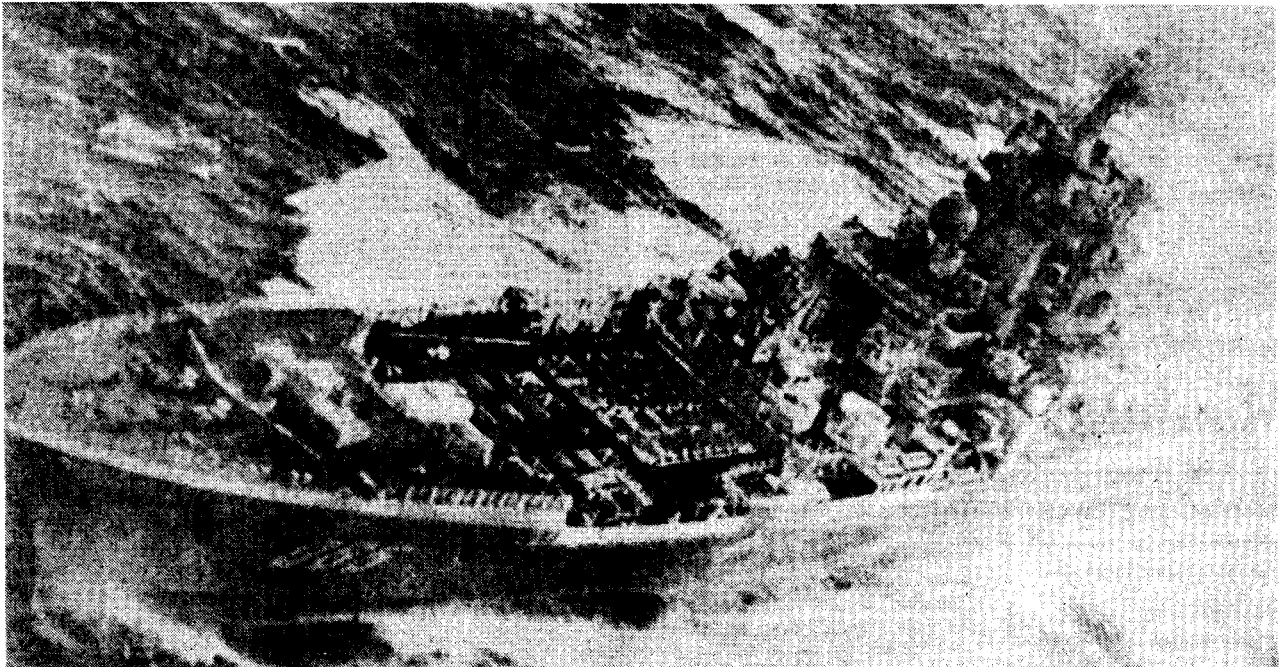
Beginning the week of March 20-26, the Soviet military command launched a qualitatively new phase in its ongoing operation of global showdown which this intelligence review has ascertained has been in progress definitely since October 1983 and probably since the Sept. 1, 1983 shooting of the Korean airliner. This latest phase of escalation of Soviet military pressures and nuclear blackmail was not identified by Western intelligence authorities until March 28 and not reported to the general public until April 3 and 4, and then only briefly.

First, the essential facts of the matter:

Beginning on Monday, March 26, most of the Soviet Union's almost 1,000-ship-strong navy was deployed out of home port in combat formations around the globe, under a hastily concocted guise of "military exercises." No such exercises were announced in advance as had been the custom until now. On the 28th, NATO surveillance spotted five Soviet anti-submarine frigates turning south from North Cape toward the Sea of Norway. They were followed by a 15-cruiser task force led by the flagship 28,000-ton battle cruiser *Kirov* proceeding out of the Northern Fleet headquarters of Severomorsk. On the 29th, NATO verified that a Baltic Fleet task force originating from Kaliningrad had passed the Straits of Skagen and was heading toward the Shetland Islands off the Scottish coast.

At the same time, large-scale air activity was observed involving large numbers of Soviet Badger and Backfire bombers. On Tuesday, April 3, NATO naval surveillance headquarters in Northwood, England started reporting to the public that the Soviet fleet in the North Atlantic was made up of "over 200 Soviet naval vessels," in what is "thought to be the biggest seaborne exercise ever launched by any nation."

The Soviet North Atlantic maneuvers include well over 20 nuclear submarines and over 25 major surface combatants, led by the *Kirov*. They are centered on three areas: The Greenland-Iceland gap around Jan Mayen Island, the Iceland-Faroe Islands-Shetland Islands passes, and the region along the Norwegian coast. Many of the Soviet submarines have been identified as of the nuclear-missile-carrying Delta class, and are armed with nuclear-tipped sea-launched cruise mis-



U.S. Department of Defense

The Soviet North Atlantic maneuvers include well over 20 nuclear submarines and over 25 major surface combatants, led by the Kirov.

siles which now have the British Isles within range. The entire Soviet fleet in the North Atlantic is being continuously overflowed by Soviet Backfire bombers.

Simultaneously, the Soviet navy is conducting similar maneuvers in the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the South China Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the Pacific. Extensive presence of Soviet Oscar-class, deep-diving nuclear submarines has been reported off Japan.

What is the deployment mode?

The deployment involves forces greater and more formidable by far than those deployed by the Soviets during the historic worldwide naval exercises of autumn 1975 code-named Okean 75. However, the question is: Are these forces, carrying nuclear ammunition, deployed in a normal training exercise mode, or are they deployed in an actual combat mode?

As these forces are expected to remain in their current operating areas through April, May, and probably June, the question is urgent.

It so happens that the Soviet military command has provided the answer in its own name, assuredly because it wished its Western opposite numbers to know the facts. The announcement was made on March 28, the day on which NATO intelligence was initially alerted to the new Soviet naval deployment, via a major article published in *Red Star*, the daily newspaper of the Soviet Defense Ministry.

The article, written by Major Gen. A. Milovidov, was titled "With Consideration for the Increased Danger of War." In it, the Soviet general presents the following case: "The

U.S. administration, in international relations, is impudently crossing the 'threshold' of what is permitted. . . ." It is doing so by "rapidly developing and deploying" new systems of "strategic offensive forces: the MX missile, the Midgetman ICBM, nuclear-powered submarines carrying Trident missiles, the B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and air-launched, sea-launched, and ground-launched cruise missiles. New, highly accurate conventional weapons systems are also being created."

The Soviet general explains that all these horrible things are being done because "the monstrous essence of the conflict between communism and the West is a sinister one and consists in the fact that communism flourishes under conditions of peace, wants peace, and triumphs in peace. The West, if it wants to avoid perishing, must be pervaded with a terrible determination to wage war.

"Hence the priority tasks of enhancing the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and combat capability," he asserts.

He then comes to the official announcement of a new permanent status of combat-readiness:

"The sharp aggravation of the international situation which it [the West] has generated is making the highest demands on the Soviet Armed Forces' level of combat readiness. First, in connection with the possibility of a surprise attack by an enemy equipped with nuclear missile weapons deployed, as they say, at the threshold of the socialist community states, *there has been a fundamental change in the temporal limits of combat-readiness.* The high level of combat-readiness which is essential for the fullest realization of combat potential as rapidly as possible has essentially become *the perma-*

ment condition of the Army and Navy.

"Second," General Milovidov continues, "the exceptionally tough demands regarding combat-readiness are dictated by the virtually unlimited range of strategic nuclear missile weapons. That is why not only the troops in the immediate vicinity of the border (as was the case in the recent past) but also *the entire armed forces and all military control systems must be in a state of high combat-readiness today.*

"Not as a potential in a hypothetical sense but as real, dynamic forces which manifest themselves in practice during sea cruises, flights, tours of combat duty, and military exercises and maneuvers. . . ."

And then, the concluding paragraph: "The leaders of our party and state have warned quite specifically that the Soviet state's strategic forces are in a supreme state of readiness. . . ."

Pre-war situation?

Senior NATO naval officers have expressed themselves "stunned" by the size, extent, rapidity, and surprise of the Soviet deployment. "It dwarfs the fabled Okean-75 exercise," said one. "Okean-75 had been well prepared and staged in advance," said another, "while this one appears to have materialized suddenly after someone got on the telephone and said 'Go!.'"

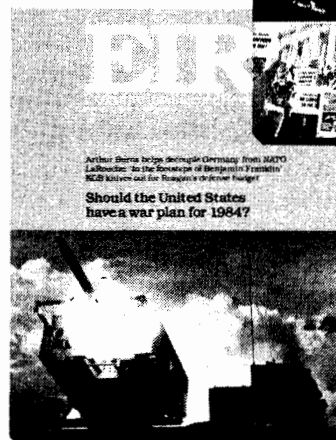
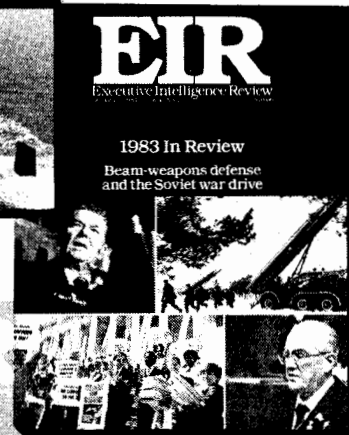
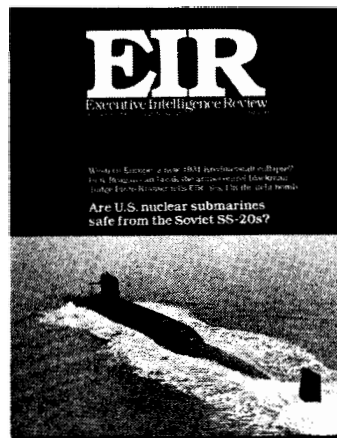
The massed and growing Soviet naval presence throughout the North Atlantic is going to stay in the general vicinity for at least two or three months without any major difficulty. Both U.S. and NATO strategic analysts attempting to evaluate the Soviet deployment have apparently failed so far to view it from the standpoint of General Milovidov's explicitly presented context. This is an error rendering the remainder of the still-ongoing evaluation useless nonsense.

Meanwhile, as of April 4, a consensus had been established among Western military observers on the following secondary features:

- 1) The Soviets achieved surprise regarding the rapidity and global scope of the maneuver.
- 2) The Soviets tested successfully a brand-new global command-control-communications system.
- 3) In the North Atlantic, they achieved massive disruption of NATO's submerged submarine early-warning sensor system by means of super-saturation.
- 4) They are testing unexpectedly sophisticated anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capabilities.
- 5) They have deployed, for the first time, the majority of their nuclear missile submarines out of home port and into battle stations in the high seas.

Anglo-American dispute

Beyond these self-evident points of agreement, a pathetically dangerous state of confusion and disagreement reigns among the professional military layers in NATO trying to



EIR has warned over the past months of the momentum toward a decisive U.S. humiliation or a superpower showdown.

evaluate what the Soviets are up to. Critical is the difference in evaluation which British military authorities decided to stress against a relatively sounder U.S. preliminary assessment. As of this writing, British Admiralty sources insist that the Soviets' North Atlantic deployment is designed to demonstrate "improved capability to defend the Soviet homeland."

Contrary to this view, during a televised appearance on April 3, both the U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman and former CIA Deputy Director Admiral Bobby Inman presented the evaluation that the Soviets are demonstrating the capability to cut off Western Europe both logistically and militarily from the United States as a precondition for launching a conventional ground assault against Western Europe.

The Lehman-Inman evaluation is supported by the fact that the Warsaw Pact launched a series of maneuvers of land forces, code-named YUG '84, on the same day their North Sea and Baltic Sea fleets were launched, March 26. Participating in these maneuvers are troops of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Poland.

Beyond this point, the Lehman-Inman evaluation is seriously flawed because it ignores the most critical feature of the new Soviet deployment: *Most if not all of the Soviet*

Union's nuclear-missile submarines are out of port, at battle stations ever nearer their ultimate targets against the continental United States. Apart from those Soviet nuclear submarines stationed along our two coasts since the first deployment of our Pershing II missiles in Europe at a distance of six minutes' missile flight, most or all of the remainder of the Soviet nuclear submarine force is now deployed at locations of significantly reduced missile flight-time. This is occurring when the Soviet land-based ICBM force is on an announced virtually "instant-launch" status.

This places enormous pressures against mainland U.S. security while Western Europe is under a different type of military blackmail.

It appears that the Soviet deployment has as its immediate purpose to force the United States, under threat of nuclear blackmail, to renounce unconditionally its guarantee of nuclear protection of Western Europe from Soviet conventional attack. If, in the course of April and May, the purpose of the Soviets is to cause a formal repudiation by the United States of its right to use nuclear weapons against superior Soviet conventional attacks in Western Europe, then Western Europe will formally capitulate to some form of contractually formulated Soviet suzerainty over what had been the European part of NATO. This might occur before Lord Peter Carrington formally assumes office as General Secretary of NATO on June 23.

And war avoidance?

Back in October 1983, *EIR's* chief executive officer, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., warned that we were by then in a countdown toward a thermonuclear confrontation between the two superpowers "perhaps not later than the end of March 1984."

In *New Solidarity* of Oct. 24, he wrote: "The majority perception among influential strategic planners around Washington, D.C., is that the Soviet leadership will be forced to turn to serious negotiations with President Reagan once the Pershing II missiles begin to be installed. . . . The minority view shares precisely my contrary perception of the situation. The Soviet leadership is presently escalating a thought-out plan toward thermonuclear, global showdown with the United States, and will merely accelerate its drive toward confrontation once the first missiles are installed.

"The problem is, that by spring 1984, the minority's view will be fully confirmed. . . . The problem is that there exists no fallback option for the case that the minority's view is corroborated. . . ."

To an *EIR* conference in Rome on Nov. 9, 1983, LaRouche stated: "In the spring of 1983, I forecast that the Soviets would begin to escalate on a countdown toward a thermonuclear confrontation as early as August 1983. Events proved my spring 1983 forecast of such a Soviet posture to be correct; the countdown toward thermonuclear confronta-

tion began during August, and has been escalating in various sections of the globe ever since.

"The general evidence I had available . . . was essentially as follows.

"The Soviet leadership knew that as long as superpower negotiations were defined within the setting of Nuclear Deterrence doctrines, a new missile crisis before the end of 1983 was probable, and virtually certain by spring of 1984. . . . Therefore, in flatly rejecting even exploratory negotiations on the basis offered by the President [President Reagan's March 23, 1984 speech calling for the development and deployment of defensive beam-weapons by the United States and the U.S.S.R.—ed.], the Soviets had manifestly committed themselves to an early thermonuclear confrontation. . . ." (see *EIR*, Nov. 29, 1983.)

LaRouche's strategic estimate of that time was bitterly debated and disputed among national security and military intelligence specialists. As the Reagan administration had begun slipping into the irrational practice of subordinating global strategic evaluations to the exigencies of presidential election policies, fewer and fewer military professionals were found with the courage to buck what the boss wanted to hear. Most in the Washington bureaucracy began subscribing to the idea that the Russian military threat was well under control.

By the time of the President's State of the Union address in late January, we were told that "never before" had the world seen such peace and tranquility. The threat of Soviet nuclear blackmail had miraculously disappeared into the rosy hues of Reagan's Norman Rockwell pre-election canvas. No military professional stepped forward with the courage needed to challenge this deceptive picture.

Then the Soviet naval maneuvers came along to shatter all this. The dispute between the United States and the British Admiralty reflects a more profound difference, over what an appropriate "war-avoidance strategy" ought to be. The British Admiralty, expressing Lord Carrington's policy, believes that only appeasement of or capitulation to the U.S.S.R. is available as a means of preventing the outbreak of nuclear war.

The American side of the current argument, equally inadequate, believes that a head-on acceptance of the Soviet military challenge is the best policy under the circumstances. The Russian planners are convinced that the more they escalate the military threat, the more the Americans will be forced, presumably out of fear, to accept the British view on the matter. All three are miscalculating, thus bringing us all closer to Armageddon.

Under these strategic circumstances, on March 30, four days after the Soviet naval maneuvers began, Lyndon LaRouche outlined and communicated for general circulation the following policy draft, the one set of policies now potentially capable of turning around the current situation and finally building the underpinnings of a durable peace.

Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Author's Note: No person, and no government, could possibly foresee what the world will look like at the moment of the next inauguration of the President of the United States. The world is stumbling around at the brink of a financial collapse worse than that of 1931. The strategic crisis is almost running out of control. Entire nations are either disappearing into chaos or threatened with such destruction. Neither I nor any other presidential candidate could predict exactly what he or she would do at the time of the January 1985 inauguration.

Nonetheless, I can say very precisely what I would do were I President today. It is a policy which I heartily recommend to President Ronald Reagan. If I become President in January 1985, this policy expresses the principles I would apply to whatever circumstances I faced at that time.

Essentially, strategy is not a military question, but a political and economic question. When politics and economics fail to avoid war, military means adequate to such a purpose must bring matters as quickly as possible to a peace, a peace defined in political and economic, not military terms. Thus, the strategic military policy of the United States toward the Soviet Union must be a military extension of a peace policy, must be an instrument for establishing those political and economic policy-relations between the powers which serve as the basis for durable peace.

The following is a proposed memorandum of agreement between special representatives of the President of the United States and appropriate representatives of the Soviet government. This proposed memorandum addresses the strategic situation as it exists today, it reflects the same principles which would be embodied in a memorandum composed for the same purpose in January 1985.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
March 30, 1984

ARTICLE 1

General Conditions for Peace

The political foundation for durable peace must be: a) The unconditional sovereignty of each and all nation-states, and b) Cooperation among sovereign nation-states to the effect of promoting unlimited opportunities to participate in the benefits of technological progress, to the mutual benefit of each and all.

The most crucial feature of present implementation of such a policy of durable peace is a profound change in the monetary, economic, and political relations between the dominant powers and those relatively subordinated nations often classed as "developing nations." Unless the inequities lingering in the aftermath of modern colonialism are progressively remedied, there can be no durable peace on this planet.

Insofar as the United States and Soviet Union acknowledge the progress of the productive powers of labor throughout the planet to be in the vital strategic interests of each and both, the two powers are bound to that degree and in that way by a common interest. This is the kernel of the political and economic policies of practice indispensable to the fostering of durable peace between those two powers.

ARTICLE 2

Concrete Technological Policy

The term, technology, is to be understood in the terms of its original meaning, as supplied by Gottfried Leibniz, as the French translation of this same term, *polytechnique*, was understood by the Ecole Polytechnique under the leadership of Lazare Carnot and Gaspard Monge, and as the successive discoveries of Karl F. Gauss, Lejeune Dirichlet, and Bern-

hard Riemann provide an improved comprehension of the mathematical (geometrical) comprehension of Leibniz's original definition of "technology."

Technology, so defined, is understood to be the indispensable means not only for increasing the potential relative population-density of societies, but as also indispensable to maintaining even any present level of population potential. Potential relative population density is measured in persons per square kilometer. The increase in potential relative population density requires both an increase in the usable energy supplies of a society, per capita, and also an increase of the energy flux density of primary energy supplies, and in the form of application of such energy to various modes of production.

The foundation of development of productive powers of labor in agriculture (broadly defined) and industry (also broadly defined), is the development and maintenance of such elements of basic economic infrastructure as fresh-water management, transportation systems, energy production and distribution, general improvement of the habitability of land-areas, and urban industrial infrastructure of both industries and populations' daily life.

Next, in sequence, is the development of production of raw materials by agriculture and mining-refining. All other physical-goods production depends upon the scale of output and productive powers of labor in these two categories of raw-materials production. Most essential, economically, socially, and politically, is the increase of agricultural yields per hectare and per capita, effected through technological progress in both infrastructure improvement and in modes of production employed.

Since developments during the 15th century in Europe, all advances in technology, all advances in the productive powers of labor have been based on the development of the machine, or on the design of processes analogous to the functions of the heat-powered machine in terms of other sub-species of physical principles, such as chemistry, biology, the development of electrical energy supplies, and the emerging role of productive processes based on principles of plasma physics. "Technology," as comprehended from the combined standpoints of Gauss, Dirichlet, and Riemann, treats each of these varieties of production-methods as subsumed by a common set of principles.

In all aspects of production excepting agriculture, and in respect to industrial goods required by agricultural production, advances in technology are transmitted into the productive process as a whole through the incorporation of improved technologies in capital goods, most emphatically capital goods of the machine-tool or analogous classifications. Therefore, the only means by which a national economy can sustain significant rates of technological progress, is by placing emphasis upon the capital-goods sector of production, and maintaining sufficiently high rates of turnover in that sector to foster high rates of technological innovation in the goods produced.

It follows that general increase of the productive powers of labor requires relatively high rates of investment of technologically progressive forms of such capital goods per-capita in all spheres of production.

Therefore, the general advancement of the productive powers of labor in all sovereign states, most emphatically so-called developing nations, requires global emphasis on: a) increasing globally the percentiles of the labor force employed in scientific research and related functions of research and development: a goal of 5% of the world's labor force so employed is recommended as a near- to medium-term goal; b) increasing the absolute and relative scales of capital-goods production and also the rate of turnover in capital-goods production; and c) combining these two factors to accelerate technological progress in capital-goods outputs.

Therefore, high rates of export of such capital-goods output to meet the needs of developing nations are indispensable for the general development of so-called developing nations: Our common goal, and our common interest, is promoting both the general welfare and promoting preconditions of durable peace between our two powers.

The foreseeable direction of advances in technology over the span of the coming 50 years or longer is already clear in categorical terms of reference. There are clearly three general categories of scientific and technological progress on which humanity must rely into the period to come: a) very high energy-flux density, controlled thermonuclear plasmas, typified by the development of "commercial" fusion-energy production as the emerging, principal source of energy supplies for mankind, both on Earth and in exploration and colonization of nearby space; b) The application of energy supplies in the modes of coherent, directed-energy radiation, illustrated by the case of high-powered laser and so-called particle-beam modes; and c) new directions in biology, for which microbiotechnology is but a subordinated, but important aspect.

These three areas of technological breakthroughs define the role of powered, extended interplanetary and related forms of space travel, and of preconditions for life in synthetic, Earth-simulated environments of growing populations in colonies on the Moon, Mars, and elsewhere during the course of the coming 50 years.

Scientific cooperation in the development of these breakthroughs, and in respect to their applications to production and to exploration of nearby space, is an area in which the two powers must promote efficient cooperation between themselves, and with other sovereign states.

ARTICLE 3

Economic Policies

By supplying increased amounts of high-technology capital goods to developing nations, the exporting economies foster increased rates of turnover in their own most advanced

capital-goods sectors of production. As a by-product of such increased rates of turnover in that sub-sector of the exporting nation's production, the rate of improvement of technology in such categories of goods is increased, with great benefits to the internal economy of the exporting nation. Thus, even were the exporting nation to take no profit on such exports, the promotion of higher rates of capital turnover in the capital-goods sector of that exporting nation would increase the productive powers of labor in the exporting nation's economy as a whole, thus supplying great benefit to the exporting nation's economy in that way.

The importer of such advanced capital goods increases the productive powers of labor in the economy of the importing nation. This enables the importing nation to produce its goods at a lower average social cost, and enables it to provide better-quality and cheaper goods as goods of payment to the nations exporting capital goods.

Not only are the causes of simple humanity and general peace served by such policies of practice; the arrangement is equally beneficial to exporting and importing nations. Only a profound ignorance of true interests of nations could desire any contrary policy of practice respecting "technology transfer."

