

EIR

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Libyan ex-premier appeals to West against Qaddafi
Aspen's 'new' policy drive—to stop beam defense
Washington's creditors demand U.S. scrap military

**Leaders from 50 nations
tell Reagan to reject IMF**



What do the leaders of Ibero-America know that David Rockefeller doesn't? **EIR's *Debt Watch* tells you!**

The *Ibero-American Debt Watch Service* is your status report on the "debt bomb," the political battle around it, the causes of the crisis, and the solutions which could restore healthy flows of trade and investment between the industrialized countries and their Ibero-American partners.

Why is the *Debt Watch* better situated to provide you with this intelligence than any other service for investors and political leaders? The answer can be found in a ground-breaking study titled *Operation Juárez*, issued in August 1982 by *EIR*'s founder, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. That document has been passed from hand to hand in the ministries of every government in Ibero-America. It outlined, step by step, the measures that could solve the debt crisis, up to and including the formation of a debtors' cartel if necessary to avert the destruction of the economies—and therefore the nations—of Ibero-America.

In every meeting of debtors and creditors since the release of LaRouche's study, and in every summit meeting of continental leaders, LaRouche's *Operation Juárez* has been the leading item on the agenda.

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investment opportunities in the developing sector, and nearly 90% of the \$350 billion Ibero-American foreign debt is the direct result of 1) Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker's rising interest rates, 2) declining terms of trade, and 3) orchestrated capital flight.



Former Venezuelan Finance Minister Arturo Sosa, with a biography of LaRouche, at an OAS conference on the debt in Caracas, September 1983.

The *Debt Watch* costs \$2,500 for one year, which includes a free copy of *Operation Juárez*. A single issue of *Debt Watch* or *Operation Juárez* costs \$250. For more information, call Dennis Small, (212) 247-8820, or write:

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

“America’s friends and well-wishers from 50 nations have come to give to President Reagan the news of the calamitous crisis that faces the world in his second administration.” With these words *EIR*’s editor-in-chief Criton Zoakos, the grand marshal of the 3,000-person parade that marched in Washington, D.C. on Sunday, Nov. 25, opened the rally across from the White House, and presented guests from Asia, Africa, Ibero-America, Europe, and the United States.

The parade and rally were the response to an appeal made by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, to demand that American technology be used to stop the starvation in Africa, and in general to end the subservience of U.S. economic policy to the handful of international bankers who use the International Monetary Fund to wreck national sovereignty and national economies.

How big a success the Third International Conference of the Schiller Institute (*Special Report*) held on the outskirts of Washington, D.C. on Nov. 24-25 was, can be judged by two developments. The strategic shift to end the era of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) was reiterated in unusual depth by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in his National Press Club speech of Nov. 28. Second, as part of the reaction by the enemies of the new strategic doctrine, financial warfare against Helga LaRouche’s husband, former independent U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., intensified to endanger their physical security acutely (see *National Report*).

The fight is fully joined for the policy of the next Reagan administration—and it’s all out in the open that the new strategic doctrine, designed to replace Henry Kissinger’s and McGeorge Bundy’s suicidal MAD, is associated with LaRouche. He not only first proposed it publicly, early in 1982, but reiterated the new doctrine in 15 nationwide TV broadcasts this year. On election eve, Nov. 5, LaRouche delivered two such half-hour addresses—one a devastating case for Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative; the other, the urgent shift in international economic policy needed to make the SDI possible.

Next week, along with a lot of further coverage of the conference, we will print more extensive excerpts of Secretary Weinberger’s Nov. 28 speech, particularly the points that were missed by the major media.

Vin Berg

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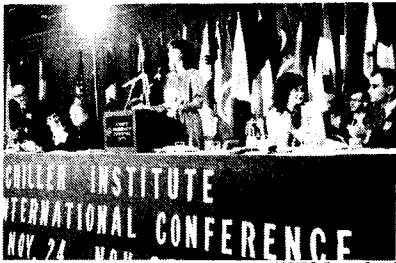
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NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

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International debt collectors demand U.S. scrap military

by Criton Zoakos

During President Reagan's brief Thanksgiving vacation in California, a rump meeting of administration officials, led by White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, and Budget Director David Stockman, resolved to press upon the President of the United States the argument that he will not be allowed to pursue his defense program, the Strategic Defense Initiative, because the creditors of this deeply indebted nation will not permit it. In this sense, the President of the United States of America is in danger of finding himself in the same humiliating position in 1984 as the Khedive of Egypt confronted in 1882, when the Earl of Cromer, Evelyn Baring, in the name of Egypt's international creditors, took over the Egyptian government and inaugurated a new era of British Imperialism.

It so happens that, despite the popular fictions as to who owns the public debt of the United States, the country's international creditors today are the same investment houses and underwriters who once owned Egypt's public debt. The present-day underwriters of the public debt of the United States are 37 investment houses and major commercial banks which regularly market U.S. Treasury debt. Most of these, though not all, trace their corporate lineage directly back to the 19th century Baring Brothers, the investment house of the British East India Company, or its United States branch known as Morgan Guaranty. Among them, they control the disposition and management of about *\$1.8 trillion* of federal debt, which is about 40% of the Gross National Product and growing fast.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, an appointee to that position of these "debt holders" and underwriters of the United States, has consistently pursued a policy of artificially and unnecessarily increasing the nation's indebtedness—and

thus apparent dependency—to these colonialist creditors. The federal debt has grown by more than *one trillion dollars* since Volcker's appointment in 1979. Annual payment of interest to this debt has grown, during Volcker's tenure, from \$60 billion per year to \$165 billion—easily the fastest-growing item of the federal budget, overshadowing in importance and approximating in size the social entitlements budget and defense budget.

No reason existed for this dramatic growth of indebtedness other than the fact that Volcker had been mandated by his creditor colleagues to artificially increase the American government's dependency and indebtedness to the private oligarchical family interests associated with most of the 37 underwriting houses. Their ultimate objective: to terminate the sovereignty of the United States and to reduce this nation to the humbled circumstances of a debtor nation, taking dictation from its creditors on all important matters of policy.

This is precisely what the rump cabinet meetings of James Baker, David Stockman, Donald Regan, et al. are attempting to complete before Inauguration Day, January 21, 1985.

The 'Bipartisan Budget Appeal'

In a heated cabinet meeting on Nov. 28, Regan, Stockman and others, including Secretary of State George Shultz, argued vociferously for greater defense budget cuts. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, described as being in a "very angry mood," systematically fought against them. But Stockman, Regan, Shultz, Volcker, et al. feel sufficiently confident to attack an immensely popular, just re-elected President and his equally popular defense secretary, because they are bolstered by the insolent behavior of the highly articulate and powerful consortium (a banker's term meaning

“conspiracy”), of the holders and underwriters of the public debt of the U.S.A.

This creditors’ cartel formed a public organization in 1982 called the Bipartisan Budget Appeal, whose leadership is the same as that of the nuclear freeze movement and the Arms Control Association. The Bipartisan Budget Appeal is the country’s most powerful group consistently advocating a crippling of American defenses for budgetary reasons. In addition to the arms-control spokesmen, the Bipartisan Budget Appeal includes in its leadership the chief officers of 22 out of the 37 financial institutions which underwrite the public debt of the United States, to wit: Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch, First Boston Corporation, Drexel Burnham, Kidder Peabody, E. F. Hutton, Bear Stearns, Salomon Brothers, Becker Paribas, Prudential-Bache, Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette, Paine Webber, Goldman Sachs, BankAmerica, First InterState California, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty, Manufacturers Hanover, Crocker National, and Chemical Bank.

Among them, they control the marketing and management of 75-80% of America’s outstanding public debt. They stand, with respect to the United States, in the same relation as the International Monetary Fund stands with respect to Tanzania—except that the United States, once it wakes up, potentially possesses the political clout to put these gentlemen in their proper place.

The arms-control mafia

Politically most relevant is the fact that this “creditors’ committee” is entirely in the hands of those powerful factioneers who persistently and publicly advocate America’s surrender to the military might of the Russian Empire. The following arms-control spokesmen are leaders of the Bipartisan Budget Appeal: The notorious McGeorge Bundy of the National Campaign to Save the ABM Treaty; Robert McNamara of the Arms Control Association, the National Campaign to Save the ABM Treaty, and the Aspen Institute; Cyrus Vance; pro-Soviet billionaire Armand Hammer; William Colby; George Ball; Lloyd Cutler; William Fulbright; John J. McCloy; Joseph Slater; Orville Freeman.

The three honorary co-presidents of the Arms Control Association are Mrs. Averell Harriman, McGeorge Bundy, and Elliott Richardson, who jointly represent the allied interests of Morgan Guaranty, Bank of Boston, and Crédit Suisse, the oldest combination of oligarchical family fortunes in the old world, going back to “old money” alliances made between the British East India Company and Geneva bankers by Lord Shelburne and Prince Talleyrand de Perigord 25 years before the Congress of Vienna. Harriman, Bundy, and Richardson amply symbolize the leadership of the monstrous oligarchical parasite, the usurious creditors who are now engaged in the last phase of their long-standing aspiration to dismantle the republican form of government of the United States.

The Harriman family’s money traces its lineage directly back to Talleyrand de Perigord’s financial fortunes, via Jay Gould’s railroad transactions in the latter part of the 19th century; McGeorge Bundy, the “elected head of the Eastern Establishment,” of course represents the whole intermarried blob of those Boston Brahmin families which were the opium trading component of the British East India Company; Elliott Richardson, with his Bank of Boston and Crédit Suisse connections, has a unique experience in playing ruthless “credit holder” politics: He was the attorney general of the United States presiding over the Watergate destruction of his own President, Richard Nixon. According to implicit confessions by Henry Kissinger, Nixon’s Watergating was uniquely assisted by certain unique orchestrating actions by the British ambassador to Washington, Earl Cromer, a descendant of that Earl of Cromer who, in the 1880s, first applied the principle of “creditors’ interests over national sovereignty” in the case of Egypt’s bankruptcy in the heyday of British Imperialism.

President Reagan’s choice

As he is hard-pressed by the “creditors’ committee” of the United States, President Reagan should reflect on the fact that this December happens to be the 100th anniversary of a unique and astounding principle of international politics, enunciated by the original Earl of Cromer in 1884: “In the conduct of international affairs, the interests of the bondholders must take precedence over the interests of the taxpayers.” This principle, applied to the case of the viceroy of Egypt, led to the destruction of national sovereignty and the formal promulgation of the law of the British Empire, not only over Egypt but over all of North Africa, the Near East, the Middle East and, by Swiss proxy, the Balkans.

Donald Regan, David Stockman, James Baker, and others inside the Reagan administration have, since the President’s triumphant re-election, upheld Earl Cromer’s principle and buttressed their position with support from the creditors of the “Bipartisan Budget Appeal” and the Arms Control Association. The President of the United States, unlike the Khedive of Egypt, derives his lawful authority from his election by the people and from his solemn oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. In a strictly legal sense, when his cabinet attempts to force him to choose between the legal rights of the “bondholders” and the ultimate legal sovereignty of the United States, he should have no difficulty. He is not only the proud recipient of an unambiguous electoral mandate. He, unlike the Khedive of Egypt, is the commander-in-chief of a military establishment far more potent than that which Evelyn Baring and the Baring Brothers’ “creditors’ committee” once deployed against the less fortunate Egypt of the 19th century. The President is by law and by oath obliged to kick out of his administration those who choose to speak with the voice of the treacherous “creditors’ committee” of the so-called Bipartisan Budget Appeal.

Ibero-Americans warn Washington: IMF threatens U.S. security too

by Gretchen Small

"It is inevitable. We can't stop it. What we are trying to do is make it as painless as possible."

Thus responded U.S. Treasury Deputy Undersecretary for Developing Nations, James Conrow, to the description of the suffering and revolutionary turmoil occurring in Ibero-America because of the International Monetary Fund's policies, a description offered firsthand to him by two business leaders from Argentina and Mexico during a 90-minute meeting in Conrow's office Nov. 27. Alejandro Iaccarino, head of the Argentine Business Confederation, and José Antonio Ruiz, a business leader from northern Mexico, after each describing current conditions in their respective nations, asked Conrow directly: "Aren't you and the IMF *conscious* of the social explosion which will come out of the suffering and the economic stagnation, and the inflation caused by IMF policies?"

Conrow's answer was "yes"—and "it is inevitable."

A similar reply was given by a senior State Department official with responsibility for Latin America to another delegation of Ibero-American business, political and labor leaders who posed the same question at a meeting Nov. 29. The official argued that the IMF cannot be blamed for Ibero-America's problems, nor cited as their cause. Of course "growth" is necessary, but "stabilization" must be achieved first—and that is what IMF's policies attempt to accomplish.