Moreover, the general rate of advancement of the productive powers of labor is most efficiently promoted by no other policy of practice.

ARTICLE 4

International Monetary Policy

The only equitable and workable relations in financing of world trade among sovereign states with different economic and social systems is a system of credit based on fixed parities of national currencies, parities fixed by aid of a gold-reserve monetary order among states.

To prevent a gold-reserve system of fixed parities from becoming subject to disabling inflationary spirals, it is necessary to limit the extension of credit within the monetary system to "hard-commodity" categories of lending for import and export of physical goods. If such world trade emphasizes high proportions of efficiently employed advance-technology capital-goods, the increase of productivity fostered by such trade has a secularly deflationary impact on prices.

In the present situation, in which world trade has been collapsing under pressures caused by pyramiding of refinanced external and domestic indebtedness of national economies, it is necessary to reorganize the present indebtedness, to the effect that low interest rates prevail in the anti-inflationary environment of a gold-reserve system, and that the schedule of repayments of existing, outstanding indebtedness does not consume more than 20% of the export earnings of any of these nations.

The general benefit of such monetary reforms is the creation, immediately, of greatly increased markets for trade in high-technology capital goods.

ARTICLE 5

Military Doctrines

Since the rupture of the war-time alliance between the two powers, U.S. military policy toward the Soviet Union has passed through two phases. The first, from the close of the war until a point beyond the death of Joseph Stalin, was preparation for the contingency of what was sometimes named "preventive nuclear war." The second, emerging over the period from the death of Stalin into the early period of the administration of President John F. Kennedy, was based on the doctrines of Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response as those doctrines were described in the keynote address by Dr. Leo Szilard at the second Pugwash Conference assembled in Quebec during 1958.

Until President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983 announcement of a new U.S. strategic doctrine, which overthrew the Nuclear Deterrence doctrine, from the time of the Kennedy administration, U.S. military doctrine toward the Soviet Union was more or less exactly that outlined by Szilard's keynote address at the second Pugwash Conference, of 1958. During the same interval, military negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. have been premised on the assumption of continued U.S.A. adherence to the Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response doctrines.

From approximately 1963 until approximately 1977, it might have appeared, as it appeared to many, that the doctrines of Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response had succeeded in preserving a state of restive peace, sometimes called "détente," between the two powers. This appearance was deceptive; during the period 1977-83, there was an accelerating deterioration in the military relationships between the two powers.

From the side of the United States, the impending breakdown of "détente" was signaled by the 1974 announcement of the so-called Schlesinger Doctrine. In fact, the Schlesinger Doctrine's perspective of "limited nuclear warfare" between the powers, or their so-called surrogates, was neither violation of the Pugwash Doctrine, nor any innovation within that doctrine. Szilard, in outlining the doctrine in 1958, had already specified that the doctrine required provision for "limited nuclear warfare," as well as "local warfare" of a colonial-warfare variety.

The Schlesinger Doctrine's appearance was an embedded feature of Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response from the outset. If the Nuclear Deterrence doctrine were continued, it was already evident from the time of Szilard's 1958 address, "limited nuclear war" in the European theater was

more or less an inevitable outcome.

Beginning shortly after the inauguration of President Jimmy Carter, the deterioration in the military situation accelerated. The Soviet Union's response was typified by the deployment of the SS-20 missiles in Europe, and the 1979 NATO response, prompted by Henry A. Kissinger, to deploy Pershing II and land-based cruise missiles as weapons to be deployed in an effort to induce the Soviet Union to eliminate the SS-20s deployment: the so-called double-track arms negotiations tactic.

As an arms-negotiation tactic, Kissinger's double-track gambit proved substantially less than worthless. Over the interval 1981-83, continuation of the Nuclear Deterrence/Flexible Response doctrine impelled both powers to the verge of the military postures of "Launch Under Attack" and the more ominous posture of "Launch On Warning."

In response to this direction of developments, the U.S. public figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. proposed that both powers develop, deploy, and agree to develop and deploy "strategic" defensive, anti-ballistic-missile defense based on "new physical principles." This proposal was issued publicly by LaRouche beginning February 1982; he proposed to U.S.A., Western European, and Soviet representatives that the development and deployment of such strategic defensive systems be adopted policy, as a means for escaping from the "logic" of Nuclear Deterrence.

During a period not later than the 1962 appearance of Marshal V. D. Sokolovskii's *Soviet Military Strategy*, leading Soviet circles had recognized the dangerous fallacies of Nuclear Deterrence/Flexible Response. Beginning with the publication of that text, leading Soviet military specialists and others correctly assessed the incompetence of the Nuclear Deterrence/Flexible Response doctrine from a military vantage-point, although no comparable assessment appeared as part of U.S.A. military doctrine until President Reagan's announcement of March 23, 1983.

In that sense, LaRouche's proposed strategic doctrine, as first announced publicly in February 1982, was congruent with the analysis first publicly offered by Marshal Sokolovskii in 1962. LaRouche's, and, later, Dr. Edward Teller's and President Reagan's proposal of "Mutually Assured Survival," implicitly put both powers on the footing of identical military doctrines: LaRouche's doctrine, and President Reagan's, are properly judged to be U.S. versions of the Sokolovskii doctrine.

The leading objections raised, first, against LaRouche's proposal, and, later, the similar proposals of Dr. Teller and President Reagan, centered upon the observation that abandonment of Nuclear Deterrence/Flexible Response implied a new technological arms race centered around the development of layered ballistic missile defense. Examining the fallacy of that objection points toward the necessary changes in the military policy governing relevant negotiations between

the two powers.

As key architects of Nuclear Deterrence, notably Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard, emphasized most strongly during the 1950s and later, their purpose in proposing Nuclear Deterrence was to further Russell's feudalistic, utopian dream of creating an agency of world-government which would enjoy monopoly of use and possession of means of warfare, including a monopoly of nuclear arsenals. Given the reality of Soviet development of nuclear arsenals, Russell et al. abandoned their earlier policy of "preventive nuclear warfare." They proposed to divide the world, at least temporarily, between what were proposed to be in effect, two world empires, an eastern and western division of the world between two "empires."

Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response were presented by Russell et al. as means for making general thermonuclear warfare between the two principal powers "unthinkable." The ability of either power to assure the annihilation of the other was argued to represent physical means for ensuring the preservation of the "two-empire" system. Flexible Response was added, to provide means for military adjustments, including local, and limited-nuclear warfare, without risking the escalation of such wars to general thermonuclear warfare.

History shows that such schemes are inherently unworkable. Exemplary is the case of the plan to divide the Persian Empire into two parts, Eastern and Western Divisions, during the fourth century B.C. Also exemplary is the effort of the Venice-centered European "black nobility" to orchestrate balance of power among the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, Russian, and German empires, during the interval 1453-1914 A.D. The very logic of such attempted arrangements ensures wars leading to the destruction of one or all of the contending powers. Such is proving to be the case for the doctrines of Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response, respecting the deteriorating situation between the Atlantic and Warsaw Pact alliances.

It is the nature of competently elaborated military capabilities of major powers that those capabilities must be developed and prepared to ensure the survival and victory of the power in case of war with the opposing power. At the point that continuation of the existing form of peace is perceived to ensure the destruction of one of the powers, that power must either launch war or must accept the destruction of the nation which it represents. Marshal Sokolovskii and his Soviet co-thinkers were obviously correct on this point, and so was LaRouche.

The Nuclear Deterrence and Flexible Response doctrines were worse than merely incompetent. Had the threat of general warfare been perceived during the period beginning 1961-63, as Nuclear Deterrence seemed temporarily to remove that possibility, the powers would have been impelled to seek political and economic alternatives to such threats of general

warfare. Instead, the political and economic impulses leading in the direction of warfare were permitted to aggregate. The political and economic impulses toward warfare were offset by adjustments in Nuclear Deterrence postures: including adjustments under the titles of détente generally, and arms-control agreements more narrowly. The unresolved political and economic issues seized upon the embedded logic of Nuclear Deterrence, to drive the powers to the verge of thermonuclear, general warfare.

The assumption prevailed, that as long as political and economic impulses toward general warfare did not surpass the "threshold" of Nuclear Deterrence, that such impulses toward war could be confidently maintained in existence, since neither power, it was assumed, would "dare to resort to the unthinkable" remedy of general thermonuclear warfare. So, under the instruction of such deluded confidence in Nuclear Deterrence, the powers marched blindly toward the brink of general thermonuclear warfare.

If both powers and their allies were to deploy simultaneously the "strategic" and "tactical" defensive systems implicit in "new physical principles," the abrupt shift to overwhelming advantage of the defense would raise qualitatively the level of threshold for general warfare. This would be the case if defensive systems based on such "new physical principles" effectively deployed into the potential battlefield of Europe, as well as in the form of "strategic" defensive systems. For a significant period of time, the defense would enjoy approximately an order of magnitude of superiority, man for man, over the offense, relative to the previous state of affairs.

This would permit negotiation of a temporary solution to the imminence of a "Launch On Warning" posture by both powers: a solution which might persist for 10, 15 years, or longer. The true solution must be found in the domain of politics and economics, and the further shaping of military relations between the powers must produce military policies by each coherent with the direction of development of the needed political and economic solutions.

Articles 1-4 of this memorandum stipulate the leading, principled features of the required political and economic solutions. If each of the powers adheres to the republican military traditions exemplified by the work of Lazare Carnot and the Stein-Hardenberg reforms in Prussia, and defines its national interests according to the provisions of Articles 1-4, there need be no expectation of warfare between the powers: as warfare is the "continuation of politics by other means."

On the part of the United States of America, the government is committed to avoiding all colonial, imperial, or kindred endeavors in foreign policy, and to establish, instead, a growing community of principle among fully sovereign nation-states of this planet. This shall become a community of principle coherent with the policies of the articles of this draft memorandum. If any force should endeavor to destroy that community of principle, or any member of that

community of sovereign nations, the United States will be prepared to defend that community and its members by means of warfare, should other means prove insufficient. With respect to the Soviet Union, the government of the United States offers the Soviet Union cooperation with itself in service of these principles, and desires that the Soviet Union might enter fully into participation within that community of principle.

ARTICLE 6

Weapons Policies of the Powers

The distinguishing kernel of most of the defensive weapons systems classed under the title of "new physical principles" is the development of applications of both accomplished and imminent breakthroughs in two of the three general areas of scientific progress to dominate the coming 50 years: controlled, high energy plasmas, and directed-energy applications. The development of these military applications signifies an expansion of the varieties of research and development facilities and staffs occupied with such new technologies. The deployment of weapons systems of this class signifies development of production facilities oriented to these technologies.

The impact of this upon the economies is suggested by the reasonable estimate, that the U.S.A, Western Europe, Japan, and the nations of the Warsaw Pact, will spend aggregately about 1983 three trillion dollars on development of "strategic" and "tactical" systems of this class by approximately the close of the present century, using U.S.A. costs as a standard of estimate. Although this amount is only a large ration of present levels of military expenditures by the same aggregation of states, to concentrate so large a ration of those military allotments upon the frontiers of present science and technology must have a very great impact upon the economies.

The best standard of comparison for estimating the impact of this upon the economies affected is the case of the impact of NASA research and development upon the U.S.A. economy, notably NASA's phase of intense development through 1966. The impact of the indicated program of high-technology military expenditures would be four to ten times as great as the NASA expenditure of that indicated period.

The impact of these technologies upon the civilian economies is suggested by the fact that the "second generation" of "commercial" fusion power might provide us with energy-flux densities in the order of as much as a half million kilowatts per square meter, in contrast to between 40,000 and 70,000 kilowatts per square meter with best generating modes today. The industrial applications of high-powered lasers, including the important class of "tunable" such lasers, mean leaps in productive powers of labor, reasonably estimated to be as much as a twofold or threefold increase in productivity

of U.S. operatives by the year 2000 A.D.

If this connection between military expenditures and civilian benefits is adequately realized, the return to society for such military expenditures will be many times the amount of the military expenditure.

Two conditions must be fulfilled.

First, it must be policy that new such technologies developed in the military area be rapidly introduced into the civilian area.

Second, the rate at which economies can assimilate new technologies is limited by the relative scale of and the rate of capital turnover within the capital-goods sector of production, most emphatically within the machine-tool-grade sub-sector of capital-goods production.

The second of these conditions can not be adequately fulfilled unless the trend toward "post-industrial society," of the past eighteen years, is sharply reversed. Although such an urgent change in policy of practice is chiefly a matter of the domestic policy of sovereign nation-states, no sovereign nation-state can adequately pursue the needed policy-changes without very significant degrees of international cooperation.

To accomplish such a shift within sovereign states' economies, priorities must be set accordingly for investment allocations, in priorities for flows of credit, in relative costs of borrowing by priority categories of investment and employment, and in relative rates of taxation. Similar measures are required in international lending, including relative amounts available for financing international trade, and related extension of credit for investments of importing nations.

It should be general policy, that the goal for employment of operatives in agriculture, mining and refining, industrial production of physical goods, and as operatives developing and maintaining basic economic infrastructure ought to be not less than 50% of the total labor force of nations, and that employment for science and for research and development ought to be not less than five percent of the total labor force of nations. It should be general policy that the percentile of the total labor force employed as operatives in production of consumer goods ought not to increase, but that the increase in supply of consumer goods per capita should be fostered by high rates of capital investment per operative in such categories of production. In this way, the percentile of the operatives employed in capital-goods production should rise—assuming that not less than 50% of the labor forces are employed as operatives.

Under these conditions, provided that all nations share in development of the frontiers of scientific research, in laboratories and in educational institutions, all nations will be made capable of assimilating efficiently the technological by-product benefits of the military expenditures on systems derived from application of "new physical principles."

To lend force to this policy, the powers agree to establish new institutions of cooperation between themselves and other nations in development of these new areas of scientific break-

through for application to exploration of space.

To this purpose, the powers agree to establish at the earliest possible time institutions for cooperation in scientific exploration of space, and to also co-sponsor treaty-agreements protecting national and multi-national programs for colonization of the Moon and Mars.

At some early time, the powers shall enter into deliberations, selecting dates for initial manned colonization of the Moon and Mars, and the establishment of international space stations on the Moon and in the orbits of Moon and Mars, stations to be maintained by and in the common interest and use of space parties of all nations.

The powers jointly agree upon the adoption of two tasks as the common interest of mankind, as well as the specific interest of each of the two powers: 1) The establishment of full economic equity respecting the conditions of individual life in all nations of this planet during a period of not more than fifty years; 2) Man's exploration and colonization of nearby space as the continuing common objective and interest of mankind during and beyond the completion of the first task. The adoption of these two working-goals as the common task and respective interest in common of the two powers and other cooperating nations, constitutes the central point of reference for erosion of the potential political and economic causes of warfare between the powers.

ARTICLE 7

Arms Negotiations Policy

The pre-existing arms-control treaties and related agreements between the two powers are to be superseded by new agreements consistent with the preceding Articles of this draft memorandum.

The existing and future arsenals of so-called "strategic" thermonuclear weapons are to be destroyed as rapidly as deployment of "strategic" defensive weapons systems renders such thermonuclear weapons technologically obsolete as weapons of general assault for general warfare.

On condition that such agreements sought progress as presently anticipated, the powers shall act first to withdraw all thermonuclear weapons in excess of some specified kilotonnage from territories of nations other than their own.

No arms agreement shall be sought whose verifiable adherence requires on-site inspection by personnel of a foreign nation. Rather, both powers and other nations shall be encouraged to deploy such methods of defense by aid of weapons-systems based on new physical principles, that any "cheating" in deploying weapons of assault is virtually nullified by capabilities of the defense.

Progress in implementing the agreements on policy identified in this draft memorandum shall be the precondition for negotiating additional agreements as may be deemed desirable.

Anglo-Soviet condominium in Mideast supplants U.S.A.

by Criton Zoakos

The Reagan administration remains silent on the subject because "it's an election year," yet the fact is that throughout the entire Middle East, all United States policy, influence, and presence has utterly disintegrated. The power vacuum left behind is more devastating, more dramatic, and more strategically dangerous than the one created when American Marines were fleeing Saigon from the rooftops of the American Embassy.

What once was United States influence has been replaced by a Russian-British condominium.

On Feb. 15, the Soviet Union laid down the following demands for the future of the Middle East during a United Nations Security Council meeting: 1) All Western troops must leave Lebanon; 2) All Western navies must leave the area; 3) All Western powers must promise not to return; 4) All Western powers must guarantee not to intervene in Lebanon.

By March 30, the Reagan administration had, on behalf of the United States, complied with all of the above Soviet demands. On Sunday, March 18, Henry A. Kissinger proposed in a nationally televised program, that the United States should abandon the idea of proposing any further policies toward the solution of the Middle East problem for the indefinite future. The following day, Monday, the State Department informed Congress that "the United States is not planning to offer any Middle East policy initiatives in the foreseeable future." On the 30th, President Reagan announced that the American naval task force off the Lebanese coast had been ordered home.

Thus concluded an era in world politics which had begun when American armies first engaged in combat in the Middle East during the Second World War.

On the day of the fifth anniversary of the Camp David

Accords, March 26, Queen Elizabeth II of England arrived in the Jordanian capital of Amman to the sound of 101 gun salutes resounding against the hills surrounding the city.

The return of Her Majesty

Responding to an invitation given her back in 1966, Elizabeth had become the first British monarch ever to visit the area. King Hussein at that evening's royal banquet, with television cameras blazing, marked the historic occasion with the following speech:

" . . . This day will be recorded in the history of Jordan as it marks the first visit here by a British sovereign. It crowns the friendly relations between our two peoples and it will be treasured for a very long time to come.

"Your Majesty, the close ties existing between our countries today are the result of the continuous contact between our peoples throughout a long period of time. The explorer, the trader, the scholar, as well as the soldier and the statesman have contributed to forging these links. Such relations, developing as they did for a long span of time, were bound to lead to many different kinds of shared experiences. It is natural that these relations should have become deep and intimate, that our two peoples should come to share common principles, values, ideas and interests.

"Your Majesty's visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is particularly a happy addition to a series of pleasant memories and experiences. We both came to the throne and assumed the mantle of leadership in the service of our two peoples in the same year. . . .

"The Jordanian people, who are proud of their Arab, Islamic identity and the mission of the Great Arab Revolt, and who wish to promote cultural exchanges with the rest of the world, recall with pride and appreciation that the English

language was and still is their main outlet on the modern world. The pioneers of innovation in Jordan acquired their knowledge in British universities and institutions. The cultural contacts between us are still marked by vitality and vigor. . . .”

Queen Elizabeth replied with a banquet address leaving no doubt as to what the new era of her Middle East policy will be based on:

“Your Majesties . . . It is a very special pleasure and privilege for us to be here as your guests. This visit to Jordan fulfills a life-long ambition. For me, as for so many of my people, Jordan is a country where legend and history meet. . . . For it was here, where the desert meets the cultivated land, that the prophets of the great monotheistic religions drew their inspirations. . . .”

“But Jordan also represents much more than this to us. Your Majesty, your family’s name and dynasty are forever linked with the Great Arab Revolt and with the movement for independence of the Arab peoples, in which your great-grandfather, your grandfather, and so many other distinguished members of the Hashemite family played prominent roles. My country too was closely involved in those momentous events and in Jordan’s early years of nationhood. We recall with pride the British officers and men who fought alongside the Arabs in their war of liberation; the part played by Britain in the movement of Trans-Jordan, as it was then called, towards independence; and the role of those dedicated British officials, both military and civil, who served your grandfather at the time. We also had reason in those years to know the staunchness of your friendship, and we shall not forget that in the darkest hours of the Second World War King Abdullah placed Jordan at Britain’s side in the defense of freedom. . . .”

And finally, to the practical matter at hand: “The tragedy which has befallen the Palestinian people affects no country more than Jordan. My government will continue to support all constructive efforts to achieve a peaceful, just, and lasting solution to this problem in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organization.”

Keep the Americans out

The previous day, Jordan’s rubberstamp Parliament voted a resolution in support of King Hussein’s condemnation of the United States. The statement reads: “The House of Representatives supports His Majesty King Hussein’s statements and his courageous leadership in his condemnation of the U.S. role represented in supporting the Israeli entity’s aggression against the Arab nation; supplying Israel with all forms of military, political and moral support to continue its aggression and occupation of Arab territory. . . .”

“The House of Representatives condemns the Israeli-U.S.-Zionist alliance against the Arab nation and strongly and firmly denounces the U.S. policy which supports Israel and which aims at besieging the Arab homeland and tying it with agreements and alliances to serve the interests of the

Israeli enemy. . . .”

“The House of Representatives believes that the continued U.S. support for and bias toward Israel has caused the United States to lose its credibility as a superpower which must respect its international commitments. This situation has made the United States, in the opinion of the region’s peoples, a country which is not honest in adopting the neutral position required in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Hence, The House of Representatives supports the convening of an international peace conference to discuss the Arab-Israeli dispute in which the five U.N. Security Council members and the parties to the dispute will participate. . . .”

The Jordanian condemnations of the United States and the subsequent calls for a Geneva peace conference with the Soviet Union participating were widely hailed throughout the Arab world, including, especially, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait, and all the lesser states in the Gulf. Most telling was an interview given to the *Jordan Times* by Egyptian President Mubarak’s Director of Political Affairs Office, the widely respected, U.S.-educated Uzama Al Baz, on March 24.

Mr. Al Baz, who is generally considered the “genius” behind Egypt’s foreign-policy direction in the last five years, whose views about the United States are the most lenient one can find among Arabs during this period, stressed the following: “The United States was obviously unable to deliver in Lebanon, and the policy that was adopted there proved to be inconsistent. It was also below the level that one would expect from a country that volunteers to bear the responsibility, the country that was given the responsibility and the opportunity by all the parties concerned to help solve the outstanding problems. What happened is that the U.S. policy in Lebanon failed the expectation of almost everybody. . . .”

Respecting the Soviet Union’s future role in the Middle East, Al Baz said the following: “The Soviets have a role to play and a responsibility to assume, they are a superpower. The Soviet Union could play a constructive role by adopting a certain line of policy which promotes the goal of reaching a just and comprehensive settlement. The Soviets should be given credit for supporting the Arab position basically since the early fifties and have remained supportive of that position. . . . The Soviet Union, through its contacts with the other superpower, should give a certain priority to the Middle East and should make clear to the U.S. that peace in the Middle East is high on the agenda and it is as important as the question of disarmament and non-proliferation of arms. In other words, the Soviet Union could assume a constructive role by entering into serious discussions on the Middle East issue.”

Thus, the entire Arab world is begging the U.S.S.R. to replace the U.S.A. as the force to bring peace. The Soviets will reply in their own good time, after private arrangements with Britain’s Lord Carrington. The probable time for them to move as mediators in the Arab-Israeli conflict will be after they have emerged, as the arbiters and successful mediators of the Iran-Iraq war.

Who's behind the 'Jerusalem issue'

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The final weeks of the New York primary campaign devolved into a ludicrous parody of political debate. Vying for the large bloc of Jewish voters in the New York metropolitan area, Gary Hart and Walter Mondale each tried to prove himself the stronger supporter of a proposal to move the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. By primary day, April 3, spokesmen for the American Jewish community, where the proposal has vociferous support, were criticizing the two Democratic presidential candidates for their obvious "pandering to the Jewish vote."