The delegations had come to Washington to attend the Third International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Arlington, Virginia, Nov. 24 and 25, and wished to use the occasion to personally convey to Washington officials the urgency of a radical break from the debt-collection policies of the IMF, if the United States wishes to keep friends and allies alive in the region.

"Stabilization" is not the outcome of IMF policies, the delegates argued. The effect of IMF austerity prescriptions is not only to eliminate development, but the possibility of meeting debt payments by those who attempt to implement them, Iaccarino explained to the State Department official. There are 18 points in the IMF agreement with Argentina, and not one of them will foster the needed growth.

Furthermore, U.S. enforcement of IMF policies, coming on top of U.S. support for Great Britain in the Malvinas War, has made the United States a greater enemy in the eyes of many Argentines than Argentina's historical colonial master,

Great Britain—a sentiment Argentine communists, in and out of government, are using to their advantage in their efforts to push Argentina into the waiting arms of Moscow.

"I don't know whether you people here in the State Department have any idea of what is happening in my country or in Latin America," a Panamanian labor leader told the State Department official. "I don't know whether you know what the workers of Latin America are thinking, or its business leaders. Your problem is not the governments of the region, it is its people."

As the trade unionist spoke, his warning was being demonstrated in the streets of Panama.

Panama's new President, Nicolas Ardita Barletta, is as favorable a man to the IMF as can be found in Spanish-speaking America. Formerly the vice president of the World Bank, a member of the Aspen Institute's Commission on Western Hemisphere Governance, and creator of Panama's off-shore banking center as the country's Planning Minister in the early 1970s, Barletta was foisted upon a reluctant Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) in Panama as their presidential candidate by Henry Kissinger personally. Kissinger considered Barletta "the right man" for the job of turning Panama into the model "Hong Kong" economy specified as the future for the region by the Kissinger Commission Report.

In office little over a month, Barletta moved to implement that program. Beginning with steps to secure refinancing for Panama's \$5 billion in debt, Barletta sent to the national legislature a package of economic measures matching standard IMF prescriptions for killing the productive sector while fostering the cancer of the speculative economy. Measures included establishing a new 7% special service tax, raising other taxes, and freezing all salaries for two years.

Before the legislature could consider the package, two leading business organizations of the country responded with a call for two days of protests and strikes Nov. 26 and 27. The major labor unions of Panama agreed to join in.

Barletta yielded. The night before the scheduled strike, Henry Kissinger's handpicked President went on national television with a promise to recall the legislation for revisions that would lessen their impact. Barletta pleaded that the population must understand, however, that "austerity" was needed.

“I don’t know whether you people in the State Department have any idea of what is happening in Latin America,” a Panamanian labor leader said. ‘... Your problem is not the governments of the region, it is its people.’”

“Understanding” seemed to be missing in Panama. On Nov. 27, one hundred and fifty thousand people marched against austerity in Panama City—approximately 10% of the population!

A little more human, please

Now another major institution of the region has thrown its forces against the IMF: the Catholic Church.

“The Catholic Church does not accept the supposed recommendations of the IMF for the simple reason that they affect our peoples. If what the IMF demands is applied, the poorest and least protected sectors will be sacrificed,” declared Costa Rican Archbishop Roman Arrieta Villalobos from Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Villalobos informed the press of the decision taken at their annual meeting by the Central American Bishops’ Council to help organize unified Ibero-American action against the IMF.

“The regional Catholic Church is deeply worried over the policies applied by the IMF to overcome the economic crisis,” Villalobos explained. The Bishops believe IMF measures must “become more human . . . therefore, the Latin American Union should now play a decisive and important role in this matter,” he continued. The Church urges the governments of Ibero-America to reject “with courage and firmness the pressures carried out by the IMF in their efforts to recover loans. . . . Isolated voices are not heard, but when the entire continent protests against the impositions of the IMF, we will be listened to fully.”

Over the past months, leaders of the Catholic Church in several countries have been engaged in last-ditch efforts to hold together national institutions which have shattered under the pressure of attempting to enforce IMF starvation upon their populations. Bolivia is the most dramatic example. Mediation efforts between national political parties by Bolivia’s Catholic Church in October and November led to an agreement to hold early national presidential elections in June 1985, opening up the first possibility for the Siles Zuazo government to continue in office until an orderly transition to a subsequent government is effected. Until the agreement was reached, the overthrow of President Hernán Siles Zuazo

by military strongmen owned by the narcotics mafia was considered a “given” by most observers.

But without immediate relief from the economic crisis, such political agreements will not hold even until June. Subjected to an international credit boycott since the government was forced to declare a unilateral debt moratorium in order to continue vital food imports in the spring of 1984, the Bolivian economy has spun out of control, with 1,000% inflation. The declaration of new price increases, some ranging as high as 300%, led to the declaration of the general strike Nov. 15 by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). Striking for nine days, the COB returned to work, only to go back on strike again within the week. COB leaders then broke off their participation in national reconciliation talks with the Catholic Church, charging that no satisfactory solution was offered for the country’s economic problems.

Upheaval in the southern Andes

Bolivia is not alone in its crisis; institutions throughout the entire southern Andean region are shattering.

The Catholic Church of Chile took up the leadership of resistance to the dictatorship of Pinochet after the declaration of the state of siege of Nov. 6 sparked a wave of mass arrests and military terror not seen since the bloodiest initial years of the dictatorship. Under the siege law, Pinochet banned a pastoral letter which read, “The state of siege has meant a serious setback for understanding between Chileans and peace in the country.” In response, the archbishop of Santiago, the capital city, declared a national day of fasting and prayer against the siege Nov. 23, to which the Pinochet government responded by a massive display of military might, and repeated roundups of all males in targeted neighborhoods of the capital.

Efforts over the last two years by Pinochet’s shrewder advisers to ease conservative civilians into the government as the first step toward the kind of democratic opening allowed by other military governments in South America were buried in the efforts to impose continued austerity demanded by the IMF. The combination of Pinochet’s intransigence and economic depression—unemployment is running at 45-60% in the shantytowns surrounding Santiago—has brought Chile to the first stages of civil war. A Western diplomat, cited by the *Washington Post* on Nov. 24, summarized the situation: “Chile is very close to the flashpoint; if the economy drops just a little, it could explode.”

In Peru, where a brutal military insurgency of the drug-traffickers’ terrorist army, Shining Path, already dominates a major portion of the countryside, a nationwide state of emergency was declared Nov. 29 across the entire nation, suspending personal liberties and lifting the right to peaceable assemble and free transit during that time. The government action followed a bombing wave in the cities of Lima, Chiclayo and Huancayo Nov. 29, the day of a national strike by workers in the Communist Party-led CGTP Labor Federation.

New fiscal plan is unconstitutional

by Liliana Gorini

On Nov. 29, an unconstitutional fiscal plan was forced upon the Italian parliament by decree. Presented two months ago by Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, president of the Cini Foundation of Venice, of the computer-giant Olivetti's holding company, and formerly of Olivetti itself, the plan was and still is opposed by virtually every Italian party except Visentini's own Republican Party. It is vehemently opposed by the associations of shopkeepers, artisans, lawyers, newspaper sellers, and, in general, the self-employed workers and family businesses which will be taxed 40% of their income if the plan is implemented.

The plan is necessary, according to Visentini, in order to comply with the demands of the International Monetary Fund respecting Italy's foreign-debt payments. It is just such austerity, imposed on more marginal economies of the Third World, which has enabled the IMF to produce genocidal famine conditions in Africa and bring much of Ibero-America to the verge of social chaos, civil warfare, and takeover by drug mafias. Now, through the good offices of Bruno Visentini of Venice, the IMF is treating the nation of Italy as it has treated Third World debtors.

The parliament was ready to vote the plan down and demand Visentini's resignation. But despite this, Italian Premier Bettino Craxi decided to give Visentini the full backing of his government, and to force on parliament a "vote of confidence"—a procedure which is normally used only in emergency cases of parliamentary obstruction of vital proposals like urgent national defense matters, and certainly not simply to please a finance minister. This means an emergency decree implementing the program, and eliminating the amendments and changes demanded by the majority party, the Christian Democracy (DC) and the Social Democratic Party (PSDI).

The decision to cancel parliamentary discussion and proceed to the trust vote was taken in a ministers' meeting to which the PSDI ministers were not even invited!

The procedure used to impose the plan is thus as uncon-

stitutional as Visentini's plan itself.

The main provision of Visentini's program, so-called "inductive assessments," is universally opposed, and the Italian Lawyers' Council decided to challenge it in the Constitutional Court. Despite the basic principle of the Italian Constitution, that every citizen is to be considered innocent until he is proven guilty, Visentini's "inductive assessments" mean that a taxpayer must go to jail if anybody even "suspects" that he declared less than he really earns, and must then try to prove his innocence from a jail cell.

In effect, people could be handcuffed on the basis of the paranoid suspicions of their neighbors, before any legal procedures have gotten under way.

For example, Giorgio Benvenuto, general secretary of the UIL trade union, which has joined the Communist Party and its trade unions in support for Visentini, has unleashed "fiscal brigades," what the press call "Benvenuto's hounds," to prepare a list of "suspected tax-evaders"—going to various shops in Milan and spying to determine their income. A list so compiled, with names and addresses, was posted all over Italy during a general strike called by the Italian trade-union confederation.

Employed and unemployed workers have been led to believe that if the people on the list had paid taxes, the workers would not be unemployed or poor. Benvenuto and the Communists neglected to mention that workers see their income going down because of the International Monetary Fund, which demanded the abolition of the cost of living escalator. And, of course, they also neglected to mention that the cost of living escalator was eliminated with the full approval of the Communists, Giorgio Benvenuto, and the CGIL-CISL-UIL trade-union federation!

Benvenuto and his Communist colleagues in CGIL have found it very convenient to divert the attention of their membership from the austerity imposed on them. Demanding that all of Italian society suffer from their perfidy, and in widely broadcast support for the fascist, technocratic dictatorship of Bruno Visentini, they have launched a political and economic civil war between the "employed" category of the Italian working class, their membership, and the "self-employed" categories.

The major shopkeepers' associations, Confcommercio and Confesercenti, have called a nationwide general strike for Dec. 11. They will probably be joined by small artisans. Confesercenti had previously been closely linked to the Communists, who are now naturally losing their base among Italy's shopkeepers at a very rapid rate.

The Italian Lawyers' Council also called a press conference to announce a "day of protest," saying they had attempted to call Visentini's attention to the unconstitutionality of his plan, but he had refused to even listen to them. The president of the National Lawyers Council, Giuseppe Valensise, then announced that the lawyers will challenge the program's constitutionality in Italy's Constitutional Court.

'Repeal Visentini's plan'

Edoardo Pontecorvo, a lawyer and adviser to the Italian Lawyers' Council in Rome, gave EIR the following interview.

EIR: At the press conference held by the National Lawyers Council in Rome, you said that Visentini's plan "takes us far away from the Western fiscal system." What did you mean by that?

Pontecorvo: The most advanced fiscal systems, for example, the American or the British, would not accept systems such as the "inductive assessments" foreseen in Visentini's plan. The "inductive assessments" system is uncivilized, because it is not based on any checking of the income source of the taxpayer, but on the uncertain, failing, arbitrary criteria of every imposter. Normally the individual citizen pays taxes in proportion to his real income, but with Visentini's inductive assessments, he can be forced to pay taxes on the suppositions and denunciations of any spy. In this way, Visentini thinks he can solve the inadequacy of the tax offices, which is supposed to check real incomes.

EIR: Does this mean that, for example, Benvenuto's "fiscal brigades" could denounce somebody they want to see in jail, simply saying that he is suspected of evading taxes?

Pontecorvo: Exactly. On the basis of "inductive assessments," anybody can declare, "In my opinion, lawyer so and so earns X amount," and he can be arrested for that. You can also use the inductive method when the tax-payer's legal records are completely in order.

EIR: The Lawyers' Council has announced that it will take this issue to the Constitutional Court. What in your opinion are the chances of having the Visentini plan declared unconstitutional?

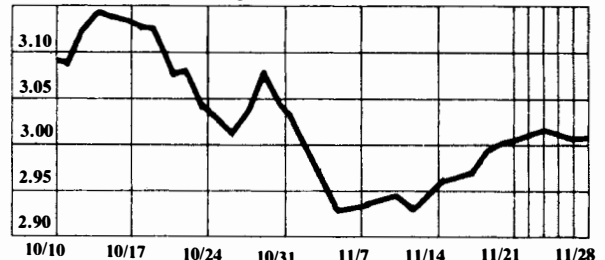
Pontecorvo: Visentini's plan violates various paragraphs of the Italian Constitution, for example, Paragraph 53, which says that "each citizen is bound to contribute to the public expense in proportion to his capacity to contribute"; or Paragraph 24, according to which each citizen has the right to defend his interests. We have been able to achieve the elimination of a paragraph in Visentini's plan which would have forced us to keep a daily book of all our activities, but the plan as a whole is nevertheless unconstitutional.

If we find a judge who has some backbone, we will advance our request. If the Constitutional Court decides it is unconstitutional, the plan should be repealed.

Currency Rates

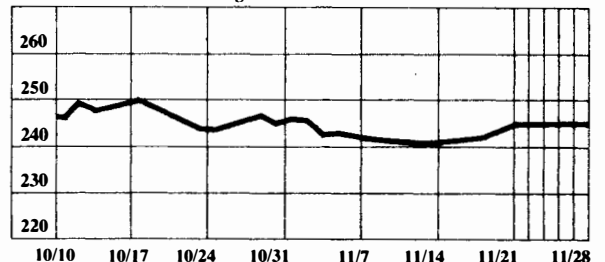
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



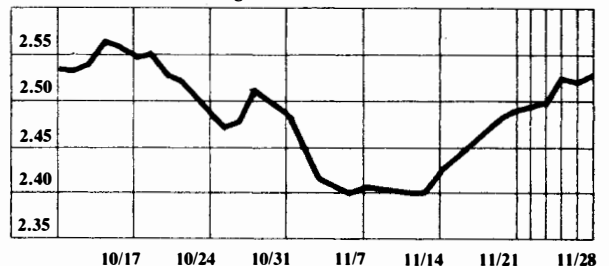
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



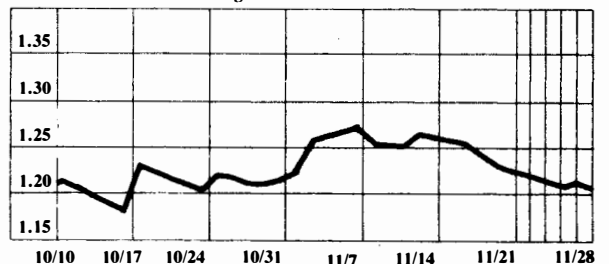
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



Green party's hoax exposed: Pollution is *not* killing the German forests!

by William Engdahl in Wiesbaden

The issue of West Germany's forests and the reported dramatic increase over the past several years of forest disease have exploded across the political map of the Federal Republic of Germany in recent weeks. Using scientifically fraudulent methodology, government officials and leading anti-industry organizations have created a popular perception of ecological catastrophe which will have profound economic consequences across Western Europe.

The West German Forest Ministry on Oct. 16 issued a startling new report which claimed that wholly 50% of all German forests were in some form to be classed as "damaged." The release of this report, subject of sensationalist and slanted media coverage, clearly created an issue of broad sympathy which significantly increased the showing of the neo-Nazi Green Party in the North-Rhine Westphalia and Baden Württemberg elections.

The real story of the "Germany's forests are dying" tale reveals a shocking manipulation of scientific fact. As was done over the past decade or so in the United States around the argument against leaded gasoline or chemical pesticides, a duplicitous minority is creating an irrationalist movement to deindustrialize the nation.

The issue, labeled "forest death" (*Waldsterben*) by the Greens, is being used to ram through a series of environmentalist laws which, as earlier in the United States, would have a devastating impact on the German steel and transportation industry—the heart of the export-dependent German economy. The notable fact is the absence of cause-effect rigor in the public debate. The Green case is based on scientific fraud every bit as much as the recent arguments to ban lead in gasoline in the United States (see *EIR*, Aug. 28, 1984). The actual source of the forest damage of the past three years and its cure have been under intensive study by a leading group of the West German chemical and fertilizer industry.

Scientific fraud promoted

The Green argument, today probably a majority "opinion," is a scientific fraud. It takes government statistics and

plays manipulative games on the ignorant or unsuspecting populace. The first and, in many ways, most vicious fraud is the organization of a movement "Against Forest Death." Cars and shop windows across Germany feature traditional tombstone crosses mourning the "death" of the German forest. Government statistics, they argue, point to the fact that the increase in the rate of the "dying" of the forest has become astronomical. The popular media, beginning with the glossy weeklies *Der Spiegel* and *Stern*, have fed this most fundamental fallacy of composition in the Green argument. What are the facts in the "forest death" first?

There are three main categories used to classify what silviculturists term "forest damage." According to the report of the Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Forests, issued from Bonn on Oct. 16, 1984, the latest survey of the 3.7 million hectares of German forest land reveals that a dramatic 50% of the forest to be damaged. They maintain that this is an increase from a 34% figure the previous year. Whether this is strictly true, or, as some maintain, partially a result of a compilation methodology using incomparable statistics, is of less importance for the present. What is important is the specific degrees of damage or disease.

According again to the Forest Ministry's report, the by-far largest category of damage is that of "lightly damaged" trees. This makes up a substantial 33% of the total forests. Another 16% of total forest area is in the "moderately damaged" category. Now, this totals almost 49% of the otherwise alarming figure of 50%. It is some 110,000 hectares or only 1.5% of the total forest area of the Federal Republic of Germany which are correctly classified as "very sick," or "severely damaged to the point of dying." And this percentage, 1.5% or thereabouts, has been estimated to be relatively constant over longer historical periods, as the proportion of trees which can be appropriately labeled "dying forest."

Causes of recent forest damage

But what about the significant rise, especially of mildly damaged forest land, over the three years such attention has

been focused on the trees by the press and government? Is the apparent three-year rise in such phenomena as yellowing of pine-tree needles or slowing of normal growth rates of certain forest areas an irreversible first step—caused by speeding Mercedes traffic through the Black Forest or the Bavarian Woods? Is the air pollution of the auto emissions going onto the trees in such a way as to begin a process of irreversible “forest death,” as the Green Party and their oligarchic friends who own the forests of West Germany would have us believe?

Indeed, this is being regarded as scientific fact. It is the basis on which two political parties are demanding drastic, irreversible structural change in the vital German transportation sector through introduction of catalytic converters on exhaust systems of autos, conversion to the inefficient lead-free gasoline, and reduction of speed limits to “Tempo 100” (100 kilometers per hour). The social and economic impact of these changes could well destroy the German auto and high-technology machinery industries, the backbone of German industry. The disastrous experience of the U.S. auto industry since the “Ralph Nader” campaigns of the 1970s is being ignored in the German press.

First, there is no causal relation between auto or even coal power plant emissions, i.e., so-called air pollution, and the recent forest damage phenomena. Aside from the fact that the regions where the damage is most visible, the Franconian and Bavarian Woods in the rural region near the Czech border, or the Black Forest, are hardly intense areas of automobile traffic, the entire air pollution argument is sheer nonsense.

I spoke at length with the German Chemical Industries Association (VCI), which has been conducting detailed scientific analysis and tests to determine cause-and-cure possibilities for the recent problems of the German forests. Studies show that the amount of sulfur-dioxide emissions in the air, primarily from power plants and heavy industry, is more or less the same as in the 1930s or 1940s, at about 3 million tons/year. In 1910, it was about 2 million tons/year. So, the so-called effects of “acid rain” argued by the friends of the trees, actually would predate the age of the automobile. For some six to eight years, according to detailed studies published by the VCI, the air content from nitric oxide has been relatively stable. Vehicle emissions account for about 55% of this source of air emission. Hydrocarbons in the atmosphere, whose source is mainly the auto emissions, home heating, and industry, has also been stable in recent years. So, these sources of atmospheric emission cannot be direct causes of the damage visible over the past two to three years.

Similarly, as the VCI has documented from various official and private studies, the ground level concentrations of nitric oxide, sulfur dioxide, and hydrocarbons have been steady over recent years, and, in fact, have actually decreased in industrial areas by one-third to one-half owing to introduction of various emission controls, higher stacks, and so forth.

The deposition sources have also been measured by the Western Meteorological Synthesizing Center’s Cooperative

Program for Monitoring Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP). The results here are equally dramatic in refuting the Green case. For example, in the Bavarian Woods, more than 80% of the depositions of various sulfur oxides from the atmosphere found on the trees comes from Czechoslovakia. Only 20% comes from inside West Germany. Similarly, for the Harz Mountains, some 75% comes from the regions across the border in East Germany. And in the South Black Forest, 73% of the sulfur emissions originates from the French Saar region. So, even were it true that air emissions are causing damage to the forests, which they are not, the Federal Republic of Germany could shut down all industry and power production and ban all auto traffic and it would not curb the problem. Further, the amount of auto traffic in the East is vastly smaller than in West Germany, so again, on this count, the case of the Greens and their friends fails the test of causality.

Reviving the trees

Fortunately, the health of Germany’s vast forests does not depend on the unlikely cooperation of the Warsaw Pact or other industrial states. I spoke at length with one of Europe’s leading silviculture chemistry experts, Dr. M. Haeberle, leader of the BASF Working Group on forest damage, at Ludwigshafen. After reviewing the basic conclusions of the above VCI report, in which he participated, Dr. Haeberle stated bluntly: “The increase in forest damage in the past three years definitely is *not* due to any air pollutants. I think much of the damage is quite simple in origin: two seasons of unusual drought in 1982-83 combined with abnormal temperature.”

Why does this cause such a problem now? This he attributes to an almost total lack of basic understanding of scientific agriculture as applied to forestry, considering forestry as merely a specialized application of tending of the Earth as the “Garden of Man.” “I went back to the basic 1855 text of Justus von Liebig on Agricultural Chemistry. I saw that many of the basic ideas which have been used for the past century in agriculture must be systematically applied to the care of the forests.” Why has it taken us so long to learn this? “In farming, you see the results of successful treatment or failure immediately within one or two growing seasons. With trees and forests, the life cycle shows the same over an 80-200 year period, so it takes longer to see the deficiencies.”

What Dr. Haeberle’s research group, in cooperation with researchers from several universities across the Federal Republic of Germany, has begun is detailed soil chemical analysis together with careful tree sample testing. This allows researchers to determine exactly which deficiencies exist in which soils, preventing normal growth of the trees or making them susceptible to yellowing during drought periods.

“It has been very well known for at least one-two decades,” Haeberle noted, “that you can revitalize fir trees in your garden which have become ‘yellowed’ through adding specific elements into the chemical fertilizer applied.” Chem-

ical fertilizers have been used on German forests since the turn of the century, "but nobody bothered to analyze specific soil deficiencies."

Beginning at the end of 1983, the German chemical industry launched systematic field experiments using the systematic approach outlined by Haeberle, the applications of the fundamentals of Liebig applied to silviculture for the first time in a scientific way. The results have been remarkable. In each of the seven test regions across the Federal Republic, Bavaria, Hesse, and others, the procedure involves scientific soil analysis to determine the exact deficiencies as well as careful sample analysis of the trees—needles, roots. The deficient elements are thus determined; they are different for different regions. The lost nutrients of each soil are thus supplemented.

In addition, when there exists over-acidification of the soil, whether from soil erosion or whatever, this can be easily treated by increasing the pH content of the soil through gradual addition of limestone, magnesium, potassium, or calcium.

Haeberle cautioned that this must be done gradually and carefully so as not to allow nitrates in the ground water to decompose organic matter. But this is otherwise straightforward, as with any scientific agricultural process. Results? "We have demonstrated that we can change yellowed trees back to green in approximately six months in some cases with the proper treatment. If the media would ask scientists to do

more such basic research on the problems of the damages to trees," he concluded, rather than spread uninformed hysteria, "this would be much more help."

But—what else?—the very environmentalists who cry most over the so-called "forest death" are now attacking the use of such scientific fertilizers as "unnatural additives which destroy the forests," and also attack efforts of chemical companies which have the logical resources of groups such as the gifted Dr. Haeberle's. They argue that they only aim to sell more chemicals.

Haeberle, patiently and somewhat sadly, also gave an answer to this inane argument of the irrational Green Party storm troopers. The Chemical Industry Association made a study of what it would cost to systematically treat all the damaged areas of Germany's forests. Taking the 48% of total forest area which consist of Groups I and II (slightly damaged and moderately damaged), the VCI calculates that by applying the appropriate mixes of nutrients and fertilizers to the soils, an average of twice times over a 10-year period, the cost for the entire process would range on the order of 350 million deutschemarks per year for the 10-year period.

They note that most of the German forests are man-made and have never been scientifically attended until now, so it is a cumulative unpaid cost which must now be made if we want to actually maintain healthy and thriving green areas in Germany's beautiful forests.