Both Mondale and Hart have repeatedly stated that one of their first acts as President would be to move the embassy. Mondale said in an interview with the *Jewish World* that he would do so even if confronted by the threat of Arab rioting and a breakoff of diplomatic relations with the United States by key Arab countries.

Pressure intensified when Israeli Premier Yitzak Shamir, in his first public statement on the issue, told Gov. Victor Atiyeh of Oregon in Jerusalem April 5 that "everyone knows our position. It is a painful thing for us that our best friends do not recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital."

When Harriman says he wants to help Jews, watch out!

The issue of the embassy's location was tossed into the 1984 campaign by Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.). After meeting with representatives of the "Israel Lobby," Moynihan introduced a bill to the Senate Oct. 31 mandating the transfer of the embassy to Jerusalem. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.). More than 200 congressmen and 35 senators jumped on board—including Gary Hart.

Moynihan enjoys a reputation as one of Israel's staunchest friends on Capitol Hill, but his only loyalty is to his aged patron, Averell Harriman, and the oligarchic British circles of which Harriman is a part. This is the policy faction committed to wiping out U.S. influence in the Mideast as part of what they conceive to be a global deal with Moscow.

By no stretch of the imagination could Harriman or Moynihan be considered an ally of Israel or a benefactor of Jews. The elder statesman of the Democratic Party's liberal wing, Harriman openly backed both Mussolini and Adolf Hitler.

Moreover, as documented in the just-released book by Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman*, he and his family pioneered the U.S. eugenics movement, which labeled Jews, Italians, blacks—everyone but "Aryans"—as "biologically inferior."

The Harrimans conducted their racial-purity campaign primarily through the Eugenics Records Office (established and financed by Averell's mother) and the American Museum of Natural History. In 1932, the latter institution was the scene of the Third International Congress of Eugenics where Dr. Ernst Rudin, who later wrote many of the Nazi race laws, was the featured speaker. Averell, his mother, and his sister were all present. As for the Harrimans' Eugenics Office, its director, Charles Davenport, led the successful campaign in 1937 against loosening restrictions on Jewish immigration to the U.S.—consigning untold numbers of Jews to the Nazi death camps.

The Harriman role in pushing Nazi race science was made a major issue by Mel Klenetsky, who challenged Moynihan for his Senate seat in 1982. Neither Harriman nor any of his political protégés has either refuted the charges or repudiated his support for policies that led to Hitler's "final solution."

Encouraging fundamentalism

There can be no pretense, therefore, that the embassy issue was raised by the Harriman Democrats out of concern for Israel. Fortunately, President Reagan has defused the Moynihan initiative by announcing that he would veto any such bill.

The only ones who would benefit from moving the U.S. embassy would be the religious fundamentalists—not only the Jewish and Christian terrorists involved in the Temple Mount conspiracy to bomb Muslim holy places in Jerusalem (see article, next page), but the Islamic fundamentalists and their Soviet backers. Consider the fact that Khomeini's invasion of Iraq is called "Operation Jerusalem"—because its ultimate aim is to carve a path through Iraq to Jerusalem to liberate the holy city in a *jihad*—holy war.

Jerusalem is a holy city for Arabs and Jews as well as Christians. Any attempt by either the Israelis or the Arabs to claim the city would have untold consequences for the entire region. If the United States acceded to pressures to transfer the embassy, that would immediately be seen by Arab nations as a U.S. imprimatur for Israel's claims on Jerusalem and an indication that Washington no longer intends to operate as a mediator between Arabs and Israelis, but as a one-sided partisan of Israel.

The danger has been heralded by the strong reactions from moderate Arab leaders. In late March, Saudi King Fahd told U.S. special envoy Donald Rumsfeld that if the embassy were moved, U.S.-Saudi relations would be severely damaged. The Egyptian government has sent similar signals. Jordan's King Hussein—who proposed making Jerusalem an ecumenical city controlled jointly by representatives of the three major religions—has also made his anger known.

Terror wave plays into Sharon's hands

by Joseph Brewda

On the morning of April 2, a five-man terrorist team of Abu Nidal's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) opened fire with machine guns and threw hand grenades on shoppers gathering at an intersection in downtown Jerusalem. But for the prompt action of nearby authorities in overwhelming the PFLP team and killing one of them, a hideous slaughter would have resulted. Although 48 were wounded, the attack resulted in no deaths.

Among the greatest beneficiaries of the incident was former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who is challenging Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for the leadership of the Herut party at an upcoming convention on April 12. Sharon's calls for counter-terrorism, invasion of neighboring countries, and other provocative actions achieve credibility only through the type of atrocities attempted by the PFLP.

While it is not expected that Sharon will win the leadership, and thus lead the Likud coalition list in the July general elections, Sharon might secure a new appointment as defense minister if the Likud wins over the Labour coalition in those elections.

Significantly, the latest terrorist attack occurred just at the point that a number of military, police, and political figures in Israel were moving to crush the Jewish terrorist gangs and rabid expansionists who are protected by Sharon and form his strongest political base.

In response to the latest incident Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) and its Israeli affiliates, the Kach Party and Terror Against Terror (TNT), put out press releases calling for "ridding Israel of all Arabs." Only "counter-terror" will work, Kahane raved, fueling further Arab terrorist attacks.

The Jewish terror drive

For weeks before the latest incident, the Israeli press was dominated by revelations demonstrating that the attempted bombing of the Al Asqa mosque in Jerusalem by Kahane's followers was under the protection of elements of Israel's National Police Department.

On Jan. 26, six Jewish terrorists were surprised by a Muslim guard at Al Asqa Mosque on the Temple Mount—the holiest Islamic site in Jerusalem—attempting to carry 262 pounds of dynamite up the mosque's steps. Three of the terrorists were apprehended. Members of the Jewish funda-

mentalist Lifa sect, they were motivated in their attack by their belief that the Al Asqa mosque is a "Desecration of the Lord."

On March 4, several members of the Kach Party, including four Americans, shot at an Arab bus in the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah.

The leader of the attempt on Al Asqa mosque, Shimon Barda, is still at large. According to some sources Barda is also linked to the incidents in Ramallah.

In mid-March, the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* first reported on leaked police documents revealing that the Tel Aviv police department had issued a memorandum as far back as Dec. 28, 1982, warning police headquarters in Jerusalem that Barda was involved in conspiracy to bomb non-Jewish holy sites in Jerusalem. Documents released to *Ma'ariv* further revealed that on Jan. 19, 1983, leading officers in the Israeli police headquarters ordered the investigation of Barda and his criminal sect "frozen."

The revelations are so explosive that Israeli Police Inspector General Arye Ivtzan suspended Tel Aviv detective unit head Assef Hafetz under suspicion of responsibility for the leak. In turn, Israeli Commander of Operations Zvi Bar has denounced Ivtzan for tapping Hafetz's phone in order to prove this charge.

Quite apart from memos issued from Tel Aviv, Israeli police would have known of a plot to bomb the Al Asqa Mosque on the Temple Mount through articles first published in the Jan. 18, 1983 *EIR*. The articles reported on a conspiracy of Ariel Sharon, Meir Kahane, and Christian fundamentalists in the United States affiliated with Terry Risenhoover's Temple Mount Foundation to blow up Al Asqa mosque. The articles detailed how Risenhoover was funding Kahane and his collaborators for such an attack, in part through Risenhoover's agent in Jerusalem, Stanley Goldfoot.

Since the content of the *EIR* story was picked up and reported by Israel's leading press such as *Davar*, *Ma'ariv*, and *Yediot Aharanot* on Jan. 20 and 21, 1983, it is absolutely clear that Inspector General Ivtzan and others know of the criminal conspiracy. They continued to suppress the Barda investigation and probes of the Temple Mount Foundation, because they knew that to follow the leads of *EIR* or responsible sections of the Tel Aviv police would lead to the doorstep of Ariel Sharon.

In fact, in order to ensure that Israeli police were vigorously investigating Sharon and Kahane and informed of the plot to destroy Al Asqa mosque, representatives of *EIR* contacted Ivtzan on March 6, 1983, warning him of the existence of the conspiracy.

The latest PFLP attack may enable Sharon to suppress revelations that elements of the Israeli police department acted to protect him by "freezing" the Barda and Temple Mount investigation. *EIR* suspects that yet another attack on the Al Asqa mosque is being organized, to provoke the terrorist counteraction in the Arab world that would justify Sharon's expansionary policies.

The Gulf War and the farce of the Anglo-Americans' 'neutrality'

by Judith Wyer

U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes on March 30 announced that the United States was embargoing chemical exports to Iraq in order to prevent that country from manufacturing poison gas. In early March, the State Department first upheld an Iranian claim that Iraq was using chemical warfare in the 43-month Gulf war. To protect the State Department's "neutral" stance towards the war, Hughes declared that the United States would also restrict the export of chemicals to Iran, a meaningless gesture considering that above-board U.S. exports to Iran are virtually nil.

The neutrality professed by both the State Department and its British counterpart, the Foreign Office, is a sham. Their goal is to arm both sides in order to perpetuate the war, undercut Iraq's economic development potential, and maintain the option of rigging a new Gulf oil crisis.

In an interview with syndicated columnist James Brady on April 4, Henry Kissinger, who advocates surrendering the Mideast to the Soviet Union, was asked if he had any hopes for peace between Iran and Iraq. "No, he said, he thought they would fight 'til exhaustion but that if anyone won, it would be the Ayatollah's Iran, which has three times as big a population." Thus Dr. Kissinger looks benignly upon this meatgrinder slaughter of darker-skinned peoples, and intervention to halt the Khomeini's bestial "human wave" assaults is the furthest thing from his mind.

The British Foreign Office admitted that it is arming and training both Iran and Iraq militarily in a press statement April 2. A Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that it had approved the training of dozens of Iraqi pilots on British aircraft at the same time that a Swiss subsidiary of a British company was training Iranians on anti-aircraft systems. Nonetheless, the Foreign Office spokesman insisted that this does not "prejudice" Britain's neutrality in the Gulf war.

The London *Times* on Jan. 4 printed an editorial comment which states outright that Britain hopes to regain a strong economic and political influence in Iran through the increase in arms sales to Iran. According to the London *Guardian*, Britain is selling sophisticated weaponry to Iran, including Rapier missiles.

Statements issued by the Khomeini regime since mid-February indicate that Iran is re-evaluating its military strategy, planning even more ferocious assaults with increased cannon fodder and fresh military equipment from such "neu-

tral" countries as Britain.

Diplomatic sources discount reports of a State Department effort to halt the British arming of Iran as only half-hearted, as are attempts to close off other third-party suppliers. These sources questioned the seriousness of a statement from Secretary of State George Shultz in late March publicly chastising Britain for arming Iran. Since mid-February, reports have appeared in both the West German and Italian press of stepped-up Israeli arms shipments to Iran. In the first week of April an Israeli freighter loaded with artillery was halted in Messina, Italy. According to the Italian press, the arms were bound for Iran.

While the Anglo-Americans continue to arm both sides, the Soviet Union is capitalizing on the war by strengthening its ties with Iraq, while angling for a potential invasion of Iran. In a rare interview with the Western media, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein suggested that the U.S.S.R. will be the Gulf War's only winner. Speaking to the March 30 *Le Figaro* magazine, Hussein for the first time stated that one solution to the spreading Khomeini menace would be for the Soviet Union "to come in" to Iran. Hussein also noted that Iraqi-Soviet relations are sound. European sources report that the U.S.S.R. has provided large arms shipments to Iraq through Jordan's port of Aqaba.

Mammoth hypocrisy

Iran is said to be massing its largest human wave offensive to date with the objective of cutting off Iraq's second largest town, Basra in the southeast, and with it Iraq's only access to the sea at the Persian Gulf.

And Iran is reported to be prepared to use its own chemical weapons against Iraq. As early as July of last year there has been evidence on the public record that Iran is producing its own chemical warfare capability, but such evidence has gone unnoticed by the State Department and the Foreign Office.

On several occasions since late March, Iran's speaker of the House, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, has openly stated such intentions. During a sermon at Teheran University on March 23 he boasted, "We have complex chemical industries and the construction of these chemical weapons is not a difficult thing." A week later he declared that Iran had created its own "chemical mobil units" using gunship helicopters. He also

noted that Iran now has a bacteriological warhead with a 28 kilometer range. Hashemi-Rafsanjani also revealed that Iranian terrorists operating abroad will be "equipped with chemical weapons."

The French weekly *Paris Match* reported March 16 that the French government is bracing for a wave of terrorism by commandos armed with such weaponry. The office of the prime minister is reported to have set up a liaison office with the French defense ministry to counter such attacks. *Paris Match* reports that many European terrorist groups with long-standing ties to the Khomeini regime are now known to have chemical weapons.

A consultant to the Spanish Defense Ministry was cited by the daily *El Pais* last July that Iran was well on the way to producing its own chemical weapons. The consultant professes to have seen first hand Iran's capability to produce these weapons after he penetrated the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in early 1983.

VSD, a French weekly, questioned late last month whether hospitalized Iranian prisoners recently examined by a United Nations team were not the victims of Iranian-made chemical warfare.

The Israeli angle

The same day the State Department announced the cut-off of chemical exports to Iraq, Seymour Hersh wrote a muckraking story which appeared on page one of the *New York Times*, alleging Iraqi production of nerve gas from a fertilizer factory provided by a West German firm. The Hersh story was the beginning of a propaganda campaign by journalists with well-known connections to the extremist wing of Israel's ruling Likud party, associated with former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Minister of Science and Technology Yuval Ne'eman. Uri Dan, Sharon's official biographer, continued the scandal in the *New York Post*.

A statement from the Iraqi Foreign Ministry on March 18 expressed concern that Israel was using the chemical warfare scandal as a pretext for preparing another bombing raid to knock out Iraq's chemical plants in a replay of the Israeli raid against Iraq's nuclear reactor in 1981. According to Hersh, factions within the Reagan administration have considered such an attack on Iraq. Hersh reveals that CIA chief William Casey was a leading proponent of a policy of punishing Iraq for the chemical warfare charges.

Sharon has been the only Israeli official to admit that Israel is arming Iran. According to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Israeli arms shipments to Iran are again on the rise.

Since the first of April, schools in Iran have been closed in order to transfer pupils directly into training for immediate deployment to the front. Last month, the Italian daily *Il Giornale* reported that Khomeini was planning to deploy as many as 3 million children and old people to the front in an attack which Rafsanjani called the biggest ground battle seen since World War I.

Advertisement

Advance Notice of Sale

**1200 Coin MS-65 Morgan Dollar Collection
to be sold starting April 23, 1984**

NEW YORK—We have just completed negotiations on an extensive accumulation of Original Morgan Silver Dollars.

Although we have not yet completed an inventory of all the coins that are to be offered, we can tell you now that there are over 1200 coins in this sale worth in excess of \$250,000.

There are coins in all states of preservation... with many of the coins in Original Gem Uncirculated (MS-65) condition.

Most of these dollars will fall in the price range of \$95.00 to \$400.00 each. There are over fifty different dates and mint marks represented.

Morgan silver dollars have been one of the strongest of all hard money investment vehicles for the past fifteen years. They have appreciated over 2000% in the last 10 years... and in 1983, Mint State 65 Morgans increased over 43%.

Most forecasters agree that these coins will go up another 300% over the next four years.

We will be offering these coins starting at 9:00 A.M., Monday, April 23, 1984 on a first-come, first-served basis at only 15% under current Grey sheet price. The prices will be determined by quotations from the Coin Dealer Newsletter ask price less 15%.

DO NOT MISS OUT. We will only send a complete price list to those who express an interest. *Call immediately (or send in coupon below) for a list!* Call (800)334-0854 Ext. 810 (in N.C. (800) 672-0101).

We will be offering Gem Uncirculated MS-65 Morgan Dollars at the following prices: 1886-P at \$145.00, 1887-P at \$150.00, 1879-S at \$150.00, 1878-S at \$175.00, 1883-CC at \$245.00, 1898-O at \$285.00, 1899-O at \$315.00, 1878-CC at \$330.00, 1883-P at \$380.00, 1881-P at \$395.00.

Send this ad (not a copy) to Security Rare Coin Center, 34 Milford Drive, P.O. Box 467, Central Islip, NY 11722, or call (516) 234-6885, (800) 344-0854, Ext. 810 (In N.C. (800) 672-0101).

Security Rare Coin Center

34 Milford Drive • P.O. Box 467
Central Islip, NY 11722

(516) 234-6885

(800) 344-0584 Ext. 810

(In N.C. (800) 672-0101)

YES Please send me the complete price list and order form for the
Special Morgan Dollar Sale.

40422

NAME _____
HOME PHONE _____ BUS. PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

D-Day celebrated by call for beam weapons

by Laurent Rosenfeld

"Solidarity with the United States for the defense of freedom and peace" was the theme of the national congress held in Paris March 30 by the France-U.S.A. Association, the first of a series of events to commemorate the U.S. landing June 6, 1944 on the coast of Normandy, which led to the Liberation and the Allied victory in World War II.

Addressing 300 delegates from all over France, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, president of the Action Committee of the Resistance and a founding member of the Comité France et son Armée (France and its Army Committee) along with Lyndon LaRouche's collaborators in France, evoked the heroism of the Resistance forces under Gen. Charles de Gaulle's leadership who prepared the ground for the "Overlord" operation.

"The survival of the Free World and that of the oppressed nations in 1984 depends on close collaboration between Europe and the United States for the implementation, as rapidly as possible, of a new strategy. The new strategy defined by President Reagan on March 23 of last year, is bringing us hope," she said, referring to the commitment to develop advanced antiballistic-missile defenses.

Mutually Assured Survival

"For the first time in 30 years, the President's firm statement allows us to speak of 'mutually assured survival' and no longer of 'mutual destruction.' France has been very slow in understanding this historic appeal, and, as far as I am concerned, and as far as a handful of friends and experts are concerned, who rallied to this doctrine at once, I welcome the recent declarations of some French political leaders, like President Mitterrand, who spoke of an armed satellite to be placed in orbit, or [Gaullist RPR leader] Jacques Chirac, who alluded to new defensive weapons for Europe. . . . Defense today is the key to salvation. . . .

"So, as the Resistance is calling us, let us thank once more our friends and allies of the great American Republic, for having shown us the way to security, progress, and peace. . . . It is with renewed affection and confidence that we will greet President Reagan on June 6, when he will stand at the graves of his dear boys who in such great number fell on the cliffs of Normandy so that freedom could survive."

General Delaunay, former Chief of Staff, warned that the

Soviets might be "in a position to make a technological breakthrough in the field of beam weapons," a field "capable of completely changing our military strategy." Europe must complete its nuclear armament with beam weapons, he said, calling for a new "spirit of defense" in the West.

The speakers stressed the ties between France and the United States since the War of Independence, and the Soviet danger today, psychological as well as military, through manipulation of the "pacifist" and "neutralist" movements in the West. "The moral element which is represented by the mutual agreement between our two countries is of an exceptional weight and value when danger hovers over our peoples," de Gaulle was quoted.

Claude Pitous, a leader of the Force Ouvrière union federation, pointed to the "demobilization" of the citizens of the West today, who "do not ask themselves what should be done to save the Free World." He warned that if broad solutions are not found to the global economic crisis, it will lead to the emergence of fascist regimes, as in the 1930s.

A message to the meeting came from Chirac, who is also mayor of Paris and honorary president of France-U.S.A. for the Paris region. He declared that Paris is the symbol of Franco-American friendship, pointing to the statue of Benjamin Franklin and General Patton Square, and stressed that Atlantic solidarity must buckle down to the task of "building a new international order, notably in economic matters."

Laser weapons: France is in the race

"France has been working on power lasers for 15 to 20 years," stated Henri Martre, chairman of the major defense company Aerospatiale and former delegate general to weaponry for the French Defense Ministry, on March 28. According to Martre, France is testing on its own strategic missiles the effects produced by beam weapons. This seems to be the first public revelation about tests of such weapons on ballistic missiles: the United States had distributed pictures about the disabling of sidewinder anti-aircraft missiles, but nothing ever went public about testing beams on IRBMs, ICBMs, or SLBMs.

Le Figaro of March 29 quoted an unnamed French expert: "It is no doubt possible for France to develop a laser within four years able to destroy a satellite in a lower or medium orbit." According to Martre, France has known for 10 years that the Soviets and the Americans were secretly working on anti-missile defenses based on directed-energy beams and has therefore started to work on that around the same period.

Given that President Mitterrand has called for a European space station for beam weapons, and has increased accordingly the budget of the French space agency, the government is clearly going in the direction of making such systems operational. But it does not have a specific budgetary allocation for them yet. The need for a crash development program was stressed by Lyndon LaRouche and others at a March 23-24 conference in Paris sponsored by *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation on beam-weapons defense.

Pravda and LitGaz blast LaRouche role

The following article, titled "Colloquium of Murderers," appeared on the international page of the Soviet communist party newspaper Pravda on April 2. The author, Georgii (Yuri) Aleksandrovich Zhukov, was born in 1918, and has been a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee since March 1976. He chairs the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, a branch of the World Peace Council, the Soviet umbrella peace group. In 1957-62 he was chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Both the Pravda article and the Lieraturnaya Gazeta excerpts which follow it are commentaries on the March 23 Paris conference on beam-weapons defense sponsored co-sponsored by EIR.

This startling assemblage devoted to the "businesslike" discussion of the question of which method of mass destruction of people would be more preferable, took place recently in Paris. In the course of two days, potential assassins with professors' diplomas discussed which would be the easiest and simplest way at one stroke to annihilate countries whose political systems do not please their masters, while preserving in its entirety the mecca of capitalism—the United States.

"We must be prepared to withstand nuclear war and win [!] it," said American physicist R. Budwein, as he gave his colleagues a greeting from the not-unknown "father of the hydrogen bomb," Edward Teller, who, in the evening of his life, "will devote all his strength to the creation of the laser weapon."

Other colleagues of Teller actively supported Budwein, assuring the colloquium participants that if Teller and his co-thinkers give just a few more dollars, "within several years it will be possible to protect the U.S. 99%" from a retaliatory nuclear strike. Then, supposedly, it would be possible to fearlessly hurl missiles in any direction.

There is no lack of money in Washington for such goals. As J. Tennenbaum, a physicist and participant in the colloquium from the Fusion Energy Foundation, which is headquartered in New York, said, \$400 million has already been allocated just for work in the field of laser weapons in the U.S.A. Next year, he asserted, Washington will give five times more money—\$2 billion—for the development of military lasers, in addition to the projected "classical" anti-missile weapons! . . .

"All Western countries," said Tennenbaum didactically,

"must unite their efforts to develop space weapons systems. They possess instantaneous action, are compact, and will not be very expensive. . . ."

Allow me to ask the reader why this gathering took place, not in the U.S.A., but in France, which, like other European countries, is allotted only the role of a "combat theatre," as the American generals unceremoniously explain?

I have no ready answer to this question. It is only known that such a striking colloquium was organized jointly by this American foundation headed by J. Tennenbaum and . . . a French committee under the name of "France and Its Army." It is true, I did not once hear the voice of France at this colloquium, but the fact that this cannibalistic forum in Paris was held at all can only draw attention to itself.

The KGB's press outlet

Five days earlier, on March 28, the Moscow weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, a well-known outlet for the Soviet KGB, also attacked the Paris conference and Lyndon LaRouche, who addressed it on the theme "The Activity of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the U.S.A. in 1938-43 and Charles de Gaulle after 1960—Two Twentieth Century Examples Which Inspire Our Movement." The Soviet publication had denounced LaRouche on Oct. 26, 1983 for his promotion of anti-ballistic missile defense.