The dukes and princes who own the forests

Behind the recent growth of the organized Green Party and associated efforts lie the select families of the so-called Black Nobility of Europe. In the most effective way since the end of the war, the oligarchical families have found and cultivated a popular issue which implicitly brings the "people" into the anomalous role of defending the interests of the reactionary neo-feudal nobility against the constitutional interests of the republic and its citizenry.

How? Contrary to popular opinion, the forests are actually the privately held domain of a virulent oligarchy rather than a public domain. In recent weeks, this normally discreet oligarchy has come out openly, arm-in-arm with members of the Greens and farmers, protesting the "dying forests." On the Marienplatz of Munich, one now finds the director of the interests of the Princes von Thurn und Taxis or von Ottingen-Wallerstein protesting along with the Greens. This is the appropriate point to understand the fraud of the dying forests, as with the fraud of

the earlier movement against nuclear energy and industry.

Who owns Germany's forests? For the area around Bavaria, one need not look far to find the stamp of Duke Albrecht of Bavaria, of the infamous Wittelsbach family. The Saxon Forest around Hamburg is dominated by the family interests of Ferdinand Prince von Bismarck. Joachim Prince zu Fürstenberg is a major owner of the Black Forest. The Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein is the major owner in Southern Westphalia, while Johannes Prince von Thurn und Taxis is holder of immense forests in Bavaria.

King Carl Gustaf of Sweden is a major owner of forest lands in the Saxe-Coburg region. In the Hessian Woods, the major interests lie in the hands of Otto Prince zu Ysenburg-Büdingen. The list goes on, though many of the actual documents of ownership have been carefully buried to hide the actual control over these vast forests. These are the decadent oligarchs who are generically committed to a return to a bucolic feudal age without industry or automobile. For those who would like further documentation, I point you to the International Board of Directors of the World Wildlife Fund in Morges, Switzerland.—*William Engdahl*

Heritage crowd plots 'restructuring'

The farm policy of the British-run foundation would accelerate food shortages and cartelization of the sector.

Very soon after the re-election of President Reagan, an historic cabinet meeting occurred where radical proposals by the Heritage Foundation were circulated on policy directions for national food production, defense, and other fundamental government programs. If implemented, the Heritage Foundation's 1,300 policy recommendations, called "Mandate for Leadership II," would have disastrous consequences.

The Heritage Foundation's agriculture proposals were written by George Dunlop, who is the staff director of the Senate Foreign Agriculture Committee. He is part of a policy faction which includes the new Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), Federal Reserve head Paul Volcker, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, Budget Director David Stockman, Agriculture Department Undersecretary Daniel Amstutz (the Cargill, Inc. executive), and some others. Former Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is also part of the gang.

They are committed to a radical "restructuring" of U.S. and other farming around the world, in the direction of eliminating the independent family farmer and also creating and manipulating mass food scarcities. Their words speak of "market orientation" and "soil conservation," but their meaning is feudalism and genocide.

The Heritage Foundation programs stress two lying themes: 1) that there are world food "surpluses" and "overproduction," and 2) that U.S. and Common Market farmers are over-

subsidized, which causes them to overproduce. The reality is that the world is plunging into a food-shortage crisis. And at the same time, farmers are being forced out of operation and dispossessed.

The Heritage Foundation calls for measures which would accelerate this process: reduce target-price (subsidy) payments to farmers, reduce the level of price-support crop loans, and make soil conservation measures, meaning mandatory non-use of land, stronger.

The Heritage Foundation proposes that crop price-support loan levels be based on the previous year's average of market prices, and uses the warmed-over rhetoric of Adam Smith, talking much of "free market mechanisms" and the like.

In reality, there are no "free market prices" or "mechanisms," given the interational grain cartel (Cargill, Continental, Bunge, André, Louis Dreyfus and the rest) and the Chicago Board of Trade and other instruments of price control. The top Heritage Foundation types know that full well.

The 1982 Heritage Foundation government policy report, "Agenda for Progress," carried similar proposals, drafted by Eric V. Robinson, and Don Paarlberg, the representative of the Orville Freeman group. The 1983 Heritage Foundation report, "Agenda '83," carried a proposal to reduce dairy and grain price supports and to "privatize" crop insurance, written by free-market wildman Bruce Gardner, currently at the University of Maryland.

Who are these nuts?

The Heritage Foundation was

formed as a conservative think-tank in the 1970s, notably with funding from Joe Coors of the Golden, Colorado brewery. Somewhere along the line, it was taken over entirely by the British Fabian school of political-intelligence operations, and became the home base for "free trade" freaks. The London-based "mother" foundation is the Center for Policy Studies, run by Lord Thomas, Sir Alfred Sherman, and Sir Keith Joseph. This center and the Heritage Foundation work closely with the Adam Smith Institute of London.

On the key issue of defense, the Heritage Foundation has functioned to do everything to undermine President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. A few years back they collaborated with the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies to create the Congressional Military Reform Caucus, to promote the idea of conventional arms, not strategic defense, and the idea that "smaller is better."

No sensible person, therefore, is surprised at the number of suspected Soviet moles hanging around the Heritage Foundation to utilize their right-wing cover. A Soviet embassy representative held regular sessions with the Foundation earlier this year. The Heritage Foundation's "free trade" mythology is a perfect umbrella for the guarantees made by the USDA to provide the Soviet Union a record 22-million-plus tons of grain this year—part of an expected 50 million tons from the West overall.

The Soviet Union's food security is being ensured right from the top in Washington, D.C., while the food supply of the United States and our allies is plunged into jeopardy, and would certainly be eliminated by the foundation's program.

Volcker: dollar strength temporary

Growing Treasury dependency on the Euromarkets will turn into nasty pressure on the U.S. budget in 1985.

Speaking at the Arthritis Foundation dinner Nov. 29, Fed chairman Paul Volcker warned that a merchandise trade deficit running \$130 billion per year and a current-account deficit at a \$120 billion third-quarter annual rate have led to net financial inflows at a \$120 billion annual rate during the third quarter.

"The hard reality is that for the moment we are addicted to foreign borrowings to reconcile our deficit and our investment needs with our limited propensity to save at home," Volcker said. "The U.S. is importing capital so fast that the largest and richest country in the world is well on its way to becoming the largest international debtor as well. Yet, we can't count indefinitely on the capital inflows," Volcker said, adding that an end to the capital inflows would bring higher interest rates and inflation.

As we have warned repeatedly since September, the dollar will not fall significantly during 1984, and, indeed, not fall until major adverse events in the banking system unravel the conditions under which the dollar has gained more than 50% in trade-weighted value since 1980. The dollar's recent rebound (to about DM 3.09 on Nov. 30) guarantees, for the moment, the dollar's first place in line among all international debtors. But the problems in the international banking system which will ultimately force the dollar down are likely to coincide with the greatest pressure for U.S. budget cuts early next year.

Sources at the Fed say that the dollar will keep rising in the short term, first, because inflation is so low that falling U.S. interest rates make no difference to foreign portfolio managers. A secondary factor in the short run, they add, is fear that a banking crisis might force a scarcity of dollars. However, Fed analysts admit, a major drop in U.S. dollar asset values, e.g., in the U.S. fixed-income securities and real estate market, or problems arising from collapsing Third World debt, could reverse the dollar rise fast.

Commodity prices, led by oil, are, indeed in a tumble. After rising by 21% between the beginning of this recovery in November 1982 and March 1984, the IMF's all commodity index fell by 10% during the next seven months. This provokes liquidity shortage and favors the dollar, the denomination currency of debt collection (ignore all the foolishness about "real interest rates").

However, the commodity price collapse—soon to be followed by commercial real-estate values—is the result of the flaking-off of the phony economic recovery, and threatens to undermine U.S. bank asset values. Apart from energy and real-estate loans, it threatens to reverse the \$31 billion Ibero-American trade surplus for 1984 which has, thus far, permitted the major debtors to keep their arrears from growing.

The next shoe to drop will be in the Eurobond market, a major source of financing for the Treasury and re-

lated agencies; FNMA, the off-budget mortgage finance agency, announced last week it intended to raise \$2 billion a year offshore, and the Treasury has been offering foreign bond issues abroad since September. All is not well on these markets, despite recent high issue volume. The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported on Nov. 28 that there are "unmistakeable structural changes" in the Eurobond market, illustrated by the new Swedish \$1.2 billion floating-rate issue; rather than LIBOR, it is priced at LIBID, or the London interbank bid rate.

"In Sweden's view, LIBID offers an advantage not merely because of lower costs . . . but presumably also as a better protection in the event of a banking crisis. In the Swedish debt management agency it is assumed that in a banking crisis, for example as a consequence of payments failure of a Third World debtor country, the interest differential between LIBOR and LIBID would rise appreciably and make LIBOR-pegged paper more expensive. The cheaper tie to LIBID can be defended in Sweden's case with the consideration that in the case of a bank crisis, state paper would carry less risk than bank notes and therefore attract more investor demand."

The rest of the world is not acting as if the dollar's strength is here to stay. The European Economic Community is already taking steps to force through the reserve role of the European Currency Unit, i.e., create a currency bloc at odds with the dollar.

The Japanese are also moving rapidly to make the yen an international reserve currency. Some New York bank analysts say that the yen may now be more important than the DM in Euro-market transactions; although stated figures show that Euro-DM are four times larger in total deposits than Euroyen, the net (of interbank) yen deposits is fast overtaking the DM.

Donald Regan's tax turkey

Changing the rules, when the "recovery" hoax is visibly flaking apart, is like playing with matches near gasoline.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan offered the President a belated Thanksgiving turkey on Nov. 27, in the form of a scheme to re-juggle the American tax system. The Treasury plan, advertised as a "simplification" of the tax code, will actually create a maximum of confusion and complications.

Regan's plan was represented in the press as if the White House had already rubber stamped it, although the President, in fact, has not had a chance to express a view on it. The treasury secretary, whose former colleagues in Wall Street have ganged up against the White House to demand cuts in the defense budget, is perfectly aware that Congress will not touch the new tax plan.

On the contrary, White House specialists suspect that Donald Regan has pulled a fast one: By proposing tax changes guaranteed to meet congressional rejection, he has thrown the entire burden of pressure back onto the spending side of the budget.

Don Regan showed his true colors on British television before the tax plan came out, hinting at defense budget cuts in a way he would not dare to do before an American audience. "Well, what we're saying is tax increases only as a last resort," Regan said on "The Business Program" of Britain's commercial Channel 4. Asked whether the cuts would include defense, Regan replied: "As far as the Defense Department is concerned, no."

But he noted that Congress had

limited the real rate of growth in defense spending in 1983 and 1984. "I would suggest that that's an area that should be looked at," Regan said. His spokesman, Alfred Kingon, said Regan believes defense is a "legitimate area to be looked at for cuts."

In a related development, the Treasury Department leaked to the press that it had virtually ruled out a plan invented by Reagan hardliners to slap on a national sales tax of some kind in order to raise additional revenue to cover the budget deficit while maintaining a large volume of defense spending.

This ham-handed effort to preserve the defense budget was doomed to failure from the start. Not only had the President promised that there would be no tax increases, but the consumption-tax proposal would hit the sagging economy in its most vulnerable spot—consumer spending. Not surprisingly, the hardliners lost.

Having washed out the White House hardliners' plan for tax increases, the Treasury had to come up with its own program. The result is a mish-mash which will spread confusion among corporations and investors for an indefinite period of time, as the Treasury plan goes slowly down the congressional meatgrinder.

The central features of the Treasury plan are:

- the elimination of important business investment deductions, including the Investment Tax Credit and accelerated write-offs of the deprecia-

tion cost of plant and equipment;

- taxation of various fringe benefits, unemployment insurance, as well as the elimination of the deduction for state and local income tax; and

- replacement of the 14 current tax brackets of 11% to 50% by three new brackets, at 15%, 25%, and 35%.

In and of themselves, none of the specific proposals matter. Accountants all over the country are telling their clients that the present Congress will not digest this turkey before it dissolves in 1986, and they are almost certainly correct.

However, the uncertainty of new tax rules hanging over the economy will, by itself, have an extremely negative impact. The Internal Revenue Service has recently displayed a bad habit of applying tax rules retroactively, and innumerable deals—particularly in real estate and related areas—will stay on the shelf until the dust settles.

What is ominous is that Donald Regan, the stage-manager of the phony "Reagan recovery," has now thrown a monkey wrench into the gears. The supposed recovery was a combination of statistical fraud, massive imports of goods and money, consumer credit expansion, and a tax subsidy (under the 1981 tax rules) for every sort of real-estate speculation imaginable.