The current article by the paper's Paris correspondent, Aleksandr Sabov, declares, without mentioning the subject of beam weapons: "The organizers of this get-together did not invoke the name of Roosevelt in the sense of honoring him as a champion of dialogue between the great powers! His authority is steered onto a narrow military path: it was under him, they say, that work began on the atom bomb. Charles de Gaulle, too, is exalted only as the creator of the independent French nuclear forces. While doing this, they consciously sweep aside the military doctrine of Gaullism: defense in all directions, independence above all from NATO and the USA, and even more, his political conception: peaceful co-existence and détente. Such cynical speculations on the heritage of Roosevelt and de Gaulle are resorted to by the U.S.-based 'International Caucus of Labor Committees,' which in Europe is called the 'European Labor Party.' Even the 'free' press directly calls this caucus and party neo-fascist organizations, protected by the CIA, and calls its leaders, the American Lyndon LaRouche and the Frenchman Jacques Cheminade, 'Führers'!"

Sabov further objected to statements he reported from the meeting: "We will rewrite the schoolbooks in the spirit of Judeo-Christian civilization! . . ." and "France must become the best ally of the United States in Europe, at least in military might!" LaRouche, he wrote, was applauded for saying "When I become President of the U.S.A. [!], I will, without wavering, pose the Russians this choice: either they accept our conditions, or—total nuclear war!" Sabov added that he wouldn't even have written about the meeting, except that, "alas, it was quite well attended."

Terrorists hold a strategy session

by Dean Andromidas

A transformation of the peace movement into a more effective support apparatus for the terrorist and "liberation" movements through the world was the focus of an international conference on the Mediterranean island-state of Malta the weekend of March 16.

The First International Peace and Liberation Movement Conference brought together peaceniks, "greenies" from the radical-environmentalist movement, liberationists, and pure terrorists to map out a strategy for a hot spring and a long, hot summer.

The conferees shared, beyond a common purpose, a common purse—the coffers of petty Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi. Libya paid the air fares for all the liberation movements. Although other funds came from Austria and Malta, Libya picked up the tab for any cost overruns suffered by the Maltese government. Libya is said to account for half the foreign trade of Malta, a former British crown colony still under heavy British influence. Libya has extensive investments on the island.

The conference organizing committee included the Austrian Society for North-South Questions (described by a well-informed source in Vienna as "a Libyan public relations agency") and Alfred Mechttersheimer, head of the Institute for Peace Politics. Representatives of both groups have met with Qaddafi and are believed to have received Libyan petrodollar financing.

Other terrorist mercenaries on the Libyan payroll attending included the Moro Liberation Movement (Philippines), the Patani Liberation Movement (Thailand), Polisario (Morocco), and George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Over 260 delegates from 61 countries and liberation movements were at the two-day event.

Malta lies due south of Sicily on the way to Tripoli, Libya. The Malta conference therefore occurred under the shadow of the cruise-missile base at Comiso on the south side of Sicily, one of the most important installations on NATO's southern tier. Despite participants' claims that nothing concrete was decided and that the conference was merely intended to foster discussion, 115 delegates boarded a hydrofoil speedboat supplied by an Italian private TV station and headed for Comiso. Authorities at the port of Catania in Sicily, fearful of probable violence, refused to allow certain

"peace activists" to land, including the daughter of Patrice Lumumba and delegates from Syria, Libya, Sierra Leone, the Thai Patani Liberation Movement.

The conference followed many months of intense discussions among Libyan-backed peace-movement leaders in Europe seeking to shift the focus of the peace movement from mass "non-violent" demonstrations into proto-terrorist direct action against the NATO logistical apparatus, in operations resembling the style of the Soviet *spetsnaz* sabotage units and in direct support of the international terrorist movements.

Participants included Thyra Quensel, a former Green Party Executive Board member who serves as a link between Qaddafi and the German Green Party; Franciscan Father Dionysius Mintoff, head of the Malta Peace Laboratory, and brother of the leftist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff who hosted the conference; and the Italian Socialist Party's peacenik "military expert" Falco Accame, a retired Italian naval captain. From Britain came the Ecology Party, the Greenham Common group, and Philip Marfeet of *Mid East Review*. Marfeet argued in a recent article that the Comiso base threatens the Middle East and northern African countries—a justification for Libya's threats to carry out military strikes on Comiso!

From Austria, whose ex-prime minister, Bruno Kreisky, is friendly with Colonel Qaddafi, came Meteus Reichl of the Center for Active Non-Violence. Reichl tried to bring representatives of the American Indian Movement who have been touring Europe as guests of the Green Party. The Indians, who were kept from attending by visa problems (they refuse to carry U.S. passports), had hoped to gain support from the "liberation movements" for the idea of creating an Independent Indian Nation at the United Nations. As *EIR* has documented, this is an anthropologist-concocted movement to defend a synthetic industry-hating "indigenous" culture by terrorism.

Featured speakers at the conference included Nicaraguan Education Minister Ernesto Cardenal; Kissinger-protégé-turned-peacenik Daniel Ellsberg from the United States, and the leftist president of Malta, Agatha Barbara, who spoke on the example of Malta's "peaceful" liberation and is now playing host to North Korean military advisers. Philip Berigan, another U.S. peacenik, set the Club of Rome-inspired fascist tone for the conference by speaking on how the "northern" peace movements must stem the export of modern technology from the imperialist North to the South, because this creates not only so-called structural violence of urban growth and rural dislocation, but the violence caused by liberation wars. This view is, of course, shared by the International Monetary Fund, which has a policy of liberating the South—the former colonial countries—from all technology and exportable wealth.

Other apparent "nonbinding" discussion included the formation of "peace brigades" on the model of those sent to Nicaragua, where it is known that European terrorists receive special training.

Colombia's Betancur presses for world pact against drugs

by Valerie Rush

With his combined announcement April 1 of a historic truce with Colombia's largest guerrilla organization and call for a "world pact" against drugs, President Belisario Betancur has taken aim at the very infrastructure of the Nazi-communist forces which Henry Kissinger and his backers have used to undermine one constitutional government after another in Ibero-America.

The Colombian head of state declared: "We must . . . recover the national dignity that the drug trade has stolen from us, presenting us with a blackened image before the world and sickening and perverting our youth with drugs. This is the great task that we have before us—to denounce it daily, to notify [the traffickers] that they can no longer continue to disrupt our society. . . . To tell them in one great national chorus—Enough!

"Enough of speaking in amused tones—as if it were unimportant—of the things that are going on with this empire of [drug] money. The greatest problem that Colombia has had in its history is drugs, its dark effect on our people, their health, their morality. In this we can dramatically sum up our poverty, our unemployment, our departure from basic values."

Betancur's initiative followed soon after Mexican President de la Madrid visited Colombia on his four-nation tour of South America (see article, page 6), which focused world attention on the danger that economic and social crisis could replicate Central Americas throughout the continent. In view of Colombia's strategic position at the "joint" between Central and South America, Betancur's effort to forge a durable peace in his country is intended as a model for a similar solution in Central America, as well as a buffer against the spread of Kissinger's "Thirty Years War" throughout the continent.

Betancur's specially designated Peace Commission which negotiated the truce greeted its final approval by the President with the statement: "Now begins the next stage in which we must comply with what has been agreed to. . . . Without wishing to sound fatalistic, what is being decided here is nothing less than whether or not there will be civil war—as in Central America—in this country's future."

The truce President Betancur approved in his nationally

televised presentation was contracted with the 5,000-strong guerrilla army of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). It will go into effect May 28. The truce will be maintained on an "experimental" basis for one year to give the FARC an opportunity to organize its cadre and prepare them for re-integration into civilian life. Thousands of peasants who have made the mountains their home for years will lay down arms and take up the government's offers of land, jobs, credit, and security.

The government has committed itself to a genuine agrarian reform, as well as to a political reform which will extend civil and political rights to the so-called "marginalized" rural poor. Dismantling of the rural oligarchy's paramilitary death squads will be one of the government's top priorities.

After the first year, the truce will be extended indefinitely. Other Colombian guerrilla organizations have been invited by Betancur to join the truce, and negotiations for that have begun. Those who violate the truce—through extortion, kidnapping and acts of terrorism—will be punished with the full severity of the law.

Severing the 'narco-guerrilla' link

Betancur's determination to make his war on drugs an integral part of the peace initiative was given special impetus by last month's spectacular cocaine busts in the southern jungle department of Caquetá, where the world's largest cocaine refining laboratory complex was uncovered. Within days of dismantling what became known as "Villa Coca," a 100-man commando unit of M-19 guerrillas assaulted the provincial capital of Florencia, holding the city hostage for several hours before being dislodged by the military.

The M-19 attack was viewed universally as a terrorist retaliation for the drug busts; confirming the existence of a "narco-guerrilla" link. Equally revealing was the evidence that emerged from the cocaine laboratory raids demonstrating that the drug trade served as a convergence point of "left" and "right" terrorism. The owners of the cocaine refining complex—Pablo Escobar, the Ochoa clan, Evaristo Porras, and others—have been identified by the authorities as the founders of the right-wing MAS death squad, allegedly cre-

ated to eliminate left-wing subversion. The government raiding party found irrefutable evidence at the laboratory site that the MAS founders hired *leftist* guerrillas to protect their interests in the drug trade!

With the truce, Betancur hopes in one stroke to expose the "Nazi-communist" alliance that uses the terrorist movements of both left and right as expendable "infrastructure," while dealing a decisive blow to the drug trade which helps to finance it all.

In publicly asserting the link between terrorist violence and the drug trade, Betancur has also reiterated a regional commitment to defend the sovereignty of the Andean Pact countries. The final communiqué issued by Andean Pact heads of state at a special Bolívar commemoration held in Caracas last July 24 emphasized that it was the joint deployment of the drug trade and terrorism that posed the single greatest threat to their nations' integrity, and they pledged a joint battle against the twin evils.

'Soft on communism'

Betancur's truce was not easily won. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has orchestrated a campaign in Washington and elsewhere portraying the Colombian president as "soft on communism" for his amnesty offer and truce negotiations. Friends of Kissinger, like former Colombian Defense Minister Fernando Landazábal, used the "soft on communism" lie to set the President up for a coup d'état, failing only because of Betancur's tremendous popular support. Repeated destabilization attempts—such as the kidnapping and threatened assassination of the president's brother—were orchestrated by Nazi-communist forces to try and force Betancur into a hard-line retrenchment.

As Betancur declared in his April 1 national address: "Peace has been a very hard road for this president. It has cost him his prestige in the great salons, in meetings with persons who only believe in the so-called fast and expeditious route, explosive, on target, razed land and repression. What was described by one journalist as 'the fashion of speaking ill of the president' reached such proportions as to suggest that his zeal was not for peace, not to improve Colombia's fortunes, but rather that the president was guided by a less noble interest: winning the international peace prize for himself. But the president cannot afford the luxury of thinking about such insignificant things."

No more 'Violencias'!

Betancur's truce is of special historic importance for Colombia. For nearly four decades, entire portions of Colombia's countryside have been a bloody battleground between armed peasant groups and gangs of assassins deployed by oligarchic interests to prevent Colombia from consolidating herself as a constitutional republic. During the 1950s, Colombia underwent a particularly brutal period of civil warfare known as "La Violencia" in which political partisanship and religious strife served as the backdrop for the wholesale

slaughter of between one-quarter and one-half million rural Colombians.

Today, the warfare continues on an only slightly smaller scale—a Nazi-communist alliance has been forged to simultaneously spur violence on both the "left" and "right." The international drug mafia, finding a congenial home in those violence-torn parts of Colombia where the government has dared not—or simply could not—tread, has grown fat supplying arms and financing to all warring sides in exchange for protection of its drug fields, processing laboratories, and trafficking routes.

Will it succeed?

The success or failure of Betancur's peace accord will depend on whether or not Colombia can launch the great infrastructural projects necessary for a qualitative leap in the economy as a whole. Betancur's application of minimal "American System" principles of tariff barriers to encourage industry has somewhat improved economic conditions. The problem is that what is planned for the countryside at present is a host of mini-projects that fit into the "small is beautiful" perspective of the Club of Rome—which the president has hosted more than once—and the "appropriate technology" recommendations of the World Bank.

Without a thriving industrial economy spurred by great development projects, Colombia's rural population is condemned to the feudal existence which feeds the cycles of violence familiar in El Salvador and elsewhere.

Making the point, one of Colombia's major trade union federations, Utraboc, passed a declaration March 23 giving full support to Betancur's "war against narco-terrorism" and calling for a "second inter-oceanic canal and not micro-enterprises. Only with great economic projects can we put an end to unemployment and generate the constantly increasing standards of living and cultural level that the population requires."

Betancur's truce initiative is as fragile as it is daring. Enemies from within and without will do their best to sabotage it. Betancur is well aware that his best chances for success lie in exporting his peace model as rapidly as possible. Thus, his declaration:

"I said just a few days ago, without trying to be apocalyptic, that every city councilman elected by drugs is the equivalent of three, four, or five guerrilla fronts in the mountains; every family of honest background that enters the service of drugs is acting not to take up arms for concrete or even vague ideals, but to join the army of new anarchy created by the destructive chimera of easy money. . . .

"For all these reasons, because it is the case that the multinationals of crime assume different faces in different parts of the world, it is for this that we are urgently calling for a world pact against these new criminal forms, a pact which the United States, Venezuela, Bolivia, and other countries have already proposed to us, and which we have accepted."

India-Pakistan tension at a new peak

Susan Maitra reports from New Delhi on the background to the current upheavals in both countries and strains between them.

India-Pakistan talks to improve bilateral relations held increasing promise over the past two years. Now they lie in shambles. Accusations and counter-accusations hurled by the leaders of both nations have brought the subcontinent to the boiling point. Assessments are that the latest crises could soon lead to an all-out war between the two countries. Sources here say that, although both sides have many reasons to prevent such a development, it cannot be ruled out.

Over a period of less than 12 months, a number of events have precipitated the deterioration of bilateral relations. Some of these events, insofar as they reflect difficult internal problems in India or Pakistan, are simply a pretext for blaming each other: for example, the so-called democratic uprising in the Pakistani province of Sind last year against the regime of Zia ul-Haq.

Secessionist threats

It is a fact that the Pakistani people in general strongly resent the dictatorial tenets of the present regime. But the elements within Sind province who led the movement neither represented the entire population, nor were they seriously interested in Pakistan's well-being as a nation. It was a spontaneous and significant popular outburst against the all-powerful military dictatorship which finally ended up in the control of a few outright secessionist leaders and a handful of feudal landlords; the latter have since compromised with the regime.

The Sind movement was ruthlessly suppressed by the Pakistani army in an operation that left many scars, scars that, as the military regime is well aware, may well open and bleed again. In the midst of the mass demonstrations that temporarily crippled Sind, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's rather innocuous remarks supporting the struggle of "democratic forces" around the world drew sharp reactions from the Pakistani military leaders, who seized the opportunity of this remark to thump on the anti-India drum.

This is possible because India and Pakistan, in their 37 years of cohabitation following the bloody partition of the subcontinent, have fought three bitter wars, and some Pakistani generals still blame India for the foundation of Bangladesh—formerly East Pakistan—in 1971. The military regime's ploy in taking exception to the Indian Premier's re-

marks was to rally the people, particularly those of Punjab, to support ruthless suppression of the anti-administration movement in Sind.

India, Pakistani government spokesmen charged, was interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Sikh agitation in Punjab

But well before the Sind movement emerged, things had started to sour between the two nations. In the Indian state of Punjab, extremist Sikh groups had begun a terrorist movement aimed at setting up an independent Sikh state, "Khalistan," bordering Pakistan. For over four years now, moderate Sikh leaders have been locked in negotiations with New Delhi for solutions to various issues which would give Punjab greater prominence and the Sikh community a greater identity. Playing on sensation, the extremists thoroughly infiltrated the moderate Sikh leadership, gained virtual control of it, and began to terrorize the population. Intelligence reports indicate clearly that these "Khalistanis" are being funded from abroad from such sources as Libya, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. Much of this funding comes through private organizations with tacit government approval.

Although the Khalistanis consistently deny receiving material support from Pakistan, Indian newspapers have quoted reliable sources suggesting exactly that. Moreover, it is rather widely known in Punjab that large shipments of arms and opium are being smuggled across the border from Pakistan by the Sikh extremists.

But since the Indian government has not yet provided sufficient evidence to implicate Pakistan in this matter, the Pakistani press, which is tightly controlled by the military regime, has routinely played up any outbreak of violence in Punjab and pointedly refrained from condemning it. It would be correct to assume, and every Indian readily does so, that Pakistan is enjoying every bit of discomfiture the Punjab chaos is causing for India and is rooting for the troublemakers.

Indian leaders, cabinet ministers included, have complained about Pakistan's "involvement" and are "convinced" that the present Pakistani leaders, their gestures of a "no-war pact" with India notwithstanding, are not at all interested in peace and territorial integrity in India. For its part, the Indian press lost no chance to laud the Sind movement, even when

the evidence of its rank secessionist character was overwhelming.

Kashmir separatists wage terror

The flareup in a particularly ugly fashion of the decades-old, but still unresolved, Kashmir issue recently gave more focus to the tension. The subject of Kashmir evokes inordinate passion among the populations of both nations. One of the independent princely states that was to choose its allegiance following partition, Kashmir was invaded and partially occupied by "a tribe" from Pakistan in 1947 before the decision was taken, and a stalemate ensued.

In 1971 a terrorist group, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), hijacked an Indian Airlines plane to Pakistan, and since then has conducted various anti-India activities from its base in Pakistan. The issue caught international attention last February when JKLF members kidnapped an Indian diplomat in Birmingham, England, and left his dead body in the driveway of a country farmhouse. The kidnapping was followed by demands for ransom and release of their colleagues languishing in Indian jails. The insane act was accurately viewed in India as a deliberate move to heighten tension in the subcontinent. Rajiv Gandhi, a member of Parliament and general secretary of the ruling Congress-I Party, told the London *Financial Times* that an India-Pakistan war would probably break out within the year.

On the kidnapping and subsequent murder of the Indian diplomat, President Zia ul-Haq has expressed grief publicly, but extensive reports published in the Indian press and the Western press show that the JKLF members who carried out the crime are sitting in Pakistani-held Kashmir, after safe passage from London, and are allowed to keep up liaison work with their bases in the United Kingdom, West Germany, and elsewhere.

Two incidents this year have created further fallout. Recently newspaper reports confirmed that a coup to oust the present military regime of President Zia had been aborted in January. Although coup attempts against military rulers are not uncommon in Pakistan, the recent attempt was significant, as it involved some of the top generals who backed Zia's ascent to power in 1977. Apparently shaken by this development, Zia quietly removed two top generals and replaced them with two of his closest associates.

Publicly the Pakistan government accused Indian intelligence of masterminding the aborted coup. The Indian government quickly repudiated the charge, and the *Christian Science Monitor* quoted a U.S. official supporting the Indian denial.

While accusations of interference in internal affairs were hurled back and forth between New Delhi and Islamabad, a leading Pakistani nuclear scientist, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, dropped a bombshell which will have a long-term effect on the two nations' relationship. In an interview to the Urdu daily, *Nawa-e-waqt*, Dr. Khan said that if the government chooses to, Pakistan is now capable of building a nuclear

bomb (see Report from New Delhi, page 41). Good will between the two nations, tenuous as it was, has become the first casualty.

The role of the superpowers and China in this context cannot be ignored. The United States, which has always treated Pakistan as a mercenary vassal state, continues to pour sophisticated arms into the hands of an unstable political leadership. In spite of the fact that in the past year, more and more voices from diverse quarters have been raised against the military regime in Pakistan, U.S. foreign policy has remained unaltered.

Though less hamhanded, the Soviet Union's policy toward the subcontinent has been equally dangerous, if not downright duplicitous. Moscow routinely lambasts the Pakistani regime for not settling the Afghanistan issue to the Soviets' satisfaction, and for buying advanced weaponry from the United States. Now the Soviets are wooing the same "military dictatorship" with economic aid. In fact, Soviet Ambassador V. S. Smirnov told *Nawa-e-waqt* in mid-December that his country dreamed of the establishment of "such brotherly relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan as may culminate in a treaty of friendship and amity."

While Ambassador Smirnov was waxing eloquent in Islamabad, Soviet Defense Minister Dimitri Ustinov was preparing a trip to New Delhi to sell his military wares, and Moscow publicly expressed its special concern about Indian security in light of the disturbed internal situation in Punjab and Kashmir.

The Soviet Union's duplicity was neither new, nor did it go unnoticed. It has been pointed out in the Indian press that in 1968, only three years after India and Pakistan had fought a war the Soviet Union accused Pakistan of starting, Moscow was busy selling arms to the unstable military regime of the day in Pakistan. Moscow's role was similar as far as Sino-India relations were concerned. Moscow forcefully and routinely warned India of Chinese designs on its territory prior to each series of talks between representatives of India and China. The pitch of these warnings subsided as soon as the Soviet Union started its own talks with China.

Broader geopolitical plots against the subcontinent as a whole are attested to by the fact that while the secessionist Khalistanis and the terrorist JKLF members are both sheltered and funded in London, the same financiers connected with the Nazi-linked Swiss bankers and Islamic fundamentalists are also involved in bankrolling secessionist movements in Pakistan and plotting coups to oust President Zia ul-Haq.

The biggest security problem for both India and Pakistan is the fact that they are developing nations with enormous economic problems. Both have developed scientific and technological capabilities, but to utilize this capability requires political stability and substantial, focused investments in infrastructure, agriculture, and industry. The superpowers and the Anglo-Swiss patricians do not choose to encourage that.

Does Pakistan have the bomb?

There is good reason to believe revelations by Pakistani scientists, and to fear such a development.

Speculation here on when Pakistan will be ready with an atomic bomb has persisted for the past three years. For the first time, a senior government official has confirmed the "speculation." It was assumed in previous discussions that there exists a "China connection" in Pakistan's bomb-building efforts.

Indian Foreign Secretary M. K. Rosgotra told foreign journalists here March 26 that Pakistan has built an atomic bomb. According to news reports, Rosgotra also claimed that Pakistan had already tested a bomb some 10 months back in the Lop Nor desert in the northwestern province of Sinkiang in China.

Although Rosgotra subsequently denied the remarks attributed to him, reverberations continue in New Delhi as the government deliberates how to respond.

Even before the Indian diplomat's statement, Pakistani scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan had all but confirmed his remarks. Khan won international notoriety three years ago when the Western press spotlighted him as the Pakistani scientist who stole uranium enrichment technology from the Netherlands (an alleged offense for which he was recently tried *in absentia*).

In an interview with the Pakistani news daily *Nawa-e-Waqt* in February, Khan made it clear that Pakistan has attained uranium-enrichment capabilities, and stated that if the government of Pakistan were to decide to make the bomb, scientists in Pakistan were in a position to carry through. Khan's

statement drew an immediate reaction in India, forcing Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq to deny the accuracy of Khan's remarks.

During the democratic regime of President Bhutto, Pakistan started building up facilities for civilian nuclear energy. The present military regime of Zia ul-Haq has pushed for the bomb, some say with funding from Peking.