In fact, the most devastating evidence that the economy has begun a nose dive is the "improvement" in the merchandise trade deficit during October. At \$9.18 billion, the deficit was the lowest since June, due to a sharp contraction of imports of industrial goods, the major source of the deficit all year.

Imports fell 10.6% in October, despite an 11.4% rise of petroleum and related products; the fall was disproportionately larger for industrial goods, demand for which has apparently collapsed.

Business Briefs

International Credit

Western banks make new loan to East Germany

The Deutsche Bank and 35 other Western banks announced on Nov. 23 that they have put together a \$400 million loan to East Germany at an interest rate 1% above the London interbank rate. No U.S. banks are participating. The loan, which will arrive in East Berlin before Christmas, has been issued without any conditions.

West German banks loaned \$80 million to the East Germans in early November, and, as announced on Nov. 23, the three major Bavarian banks have issued an additional 100 million deutschemark loan. There are rumors that German and Swiss banks are about to grant another favorable loan of 100 million Swiss francs before Christmas.

While it is not quite clear to what use the East Germans will put the money, it is known that the Warsaw Pact needs large amounts of credit to fund new armaments programs. East Germans have always had the least problems of all Warsaw Pact nations in getting Western loans.

The Debt Bomb

Schmidt: Debts make nations 'violent'

On Nov. 20, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt addressed a non-public gathering of leading German economists and industry managers at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation on "world economics."

He began by emphasizing that "remaining largely unnoticed by the Germans, there are changes occurring in the outside world which are important to mention," which he had the great luck to observe during his recent international travels.

Schmidt said that there are "many factors of instability in the present situation of the world monetary system" which are largely due to the "problem of immense indebtedness of many countries." Especially

in Latin America, he emphasized, "the debts have made some nations more violent than before." This, he said, will have "repercussions on the situation of the American banks and the U.S. dollar, but also on the world monetary system at-large."

Schmidt concluded: The world monetary system and its institutions are basically faced with "one alternative: either a collapse of the present world monetary system, or a continuation of the present policy of immensely high interest rates and further decline of investments on a world scale."

Economic Theory

'More people mean more famine'

United Nations Relief Coordinator for Ethiopia Kurt Jansson told reporters in New York on Nov. 24 that Ethiopia's famine situation is worsening. "As of now, an estimated 7 million people are directly affected, as against the 6.2 million last week. Since then we found some 800,000 more starving in the south." Jansson said that the "actual crunch" of famine would hit in January and February 1985 "when whatever some of the shrewder people in the country have stashed away will be gone."

In response to this almost unimaginable tragedy, leading Malthusian organizations in the United States have come up with a simple solution: Eliminate people in Ethiopia and the famine will not be a problem.

The *Washington Post* on Nov. 24 carried a story headlined "More People Mean More Famine," written by Robert J. Gray, the director of policy development for the American Farmland Trust, a Washington, D.C.-based organization which has recently received a substantial grant from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to present recommendations for the restructuring of American agriculture. "Although government indifference in Ethiopia is partially to blame for the widespread famine, the fact remains that increased population growth . . . has brought about a crisis situation that will continue for years to come," Gray writes. "Eastern Af-

rica has a great amount of fragile land subject to erosion, desertification, and other problems of land degradation. . . . Clearly, the ability of this land to support its population has failed. . . ."

A campaign along similar lines is being conducted by the D.C.-based Environmental Fund, on whose board sit individuals such as William Paddock, Linus Pauling, and Norman Cousins. "The whole concept of food relief is wrong," a Fund official stated to a caller. "Sending grain to Ethiopia just worsens the problem of population growth, which in turn makes famine worse. . . . And, besides, population growth degrades the environment."

International Trade

Steel embargo furthers decoupling

The unilateral decision by the U.S. government during the week of Nov. 26 to impose an immediate embargo on all imports of European Community tubular steel and pipe threatens to trigger a potentially devastating trade war which will further the economic decoupling of Western Europe from the United States.

Following a Nov. 17 preliminary agreement between U.S. Special Trade negotiator William Brock and the European Community (EC) negotiator Viscount Davignon to limit European exports to 7.6% of the U.S. market beginning Dec. 1, Brock and Commerce Secretary Baldrige asked Treasury Secretary Regan to impose a total embargo for the rest of the year, to be followed by a 5.9% limit after that.

As soon as the embargo was declared, Davignon announced that the EC would immediately prepare a list of U.S. exports against which the EC would impose retaliatory sanctions. "We have no choice but to act against the U.S.," Davignon stated. Sources at the EC headquarters revealed that countermeasures will be directed against U.S. agriculture exports to Western Europe. The German daily *Frankfurter Rundschau* editorialized that "whether one calls it trade

war or not, this time it will presumably run in exactly that direction."

The actual trade flows of tubular steel, used mainly in the oil and gas drilling and transmission sector, indicates that the Brock move is a premeditated provocation designed to feed economic decoupling between the United States and its European allies. According to official figures from the U.S. Commerce Department, non-EC imports to the United States, especially from South Korea, Japan, Brazil, and Mexico increased dramatically in the past two years, while EC tubular steel exports to the United States dropped from 107,000 metric tons in 1982 to 36,000 tons in 1983, following a non-binding restraint agreement between the United States and the EC. One German steel industry source reflected the prevalent European perception that U.S. policy makers are deliberately turning a blind eye to their Pacific Basin trading partners while aggravating pressures on Europe as part of a shift in long-term interests away from Western Europe.

Technology

Microwave amplifier developed by U.S. labs

Two research teams using a new kind of laser amplifier say they have found a way to boost microwave radiation power by 250,000%—an achievement which they say may eventually contribute to the rapid development of fusion power.

The free-electron laser used promises to be the most powerful and versatile ever made, researchers for the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory announced on Nov. 30.

Application of the powerful microwave source is anticipated in the confinement of fusion fuel in magnetic fusion reactor designs.

"In fusion, the energy process of the sun and the stars, light nuclei join together to form heavier ones, releasing enormous quantities of energy in the process," Andrew Sessler, a Lawrence Berkeley theorist, stat-

ed. "Because the fuel is abundant and cheap, fusion could serve as a virtually limitless energy source for energy, electricity, or heat."

The researchers also expect that the demonstration of the high-gain free-electron microwave amplifier will lead to success at shorter wavelengths—infrared, visible, and ultraviolet light—where it could be used for many laser applications.

Budget Cuts

Feldstein says growth no cure for deficit

Speaking on Nov. 25 on ABC's "This Week with David Brinkley," Martin Feldstein, the former head of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers and renowned data masseur, offered the sort of advice that would make Reagan's economic policies even worse.

Feldstein deemed it "wishful thinking" on the administration's part to imagine that economic growth itself would solve the problem of the federal budget deficit. To reduce the deficit, Feldstein said the government would have to both raise taxes—to which Reagan is opposed—and reduce spending. "I think you need a balanced package . . . I think he [Reagan] will try as hard as he can to get spending down but in the end, I believe he will aim for a package that will have to include taxes."

Even conservative Democrats are now joining the "deficit cutting" bandwagon. On "Meet the Press" on Nov. 25, Rep. Jim Wright of Texas denounced the argument that growth could wipe out the deficit as a "fantasy," saying that "we are going to have to bite some hard bullets to lower the deficit."

Wright proposed the freezing of new tax cuts and the stretching out of proposed military growth over five years instead of four.

Reagan, said Wright, fails to realize that "a dollar spent on bombs adds as much to the deficit as a dollar spent on roads." He said that one reason for the deficit was "enormous military growth—doubling the Pentagon budget in four years."

Briefly

● **UNITED ARTISTS** has removed Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford from its board of directors. An unofficial spokesman for UA said this was part of a process of "cutting the fat."

● **EXXON** Corporation, the world's largest oil company, announced on Nov. 28 that it is holding discussions for sale of its electronic office-systems business. Exxon entered the office-systems business in the early 1970s, but has been unable to compete effectively against such companies as IBM and Xerox. If Exxon cannot find a buyer, industry sources say the office-systems division, expected to lose \$65 million in 1984, will be closed.

● **THREE ARGENTINE** nuclear energy specialists met on Nov. 30 with Rep. Marilyn Lloyd (D-Tenn.), chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee, in her office in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. One of the Argentines is a deputy of the Province of Neuquen, the second a councilman. The third individual, an engineer with a major Argentine nuclear-service company, was asked to draft a proposal for Argentine collaboration with the U.S. fusion program. All three men attended the Schiller Institute conference in Virginia on Nov. 24-25.

● **CHRISTMAS** morning will feature an artificial comet which will be a special treat for early risers in the West and will provide priceless data for scientists around the world. The man-made comet is the result of a three-nation three-satellite study of how the streaming solar wind interacts with the Earth's magnetic field. "We expect it to be of an apparent angular size of about one-sixth the diameter of the full moon," said one scientist. Anyone west of a line running from Houston, Texas north through St. Louis, Missouri, should be able to see the comet, weather permitting.

Leaders from fifty nations tell Reagan to reject the IMF

by Susan Welsh

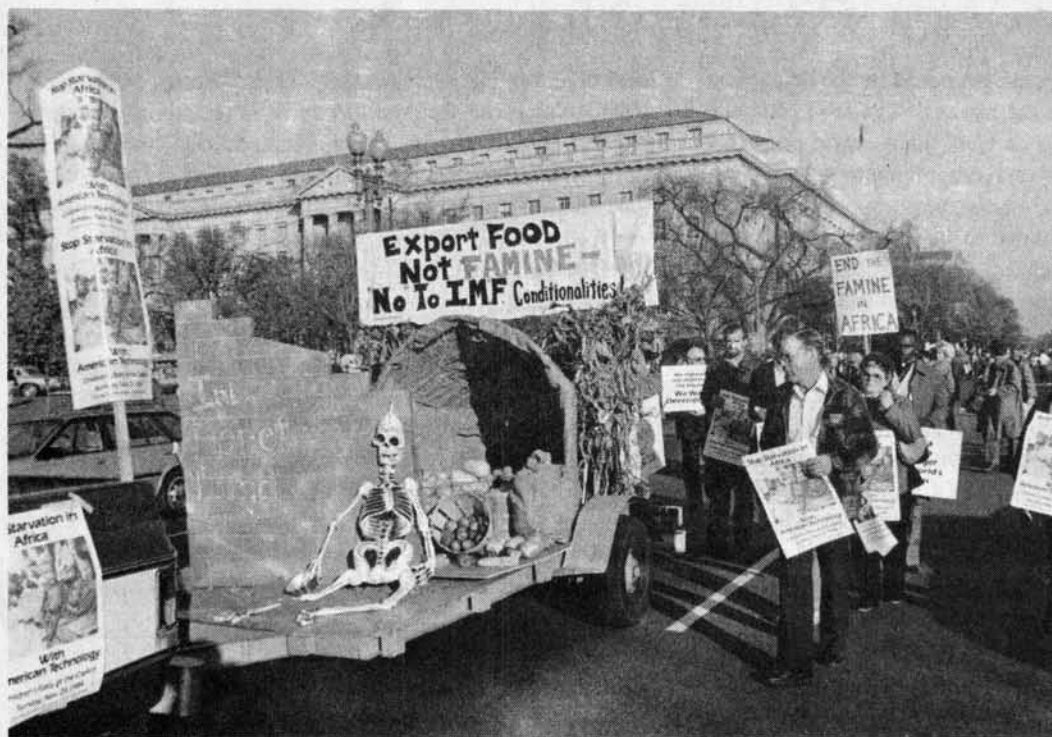
Over 1,500 people from more than 50 countries met outside Washington, D.C. Nov. 24-25 for what was certainly one of the most joyous political events in the history of the nation's capital. The Third International Conference of the Schiller Institute convened to launch a new movement to uphold the inalienable rights of man, to bring classical culture to a world steeped in cultural pessimism, and to formulate economic and foreign-policy recommendations which must be implemented by the second Reagan presidency, if the world is not to plunge into economic holocaust and world war.

From the concert of classical music on the evening of Nov. 23, to the mile-long parade Nov. 25 which concluded with a demonstration at the White House, the conference was suffused with great music and the spirit of Friedrich Schiller, the German playwright and friend of the American Revolution, the poet who wrote the "Ode to Joy."

The conference brought together individuals from the most disparate backgrounds: black teenagers from Washington, D.C. high schools, white Mississippi farmers, trade unionists from Europe and Ibero-America, American civil-rights leaders, and many others. Over 100 prominent individuals from around the world submitted policy papers to the conference, with concrete proposals on how the Reagan administration should change its foreign policy, and particularly on why it should abandon its support for the genocidal austerity conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and allied oligarchical financial institutions, which are responsible for the famine that is ravaging Africa and threatens the entire "Third World."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Institute's founder, presented the results of the conference at a press conference on Nov. 26. She explained that the lack of a real U.S. economic recovery spells economic disaster throughout the world, and that 37 African nations face famine today as a result of the faulty economic policy of the United States. The entire belt of the Sahel is facing starvation.