Pakistan has two tracks to bomb-making capabilities. The first is to use the existing Karachi reactor to irradiate uranium fuel rods with neutrons, producing plutonium which can then be chemically reprocessed for use in a nuclear bomb. The second is enrichment of natural uranium through a complex technology to turn it into a weapons-grade explosive.

To acquire enrichment technology, Pakistan set up a number of front organizations in the West to buy a centrifuge plant capable of enriching natural uranium to weapons-grade quality. Various materials and components were acquired from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, the United States, and so forth.

Abdul Qadeer Khan, who was employed for a time by the Netherlands government at its enrichment plant at Almelo, brought along the required technology associated with enriching uranium. During Bhutto's presidency, Qaddafi made uranium from Niger available; it is believed that China has now taken up the supplier's role.

The recent revelations have set off a series of familiar debates in India—

which usually begin with the question of how quickly India should build its own bomb. India has reason to be concerned.

The Pakistani generals, still vengeful over the independence of Bangladesh, have lost no opportunity to make it clear that India is their number-one enemy (see article, page 00).

It is also an historical fact, and a dangerous one, that an India-Pakistan war would turn into a no-holds-barred struggle to "once and for all" secure a victory.

U.S. arming of Pakistan with sophisticated weapons is therefore of concern to India. The U.S. Congress, which otherwise prevents supply of military and economic aid to any non-nuclear nation which is building a nuclear weapon, has so far overlooked the Pakistani case.

Recent reports indicate that Pakistan, which has major economic problems, is asking the United States to supply Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles. These would be fitted into the 36 remaining F-16 fighter aircraft due to be delivered to Pakistan shortly.

Both the Soviet Union, which has been siding with the Indians in attacking the Pakistani bomb-making quest, and the United States, which is obstructing the spread of nuclear power for commercial use while pouring arms into the hands of an unstable military junta, are primarily responsible for this dangerous situation.

Until there exists a strategic defense against nuclear attack, it is understandable that "third countries" will attempt to get into the nuclear race. That was one motivation, in fact, for *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche's efforts over recent years to secure a beam-weapons defense which in its early stages would be capable of dealing with such "third-country" nuclear attacks.

President, prime minister, commissar

Andreas Papandreou has devised a formula for re-election. The Europarliament vote will put it to the test.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's strategy for political survival has crystallized over the last three weeks in the following simple formula: 1) dump his own party organization, the PASOK barons; 2) make a deal with the chief representative of the Euromarket creditor banks, Superminister Gerassimos (Jerry) Arsenis; 3) make a deal with conservative President of the Republic Constantine Caramanlis; 4) bribe the upper middle-class part of his voting base with handouts from the government budget; and 5) adopt a vicious austerity program against the rest of the population.

Objective of the Papandreou formula: to find an alternate base of political support on which to continue ruling until October 1985 and, he hopes, win the 1985 election for another four years of rule. No motive other than perpetuation of personal rule has so far intruded into the prime minister's planning.

Timeframe of the Papandreou formula: between now and the June 17 Europarliament elections. Depending on the results of that election, which for internal Greek political reasons has acquired the importance of a plebiscite for or against the Papandreou government, the above formula may be dumped or preserved. If Papandreou's PASOK receives anything less than 42% of the vote, he and his party will be viewed as big losers. Andreas' reaction will be to further dissociate from his own party base and blame it for the growing popular discontent.

This will create a screen behind

which the true cause of discontent, the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the Eurodollar creditor banks, will be concealed. These policies hark back to the time when Henry A. Kissinger was National Security adviser to President Nixon, and Papandreou, then a CIA asset, had been selected for a major future role in Greece.

Parenthetically, the faction of the CIA which "culled" Andreas was not the traditional, national-security-oriented grouping vilified in the U.S. mass media for its adherence to traditional U.S. national interests but rather the so-called "left" CIA, associated with the protectors of Philip Agee and with McGeorge Bundy's and Averell Harriman's Institute for Policy Studies.

The IMF and Kissinger policies for which Papandreou will continue to cover are codified in the 1980 *Global 2000 Report to the President*, and they were designed to cause in Greek society a "paradigm shift" from the late-19th century set of cultural values usually associated with the revival of classical studies, tightly knit family structures, and state-dirigist economic policies. Those are to be replaced by what U.S. inhabitants of the recent period would recognize as "Aquarian society" values, libertinism, pornography, and widespread use of drugs, especially among the youth.

Papandreou introduced all these with the help of his IMF-appointed economic czar Arsenis, a friend of Robert S. McNamara. The social dis-

location and discontent attendant with such drastic and rapid cultural shifts are what now feed Papandreou's unpopularity at the voting booths.

His problems in the pursuit of survival are two: one commissar and one president. The commissar, the general secretary of the Communist Party (KKE), Charilaos Florakis, intends to capitalize on the popular discontent. In the last month, his party, on KGB orders, hit the Papandreou government with no fewer than 150 strikes plus other labor disputes. In a major speech April 2, Florakis called for a redoubling of the "popular struggle" against Papandreou whom he accused of having entered into a "secret deal" with the "reaction."

The "reaction" in question is the president of the Republic of Greece, the traditionalist Constantine Caramanlis; the "secret deal" is an ongoing set of delicate negotiations in which Papandreou is begging Caramanlis to preserve him as prime minister. In return, Andreas is offering to order his 166 PASOK parliamentarians to vote to re-elect Caramanlis president next May 1985. Caramanlis's terms for collaboration are that Papandreou make a deal of "peaceful coexistence" with the moderate wing of the Opposition conservative party New Democracy.

This deal, reportedly, will be based on a common agreement to preserve the broader long-term policies of *Global 2000*, the IMF, and the friends of Robert McNamara. However, the conservative voting base of New Democracy is in a revolt against its moderate leadership. Both the left-oriented and the right-oriented constituencies in Greece are in revolt. The president and prime minister are attempting to paper it over. Commissar Florakis is attempting to lead the left-discontent into a major destabilization drive.

Businessmen split on de la Madrid trip

The majority sees continental integration as their best hope; an anti-Semitic minority prefers to spread hate.

Businessmen in Mexico are sharply polarized along the strategic lines drawn by President de la Madrid's trip to several countries of Ibero-America, i.e., formation of an Ibero-American Common Market, renegotiation of foreign debt, and economic integration of the Ibero-American sub-continent.

The most representative of the industrial organizations in Mexico, the National Confederation of Industrial Chambers (Concamin), is cooperating with the president's efforts for continental integration. On the other hand, a faction of openly anti-Semitic businessmen which has long dominated the employers' union, Coparmex, is not only opposing de la Madrid's strategy, but trying to erode popular support for the Mexican government, counting on the Nazi-communist drive of the National Action Party (PAN).

Recently, steel producers in Mexico have complained of the lack of understanding of the Mexican economic and political situation from the United States. Many other sectors of the Mexican economy, which had sought U.S. markets to cope with the depression, have seen their hopes vanish.

A major industrialist told me recently, "It is evident that there is blindness, or myopia, from the United States toward us. How is it possible that they don't realize the harm they are imposing on us?"

Many have taken to looking south for business. In late February, the vice-president of Concamin, Monterrey

businessman Eugenio Clariond, gave a series of public speeches reporting on his previous tours to Ibero-America and on talks with colleagues in the Asociación de Industriales Latinoamericanos, the body through which ALADI (Latin American Association for Integration); an intergovernmental body, has been promoting private sector participation in building an Ibero-American Common Market.

"Brazilians would rather buy newsprint in Sweden, but they can get it from Chile without using dollars. Chileans perhaps prefer Japanese steel, but Argentina is offering it to them without use of their monetary reserves. Argentinians prefer German polyvinyl chloride, but CYDSA in Mexico can offer it to them at competitive quality and price. Mexico, in turn, would buy soybeans from Brazil instead of from the United States." These are the options left to Ibero-American business, as explained by Clariond at a February symposium on productivity organized by the Technological Institute of Higher Studies of Monterrey.

Clariond repeated these views to an audience of members of the Social Union of Entrepreneurs, and added: "After so many years, finally a common denominator exists in Latin America: No country has enough dollars. . . . We can't pay our debts and pay for imports. . . . Paradoxically, as a result of an unhappy fact, our bankruptcy, we can find now the basis for our own regional integration, and as a consequence, stronger develop-

ment and a better standard of living for our population. . . . This is the major fact that gives me confidence in the advance of Latin American integration. . . ."

More recently, Clariond made an advance trip to Argentina, one day before President de la Madrid arrived, to announce that through the mechanisms of compensating payments (barter), trade between Mexico and Argentina will rise from \$60 million in 1983 to \$600 million this year. Already, before de la Madrid left for Colombia, the former president of the National Association of Importers and Exporters from the Mexican Republic, Juan José Flores, announced that an accord had been signed with Brazil for \$40 million in trade this year, to rise to \$100 million soon.

Although for the majority of the business community the Ibero-American Common Market is "an idea whose time has come," one faction does not agree. The last national convention of Coparmex gave a green light to destabilizing the Mexican government, using the Nazi-communist party PAN as its "electoral arm." José Luis Coindreau was the star speaker then, and is now repeating his speech everywhere. Their media spokesman, anti-Semitic journalist José Antonio Pérez Stuart, is spreading the line that Concamin president Jacobo Zeidenweber, a respected Jewish textile industrialist and physician, is "unable to give leadership" to the Mexican business community. Instead, says Pérez, Coindreau is visiting all members of Concamin to supply such leadership.

This faction's hatred for Zeidenweber comes from their "psychological need" to fight Jews. Pérez Stuart, his boss José Luis Coindreau and the PAN's Manuel Clouthier have hoisted the same flag against *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, whom they call "that rich Jew from Philadelphia."

Green Party gains in state election

The "blood and soil" heirs of the Nazi-Bolshevik tradition are now moving to force a plebiscite.

In the state parliamentary elections in the southwestern state of Baden-Württemberg on March 25 the ecological-fascist Green Party increased its vote by an average of 2.5% for a total vote of more than 8%. The vote in this key industrial state, with its concentration of automobile, electrical, and machine-tool workers, should ring an alarm bell in the United States, too.

It attests that the established political institutions and parties in the Federal Republic are losing authority and credibility at a frighteningly rapid pace. It also shows the danger of a neo-fascist revival under conditions of a worsening economic crisis and growing political instability. The strategy of appeasing this movement over the last years was dangerous and wrong.

Two years ago, the European Labor Party, led by Helga Zepp-Larouche, called for investigating the constitutionality of the Greens and prohibiting them. Not one of the "established" parties took this up seriously.

The Greens in Germany are controlled by elements of the extreme right and the extreme left and have thus become a symbol of the 20th-century Nazi-communist alliance. This alliance has concentrated on sabotaging nuclear energy expansion and industrial projects, promoting the decoupling of Germany from the Western alliance with the United States, and pushing violent "resistance" against the parliamentary democratic system.

The Greens, together with the tiny West German Communist Party, built up the core organizing committee of the peace movement, which has been serving Soviet interests by pushing the unilateral disarmament of Western Europe.

The Social Democratic Party, (SPD) under the leadership of Willy Brandt, has moved toward greater and greater cooperation with the Greens, while the ruling Christian Democrats have used the Greens tactically to hurt the SPD's electoral chances.

Even when the peace movement and the Greens deployed outright Nazi terror methods against members of parliament who backed the NATO decision to station U.S. nuclear missiles in Germany at the height of the parliamentary debate last November, no political party had the guts to challenge their constitutionality.

Privately, Christian Democrats had commented that the methods against them reminded them of the Nazi stormtroopers' attacks on political opponents in the 1920s. But with typical impotence, the most conservative Germans in particular deluded themselves that "the Greens will soon fade away."

Now, with the elections in Baden-Württemberg, the Nazi-communist Greens are stronger than ever. Baden-Württemberg has been the Green stronghold since the party's founding in 1979. It was here that they first managed to jump the 5% hurdle to qualify for seats in the state parliament.

To understand the strength of the

Greens in the state, one has to look at the leading role of the Anthroposophic cult in building up and controlling the Green movement. Founded in 1917 in the state capital Stuttgart by the theosophist Rudolf Steiner, and supported by leading local industrial families like the Bosch family, the pagan, gnostic cult of Anthroposophy laid the ground for the Green movement by fostering anti-industrial, anti-science, and anti-technology groups such as the Waldorf School and the movement for organic agriculture.

The main initiatives of the Greens are devised at the Anthroposophic center in Achberg near Switzerland, under Green guru Wilfried Heidt. One of their latest and potentially most effective gambits is a plebiscite against the Euromissiles. The Anthroposophs have made it no secret that they see the plebiscite as a lever to undermine the political system.

The increase in the Greens' votes in Baden-Württemberg has brought to the fore a new generation of Greenie "politicians" directly linked to terrorism. The newly elected Green faction leader in the state parliament, Rezzo Schlauch, in the 1970s joined the lawyers' collective of Klaus Croissant, Siegfried Haag, and Jörg Lang in Stuttgart, which defended the first generation of Baader-Meinhof terrorists. Schlauch became the leading lawyer for drug traffickers, violent "peace" demonstrators, squatters, and tax evaders.

He replaces another Green leader, Wolf-Dieter Hasenclever, whose aunt is married to the director of the Aspen Institute in West Berlin, Shephard Stone. Aspen has led the campaign to decouple Europe and has promoted the Greens on both sides of the Atlantic.

It was the U.S. "Eastern Establishment" which joined the Cliveden Set in the 1930s to support the Nazis' rise to power.

The long arm of Longo Mai

After a corrupt French court protects the Alpine commune, West Germany's top terrorist lawyer takes their case.

In early February, a bizarre French court decision was handed down in a suit brought by Longo Mai, a back-to-the-land movement in the Alps which had been described as a logistical support structure for European terrorism with links to East bloc intelligence. Although any honest anti-terrorist official will agree with that description, the Paris court convicted several French publications of libel for having said it, including the weekly *Nouvelle Solidarité*. The court's action confirmed a third assessment for which *Nouvelle Solidarité* was condemned: that Longo Mai has high-level protection.

The plot thickened at the end of March in West Germany, when the law office of Hans-Heinz Heldmann, defender of Europe's most notorious terrorist groups, the Baader-Meinhof/Red Army Fraction (RAF), took Longo Mai's case against charges of terrorist activities by *EIR*. It was the second time in six months that this office was engaged in legal effort against *EIR*. Heldmann had been the attorney for individuals from the RAF support environment who had profiled *EIR* editor Lyndon LaRouche's security arrangements.

In the 1970s, when Heldmann was defending Andreas Baader of the RAF after lawyer Klaus Croissant and others were removed and prosecuted for aiding the terrorists, Longo Mai chief Remi Perrot was speaking at meetings in Paris against "political repression in West Germany."

Longo Mai was founded 10 years

ago and, from a center in Basel, Switzerland, created farm-communes throughout the Alpine region, covering Italy, France, Germany, and Carinthia in Austria. Grazing rights for their sheep shift over frontiers from valley to mountains with the changing seasons. Above all, they are suspected of being a logistical facility for moving money, weapons, vehicles, and fugitives across various borders.

For example, Longo Mai has been under surveillance in connection with the assassination of German industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer, found dead in Strasbourg in October 1977. Longo Mai members were crisscrossing the Dreiecke, the region of the three borders between France, Switzerland, and West Germany, with money and vehicles, while Christian Klar and other RAF terrorists were trying to escape in that region.

Longo Mai came into the limelight in February 1983 when French secret service (DST) Colonel Nut was found murdered near the Longo Mai farm at Forcalquier. Notes found on his person indicated that he was investigating Longo Mai in the framework of the "Bulgarian connection." In the same period, France's RG (Renseignements Généraux) intelligence service reported that the Soviet consul and other Soviet personnel had visited the Forcalquier farm. Some of the founders of Longo Mai have spent time in East Germany or other East bloc countries.

About the high-level protection there is no question. Aside from

Switzerland, where Longo Mai has been strangely tolerated and prosperous—some say it was founded under the guidance of a retired Swiss army officer—in France it is backed by the Socialist Party, especially by two of its leaders: Environment Minister Hugues Bouchardeau, whose son François Bouchardeau is president of Longo Mai, and Claude Bourdet.

Old Claude Bourdet is an important man in the terrorist infrastructure in France. This includes the Trotskyist-Fourth International component of the old Communist International, deeply infiltrated into the present Socialist government. Its most telltale connection may be the Association pour le Droit à l'Information, which publishes the *Bulletin d'Information sur l'Action Clandestine*, the French equivalent of *CounterSpy*—i.e., the intelligence bureau of the terrorist scene. Régis Debray, crony of Latin American terrorists, was the chairman of the board before he joined the French President's staff; Bourdet is a board member.

Attorney Heldmann's repeat engagement against *EIR* has raised eyebrows among specialists monitoring the deployment of the Soviets' Middle East and European terrorist assets against LaRouche. According to West Germany's Federal Criminal Bureau (BKA), several top RAF terrorists, including the assassin of banker Jürgen Ponto, Suzanne Albrecht, are in Syria, possibly renewing efforts to link West German terrorism back into the Soviet-Syrian-run PFLP, Libyan, Abu Nidal, and Iranian groups.

At the February Paris trial was Soviet journalist Alexander Sabov of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* who was caught by police illegally taping the proceedings. Sabov then showed up at the March 23-24 Paris conference on beam weapons to monitor *EIR* and LaRouche (see page 35).

International Intelligence

Reagan's foreign policy briefing: 'campaign politics'

EIR founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. commented after President Reagan's April 5 appearance: "Tonight, the worst side of President Ronald Reagan was exhibited, in a nationally televised, all-network press conference putatively devoted to the subject of 'foreign policy.'

"The thematic opening of the press conference was the announcement that Vice-President George Bush will be dispatched to Geneva, Switzerland, to present what was advertised as a bold, new proposal on comprehensive banning of production and use of chemical weapons of warfare: a legitimate concern, but diplomatically an exercise in futility. As the *Pravda* editorial of March 30, 1984 merely confirms Soviet behavior in practice for the entirety of 1984 to date, the Soviets will turn down flat all arms-control proposals from the Reagan administration at this time. Therefore, the President's announcement is purely an election-campaign gesture. . . .

"Although the 1982 'Reagan Plan' was a viable policy-formula for the Middle East crisis, the President permitted Henry A. Kissinger personally to sabotage the 'Reagan Plan,' and for political reasons permitted the U.S. military role in Lebanon to be reduced in effect to the U.S. Marines posing as targets for Soviet-directed terrorist and artillery attacks. The United States was pushed out of Lebanon in what is fairly described as a 'Saigon II' humiliation, the price of the Reagan administration's capitulation to Kissinger. . . .

"On the issue of the Soviet maneuvers, it is quite probable that the President has no idea of what the significance of or scope of those maneuvers is—another case of a President kept in ignorance by a corrupt 'White House Palace Guard.' This is no ordinary maneuver, but is the largest and most ominous combined land and sea military exercise in history, which the Soviets themselves have admitted to be an escalation to a higher level of global military readiness for

general warfare against the United States.

"For various reasons, the Soviets are dumping Henry A. Kissinger and his crew, as so many 'used-up "useful fools."' The Soviet command sees Kissinger's 'Neville Chamberlain' faction firmly in place among British and U.S. liberals, including the liberals in both U.S. political parties, and the government itself looking very much like the 1936-40 government of the Neville Chamberlain faction in Britain. The Soviets have committed themselves to an escalating show of raw military and political superiority, especially since the humiliation of the United States in the Middle East. Instead of risking losing the election-campaign support of Kissinger and his backers, the President is so far pretending that Kissinger is a 'diplomatic genius,' and refusing to face any facts which might oblige him to dump that used-up Soviet agent of influence."

Vietnamese troops clash with Thailand, China

Tensions between Thailand and Vietnam culminated in an exchange of artillery fire April 2 across the Thai border with Kampuchea. Up to 30 Vietnamese and 5 Thai soldiers died in what has been described by Bangkok sources as the fiercest fighting since Vietnamese forces crossed into Thailand on March 25. Vietnam has officially denied the border intrusion.

But an officer of the Thai Supreme Command has charged that a Vietnamese battalion crossed the border seeking high ground from which to attack Kampuchean rebel forces. Thailand filed an official protest with the United Nations, and a foreign ministry official summoned a meeting of ambassadors from the European Community, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Japan, urging those nations to condemn the Vietnamese action.

The flareup coincides with Chinese charges that Vietnam has staged 30 border attacks in the last month. The official Chinese agency reported April 2 that Chinese gunners had shelled Vietnamese troops at three positions along its border with Vietnam, wrecking a command post and two gun em-

placements. The news agency reports that dozens of Vietnamese soldiers and many Chinese civilians were killed or wounded in the recent artillery exchanges.

Spain reverses policy on drug traffic

Spanish Interior Minister José Barrionuevo has blamed a "reform" of the country's penal code, voted up in June 1983, for the 30% increase in street crime during the past nine months. The reform involved the release of 8,000 preventive detainees and the lowering of penalties for narcotics trafficking.

Barrionuevo held a meeting March 20 with senior police and security officials to discuss the reform's relation to crime and particularly to the drug trade. He then gave new directives to state prosecutors, who were told that soft drugs should now be considered substances "causing grave damage to health." The circular was accompanied by a government report describing the grave physiological and genetic damages caused by cannabis.

The government's reversal has drawn the fire of the Communist Party, whose vice-secretary, Enrique Curiel, issued a statement in favor of decriminalizing traffic in "soft" drugs, and preventing penalties for consumption of all drugs.

Muslim Brotherhood hits Palestinian cause

Ismail Faruqi, a leading U.S.-based spokesman for the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood, has declared that the Palestinian nationalist cause is dead and the Palestinians could only become significant again as the "vanguard of a Koranic movement"—i.e., if they abandon their fight for a homeland in favor of a holy war. "History has no place for petty causes," he said.

Faruqi's speech, delivered in December at a conference organized in Pakistan by the London-based "Islamic Council of Europe," was published in the current issue of *Arabia, the Islamic World Review*, unofficial mouthpiece of the Muslim Brotherhood

International movement. The keynote speaker at the meeting was to have been Ahmed Ben Bella, the exiled Algerian leader who operates in league with the Nazi International. Ben Bella did not appear.

Faruqi defined "loyalty to the nation-state as a betrayal of the Islamic *umma* [community]." He praised highly the founder of the Muslim Brotherhood, Hassan 'al-Banna.

India's Punjab hit by sectarian violence

Widespread rioting has erupted in the Indian state of Punjab following the assassination April 2 of a Hindu politician by Sikh terrorists. India's Home Secretary has declared the entire state a "dangerously disturbed region" and has granted special powers to the police to halt terrorist violence.

The special powers include orders to paramilitary and police troops to shoot troublemakers on sight in the Sikh-dominated state of Punjab and the neighboring Hindu-majority state of Haryana. In the capital of New Delhi, the government has banned public assembly of more than four people and hundreds of police are on patrol.

A dozen people were slain in Punjab April 3 when police used machine guns to scatter 20,000 Hindu rioters following the funeral of the assassinated Hindu politician; the enraged crowd responded by lynching two police sergeants. The same day the Hindu opposition boycotted the parliamentary session in protest over the outbreak of Sikh terrorism. The Hindu leaders are pressuring Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to cancel a scheduled diplomatic trip to North Africa at the end of the week. Most businesses in New Delhi and three adjacent states were closed April 4 in a strike called by the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party to protest the terrorism and government failure to quell sectarian violence.