The conditions in Africa, she said, create a political destabilization which aids only the Soviet Union. In Ibero-America, the same process is under way, as Bolivia



NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

Over 3,000 marchers joined the Schiller Institute's parade, which wound through the streets of Washington and ended in a demonstration at the White House. Here a section of the parade passes the U.S. Treasury building. After the conference concluded, many foreign delegations stayed in Washington for meetings with officials from the Treasury and State Departments, to inform the U.S. officials of the brutal consequences of the International Monetary Fund's austerity conditionalities.

and large areas of Brazil now face starvation. It is not necessary to accept the dictates of the IMF and the concept that whole nations must be subject to triage, as on a battlefield.

"The Schiller Institute calls on the human race to reject these conditions," Mrs. LaRouche continued. "If the human race accepts the concept that whole continents and their peoples can disappear, then the human race does not have the moral fitness to survive."

She presented the solution for Africa that was presented at the conference: to use U.S. technological methods and implement a layered system of relief. First, emergency airlifts must be made, bringing specially processed food to save even those whose systems can no longer digest protein. Second, a military-style mobilization must begin to build up infrastructure in Africa; she called for a "massive movement to pour engineers, technicians, and farmers" into the continent. We must have a policy to completely industrialize Africa, she said.

The inalienable rights of man

Mrs. LaRouche reported to the press on the documents and initiatives adopted by the conference. Among these were:

- A Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man was adopted by acclamation and signed by hundreds of delegates. The wording of the declaration, she explained, is based on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, with only a few changes introduced that take into account different particular features of the struggle for human freedom and dignity today. "So truly," she said, "the inalienable rights movement is a return to the spirit of the Founding Fathers."

- A formal resolution was addressed to President Reagan to support the Contadora Group of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama in its proposals for peace in Central America. The U.S. State Department has consistently sought to block the success of the Contadora initiative, and those efforts now threaten to embroil the United States in a military invasion of Central America that would only benefit the Soviet Union.

- General agreement was reached on the need for implementing the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, both for reasons of national security and economic recovery.

- The participants agreed that neither Henry Kissinger nor any other member of the Liberal Eastern Establishment should have any control over the second Reagan administration.

- A commission was formed, on the initiative of four members of the delegation from Argentina, to investigate the activities of the Trilateral Commission in Ibero-America. The commission will be based in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and will have a secondary headquarters in Washington, D.C.

- A trade union committee of the Schiller Institute was constituted, to fight to defend the inalienable rights of man, and especially of working people, during a period of great institutional, moral, cultural, and economic crisis.

- A group of 30 students attending the conference launched a Student Alliance to recruit youth everywhere to join the fight. "The express function of the Student Alliance is to establish the foundation for a worldwide cultural renaissance, for repudiating neo-Malthusian cultural pessimism," the group's charter says.

● A resolution was adopted, proposed by the delegation from Argentina, to translate the works of Lyndon LaRouche into Spanish and the works of Gen. Juan Perón on social justice and labor into English and other languages.

Joining Mrs. LaRouche in the press conference were dignitaries who had participated in the previous days' proceedings: U.S. civil rights leaders Amelia Robinson and Hulan Jack; Alejandro Iaccarino, president of the Argentinian Economic Confederation; Giuseppe Puglia, secretary-general of Italy's independent transport workers union (FAISA-CISAL); Mario Vázquez, Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM); Rev. Dibala Mpolesha of Zaire; Billy Davis, the vice-presidential running-mate of Lyndon LaRouche during the 1984 election campaign; Manuel Carulias, representing the Argentinian News Vendors Association; Col. Mario Da Vite, Italian Military Agency, reporting on behalf of Gen. Alberto Li Gobbi; Eduardo Enrique Rios Molinar, general-secretary of the construction workers' union of Panama; and David Duarte, president of the Argentinian News Vendors Association.

A correspondent from the *Los Angeles Times* got a taste of the militance of the new movement when he asked, "What is wrong with zero population growth?" Pedro Rubio, leader of the Colombian Workers Federation, retorted angrily that the question "is totally out of hand from any human being." "The IMF is telling us that the birth of a child is not a blessing," he said, "but a malediction. The solution is to provide each child with the notion that he is a creative being. People with this identity become producers. Producers produce, production means prosperity, and prosperity means happiness."

The march of 3,000

A highlight of the conference was the parade, in which at least 3,000 marchers wound up the path bordered by the Washington Monument and the White House. A color guard proudly displayed the flags of 50 nations represented. Four high school marching bands from the Washington, D.C. area and the chorus from Carrick High School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania followed.

On the lead float was an American teenager, dressed as the Statue of Liberty, proudly carrying her torch, which served as a beacon for the international delegations that followed in her path. A delegation of American farmers marched with a float carrying an American tractor, followed by a flatbed hauling two dairy cows and a bull, to serve as a demonstration that American agricultural technology can feed the world.

The delegation from famine-struck Ethiopia drew cheers from the other delegations as they assembled before the march. Tourists from many nations joined the march with their children, as did many Washington residents.

At the park, the demonstration was begun by the singing of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" by the Carrick High School Chorus. Master of ceremonies Criton Zoakos introduced civil-

rights leader Hulan Jack, the former borough president of Manhattan, who thanked Lyndon and Helga LaRouche for having organized this demonstration and launching the movement for the inalienable rights of man. Next, Rev. Cleveland Sparrow of Washington, D.C., greeted the marchers to the nation's capital, and asked the group to pray with him for the salvation of Africa. Reverend Sparrow described the devastation within the United States itself, citing the alarming statistic that Washington has the highest infant mortality rate per capita in the country. He called upon the crowd to repeat after him three messages to President Reagan, "loud enough so the people at the White House can hear: 'Food for Africa!' 'American Technology for Africa!' 'Save the children!'" Three thousand voices in unison repeated the message.

A highlight of the proceedings was the speech by the archbishop of the Ethiopian Church, who had been exiled

"Reverend Sparrow called upon the crowd to repeat after him three loud messages to President Reagan: 'Food for Africa!' 'American Technology for Africa!' 'Save the children!'"

from his nation by the Soviets. He said that God is ultimately responsible for Africa, but that man must also assume responsibility, and the United States must take the lead.

Veteran civil-rights leader Amelia Robinson, of Tuskegee, Alabama, recalled for the demonstrators how she had faced death in the civil-rights movement many times, and had even been left for dead. The fight is much bigger now, she said, for "we are fighting for the inalienable rights of the whole world." "If we don't succeed in saving these children," she said, "mankind will cease to exist."

Billy Davis, LaRouche's vice-presidential running-mate in the November elections, was introduced by Zoakos as the man who took more votes from Walter Mondale than George Bush did, and as the farmer who could feed the world. "If you could see what I see from this podium," Davis said, "you would have trouble speaking." He recalled the small meeting where the movement for the inalienable rights of man was conceived, "as a passing reference." He said that "if we can do what we have done here today, we can save Africa, and we can save the world."

Texts of the speeches and policy papers are available from the Schiller Institute, 1010 16th St. N.W., Room 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Conference adopts Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man

This Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man was proposed and adopted in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 24, by the Third International Conference of the Schiller Institute.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for the peoples in the world to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism; it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of the developing countries, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Violation of National Sovereignty through the dictate of supranational institutions. The history of the present International Financial Institutions



Helga and Lyndon LaRouche joined hundreds of conference delegates in signing the Declaration.

NSIPS/Philip Ulanowky

is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their Assent to our plans of development, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

They have forbidden their Banks to engage in business of immediate and pressing importance for us, and in equal terms.

They have dictated to us terms of trade and relations of currency, that have relinquished our Rights as Equals in the World Community, a Right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

They have burdened us with conference after conference to discuss these matters, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of our Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing us into compliance with their measures.

They have overthrown legitimate governments repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness their invasions on the rights of the people.

They have refused for a long time and in many instances, after such topplings, to permit other republican forces to be elected in a democratic form: whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsion within.

They have endeavored to prevent the necessary population increase for industrialization of these States; for that purpose imposing forced sterilization programs and refusing the necessary technology transfer under the pretext of the so-called protection of the environment.

They have obstructed justice by giving aid and comfort to undemocratic forces whom they regarded as their "assets."

They have made Judges dependent on their will alone for the Tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

They have erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

They have used the military might of governments to pursue the continuation of a de facto condition of colonialism. They have in many instances furthered military forms of government to impose the demanded austerity.

They have combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving their Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For using the territory of our countries for proxy and population wars;

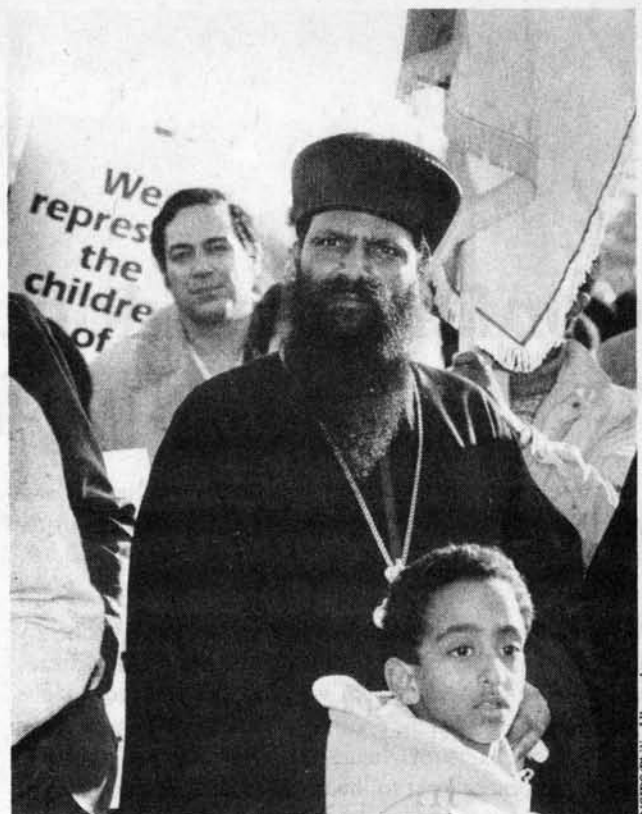
For cutting off our trade with all parts of the World; for imposing conditionalities on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of Our Governments. They have caused conditions in our countries, which destroyed the lives of our people; they have generally caused our countries, already previously weakened and exploited by colonialism, to collapse with methods of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, totally unworthy of Man in civilized nations.

They have excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and have endeavored to bring on the most backward and fanatic savages, whose known rule of Warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every step of these Oppressions, we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions and Resolutions have been answered only by repeated injury. Institutions, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, are unfit to be the rulers of free peoples. We have appealed to them in innumerable conferences, assemblies and conventions, and appealed to their sense of justice, without any positive response.



Marchers in the Schiller Institute's parade demanded emergency aid for Africa and freedom for all men. Shown is the exiled archbishop of Ethiopia.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the Peoples of the World, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of all good people of all countries, solemnly publish and declare, that all the countries of the World are and of Right ought to be Free and independent States.

That all human beings on this planet have inalienable rights, which guarantee them life, freedom, material conditions worthy of man, and the right to develop fully all potentialities of their intellect and their souls. That therefore a change in the present monetary and economic order is necessary and urgent, to establish justice among the peoples of the world.

These were in large part the formulations of the American Declaration of Independence, and no honest witness can deny, that all we wish to remedy are the same unjust conditions which the Founding Fathers wished to remove when they ended their condition as colonies to establish the first true independent republic. It is this example we wish to replicate everywhere and it is these principles we wish to uphold.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

International dignitaries confer on measures to reverse economic crisis

Representatives from 50 countries attended the Schiller Institute's conference, and more than 100 policy papers were presented, on themes ranging from how to deal with the famine in Africa to the debt crisis in Ibero-America and the terrorist threat worldwide. We identify here the speakers and those whose policy papers and greetings were read in absentia. Affiliations are given for identification purposes only.

November 24

FIRST SESSION:

For the inalienable rights of all the world's people

KEYNOTE SPEECH:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and chairman, Schiller Institute

Speeches

Hans Ericson, former chairman of the Transport Workers Union of Sweden—Described his 30-year battle against the takeover of the Swedish trade-union movement by Olof Palme's Socialist International.

Hulan Jack, former Borough president of Manhattan, member of the Schiller Institute Executive Board—Emphasized that the United States, a nation of immigrants, rises or falls on its commitment to the inalienable rights of man. "May this conference see the rise of a new movement that makes the dream of Martin Luther King become true for all men everywhere in our lifetime."

General Alberto Li Gobbi, president of the Center for Defense Studies at the University of Genoa, Italy; NATO Military Committee (1973-76); Commander, Allied Land Forces Southern Europe (Verona-1976)—Called for strengthening links between the United States and Europe, and for developing "emerging technologies" in defense, including beam weapons.

Eduardo Enrique Rios Molinar, general secretary of

the construction workers' union of Panama (Suntrac)—Called for debt moratoria to relieve the economic crisis in Ibero-America, the result of the policies of the IMF and the World Bank.

Giuseppe Puglia, president of the Italian Autonomous Trade Union, FAISA CISAL—Pledged his union's help to destroy Henry Kissinger and the austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund.

Michael W. Sperry, senior vice-president, Bankers Trust of South Carolina—Challenged President Reagan to "wake up" and drop his reliance on "magic" for directing economic policy.

Policy paper read in absentia

Abdul Hamid el-Bakoush, former prime minister of Libya, whom Egyptian President Mubarak recently helped save from assassination by Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi—Called upon President Reagan to help isolate terrorist, outlaw regimes like that of Qaddafi.

SECOND SESSION:

U.S. policy in Ibero-America

Speeches

Jorge Carrillo Rojas, Colombia, vice-president of the Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia (Workers' Union of



Shown here are (left to right) panelists Gen. Alberto Li Gobbi of the Center for Defense Studies in Genoa; Michael Sperry, from Bankers Trust in South Carolina; former Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack; and Colombian trade union leader Jorge Carrillo.

Colombia, the country's largest labor federation) and president of its Bogotá section, Unión de Trabajadores de Bogotá y Cundinamarca—Denounced the IMF's role in forcing developing countries to resort to the drug trade. "We are living through a new version of the Opium Wars," he said.

Raúl Drueta, Argentina, parliamentary deputy from the Partido Justicialista, the Peronist party—Discussed the Peronist movement's fight for economic development and the dignity of man.

Victor Hermada Girauta Armada, Spanish anti-drug fighter—Spoke on Spain's relations to Ibero-America and scored U.S. policy for trying to provide "band-aid solutions" in Central America.

Dr. Alejandro Rómulo Iaccarino, president of the Argentine Economic Confederation—Called for the creation of a commission to investigate the Trilateral Commission for its role in sowing social and economic chaos around the world. The resolution was adopted by the conference.

Mario Vázquez, Mexico, PRI party leader and a journalist for the Confederación de Trabajadores de México (CTM), the country's biggest trade union confederation—Attacked the role of the media and the U.S. State Department in supporting the fascist PAN party and spreading the notion that Mexico is "going communist." Called for the removal of John Gavin as U.S. ambassador.

Fernando Quijano, Executive Committee, Ibero-American Labor Committees—Called upon the United States to revive the Monroe Doctrine and to deal with the debt problem in Ibero-America. The Schiller Institute must absolutely prevent the military intervention of the United States into Central America.

Policy papers read in absentia

Brig. Gen. (ret.) José M. Insúa, Center for Strategic Studies of the Argentine Air Force, Buenos Aires—Called

for a "richer and more profound dialogue" between the United States and Ibero-America.

Rutilio Remas Ayala, El Salvador—Recommended five changes in American policy toward El Salvador, including adopting Lyndon LaRouche's "Operation Juárez" plan for economic development and removing advocates of Global 2000 and the IMF from the U.S. diplomatic corps.

November 25

FIRST SESSION:

A renewal and expansion of the Monroe Doctrine

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., 1984 U.S. presidential candidate

Overcoming the crisis in Africa

Speeches

Professor Gouda Abdel-Khalek, Cairo University, Egypt—Described the effects of the IMF's austerity in Egypt and other African countries.

Alexis Bezaka, former minister of health, Madagascar—Characterized the economic and political crisis in his country since the imposition of a Soviet-backed regime.

Uwe Friesecke, head of the Club of Life's Africa Commission—Called for a "military-style mobilization" to stop the famine in Africa by delivering food supplies and building up the infrastructure of the nations of the continent.

Ahmed Kedidi, Tunisian parliamentarian—Stressed that



Shown here are (left to right) Mario Vázquez, PRI party, Mexico; Raul Drueta, Peronist deputy, Argentina; Alexis Bezaka, ex-minister of health, Madagascar; Ahmed Kadidi, parliamentarian, Tunisia; Rev. Dibala Mpolesha, Club of Life, Zaire.

Africa now lives under the "threat of an apocalypse," and that urgent action by the United States is required.

Reverend Dibala Mpolesha, founder of the Club of Life in Zaire—Demonstrated that if the United States continues to support IMF policy in Africa, it will lead to genocide throughout the continent. Before the imposition of colonialism upon Africa, it was not underdeveloped.

Christopher White, vice-president, Schiller Institute—Outlined the emergency measures that must be taken to boost food production worldwide, in order to reverse the holocaust in Africa.

SECOND SESSION:

The future of the Strategic Defense Initiative

Speeches

Dr. Winston Bostick, plasma physicist, at Stevens Institute in New Jersey—Discussed how the scientific renaissance that LaRouche has called for can be achieved.

Colonel Mario DaVite, Italian Military Agency—Urged on President Reagan not to be fooled by either the "Pretorian Guards" of the White House or by the Soviets, and to implement the SDI as soon as possible.

Dr. Uwe Henke von Parpart, research director, Fusion Energy Foundation—Demonstrated that the implementation of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative would double productivity growth in the United States in the decade 1985-95.

General Wilhelm Kuntner, former head of the National Defense Academy in Vienna, Austria—Discussed the end of nuclear retaliation: from the doctrine of deterrence to a strategy of survival.

Policy papers read in absentia

Rolf Engel, former chief of the Aerospace Department of Messerschmidt-Bülkow-Blohm, an expert on Soviet space technology

Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, Dartmouth College, founder of AVCO-Everett Research Laboratory, and a pioneer in lasers, space-flight, and MHD energy conversion

Greetings to the conference

Dr. Roeslan Abdulgani, Indonesia, head of the "Pancasila" advisory team on state ideology to the President of Indonesia

Admiral Sontee Boonyachai, vice-premier of Thailand

Mary Cabanillas, Peru, who was denied a visa to attend the conference by the U.S. State Department

Pacifico Castro, deputy foreign minister of the Philippines

Juan Rebaza Carpio, general secretary, Unified Union of Fishery Workers of Lima, Peru; was denied a visa to attend the conference by the U.S. State Department

Thomas Dunn, mayor of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who had proclaimed Nov. 10 "Schiller Day" in his city

Dr. Krafft Ehrlicke, La Jolla, California, expert on the colonization and industrialization of the Moon, Advisory Board member of the Schiller Institute

Henry Helstoski, former U.S. Congressman from New Jersey, superintendent of schools in North Bergen, N.J.

Rev. Dr. Ben Franklin Johnson, pastor of Metro Baptist Church, Newark, New Jersey.

Apostolic Nuncio Pio Laghi, Vatican ambassador to the United States

John Neafsey, former New Jersey State Commander, American Legion

Ondina Sierra Hodges, Honduras, journalist—Described how "the IMF has blackmailed and threatened the government of Honduras with a cutoff of international aid if it does not accede to its demands."

For Schiller's ideal of freedom and the inalienable rights of all people

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

We publish here a précis with selected quotations from the speech delivered by Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche to the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 24. The full text is available from the Institute.

"The fact that so many representatives of so many different nations have responded to the call to participate in the third international conference of the Schiller Institute, can awaken in us a joyful feeling for the potential of mankind to overcome even this horrible crisis. Is it not a great and beautiful thought that people from 4 continents and 50 nations do not shirk from the effort or the danger, to cause a change in the destiny of humanity through their own intervention at this late moment?"

"And indeed, this moment is late. We confront an unprecedented crisis in history, a potential total catastrophe of human civilization, in which a strategic, economic, financial, and moral crisis and a crisis of starvation collide together, and it is possible that our Sarajevo has also already taken place, with the base assassination of Indira Gandhi. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse threaten the lives of the greatest portion of human society, and the aspirations and hopes of many millions, who would not have a chance without our success. . . .

"In order to rescue the world from disaster, it is all the more urgent that all republican forces, all of those committed to the principle of progress and the idea of freedom, gather worldwide, like the dispersed beams of light that become focused into a laser, collected at one point. And this one point, at which to gather all forces, is the formulation and shaping of the policy of the second Reagan administration, for which this conference is the beginning.

"For one thing is certain: If we do not succeed in changing the economic policy of the United States of America, and immediately, the world has but a slight chance to survive the next four years. This is not only true for Ethiopia, for 300 million people in Africa, and many millions more in the Southern Hemisphere. In fact, the continued economic disintegration of many nations, caused by the International

Monetary Fund (IMF), which already represents the gravest threat to the security of the West, will ultimately lead to the West's certain defeat.

"The thin thread upon which the fate of humanity hangs is the person of President Reagan and the potential that he will swing the rudder of the world economy around, and base the economic policy of the administration on the principles of the American Revolution, of the 'American System,' in the way that Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, or the Carneys defined the 'American System.'

"Moscow's ability to now assume, not entirely without reason, that the West is in its final breakdown crisis, is due to the fact that the United States has turned away from these principles of technological progress and industrial development, in its domestic economy as well as in its economic policies toward the rest of the world, and has instead adopted the economic principles of Adam Smith and Ricardo."

The threat to the Western alliance comes from three principal forces: the Soviet Union itself, the international oligarchy, for whom Kissinger is the symbol, and the Socialist International. The Soviet Union sees in the prospect of a U.S. military engagement in Nicaragua the opportunity for a new Cuban Missile Crisis, which would allow "the most violent rearrangement of spheres of influence since the Second World War." An American military action would turn all of Ibero-America against the United States; but even graver would be the effects of such a crisis on European-American relations. Western Europe would fall into "an anti-American fit," sealing the beginning of the end of NATO.

But a bloodless collapse of Western Europe into "neutrality" is only one of the possible options. If a U.S. military engagement in Central America leads to a withdrawal of troops from Western Europe, that would shatter the last barrier that has prevented the Warsaw Pact from launching a military move against Western Europe.

The economic breakdown crisis

"Now, the fact that things have gone so far that the situation is potentially far more dangerous than just before World

War I—after all, in Sarajevo, only Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated—and far more dangerous than just before World War II broke out, is the consequence of the wrong economic policy. This wrong policy has not only destabilized every region of the world, inflamed every hot-spot, every crisis area, and fed the Soviets' salivating after world power, but it has hurled the world into an economic breakdown crisis, such as history has never seen before."

This horror can be seen most starkly in the pictures of dying children and adults in Ethiopia and the rest of Africa. But the catastrophe there is just a taste of what will descend upon us if the policy of the IMF is continued. Parts of Asia are disintegrating just as fast as Ethiopia, and millions face death also in Ibero-America.

This is the result of a conscious policy on the part of the IMF and similar institutions, which are perpetrating "a genocide a hundred times worse than the genocide Hitler was guilty of." And behind this policy is the racism of today's oligarchical families, who want to depopulate Black Africa, to create room for the supposedly superior White race.

"And now we come to the crux of the matter. The average American or European citizen, who thinks he is quite moral and believes in God, may not know it, but without the total support of the government of the United States, the IMF would be nothing. It is only the power of the superpower America that gives the IMF the power to plunder entire continents all the way to total annihilation."

The fact that the wrong economic policy is tolerated by the citizenry is the result of the profound moral crisis into which humanity has fallen. We have turned away from the high ideal of humanity embodied in the European-Christian tradition of the last 2,500 years, and reflected in the highest forms of other civilizations. This tradition is based on the knowledge that every human life carries a divine spark in itself, and that, since he therefore participates in the divine, he is endowed with natural and inalienable rights. This was the morality of a St. Augustine, a Nicolaus of Cusa, of the Italian Renaissance, of the American Revolution, and of the German classical period.

With the American War of Independence, for the first time an economic system was victorious which can guarantee the inalienable rights of all human beings. The War was waged against the British oligarchy, which intended to deny its American colonies the right to their own manufactures and economic development. In the vision of the Founding Fathers, America was to become the "beacon of hope" for the oppressed all over the world.

But the oligarchical faction immediately attempted to reverse the achievements of the American Revolution, and succeeded in 1815 in crushing the republicans in Europe. After President Lincoln was assassinated, there was a large-scale subversion of republican principles in the United States also.