The Dashmesh Regiment, the Sikh extremist group that has taken responsibility for the assassination of the Hindu politician and the recent murder of a moderate Sikh leader, has sent a letter to an English-language newspaper threatening to kill one pol-

itician a day until its demands for the government to lift a ban on a Sikh student organization are lifted.

U.S.S.R. tells Palme to quell Swedish protests

The Soviet Union has pushed the "Finlandization" of Sweden a big step further by issuing direct orders to Prime Minister Olof Palme to silence certain "individuals and political circles" in the country who are unwilling to accept the repeated incursions of Soviet submarines into Swedish waters.

The orders were issued March 27 by top Soviet spokesman Aleksandr Bovin in a guest editorial in the Stockholm liberal daily *Dagens Nyheter*. Bovin, an adviser to the Politburo, is also a foreign-policy commentator for the government newspaper *Izvestia*.

Bovin lavishes praise on Palme for his appeasement policy toward the Soviets as well as for the proposals for assured vulnerability of the West that Palme has publicized in the context of the KGB-controlled Palme Commission on Disarmament, such as European nuclear-free zones. Bovin insists that Palme "develop a corresponding public opinion" in Sweden. "To do that, there are many methods," adds Bovin helpfully.

Bovin identifies the Swedish military as "the main source of all the sensational stories" about Soviet submarines. "As far as I know, the army in Sweden is not 'free.'" Hence, advises Bovin, all you have to do is to give them the orders to keep quiet.

Neither Olof Palme nor anyone else of stature in the Swedish government has yet commented on Bovin's article or protested against the obvious Soviet attempts to give orders to the government. On the contrary, the article was followed by the highest-level visit to Sweden by a Soviet delegation in two and a half years—since the time when the submarine incidents began to gain notoriety. A trade delegation headed by Soviet Vice-Foreign Trade Minister Komarov spent the week in Sweden, signing a special trade agreement which grants Sweden a status in its trade with the Soviet Union previously enjoyed by only three other non-communist countries.

Briefly

● **MUAMMAR QADDAFI**, speaking in Tobruk March 29, declared, "If we allow another superpower, opposed to the U.S.A., to use the Libyan coasts, then we would make the Comiso base and other NATO and American bases from Crete to Italy useless. . . ." The Libyan dictator was threatening to invite the Soviets to install their missiles in Libya.

● **TWO TURKISH DIPLOMATS** were shot in Teheran by the Damascus-based Armenian Secret Liberation Army. The Khomeini regime is using ASALA terrorism to put pressure on the government of Turkey.

● **MILITARY UNITS** defending Stockholm were put through emergency exercises the night of March 29 under a scenario that the Soviet Union had suddenly demanded military access to the Swedish island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea.

● **KARSTEN VOIGT**, German Social Democratic spokesman on disarmament, stated April 3 that "if the United States breaks the ABM Treaty and militarizes space, there will be a storm of new mass protests which will make the protest against the stationing of the Euromissiles feel like just a mild breeze." The Soviet news agency TASS, hours before Voigt went to the press, issued virtually the same comment. The statements came during the NATO defense ministers' meeting in Turkey.

● **FATHER BARTOLOMEO SORGE**, editor of the official magazine of the Jesuits, "Civiltà Cattolica," and a declared enemy of the beam-weapons strategy, declared on March 30 that "faced with the prospect of mutual destruction it is a duty not to react to the offense, rather than seek revenge with an act of war that would provoke enormously greater damage."

Congressmen try to undercut beam weapons

by Graham Lowry

The battle on Capitol Hill over President Reagan's defensive beam-weapons program has intensified markedly since President Reagan rejected demands that he negotiate away the beam-weapons program. In a report to Congress April 2, the President announced that there will be no negotiations with the Soviet Union toward a ban on anti-satellite weapons, as demanded by a congressional resolution passed last year as an amendment to the defense appropriations bill. Reagan emphasized that no new arrangements or agreements on military activities in space "have been found to date that are judged to be in the overall interests of the United States and its allies."

Pledge to develop ASATs

The report submitted by the White House also noted that "since the Soviet Union has an operational capacity to destroy satellites while the United States does not, the current situation is destabilizing." Furthermore, the Soviet "tendency toward secrecy" made verification of compliance with any treaty doubtful. The report made clear what the beam-weapons opponents in Congress already feared—that the United States will proceed to develop an anti-satellite weapons system, with a target date for testing it this fall.

The President's refusal to abandon the only defensive strategy that could ensure America's security was generally anticipated as the deadline neared for him to respond to the congressional resolution. Henry Kissinger's stable of flunkies in the State Department reportedly worked around the clock to get the President to declare that an effective arms-control treaty banning space weapons was at least possible.

Soviet Ambassador Izraelyan, Moscow's representative at the United Nations disarmament conference in Geneva, gave the signal for renewed attacks on the President's pro-

gram with the submission March 23 of a draft treaty banning weapons in space. He called on "the peoples of the world" to stop the threat of the "militarization" of space "before it is too late." By March 28, the NATO command had detected that the "peace-loving" Soviet Union was conducting the most massive naval maneuvers in its history, and Moscow announced it had gone to a higher, permanent state of combat-readiness. The same day, the KGB lobby on Capitol Hill launched a new attack on beam weapons, mounting an opposition blatantly labeled "Made in Moscow."

On March 28, Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.) announced the formation of the Coalition for the Peaceful Uses of Space (CPUS), a group of congressional appeasers and private support groups for Moscow's ambitions—including both the Senate and House sponsors of the resolution that forced the President's reply, Massachusetts Democrats Sen. Paul Tsongas and Rep. Joe Moakley. Representative Brown reported that he had introduced legislation that would use Henry Kissinger's 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union to ban any development of the directed-energy-beam defensive systems the President called for last year.

Brown also announced that the coalition's founding was intended to "send a message to the President that 'Star Wars' should stay in the movie theaters where it belongs." Toward its goal of "keeping space free of weapons," the CPUS will seek "a funding cap on Department of Defense strategic defense programs aimed at or based in space" and promote "a ban of weapons of all kinds from or directed toward space."

If this sounds like a policy line identical to Moscow's attacks on President Reagan's "Star Wars," it is hardly surprising in light of the composition of CPUS. Among the "public interest group" members of the coalition is the Committee for National Security, sponsors of the June 1983

Women's Leadership Conference in Washington, a major stop on a nationwide tour of KGB and Russian Orthodox Church officials to build the "peace" movement in the United States.

The organizational membership of CPUS also includes Women's Strike for Peace, the old 'anti-war' front for the Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA). Another element of the coalition, the Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space (ISCOS), has showcased at least one official of the Soviet government in its public meetings, organized with the objective of banning all space weapons at the top of the agenda.

More 'peace links'

The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), the notorious environmentalist and anti-nuclear propaganda outfit, is also affiliated with CPUS, as is Richard Garwin, the co-author of the UCS tract wildly attacking the advanced technologies of directed-energy beams, under the strategic dictum that "defense is destabilizing." Garwin's own contributions to strategic thinking are exemplified by his proposal to bury nuclear bombs around the country, to be detonated in the event of Soviet attack, with the resulting flying rocks and debris knocking down the incoming missiles.

Of the 16 members of Congress who are founders of CPUS, all but three were sponsors of the resolution directing the President to bargain away America's strategic capability for survival. The wives of half the members are in Peace Links, the pro-Moscow unilateral disarmament group whose direct Soviet ties have been documented even on the floor of the U.S. Senate. Five of the 16 had the opportunity to personally receive their instructions in Moscow during "peace" junkets last summer to meet with Soviet officials.

The 57 congressional cosponsors of the CPUS anti-beam legislation include Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), the intellectual author of the KGB's dictatorship in Grenada; Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House defense appropriations subcommittee, who has continually sought to eliminate major strategic weapons systems for U.S. defense; Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.), Gary Hart's campaign co-chairman, who has fought every strategic weapons modernization program and seeks to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe; Rep. Jim Leach (R-Iowa), the Kissinger Republican who led the KGB-backed drive for the nuclear freeze; Rep. Jim Markey (D-Mass.), the initiator of the nuclear-freeze resolution in the House; and Norman Dicks (D-Wash.), a leading figure in the Kissinger-Harriman congressional group that repeatedly blackmailed the President into adopting the recommendations of the Scowcroft Commission as administration defense and arms-control policy.

The Scowcroft Commission, headed by Kissinger Associates executive director Brent Scowcroft, recently put its "bipartisan" authority behind Moscow's line by filing a special supplemental report directing the President not to even consider the development and deployment of new defensive



Stuart Lewis/NSIPS

Dr. Richard Garwin, an ally of the Red Army caucus on Capitol Hill.

weapons without exercising "extreme caution," arguing that such development would jeopardize future arms control agreements and violate the 1972 ABM treaty.

Representative Brown, in announcing the founding of the CPUS, noted, "The most recent warning to the President about the importance of the integrity of the ABM Treaty came from the President's own commission on strategic forces, the Scowcroft Commission."

Fears and press blackout

Reagan's refusal to abandon his formal commitment to the development of beam-weapons defensive systems has provoked some public expressions of concern from the Eastern Establishment that the program may acquire sufficient momentum to make it difficult if not impossible to meet Moscow's demand that it be killed. The *Christian Science Monitor* declared editorially April 4, "So much momentum has gathered that it may soon be more a question of *which* defensive system to build, rather than *whether* to build one at all, say experts concerned about the Washington trend. Trying to control so much activity by treaty can only become more difficult."

Such fears were further reflected in the almost total blackout by the U.S. press of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's address to the Nuclear Planning Group during the April 2-4 NATO defense ministers' meeting. Weinberger's speech was entirely devoted to a presentation of the Strategic Defense Initiative—the formal designation now assigned the beam-weapons program, which was also recently reorganized under a new overall director for the program in the Pentagon, Gen. James Abrahamson, working under Weinberger's supervision.

Patriots to be counted in Pennsylvania vote

by Nora Hamerman

The campaign of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. issued a call for patriots to stand up and be counted against the Kissinger-KGB cabal in the Democratic Party that is turning the world over to the Soviet Union, in a last-minute appeal to Pennsylvania voters distributed in 1 million copies throughout the state between April 4 and election day on April 10.

The LaRouche Campaign's call came near the end of a four-week organizing and media drive, which informed millions of Pennsylvanians that "LaRouche Is the Candidate Kissinger Hates the Most." The other Democrats—Gary Hart, Walter Mondale, and Jesse Jackson—have run around the country trying to outdo one another in proof that they will carry out U.S. nuclear disarmament.

LaRouche's second campaign plank in Pennsylvania has been the reopening of the steel industry, once the backbone of both Pennsylvania's and America's economy, and an essential component of national defense. A half-hour television special on the LaRouche platform has been shown six times in the state, including twice in the former steel center of Pittsburgh. Response from the steel belt known as the Monongahela Valley has been electric.

The leading edge of the LaRouche campaign has been a series of four half-hour television programs, beginning with a call for a national defense emergency mobilization and escalating into an explosive documentary proving that Kissinger is a Soviet agent of influence. In the final week The LaRouche Campaign broadcast 1,671 radio spots, and 240 thirty-second television spots.

The last mass leaflet of the campaign quoted recent endorsements of the policies of Walter Mondale, Gary Hart, and Henry A. Kissinger by the newspaper of the Soviet Council of Ministers, *Izvestia*. Then it cites *Izvestia*'s Nov. 15 and March 12 attacks on LaRouche.

"Your problem as a voter is this," the leaflet states. "Soviet agent of influence Henry A. Kissinger and his friends have taken a strong grip on the policies of the Reagan administration. . . .

"But Walter Mondale is no choice. Mondale's machine has worked closely with the Soviet KGB to plan U.S. defense policy, beginning with a conference held in Minneapolis, Minnesota on May 24, 1983. . . . Mondale has followed the directive of that Soviet KGB-led delegation ever since,

throughout his campaign. Mondale is backed by Lane Kirkland, a former member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission and a close collaborator of Henry A. Kissinger in Latin American, African, European, and Middle East policy-making. . . .

"Hart is even worse than Mondale. . . . Hart's campaign was sent into motion by Marvin Davis, one of Kissinger's closest associates, and Hart's backing comes from circles associated with the same Aspen Institute which is working to turn Europe over to domination by the Soviet Empire."

FEC gives nod to matching funds

On March 28, the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) voted to conditionally certify LaRouche for federal matching funds for the 1984 campaign. The funds are to be released as soon as certain obligations from LaRouche's 1980 campaign are satisfied. The FEC nod removes one of the pretexts used by official Pennsylvania media to play LaRouche as a "minor" candidate. The "minor" designation is absurd, given that 11 congressional candidates are running in the state as LaRouche Democrats, as well as nearly 100 candidates for state and local offices.

The virtual blackout in the Philadelphia area reflects a cover for vote fraud, but that policy has been harder to make credible in the more worker-dominated Pittsburgh area. Despite the hostility of Pittsburgh media, the largest radio station in the area has been forced to broadcast poll results favorable to LaRouche.

The campaigns of Hart, Mondale, and Jackson have begun to mimic that of LaRouche. Hart's TV ads have followed the same format (a half-hour talk, with the candidate seated in a library before the fireplace) as LaRouche's—except that Hart puts viewers to sleep. Jackson suddenly discovered genocide in Africa—although, when confronted directly on April 3, he refused to dissociate himself from Henry Kissinger. Then Walter Mondale started attacking Hart for his policies of decoupling Europe from the United States.

At the invitation of Louisiana Democratic Party chairman Jesse Bankston, on March 31 LaRouche addressed about 250 delegates at the Louisiana State Democratic Convention in New Orleans. LaRouche, who is on the ballot for the May 5 Louisiana presidential primary, devoted his address to the urgent theme: "We must return immediately to the economic recovery policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt." The day before LaRouche's speech, Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards had introduced the theme of the need to revive the policies of FDR in his keynote address.

LaRouche was introduced to the convention by leading Democrat Fred Huenefeld from Monroe, Louisiana, a long-time Democratic activist now backing LaRouche (see *Elephants and Donkeys*, page 58). Huenefeld had received 20% of the vote for Democratic state chairman in the recent election when he ran on the basis of key LaRouche policies. Mondale, Hart, and Jackson all snubbed the Louisiana convention.

'Ronald Reagan is not morally fit for re-election'

Printed here is the complete text of a more-than-1-million copy mass leaflet that began to be distributed at 8 A.M. on April 6 throughout the United States. The LaRouche Campaign decided to release the leaflet after more than three months of refusal by the Reagan administration to allow Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Secret Service protection.

April 6—Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. issued the following statement:

"If President Reagan is somehow mysteriously misinformed about the treachery which has been involved in denying me Secret Service protection, I will retract the attack on him personally, but not the attack on the palace guard which has kept that information from him.

"This I will do if he will call me and tell me that he was ignorant of the actions which have been taken by Secret Service and the Treasury Department to deprive me of physical protection. But to the best of our knowledge, he has known the problem exists, and has refused to do anything about it.

"This is an immoral act."

March 7—Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. lives at a level of risk of assassination greater than any other presidential candidate but Ronald Reagan himself. Moreover, candidate LaRouche, for three years, has not only maintained a cooperative attitude toward the President, but has exerted his resources consistently in the effort to defend the President's life against sundry threats.

Candidate LaRouche has bent over backwards, to provide the President every conceivable opportunity to do the moral thing in the matter of Secret Service cooperation. With a public exhibition of debased cynicism, the President has turned his back on the very life of LaRouche and his wife, much as the same President has turned his back on his most solemn promises, and has sold out his longstanding friends for imagined favors from his political adversaries.

Fact: Ronald Reagan's chief campaign promise for years was a solemn promise to his supporters, never to allow Henry Kissinger again to enter government. It was that promise,

more than anything else, which enabled Ronald Reagan to secure the 1980 Republican nomination, and become President. How well has the President kept that solemn promise?

Fact: We have watched, one by one, the President's loyal supporters being replaced by Kissinger's cronies and accomplices. They have been either pushed out of the administration, or pushed off into positions distant from the decision-making process, always in favor of Kissinger's accomplices and supporters.

Fact: It is explained that the President has betrayed his promises for the sake of buying the support of Kissinger's friends for his 1984 re-election campaign.

Fact: A man who would betray his promises for the sake of such political bribes should be denied the prize for which he betrays his solemn promises, betrays his friends, and betrays the welfare of the nation.

LaRouche vows that Ronald Reagan shall lose the November 1984 election.

You have only two choices: a Hart-Mondale ticket in November, or a LaRouche administration in January 1985. There will never be a second Reagan administration. Ronald Reagan will lose in November. As of 1700 hours, March 7, 1984, Ronald Reagan has made the decision, that he was not morally qualified to be re-elected. For that reason, Ronald Reagan will assuredly lose the November election.

You ask, does LaRouche have the power to guarantee that Ronald Reagan will lose the November election. The answer is a definite "yes."

Suppose LaRouche is killed? LaRouche's "bloody shirt" will hang on Ronald Reagan's door; the voters—even those who dislike LaRouche—will turn away from Ronald Reagan in disgust. Ronald Reagan will lose as President Johnson had the sense to resign from the re-election campaign in the Spring of 1968.

Suppose LaRouche is not killed? The voters will not vote for or against Ronald Reagan; they will vote for or against Henry A. Kissinger. The solemn promise of Ronald Reagan, never to allow Kissinger in his government, will be recited over and over in every city, town and neighborhood of this nation. The President's old friends will turn from him in disgust—as they should, and the President's adversaries, with whom he has made corrupt "deals," will laugh at Ronald Reagan and throw his hopes of a second term into the rubbish pile.

Don't say that Ronald Reagan is "the lesser evil." Nothing within imagination could be more evil than a President who is a mere puppet of Henry A. Kissinger. On the basis of the evidence in hand as of 1700 hours, March 7, 1984, we have nothing worth re-electing in the White House. The President's personal morality has been put to an acid test, and the President has failed that simple test of his personal morality.

Treasury lying in Secret Service case?

On April 2, Federal District Judge James Cacheris refused to overrule the decision by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan denying Secret Service protection to Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. The judge denied a motion by LaRouche's attorneys for the issuance of a preliminary injunction directing that Secret Service protection be provided for LaRouche.

Cacheris refused to override Regan's decision, saying that there had been a "rational basis" for the decision: Regan had relied upon a 5-0 determination by the Congressional Advisory Committee that LaRouche was not a "major" candidate. In questions to the Treasury during pre-trial discovery by LaRouche's attorneys, Treasury officials stonewalled, denying all outside influence on the decision regarding LaRouche, even though this was one of the hottest issues in Washington over the past two months.

Discovery in the lawsuit was initially limited to Assistant Secretary John M. Walker, Jr., who answered written interrogatories on behalf of Regan. Walker denied that Regan had had any meetings or discussions whatsoever concerning the LaRouche matter except two meetings with Walker himself. Walker denied any discussions or inquiries from Henry Kissinger, NBC-TV, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'Nai B'Rith, or from anyone at all.

Yet it had been reliably reported to LaRouche's aides that the ADL had mobilized thousands of calls into the White House and Treasury demanding that protection be denied to LaRouche. It was also reported that Henry Kissinger had intervened, directly and through current Secretary of State George Shultz, to prevent protection from being granted to his arch-enemy LaRouche.

Was Secretary Regan living in a plastic bubble during the months of February and March?

Walker also denied that any investigation of the "threat level" to LaRouche had ever been conducted—despite the fact that LaRouche security personnel had repeatedly provided information on threats to LaRouche from Soviet and Libyan sources among others, and despite reports that the FBI had provided a "threat analysis" to the Secret Service concerning LaRouche. That fraudulent analysis argued that LaRouche was seeking Secret Service protection only for the prestige involved, and that any alleged threat was grossly

exaggerated. The FBI ignored the vehement attacks on LaRouche in official Libyan and Soviet publications, not the first time that the FBI has provided cover for KGB operations.

In a deposition taken March 29, Walker testified that Regan had deferred completely to the Advisory Committee on the question of who was a "major candidate." The committee had voted that LaRouche was not a "major candidate," he said, hence Secretary Regan deferred to its "political judgment." Asked if the secretary might override the committee's decision, Walker stated that it would not "be appropriate" for the secretary "to depart from the views of the Advisory Committee."

During the hearing held April 2, attorneys for LaRouche argued that Walker's testimony suggested that a gross violation of the constitutional separation of powers had occurred. Under this doctrine, executive-branch powers such as law enforcement cannot be delegated to the legislative branch—exactly what Regan has done by deferring to the Advisory Committee. In 1976, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the mode of operation of the Federal Election Commission because it was composed of both executive appointees and congressional representatives.

LaRouche Campaign treasurer Edward Spannaus showed that Regan had bypassed the official Advisory Committee guidelines in granting protection to the eight "early primary" candidates. The 1984 guidelines define "major" candidate as a candidate who has announced for office, who has qualified for federal matching funds, and who has raised \$1.5 million in contributions.

Four of those who received protection in early January—Hart, Hollings, McGovern, and Jackson—had not raised the \$1.5 million required at the point when they were given Secret Service protection. McGovern had only raised \$217,000 by the end of December; Jackson was given protection within days of his announcement, before raising any money to speak of. Neither McGovern nor Jackson had qualified for federal matching funds.

Spannaus reported to the court that LaRouche has raised \$1.2 million, over \$1 million of that in direct contributions. LaRouche has also been found eligible for federal matching funds, and raised more money during January 1984 than any other candidate except Walter Mondale.

Thus, by any objective standard, LaRouche is much more "major" a candidate than either Jackson or McGovern were when they were granted Secret Service protection.

LaRouche security director Jeffrey Steinberg testified on the level of threats against candidate LaRouche, and told the court that the lack of Secret Service protection was making it virtually impossible for LaRouche to campaign in Pennsylvania and other states in the same way as his opponents, who have Secret Service protection.

LaRouche's attorneys announced that they will continue with discovery in the case, focusing on taking testimony from the members of the Advisory Committee.

Trilaterals demand defense cuts and triage of U.S. elderly

from our Washington bureau

For three days beginning April Fool's Day, the Trilateral Commission met in secret session in Washington, D.C., at the Mayflower Hotel to plan how to carry out their latest blueprint for one-world government. Their new report, entitled "Democracy Must Work: A Trilateral Agenda for the Decade," bore the names of British Social Democrat David Owen, Japanese Maoist ideologue Saburo Okita of the Club of Rome, and Jimmy Carter's former National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The report and the Trilateral sessions, dominated by Henry Kissinger and chaired by David Rockefeller, were hosted at a White House reception April 1. Rockefeller reported that President Reagan "gave a brief but excellent talk" approving the commission and its goals.

"Democracy Must Work" is an ultimatum from the Kremlin's collaborators to the nations of the West to 1) give up any attempt to counter the military threat of the Soviet Union, and 2) impose crushing hardship on both the underdeveloped debtor countries and the "taxpayers of the OECD."

The report complains that "technology itself is changing at breakneck speed," and demands that the West counter this "menace." In the concluding section, titled, "Tasks and Trade-Offs: The Trilateral Response," the Commission presents a six-item "action agenda." Three items involve cutting the U.S. defense budget, which would guarantee Soviet domination of the "Trilateral countries" (North America, Western Europe, and Japan).

Trilateral author David Owen is also a leading figure in the Palme Commission, whose proposal for a "nuclear-free Europe" (excepting the Warsaw Pact) is now revealed to have been written by KGB Colonel Arne Treholt of Norway. The military strategy presented in the Trilateral report is identical to that proposed by Soviet agent of influence and Trilateral executive board member Henry A. Kissinger—that the United States withdraw from Europe, leaving it to defend itself using conventional weaponry against the Soviets' nuclear arsenal.

The report demands that the United States get used to the idea of Soviet domination of Europe: "Americans must come to appreciate that European history and geography means that their complex relationships with Russia should not be automatically labeled as neutralism or characterized as 'Finlandization.'" This demand was seconded by Secretary

of State George Shultz, speaking on behalf of the Kissinger-controlled Reagan administration (see excerpt below).

The Trilaterals propose to extend unemployment and the triage of the sick, helpless, and aging. "A particular problem is posed by the very old—those aged 80 and over—since the proper care of this age group is very expensive in terms of medical treatment and residential accommodation," the report says. "People must be encouraged to make greater provision for themselves against the contingencies of unemployment, sickness, and old age." They also propose that labor adjust "flexibly" by foregoing "traditional hours" and sharing "leisure time" between the currently employed and the unemployed. How people can "make greater provision for themselves" while permanently underemployed they do not explain.

Conspiracy

The three-day meeting, which included addresses by Soviet agent of influence Kissinger, International Monetary Fund director Jacques de Larosière, and Mexican Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog, was held in secrecy. Although Shultz released a version of his prepared text to the press, his dinner discussion with the Trilaterals was completely private. Other public figures speaking, including de Larosière and Silva Herzog, refused to report publicly on their discussions with the Trilaterals at all. The Commission held three short, carefully policed "press conferences" in the course of the meeting, which included over a hundred notables, many of them former cabinet ministers and parliamentarians. Only reporters considered politically reliable by the Trilaterals were admitted to these sessions or provided with copies of the conference schedule or reports. NSIPS was able to obtain information on the Commission's proceedings only by other means.

On the last morning of the Trilateral meeting, Kissinger addressed the assembled patricians and viziers including Rockefeller, Gianni Agnelli of FIAT, Lucy Wilson Benson of the League of Women Voters, Lane Kirkland of the AFL-CIO, Carlo Bonomi of the Propaganda-2 Lodge, former Ambassador to Italy Richard Gardner, Marina von Neumann Whitman of General Motors, Glenn Watts of the Communication Workers of America, Father Theodore Hesburgh, Sir

Michael Palliser, Elliot L. Richardson, Warburg chairman Lord Roll of Ipsden, Viscount Sandon, Lord Shackleton of Rio-Tinto Zinc, arms controller Gerard C. Smith, and Robert McNamara.

During Kissinger's speech, Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign committee held a loudspeaker rally outside the Mayflower Hotel and leafleted passers-by and conference participants with LaRouche's campaign statement "The Known and Alleged Soviet Connections of Henry A. Kissinger." Again the Trilaterals demonstrated the sincerity of their commitment to democracy, calling the police, who informed David Rockefeller's bodyguard Walter that the U.S. Constitution still prevails in the capital of the United States.

Excerpts from "Democracy Must Work":

On economic questions: For the first time in history, a truly global world system is emerging. Jet travel, communications satellites, and computers have shrunk the planet to an extent scarcely imaginable only a few decades ago. The opportunity for an entirely new system of global cooperation is there to be seized. Yet, also for the first time, dangers of a truly global dimension now confront mankind. Broadly speaking, these dangers are derived from the unprecedented scientific-technological capacity now available for inflicting worldwide devastation and death, and from the risk that regional social and economic breakdowns will overload a still rudimentary structure of international cooperation, prompting mass suffering, political conflicts, and eventually global chaos. . . .

A particular problem is posed by the very old—those aged 80 and over—since the proper care of this age group is very expensive in terms of medical treatment and residential accommodation. . . .

A high rate of unemployment which represents short spells out of work for a large number of people is not necessarily to be deplored: it may be a reflection of a society adapting rapidly to change. . . . The hard choices that must be made are often electorally unpopular and are, therefore, not being made. Agricultural and industrial subsidies which should have been phased out years ago are still being paid. Declining industries which should have been allowed to die are being kept alive. . . .

Increasingly . . . solutions are being sought in ways of making labour markets more flexible, encouraging workers without skills, or with skills that have been rendered obsolete by technical progress, to be trained or re-trained. . . . What must be changed is a situation in which a majority of the population—though a decreasing one—works traditional hours for a traditional working lifetime, while a minority of the population—though a decreasing one—does not work at all. Instead the aim should be to devise arrangements which offer some opportunity for work, and more opportunities for leisure, to all. . . .

[T]he case for selectivity is becoming overwhelm-

ing. . . . At the same time, people must be encouraged to make greater provision for themselves against the contingencies of unemployment, sickness, and old age. Governments can help significantly to achieve this aim, for example by gearing the tax system in ways that encourage earning and saving and discourage spending.

. . . [O]ur view is that the problem of international debt is containable provided that sensible macroeconomic policies are pursued by the trilateral countries, and particularly the United States. . . . [But] all three parties [to the debt] will have to bear some of the costs of putting the situation to rights: the developing countries, some degree of austerity; the banks, some writing-off of loans; the taxpayers of the OECD countries, increased funding of the international financial institutions. . . .

On political and military questions: Americans must come to appreciate that European history and geography means that their complex relationships with Russia should not be automatically labeled as neutralism or characterised as "Finlandisation." . . . [M]ajor regional unrest is to be expected in the geopolitically sensitive regions of the Middle East, Central America and East Europe . . . greater consultation and cooperation [among Trilaterals] is clearly to be desired. . . . The Arab-Israeli conflict may be reaching the point of no return.

In the interests of both the American economy and the global economy something has to give: either the rapid growth of U.S. defence expenditure must be cut back through its burden being more equally shared . . . or as a result of negotiated conventional and nuclear arms reductions. . . . The United States must take urgent action to reduce its budget deficit. . . . Another [element in a desirable package] might be some reduction in the real value of the federal entitlements where they go to people who are far from being the neediest members of the population.

Excerpts from Secretary of State George Shultz's address to the Trilateral Commission:

Over 20 years ago, President John Kennedy pledged that the United States would "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty." We know now that the scope of that commitment is too broad. . . . [W]e as a nation are perpetually asking ourselves: how to reconcile our morality and our practical sense, how to pursue noble goals in a complex and imperfect world. . . . Perhaps because of our long isolation from the turmoil of world politics, Americans have tended to believe that war and peace, too, were two totally distinct phenomena. . . . [I]n the 1980s and beyond, most likely we will never see a state of total war or a state of total peace. We face instead a spectrum of often ambiguous challenges. . . . We cannot "pay any price" or "bear any burden." . . .

No heterosexuals, only Trilaterals

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Another April Fool's Day has come and gone, and with it yet another session of David Rockefeller and Henry A. Kissinger's Trilateral Commission. The only scientific term which may be employed to describe accurately the "Draft Task-Force Report" prepared for these April Fool's Day festivities is "disgusting."

The "Task Force Report," dated February 1984, bears the curious title, *Democracy Must Work: a Trilateral Agenda for the Decade*, and lists the principal authors as including the wildly eccentric Zbigniew Brzezinski, Britain's former Labour Foreign Secretary David Owen, and Japan's former foreign minister, Saburo Okita. It would be charitable to assume that none of those persons were actually involved in composing the item, but that their being listed as putative authors is a cruel prank of David Rockefeller.

Since the Trilaterals are presently running most of the Reagan administration's policy-making, and would dictate more or less absolutely the policies of a Hart or Mondale administration, we did not set out with the intent to regard this "Task Force Report" as the appalling gibberish and gobbledygook which that unfortunate document is in the main. In all fairness, we must report that the document is chiefly fustian fashioned of double-talk, but for a few scattered passages, such as the following observations set forth in the opening section.

...the principal threats confronting the global community can be considered in the following descending order of physical destructiveness, but in ascending order of probability of actual occurrence during the next decade:

1) Nuclear war, with its unprecedented capacity for limitless death and destruction, a catastrophe from which our globe might not recover.

2) Major social breakdowns in large portions of Africa, Asia, and perhaps Latin America. Large-scale famines, massive population migrations, and violence could be involved, reducing prospects for democracy and enhancing the opportunities for extremists of the Left and Right to seize power.

3) Increasingly destructive regional conflicts, less and less susceptible to international containment, car-

rying with them the growing risk of East-West confrontations.

4) Significant deterioration in multilateral economic and political cooperation, rising unemployment, lower living standards, and less democracy.

However, it would be wrong to draw only an apocalyptic scenario. Our era's future is ambivalent because the negative trends identified above conflict with significant opportunities. The more hopeful global trends include:

1) The beginnings of global strategies for international cooperation, including some cases of effective performance on the part of functional global institutions in economic development and peacekeeping.

2) The potential for a more intelligent management of global affairs through scientific and technical breakthroughs in medicine, communications, and nutrition, among others.

3) The decline in the appeal of the Soviet model of development, particularly in the Third World.

4) The compelling nature of freedom and of human rights.

In a large part, bureaucratic gobbledygook, almost schizophrenic qualities of disassociated running-at-the-mouth. Yet, if one knows the mind of the Trilaterals, and the political philosophy among them, one recognizes in these lines what it is that the authors (whoever they were) were trying to say not quite explicitly.

The policy perspective of the Trilaterals is more or less exactly the doctrine for "world government" by degrees which the World War I chief of British foreign intelligence, H. G. Wells, specified in his influential 1928 book, *The Open Conspiracy*. "Either you accept our demands, to eliminate the sovereignty of the United States, and other nations, and to place the world increasingly under the dictatorship of supranational institutions controlled by international banking institutions, or we will pretty much blow up the world as you now know it."

The double-talking character of the document is aptly illustrated by the following case in point. Earlier, the authors had acknowledged the threat of famine. Yet on page 104, they write of the need to "reduce surplus production of food." In the same vein, on page 108, for example, the document demands, almost tearfully, "something closer to four percent" annual rate of economic growth in the OECD countries, after having insisted on elimination of the "senile industries," reductions of agricultural output, and drastic cuts in the average hours of employed labor.

Naturally, the ubiquitous Henry A. Kissinger was on the premises, and addressing the events. Since Kissinger would control a Hart or Mondale administration, and may be confident he controls the Reagan administration from now to its end, the prattlings of the Trilaterals may be psychotic ramblings in form, but so are the rantings of the psychotic holding your family hostage.

Behind the Lamm scandal: Establishment seeks euthanasia policy

by Kathleen Klenetsky

On March 31, the Trilateral Commission, a middle-level outlet for the international oligarchy, came out openly in favor of euthanasia. In a report detailing "The Trilateral Agenda for the Decade," the group wrote that in the area of social welfare, "A particular problem is posed by the very old—those aged eighty and over—since the proper care of this age group is very expensive in terms of medical treatment and residential accommodation" (see article, page 55).

The Trilateral report makes it clear that when Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm on March 27 called for the elderly "to die and get out of the way," he wasn't airing his personal perversion. He was serving as the public spokesman for the Trilateral faction, who are set on bringing the Nazis' war on "useless eaters" to America. As Joseph Califano, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Carter-Mondale administration, recently said, euthanasia is the decade's "burning issue."

Campaign issue

Lamm's remarks thrust the euthanasia issue into the middle of the U.S. presidential campaign. A close friend and political ally of presidential candidate Gary Hart, Lamm told the Colorado Health Lawyers Association that the elderly and others whom the Nazis called "useless eaters" have "a duty to die and get out of the way."

Invoking Gary Hart's "generation gap" theme, he continued, "Let the other society, our kids, build a reasonable life."

Angry individuals and groups castigated Lamm. The International Club of Life released a statement March 29 demanding that Lamm be tried for "crimes against humanity." Lamm holds the same outlook as the Nazis, charged the group's U.S. chairman, *EIR* contributing editor Nancy Spannaus, and "morally, is already responsible for the death of millions of elderly and sick, now being cut off life-support or smothered in our nation's rest homes and hospitals."

Spannaus drew the parallels between Lamm's remarks and those of Third Reich officials, and quoted from Dr. Leo Alexander, who participated at the Nuremberg Tribunals: Alexander passionately observed that the Nazis' extermination policies "started with the acceptance of the attitude, basic in the euthanasia movement, that there is such a thing as a

life not worthy to be lived."

The American Life Lobby issued a call for Lamm's resignation, and sent a telegram—as yet unanswered—to Gary Hart, asking him to reveal "whether this statement by one of your top supporters is one of your new ideas."

The controversy hasn't fazed Lamm, who, backed by the national media, has continued to speak out in favor of euthanasia and to criticize his opponents as "contemptible" and "a tiny minority."

Although Hart, under questioning, told reporters that he "totally disagrees" with Lamm's remarks, neither he nor the other front-runner, Walter Mondale, has felt under any moral obligation to call on Lamm to clarify his remarks, much less retract them. Ronald Reagan, the hero of the anti-abortion lobby, put on a remarkable performance at his April 5 press conference when he was asked about Lamm's statements. The President professed to be "as shocked as anyone to hear such a statement," but quickly added that he had seen reports indicating that Lamm had not really made the remarks attributed to him. "I'm not going to speak out until I know" what Lamm actually said, the President stated. Then, in what could easily be interpreted as conditional approval for "pulling the plug," Reagan noted that Lamm apparently had been "referring outright to terminal cases of the kind that have been under so much discussion over recent years, of someone who had a very limited time and was, for example, in a coma and simply being artificially kept alive."

The only presidential candidate who has denounced Lamm's statements has been Democrat Lyndon LaRouche, whose national television broadcast March 26 had dealt in part with the current revival of Hitlerian genocide against racial minorities, the sick, and the elderly. LaRouche's campaign has distributed 300,000 leaflets in Pennsylvania blasting Lamm for his Nazi statements, and held campaign rallies in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia on the issue.

The major media have been quick to applaud the Colorado governor—a former director of Zero Population Growth who has praised cannibalism and once referred to himself in a newspaper interview as "Adolf Eichmann" for his "courage" in raising the question of when medical treatment should be withdrawn or withheld.

Documentation

Governor Richard Lamm, the Democratic governor of Colorado, made the following statement March 27 to the Colorado Health Lawyers Association:

Like leaves which fall off a tree forming the humus in which other plants can grow, we've got a duty to die and get out of the way with all of our machines and artificial hearts, so that our kids can build a reasonable life. . . . I'd take the money we could save in reforming the health-care system and put it into . . . restarting America's industrial engine and in the education system.

The following day, Lamm told representatives of a Denver senior-citizens' group:

We are really approaching a time of almost technological immortality, when the machine and the tubes and the special drugs and the heart pacemakers . . . literally force life on us. I believe we really should be very careful in terms of our technological miracles that we don't impose life on people who, in fact, are suffering beyond the ability for us to help.

On March 29, Lamm appeared on NBC's Today program and asked:

How much high-technology medicine can society afford? . . . In my case, I want them to pull the plug. The era of natural death is really being replaced by high-technology medication where they can really prolong suffering rather than sustain life.

Governor Lamm's statements were defended by the many of the Eastern Establishment media. While criticizing Lamm for being "crass" in the way he raised the issue, the press applauded his "courage" in doing so. A sampling:

The Washington Post, April 1, editorial, "A 'Duty to Die'?" :

. . . Despite the initial outpouring of criticism, Governor Lamm, to his credit, did not retreat into accusations of misquotation or poor staff work. . . .

Government spends tens of billions of dollars each year caring for elderly and severely disabled people. Not surprisingly, a high proportion of expenses goes for care in the last year of life. At the same time millions of people who aren't elderly—39 million, according to a recent Urban Institute estimate . . . have no health insurance coverage at all.

If health-care resources are truly limited—a question that depends more on the society's preference for other goods than on any absolute scarcity—first priority should be to filling in the gaps in medical coverage than providing more

extensive benefits to those already covered. But it won't be easy to decide how that should be done. The governor has raised an important subject. . . .

New York Times, March 31, editorial, "Life, Death and Governor Lamm" :

. . . Every year brings another means of prolonging life, and with it decisions for which society has as yet no clear guidelines. . . . Governor Lamm's fast-moving tongue was off, but his mind was in a decent place.

New York Daily News, March 30, editorial, "Governor Lamm Bungles the Issue" :

"Lamm was crass—but correct—in saying the issue has big financial implications. . . . Of course, such life-saving procedures are modern blessings much of the time. But in many cases a point comes when the question must be asked if the treatment serves a humane purpose or is simply an end unto itself.

"The question hits close to home because of a recent grand jury report accusing LaGuardia Hospital in Queens of having unofficial codes to identify patients who are not to be saved if they slip under. . . . The point is that the life-or-death decision is one that doctors and hospitals must deal with daily, and they have little or no guidance.

"Governor Cuomo has asked Health Commissioner David Axelrod to propose some guidelines. In doing so, Axelrod should take a close look at the report of a presidential commission chaired by New York lawyer Morris Abram. The panel urged that ethics and compassion be blended with common sense: When prolonged life has meaning and purpose, keep it going at any cost. Otherwise, let nature take its inevitable course while minimizing suffering. Each case must be decided individually, but that's a good framework for deciding.

Washington Post, April 1, column by Haynes Johnson, "Furor Over 'Duty to Die' Remark Obscures Serious Question" :

Given the bluntness of [Lamm's] words and the seemingly insensitive manner in which he delivered them . . . the outrage is understandable. Yet the governor deserves credit—and respect—for boldly raising what is certain to become one of the nation's most important issues, if it isn't already. Even more refreshing in this age of media-packaged politicians . . . Lamm has not backed down in the face of condemnation.

The Baltimore Sun, April 5, guest editorial by Richard Reeves:

Reeves declared that Governor Lamm is "the Colorado politician with the brains to understand the future and the courage actually to think and talk about it—to begin the debate."

Elephants and Donkeys

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Texas Democrats take on the Mondale-Hart crew

Fritz Mondale may have gained an ego boost from the New York primary results on April 3, but he is still far short of wrapping up the nomination. Both he and Hart remain incapable of sparking real enthusiasm among Democratic voters, and the possibility is greater than ever of a deadlocked convention—and a “dark horse” candidate.

Lack of support for Mondale and Hart is closest to the surface in the more conservative South, where “uncommitted” has received a *significant portion* of the votes in recent primaries and caucuses. In South Carolina’s first-round caucuses, 53% of the vote went uncommitted; in Virginia, 28.2%; in Mississippi 30.7%.

Although the Kennedy machine had a big hand in swinging the South into the uncommitted column—aiming to come to the convention with a large bloc of delegates to bargain with—other things are at work. Many Southern politicians simply can’t stand the two “frontrunners” and are looking for an alternative.

Last month in Texas, long-standing hostility broke into the open between the conservative and centrist Democrats, and the ultra-liberals (like state party chairman Bob Slagel and Houston mayor Kathy Whitmire) who have captured the party’s leadership. Charles Stenholm, a popular congressman from Texas’s major cattle-ranching area and founder of the “Boll Weevil” caucus on Capitol Hill, announced that he will remain uncommitted until the convention because

neither Hart nor Mondale is acceptable. Stenholm said he was convinced that the convention would be deadlocked, and a more conservative Democrat would emerge as the party’s standard bearer.

Harris Kerr, a leading member of the state Democratic executive committee, resigned his post in early April, blasting Slagel for trying to railroad the party behind Mondale. Kerr declared that the (liberal) state party leadership, as well as Hart and Mondale, was completely out of step with the party rank and file.

One of the people who could benefit from this revolt is the Lone Star State’s well-known U.S. senator, Lloyd Bentsen. Bentsen is known to have entertained presidential aspirations of his own and is frequently cited as one of the “dark horses” who could come to the fore if the Democratic convention deadlocks. The Mondale camp has been negotiating with Bentsen over the vice-presidential slot. Mondale’s strategists know that the Democrats need Texas to win in November, and the only way Mondale could take it is with a leading native son in his corner.

Meanwhile, for the record, the New York primary results: Mondale trounced Gary Hart by a margin of 45% to 27%, scoring big even among the so-called “yuppies” (young, upwardly mobile professionals) who were supposed to be Hart’s major base of support. Jesse Jackson garnered 25% of the vote, and finished in third place (he got 34% in New York City.).

LaRouche brings ‘campaign of patriots’ to Louisiana

Bentsen isn’t the only contender for the Democratic Party’s non-liberal rank and file. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., whose first primary race will be in Pennsylvania April 10, is engendering tremendous excitement for his tough

stand against Henry Kissinger and in favor of real economic development.

LaRouche took his message to Louisiana March 31, when he addressed the state party convention, but the effect of LaRouche’s “campaign of patriots” was evident even before he began.

The internationally known economist was introduced by leading Louisiana Democrat Fred Huenefeld, who earlier in the day had successfully introduced a resolution backing farm parity by the state party. Huenefeld told the convention: “When you voted for the parity resolution, you may not have realized that you acted in the economic tradition of George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Henry Carey. This is called the American economic system. Today it is my great pleasure to introduce to you the world’s foremost economist of the American System, Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.”

LaRouche’s address stirred wide interest among Louisiana Democrats who are no happier with Hart and Mondale than their Texas neighbors. At the convention, numerous delegates wearing Hart buttons came up to the LaRouche table to say: “I’m only wearing this button because I hate Mondale. But I’d be pleased to distribute LaRouche’s material.” Another delegate, a union organizer, explained that the union rank and file despised Mondale and were outraged at AFL-CIO czar Lane Kirkland for forcing Fritz on the labor movement. And many black delegates were interested in LaRouche because they saw Jesse Jackson as an opportunistic hustler, unacceptable as a serious presidential candidate.

One leading Louisiana Democrat summed up: “LaRouche is the world’s leading exponent alive today of the policies of FDR, and this is the political philosophy that all the best Democrats in the state believe in. He can’t help but be liked in Louisiana for giving such a speech.”

Kissinger Watch by M. T. Upharsin

Is Henry becoming a liability?

Word around Washington is that Dr. K. may indeed be recognized as a problem for Ronald Reagan. The louder he claims he will campaign for the President's re-election, the more nervous the remaining sane members of the Reagan entourage become.

The storm was aroused by a series of devastating documentaries put on national television by The LaRouche Campaign, the electoral committee of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The shows leave no stone unturned in exposing the role Kissinger has played in turning U.S. foreign policy into promotion of genocide, in tearing down the economic and military capabilities of the United States, and in turning the world over to the Soviet Union.

Certain Democrats not known to be friendly to LaRouche have begun to see that the Kissinger issue may be just the brush to tar the popular President with. And certain Reagan loyalists have begun to see that Henry is not an asset.

As venal as ever

As Washington insiders have put it, "If Henry doesn't sue LaRouche now, he's finished." But Henry appears to be planning to continue to ignore the issue, as he tools around, collecting his hefty honoraria and dispensing his murderous advice at speaking events around the country. (Under the category of events we're sorry we missed: Henry's appearance with Eva Gabor at the Beauty and Barber Supply Institute meeting in Las Vegas on Aug. 5.)

Henry is, of course, never at a loss for columnists to promote his reputation and his speaking fees. The latest item comes from journalist James

Brady in the *New York Daily News* of April 4. Brady emphasizes how "hard-working" and energetic the former Secretary of State is—and how he's hardly retired from the political scene. But the utter venality of the Soviet agent of influence comes through.

Speaking of Lebanon, Brady says that Kissinger "likes the fact the Syrians, who stirred up all that trouble while we were trying to salvage Lebanon, seem to be having no more success than we did in bringing peace to the warring Lebanese factions. Lebanon's leaders have been battling one another for 700 years, he said; let the Syrians handle it for a while."

His outlook on the war between Iran and Iraq was equally bloody. There was no hope for peace, he stressed.

In trying to pin down Kissinger's political ambitions, Brady made bold to mention the possibility that Kissinger would switch from the Republicans to the Democrats—as he attempted to do during the 1968 election between Nixon and Humphrey.

"If Kissinger were miraculously turned into a Democratic adviser to either Hart or Mondale," Brady writes, "just how [would] he attack the Reagan policies? Henry demurred. You know my bias, he said, I will support Reagan in the election. But if he were a Democrat he would urge Mondale and Hart to concentrate on the general conduct of American relations abroad and not nitpick the subjects to death with gimmicks."

With Reagan following Henry's foreign-policy lead in most areas, it looks like Henry has already given the Democrats the failures which they need to follow this line of attack. You'd think that someone around Reagan would learn by now. Or is there anyone left?

Flaunting his arrogance

There have been no greater flatterers recently, however, than the European

journalists, who have given Henry a platform for expatiating on his anti-American views at least once a week.

The first week in April it was German TV, a nationally sponsored outlet, that provided the service. Kissinger was interviewed by Gerhard Löwenthal on April 5, and anyone who didn't know better might indeed have thought he was the current Secretary of State.

Kissinger adopted a reassuring air: If Bonn wants to take an intermediate position between the United States and the U.S.S.R., that's really okay. (Did he check that one with the man he says he's supporting for President?) After all, the United States should not interfere in Germany's internal affairs, since NATO is not in the same situation as it was in 1949.

Some pontificating, for a man who has done everything in his power to destroy German sovereignty for the last 30 years!

Asked about his March 5 *Time* magazine proposal for American troop withdrawal from Germany, Kissinger repeated ominously: "I was only formulating those ideas which will occur five years from now. My statement was no threat; it was only a statement of the emerging reality."

Hounded out of town

That's only true if the American population tolerates Kissinger and his policies in a position of power, of course. And that seems doubtful.

An incident in Austin, Texas the week of March 20 reflects the popular reaction. More than 200 demonstrators (not organized by Kissinger's number-one enemy, Lyndon LaRouche) greeted Kissinger at a University of Texas event. Though the demonstration was assembled by an Institute for Policy Studies group opposing Central America policy, many participants were not part of this group. Their banners read: "Kissinger Kills."

Senators rip Soviet arms control violations

Six Republican senators have sent a letter to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger asking him to report to Congress on the military implications of Soviet arms control violations.

The March 1 letter was initiated by James McClure (R-Idaho), and signed by Jake Garn (R-Utah), Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), Bob Kasten (R-Wis.), Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), and Steve Symms (R-Idaho), all of whom were active last year in convincing Congress to mandate a presidential report on Soviet non-compliance which was delivered in January 1984.

In addition to asking the Defense Secretary to follow up the January report with a "precise study of the military implications of all nine of the Soviet SALT and other arms-control violations," the senators "also urgently request[ed] a similar report on the military implications of all 40 of the old and the new Soviet SALT and other arms control violations not included in the President's report, including Soviet activities violating the Kennedy-Khrushchev Agreement" under which the U.S.S.R. agreed not to install offensive weapons in Cuba.

The senators concluded by suggesting that an appropriate U.S. response to the Soviet arms-control violations might be "to consider accelerating the initial operational schedule for a space-based, layered antiballistic-missile defense, and certain offensive 'quick fix' options such as deployment of stockpiled Minuteman III ICBMs."

At a late-March hearing of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, McClure asked Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle when a reply from Secretary Weinberger might be

forthcoming. Perle noted that too much time had already elapsed and promised a speedy answer.

Warner, Exon call for closed session on ASATs

The Soviet Union has "not one but two and possibly three systems" for destroying U.S. satellites, ranking senators on the Armed Services Committee reported at an April 2 press conference. John Warner (R-Va.) and James Exon (D-Neb.), chairman and ranking Democrat respectively of the Strategic and Theatre Nuclear Forces Subcommittee, released President Reagan's report to the Congress on anti-satellite weapons (ASATs) and requested an executive session of the Senate to review its classified sections.

"The report clearly confirms that the Soviets have not one, but two and possibly three systems, which have been tested and could well be in operation to knock down our satellites," said Warner. "They have orbital systems, they have lasers that they've tested and possibly they're into the particle-beam area." Warner was apparently referring to information in the classified section of the report.

Describing the report as providing "for the first time a comprehensive and detailed assessment of the prospects and pitfalls of ASAT arms control," the senators declared, "a careful reading of this document can result in only one conclusion—the prospects, regrettably, are limited and the pitfalls are plentiful."

Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), a leading opponent of both ASATs and anti-missile beam weapons, had introduced an amendment to a supplemen-

tal appropriation for agriculture debated on the floor of the Senate during early April that called on the administration to negotiate a "mutual and verifiable ban" on ASATs. Both the defense-oriented Warner and the moderate Democrat Exon announced their opposition.

Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), the only senator who belongs to the neo-Malthusian Club of Rome, charged April 4 that the President's report on ASATs fails to make "any serious attempt to assess the benefits of space arms control." During one of his last audiences with Western political figures, the late Soviet President Andropov told Pell and a Senate delegation that the Soviet Union was willing to pursue a total ban on the testing and deployment of new ASATs—but as the President's report implied, it would leave the Soviet Union far ahead of the United States.

Resolution attacks bailout of New York banks

The first congressional reaction has appeared to the U.S. commitment of a \$300 million bridge loan to Argentina conditional upon that country's reaching a new austerity agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Representative Denny Smith (R-Ore.) introduced House Resolution 477 on April 4 to halt what he characterized as any further U.S. bailouts of debtor nations without explicit congressional approval. In the Senate, Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) promised to introduce an amendment to bar the substitution of "U.S. government commitments to foreign entities for the obligations of U.S. commercial banks."

Smith attacked the U.S. loan as a bailout for the New York banks and said the \$8.8 billion handout Congress gave to the IMF in 1983 was "pouring good money into a fund which is only chasing after bad money. . . . I think many in Congress felt that by supporting an increase in the U.S. quota to the IMF, we would be heading off a financial crisis that would ring loud and clear throughout the entire international financial community." But "whoever said there is 'no free lunch' never came to the public trough where the New York banks feed. It is certainly not Merrill Lynch's money that bailed out these banks for their bad debts."

However, Smith made no proposal for dealing with the \$300 billion in unpayable debts currently owed by the major Ibero-American nations nor for heading off a global financial panic.

Jeremiah Denton pushes FBI expansion

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose director William Webster recently declared the United States was not faced with a significant threat from international terrorists, is being pushed forward to take control of U.S. anti-terror capabilities under three bills currently before Congress.

On March 22, Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary's subcommittee on Security and Terrorism introduced two bills. The Antiterrorism Act of 1984 (S. 2469) creates the offense of terrorism for the first time, and provides the FBI with primary investigative jurisdiction. The Anti-Nuclear Terrorism Act of 1984 (S. 2470) gives nuclear-power-reactor operators access to FBI

criminal history files, and thereby assigns the FBI the power to screen individuals having unescorted passage to sensitive areas of the nuclear plant.

Denton's top aide, Joel Lisker, is linked to the corrupt Anti-Defamation League and corrupt factions in Israel's secret service, the Mossad. Under his influence, Denton's subcommittee has pursued a do-nothing approach to terrorism, trotting out the same string of witnesses—Arnaud de Borchgrave, Claire Sterling, and Robert Moss—who have repeatedly discredited themselves with a wide-ranging cover-up of the role of Europe's blue-blooded "families" in terrorism, through institutions such as the Italian freemasonic lodge Propaganda-2.

Also before the Senate is the Antiterrorism Rewards Act of 1984 (S. 2309), introduced by the ADL's Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) on February. This would create a \$10 million slush fund, formally administered by the Attorney General, but in fact under the control of the FBI, to be handed out to "informants" who provide information or services concerning terrorist acts abroad directed against U.S. persons and property.

Goldwater initiates repeal of war powers resolution

Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) introduced legislation April 4 to repeal the War Powers Resolution (WPR), which had placed congressional restraint on the ability of the President to conduct foreign policy and on the exercise of his powers as Commander in Chief of U.S. armed forces. The Goldwater bill, S. 2030, is cosponsored by Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.) and Steven Symms (R-Idaho).

Goldwater said that in his opinion the War Powers Resolution "is unconstitutional," but that even if it were not unconstitutional, it "is impractical and dangerous . . . in order to avoid a terrible constitutional confrontation at some time of grave international crisis in the future when a firm and prompt U.S. response is required, I believe we should repeal the WPR now. It attempts to deny flexibility to the President in the defense of American citizens and their freedoms."

Goldwater warned that the WPR "may cause hesitation at a moment in history when immediate action is necessary. It may encourage and incite this country's adversaries to take action harmful to the vital interests of the American people in the belief that the President will not be able to carry out a sustained response to foreign threats." He pointed out that the resolution technically allows Congress to "direct the withdrawal of American forces from hostilities one hour after the President has deployed them" if Congress decides to act with unusual speed.

On April 4 the Senate defeated 59 to 36 an amendment sponsored by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) that would have banned use of U.S. combat troops in El Salvador or its airspace without congressional consent, except to meet "a clear and present danger" of attack upon the United States or to protect or evacuate U.S. citizens. After an agreement worked out between Sen. Dan Inouye (D-Hawaii) and the administration to provide only \$62 million in military aid to El Salvador and \$21 million to guerillas fighting the Nicaraguan government, 10 Democrats voted against the troop restrictions largely on the basis that they were unconstitutional.

National News

Soviets praise Hart as defense-cutter

In a remarkable display of altruism, a leading Soviet economist has volunteered his solution for the United States' economic problems: cut the defense budget. In a full-page article in the official Soviet economic weekly, *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, Dr. N. Ivanov says that his prescription has been endorsed by "many leading economists and political figures of the U.S."

He writes: "Sharp criticism of the militaristic policy of the Reagan administration, which has unleashed an unprecedented nuclear arms race, has been delivered, for instance, by Senator Gary Hart, who is running as a candidate for the post of President of the U.S." The helpful Dr. Ivanov especially warns U.S. policy makers of listening to the arguments of "advocates of the arms race" who claim that "expanding the scale of military R&D has a beneficial influence on economic development as a whole and that it stimulates scientific and technological progress."

U.S. officials report on Soviet x-ray laser gains

Aviation Week & Space Technology reported April 2 on revelations by U.S. officials about a Soviet lead of "at least 10 years . . . in some important areas of directed-energy weapons technology that can be applied to a layered ballistic missile defense capability, adding exponentially to the capability to provide a damage-limiting defense."

This particularly applies, according to the report, to x-ray laser development. "Development of laser weapons and particle-beam technology includes recent efforts in the U.S.S.R. to provide the capability for a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser similar in design to the device being developed in the U.S. by the Lawrence Livermore Labora-

tory," said *Aviation Week*. The Soviet x-ray laser program, it reported, is being coordinated by F. V. Bunkin of the Lebedev Physics Institute, who is also "a key participant in the Soviet's blue-green laser communications program, with experiments being conducted to communicate with submarines." The Kurchatov Institute, a center of the Soviet nuclear-fusion research program, is also involved in the research. U.S. officials quoted in the article say that experiments probably related to the x-ray laser have been detected at the main Soviet testing grounds at Semipalatinsk.

Courts allow League debate without LaRouche

The Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Robert Nix, Jr., prevented effective court review April 5 of the League of Women Voters' discriminatory decision to bar Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. from the nationally televised Pittsburgh candidates' debate that evening. Justice Nix was the recipient of the Anti-Defamation League's "Democratic Heritage Award" earlier this year.

LaRouche had taken an emergency appeal to Pennsylvania's highest court when lower Court Judge Sylvester Sylvestri denied an injunctive action which would have ordered the League to place candidate LaRouche in the debate.

Attorneys for LaRouche immediately went into the federal court in Pittsburgh before Judge Cohill on a temporary restraining order application. LaRouche's attorney, David Davis, argued that the League's arbitrary ban of LaRouche from the debate was a violation of his constitutional rights. The League argued that it was a private organization and therefore free to determine who could appear in the candidate debate.

Davis replied that the League was treating a nationally televised candidates' debate designed to affect the election as if it were a private tea party called at a corporate office. He noted that the eyes of the world and the

nation were on Pittsburgh, and for the Court to blind itself to that fact, by accepting the League's legal artifices, was equivalent to sanctioning an unconstitutional exclusion from the ballot.

Although Judge Cohill expressed interest in the issues raised in the case, he noted that due to the extreme lateness of the application and upon the record before him he could not grant a temporary restraining order putting LaRouche into the debate.

North Carolina's new primary ballots

Federal District Court Judge Fox signed a preliminary restraining order April 2 that enjoined the state of North Carolina from continuing to omit the name of Lyndon LaRouche from the presidential primary ballot. The state must print new ballots with LaRouche's name on them, and replace absentee ballots already distributed, the court ordered.

The State Attorney General's office rushed to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia last Thursday even before the order was signed, seeking a hearing for a stay on Fox's supposed order even before Judge Fox had put pen to paper. That court reversed Judge Fox's decision. LaRouche's attorney, Irvin Tucker of Raleigh, North Carolina, commented, "Should an appeal prevail in favor of the state and reverse Judge Fox's order, I will be prepared to take this to the U.S. Supreme Court."

A LaRouche campaign spokesman added, "In light of the Federal Election Commission's vote to certify LaRouche for matching funds, the state of North Carolina will have an even harder battle against the LaRouche action." The state's statutory requirement for a position on the ballot is candidates who "have become eligible" for federal matching funds. LaRouche's attorneys argued that the State Board of Elections had applied the statute unconstitutionally. The LaRouche Campaign had met matching funds requirements as of Dec. 30, 1983, but

the first FEC movement toward certification occurred only in March.

Reagan denies import of Lamm's 'duty to die' pitch

At his April 5 televised press conference, President Reagan sidestepped a question on the "euthanasia" policies of Gov. Richard Lamm of Colorado. For politically opportunist reasons, the President argued that the true meaning of the Governor's statements had yet to be determined, and that therefore, he, President Reagan, was withholding judgment.

"Mr. President," asked a reporter, "some people might say that you're a man who's approaching the golden years, and I'd like to know what your reaction is to Governor Lamm of Colorado who said that some elderly people have a duty to die and get out of the way and fall like leaves to provide humor for the younger generation."

The President replied, "Well, I think I was as shocked as anyone was to hear such a statement. I since, however, have seen reports that that was not exactly the way it was said and that he was referring outright to terminal cases of the kind that have been under so much discussion over recent years, of someone who had a very limited time and was, for example, in a coma and simply being artificially kept alive—that this is what he was talking about. I don't know. . . . I have not had anyone fill me in on the actual case and how he said it. And having been interpreted incorrectly myself sometimes, I'm not going to speak out until I know."

Reagan thus left the impression that he did not oppose "pulling the plug" in certain cases.

Reagan rejected the "sleaze" allegations against his administration as riddled with corruption, but his own opportunistically pathetic performance on all the substantive issues put before him left him highly vulnerable to the "Watergating" atmosphere

now being orchestrated in and around the administration.

Gen. Danny Graham seeing visions

High Frontier leader Lt. Gen. Danny Graham appeared at a "Keep The Faith" forum in Montvale, New Jersey on March 30, speaking immediately after Father Vincent P. Miceli, S.J., formerly of the Gregorian University in Rome, told the group that the current strategic crisis is a fulfillment of Our Lady of Fatima's prophecy vision.

Some of Graham's "visions":

- It is "the LaRouche people" and "Pentagon bureaucrats" who want to delay building an effective ABM system for 20 to 30 years by insisting upon directed-energy systems.

- President Reagan's March 23 speech was based upon the "High Frontier program," because President Reagan once sent Graham a thank-you note for dedicating his book to the general.

- Directed energy systems cannot be built in the near future, because those scientists who think they can be built cannot agree on which of the five approaches is best.

Graham has targeted groups including the Fidelity Forum, the Cardinal Mindzenty Foundation, Catholics United for the Faith, and Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum, for his promotion of an obsolete anti-missile system and his espousal of ESP research for the military. Graham has also launched a new American Space Frontier project, which will work through the Conservative Caucus of Howard Phillips and Citizens for the Survival of a Free Congress of Paul Weyrich.

When asked about laser-beam defense, Graham said that his program already included them as a second generation. Unconfirmed reports say it was Danny Graham, then DIA Director, who shot down an extensive Air Force Intelligence study in 1973-75 which said that the Soviets were near a technological "breakout" in directed energy ABM capabilities.

Briefly

- **NEARLY 150,000** military and civilian personnel will conduct massive war exercises the week of April 9 to test the U.S. ability to defend against and respond to Soviet nuclear attack. The White House insists that the war games were not scheduled in response to the Soviets' current global showdown deployment.

- **HOUSE DEMOCRATS** put through their "deficit-reduction" package April 6 by a vote of 250-168, with double the defense cuts proposed by House Republicans, and with \$32 billion more in tax increases and spending cuts than proposed by the administration.

- **PRESIDENT REAGAN** demanded bipartisanship in the spirit of the Kissinger-controlled Scowcroft Commission report, the "Committee to Fund the IMF," and the Kissinger Commission on Central America at his speech at Georgetown's Center for Strategic International Studies on April 6.

- **HENRY KISSINGER'S KGB** ties were exposed in a front-page article in the April 6 *Washington Times*. The article documented Kissinger's role in withholding intelligence about Soviet intentions to violate SALT I.

- **TOM BRADEN**, Kissinger's intimate, lost his cool in his column in the *Washington Times* April 6, as he rushed to attack LaRouche for his March 26 television blast at Kissinger.

- **BARBARA MIKULSKI**, Democratic congressperson from Maryland, has accepted the challenge from LaRouche Democrat Debra Freeman, her two-time opponent, to debate. Mikulski's announcement that she would meet Freeman "at any public forum, any time" came before 200 people at a Baltimore synagogue April 1, two days after Freeman's March 30 challenge: "Are you man enough to debate me?"

Editorial

Will we have water to drink?

During recent visits to several Pennsylvania cities, John Grauerholz, M.D. observed that there is no such thing as "controlled disintegration" of the world economy. The health adviser to Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign was referring to the policy, flaunted by Paul Volcker of the U.S. Federal Reserve and his cronies at the New York Council on Foreign Relations, of allowing industry and infrastructure to collapse in order to maintain usurious debt payments and the political power of the creditors.

Disintegration has indeed gone out of control in Pennsylvania, with frightening implications for the rest of the world. After all, this was the state that led the nation in "American System" industrialization, and became world-famous for its standards in agriculture.

In Scranton, Pennsylvania, the topic on everybody's lips is water—water they can't drink because it is contaminated by dysentery-causing parasites. Right now, and for the next 60 days, 157,000 residents must boil their water. The parasite is in the pipes, which will take 60 days to clean out.

On March 19, what was described by a National Guard Captain as "almost a war" occurred in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, when the Army was supposed to pull out its two water-purification units because a formal state of emergency has not been declared. The city government surrounded the Army's trucks with several layers of parked city dump trucks, backhoes, and other heavy equipment—since if the Army pulled out its purification units, there would be no other source of water great enough to meet city residents' needs. At the last moment, the Army announced it would keep the equipment in place for a few more days.

There are front-page scare stories even in cities where no diseases have yet broken out, all over the state. In Harrisburg, the former mayor is calling for the construction of a \$28 million plant to filter river water, since the present system is totally vulnerable to devastating conditions of drought or a major water main break. The present mayor has been stymied by the city council in his effort to set up a Water Authority to make

improvements in the current system.

The cause of the furor is a small, single-cell organism *Giardia lamblia*, which is carried in the intestinal tracts of animals and man and excreted in the feces. In Third World countries and in institutions for the retarded, the parasite is endemic, due to poor sanitation and resultant fecal-oral contamination, resulting in widespread transmission of the parasite. Infection produces abdominal cramping, nausea, and diarrhea. The Scranton contamination was only discovered by the Department of Health after 350 cases of giardiasis were reported.

While not a life-threatening disease in most cases, and not considered an indication that water is unsafe according to local health department standards, the presence of this organism indicates that the water supply is being contaminated by feces, sewage, or both. This indicates a significant potential for outbreaks of other fecally transmitted diseases, such as typhoid and cholera, which plague countries with inadequate sewage disposal and water treatment.

Some water-supply systems in Pennsylvania are so old they still use pipes made more than a century ago from hollowed-out logs. Other water companies lose as much as 50% of their water because of system leaks. Still others, when they attempt to make repairs, are unable to locate their water pipes, and some small companies are too poor to make any but the most basic purity tests.

This is not a local problem—it has national implications. In New York City, for example, 60% of the water mains are over 60 years old, yet the city is currently on a 300-year replacement cycle. According to one estimate, \$110 billion would have to be spent by the year 2000 just to maintain existing urban water systems. But budgets are being cut.

A continuation of these policies will bring on a biological holocaust. Unless the policies of deindustrialization of the past decades are reversed, we can look forward to much more devastating diseases than simple dysentery.

Executive Intelligence Review

U.S., Canada and Mexico only

3 months..... \$125
6 months..... \$225
1 year..... \$396

Foreign Rates

Central America, West Indies, Venezuela and Colombia:
3 mo. \$135, 6 mo. \$245, 1 yr. \$450

Western Europe, South America, Mediterranean, and North
Africa: 3 mo. \$140, 6 mo. \$255, 1 yr. \$470

All other countries: 3 mo. \$145, 6 mo. \$265, 1 yr. \$490

I would like to subscribe to *Executive Intelligence Review* for

3 months

6 months

1 year

Please charge my:

Diners Club No. _____ Carte Blanche No. _____

Master Charge No. _____ Visa No. _____

Interbank No. _____ Signature _____

I enclose \$ _____ check or money order Expiration date _____

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to *EIR/Campaigner Publications* and mail to *EIR*, 304 W. 58th Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10019. For more information call (212) 247-8820. In Europe: *EIR* Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 164, 62 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, telephone (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Director: Michael Liebig.

EIR Confidential Alert Service

What would it have been worth to you or your company to have known in advance

- ✓ that the Latin American debt crisis would break in October 1983?
- ✓ that the degree of Federal Reserve fakery, substantial for many years, has grown wildly since January 1983 to sustain the recovery myth?
- ✓ that, contrary to the predictions of most other economic analysts, U.S. interest rates would rise during the second quarter of 1983?
- ✓ that Moscow has secret arrangements with Swiss and South African interests to rig the strategic metals market?

"Alert" participants pay an annual retainer of \$3,500 for hard-copy briefings, or \$4,000 for telephone briefings from staff specialists at **EIR's** international headquarters in New York City. The retainer includes

1. At least 50 updates on breaking developments per year—or updates daily, if the fast-moving situation requires them.
2. A summary of **EIR's** exclusive Quarterly Economic Forecast, produced with the aid of the LaRouche-Riemann economic model, the most accurate in the history of economic forecasting.
3. Weekly telephone or telex access to **EIR's** staff of specialists in economics and world affairs for in-depth discussion.

To reserve participation in the program, **EIR** offers to our current annual subscribers an introduction to the service. For \$1,000, we will enroll participants in a three-month trial program. Participants may then join the program on an annual basis at the regular yearly schedule of \$3,500.

William Engdahl, *EIR* Special Services, (212) 247-8820 or (800) 223-5594 x 818
304 W. 58th Street, fifth floor, New York, New York 10019