"The great paradox confronting many nations of the world today, who want to be the friends and allies of the United States, lies in this subversion. On the one hand, these nations, who have heeded the call of this conference for that very reason, do not want to be swallowed by Soviet hegemony, but instead still see in America the potential promise of hope for improvement in their otherwise hopeless condition. But when they are confronted with America in its foreign policy, determined by the State Department, by Henry Kissinger, or by the IMF, then they realize that they seem to have no worse enemy, not even the Soviet Union."

Who will steer the Reagan presidency?

The problem is that the Anglophile traitors of the American Revolution, who became the Eastern Establishment, have had the foreign policy of the United States under their almost complete control in the 20th century. Will they also control the second Reagan administration? They are already planning to force the President to make drastic cuts in the 1985 budget, treating the United States just the way they do debtor countries from the developing sector.

"So we have reached the point where the achievements of the American Revolution, which exist at the moment only as memories and promises for their revival, threaten to be lost forever. The hope to regain them depends upon President Reagan, who instinctively understands himself as a patriot, and upon this international movement for the inalienable rights of man, which is being launched with this conference."

But the oligarchical families are holding onto their power with deadly tenacity, and see political assassination and terrorism as the appropriate means for getting rid of persons who fight for technological and industrial progress, as well as the sovereignty of nation-state republics, or who, in their persons, simply symbolize the principle of the dignity of man. That was why they brutally murdered Indira Gandhi, this great woman and extraordinary statesman. "And if humanity still deserves the name at all, her death will not go unavenged!"

If America once again returns to its American economic system, and permits other nations to apply the same proven principles, if we establish a just world economic order, and create peace through development, then we will have given today's world a magnificent vision, which we need as creators, if we want to overcome the catastrophe facing us.

Armed with the Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man and the programs developed in the policy papers submitted to this conference, we will, especially before the inauguration speech of President Reagan, carry this new movement out into the world.

"I am firmly convinced that in this way we can realize Schiller's ideal of freedom, his image of a more beautiful humanity and the Age of Reason, as the only ideal that corresponds to human dignity, within our own lifetimes."

Renew and expand the Monroe Doctrine of John Quincy Adams

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

What follows is a précis with selected quotations from the speech delivered by Mr. LaRouche to the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 25. The full text is available from the Institute.

"The United States of America was created by an international republican conspiracy. This magnificent conspiracy, directed by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, extended from Leibniz's Petrograd Academy in Catherine the Great's Russia, through the court of Spain's Charles III, down to Buenos Aires.

"In the words of the great Marquis de Lafayette, and others, the establishment of the United States created not only a new republic, but a 'beacon of hope' and a 'temple of liberty' for men and women of good will throughout the world.

"Today, 200 years later, the United States has still the potential to return to that former moral greatness. That potential is embedded in the original intent of the U.S. Constitution. That potential is embedded also in the memory of those among us who, during the last World War, saw these United States with magnificent hope, that our republic might use its great power to free the peoples of the world from the last vestiges of European colonialism.

"In the course of preparation of the three international Schiller conferences this year, men and women of other nations have seen proof that the spirit of 1776 is still alive within these United States. . . .

"At the same time, among numerous nations of the world today, there is seething resentment against the great power the United States exerts among nations. According to our republican principle, all men and women of the world are born with the potential for full political equality with all other persons. Such equality must extend to the individual nations of the world. Yet, in the cruel realities of the world as it is, none of the leading problems of the world today could be solved unless the power of the United States is brought to bear in support of the needed policy."

Today, an evil concert of Malthusian population-controlers and usurious financial agencies has unleashed genocide

across Africa, and is threatening famine and pestilence throughout Asia and Ibero-America. The Soviet Union and the Socialist International are gloating over the crumbling of U.S. power, and have unleashed the forces of separatism and chaos, to destroy the allies of the United States.

"Yet, despite all the damage done by Moscow and the Socialist International, we in the United States must doubt that Moscow does us as much as half the damage which we willfully do to ourselves. Outwardly, all the major signs are that the United States is indeed a 'crumbling empire,' in the last throes of its self-destruction.

"By themselves, the nations of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America, represented here today, lack the power to reverse this accelerating slide into a new global catastrophe. Unless the United States of 1776 is awakened from what appears to be its long sleep, the situation of all nations of the world is hopeless. Happily, in the support for these three Schiller conferences, we see that the situation is not yet hopeless. The United States of 1776 is not yet fully awakened, but forces within our government and among our citizens are sitting up and rubbing their eyes."

Friedrich Schiller and the great American republican Cotton Mather eloquently described the moral "littleness" that threatened to march the citizens of their eras toward self-destruction. So today, the people of the United States and Western Europe are once again shrunken into a condition of littleness of intellect and passion. "A monstrous, Nietzschean existentialism seizes the popular will of peoples and governments; most of our people have degenerated into pursuit of transient pleasures of the moment, amusing themselves thus, as the travellers might amuse themselves in a bus, whose next stop is Hell."

How were the republican leaders of the past able to lift their peoples from this wretched state? No renaissance was ever achieved spontaneously; all were the fruit of inspired labor of a relative few, who reached back across time to make the greatest republican thinkers of the past their fast and intimate friends. We must saturate ourselves in the greatest classical productions of our predecessors, and must bring a

thorough acquaintance with these classics into the education of future generations.

The tasks of U.S. foreign policy

“This brings us, now, to the principal topic of my remarks today: the foreign policy of the United States.

“In the light of the lessons of history, what must be the foreign-policy doctrine of the United States today? To make an effective foreign policy for the United States today, we must choose as our historical standpoint, the history of the United States during our republic’s greatest periods. We must focus our attention upon the periods before and after our first and second wars against our adversary, Britain. We must focus our attention on the perilous fight waged after 1815, a fight against not only the combined forces of Britain and the Swiss bankers, but also a mortal combat against Metternich’s Holy Alliance. Those early periods supply the lessons needed for a new U.S. foreign-policy doctrine for today; the only proper foreign-policy doctrine of the United States today, is a revival and expansion of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams’s formulation of the 1823 Monroe Doctrine.”

At the 1815 Congress of Vienna, Britain’s Castlereagh joined with the Habsburgs and the mentally deranged Russian Czar, Alexander I, to impose upon Europe a hideously oppressive, feudalistic order. The chief object of Metternich’s and Britain’s Holy Alliance was to exterminate the American Revolution and everything echoing that Revolution within Europe. They set the northern and southern portions of the United States against one another, to attempt to destroy the United States, by transforming North America into a balkanized arena of bitterly warring petty tyrannies.

“John Quincy Adams understood, and stated, that the emerging republics of Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking America were part of the same republican movement which had given birth to the United States. . . . Adams argued: The United States shall not be degraded into an American cock-boat in the wake of a British man o’ war. Adams argued: The United States may lack the military power to kick both the Holy Alliance and the British out of the Americas, but we must nonetheless state the independent foreign policy we are prepared to enforce as soon as we have the military means to do so. The Americas must be a bastion of republics, defending themselves and one another against the insolence of the feudalistic forces of old Europe.

“Today, the Monroe Doctrine must be greatly expanded in scope, to include the republics of Europe, and also those nations aspiring to free themselves from the last vestiges of European colonialism in Africa and Asia.

“This must not be misinterpreted; it does not mean, and should not be misunderstood to mean, a kind of imperial domination exercised by the United States. It must be a pact of friendship and alliance among republics which are each fully equal in respect to their sovereignty in all matters of economic and political life. Among the ranks of its friends,

the United States must never aspire to anything more than the status of first among equals.

“Such a foreign-policy doctrine could not be understood or implemented competently, unless the foreign-policy officers of the United States are persons of a republican disposition, persons counseled by knowledge of the republican classics. Four of the great classical writers are of the greatest relevance for defining what must be understood by the stipulation, ‘republics each equal to one another in respect of their sovereignty in political and economic affairs.’ These four are, Dante Alighieri, Nicolaus of Cusa, Gottfried Leibniz, and Friedrich Schiller.”

[We omit here Mr. LaRouche’s detailed discussion of the contribution of each of these figures, and turn to the concluding section of his speech—ed.]

“In closing, I turn your attention to the central thesis of that great tragedian and historian, Aeschylus of Athens. It was the thesis of Aeschylus’s tragedies, that the Gods of Olympus, through their success in imposing wicked caprices on mortal men and women, had become conceited to the point that those Olympians thought they could also challenge directly the fundamental laws which the Creator has embedded into the design of our universe. Out of this insolent conceit, the Gods of Olympus were destroyed by their own hand.

“Today, the Olympians are the forces of the Anglo-American Liberal Establishment and the old feudal oligarchs of continental Europe. They have great power, a power which they often describe as ‘the system.’ They repeat over and over, their favorite self-delusion: No man can challenge our system and survive. They have forgotten the principle of Aeschylean tragedy; their system is about to collapse in a self-imposed catastrophe, and unless we have the will to free our nations from the grip of that ‘system,’ we too shall not survive.

“Yet, I am optimistic. There have been ominous periods in the history of civilization before this, and men and women of good will have arisen to launch a renaissance in time to save civilization from obliteration. In this conference, and the events leading into it, there is a promising sign, that such men and women are appearing on the scene of history once again. I hope we shall succeed in such a degree as to make Dante Alighieri, Nicolaus of Cusa, and Benjamin Franklin pleased with our work.

“In his concluding remarks, on a nationwide television broadcast of this recent October 21st, the President of the United States discussed what might be written in a letter to be read by people living a hundred years from now. That President, whatever his personal limitations, has within him a spark of higher morality such as we have not seen in that office for at least 20 years. Perhaps if we do our work well enough, our efforts will succeed in igniting that spark within him. At the moment, that is the only chance our poor civilization has in sight.”

Ottoman Empire diplomacy is now Moscow's method

by Phocion

An incredible cascade of Russian military and diplomatic deployments, from the Strait of Gibraltar to Malacca and Singapore—and points beyond—is currently accompanying the tremendous landslide of power transfer in the vast regions neighboring the Russian Empire, regions which once comprised the *cordon sanitaire* which was there to guard Soviet Russia's isolation.

"Cordon sanitaire" and "isolation" are now long gone. And "Soviet Russia" is changing its posture into the grand style of Imperial Russia.

Over the past 12 months, a dense maze of bilateral treaties, agreements, and understandings has transformed Russia's relations with the nations of North Africa, the Near East, Middle East, and beyond. A similar transformation is about to begin in Russia's relations with Western Europe, a transformation to be inaugurated with Politburo member Gorbachev's impending 10-day visit to London beginning Dec. 11, 1984.

The Ottomanization of the Maghreb

Exactly one year before Gorbachev's impending arrival in London, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited Rabat, Morocco, in a gesture which launched the Ottomanization, i.e., the return to satrapal administration, of the entire Maghreb region. During that visit to Rabat, George Shultz publicly warned King Hassan that the United States cannot compromise its good relations with Israel merely to curry favor with Arab governments. It was Shultz's way of saying that the Arabs should go seek friends in places other than Washington. Enraged Moroccan officials at the time harshly pointed to the fact that on that same day, Dec. 11, 1983, in

nearby Algeria, Russia's most famous soldier, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, was paying an official four-day visit.

Exactly one year after Shultz's treacherous Rabat trip, the entire Mediterranean Sea is beginning to take on the look of a Russian lake, spanned in multiple ways with a maze of bilateral treaties and agreements: Soviet-Syrian treaties of military cooperation making Syria a virtual member of the Warsaw Pact; Soviet-Libyan military, naval, and commercial treaties; Soviet-Greek naval and commercial treaties; Soviet-Algerian naval, commercial, and arms treaties; Soviet-Tunisian naval and commercial agreements; massive expansion of Soviet political control and influence over Cyprus; major Soviet-Jordanian arms agreements; Soviet-Maltese economic, military, and naval agreements.

These bilateral Soviet agreements with third parties are complemented by a second tier of other bilateral agreements among Russia's newly acquired partners, usually involving servicing Russian interests. Most of these are still "secret." For example: a secret Greek-Syrian military agreement which calls for joint Greek-Syrian military actions against Turkey, in conjunction with special facilities to the Russian Navy made available by both Greece and Syria; a similar special naval/military secret understanding between Greece and Libya involving special advantages to the Russian Navy; a third Libyan-Maltese pact of joint defense in conjunction with Russian naval rights; a three-way Syrian-Algerian-Maltese pact; and, of course, the act of political unity between Libya and Morocco—the fruit of George Shultz's treachery.

These Russian deployments in the Mediterranean are complemented and supported by growing Russian military influence in Ethiopia, Aden, Socotra island, Madagascar, the

Seychelles, Mozambique, Afghanistan, and so forth. Also, at approximately the same time as the Libyans mined the Red Sea with Russian-made sea mines, a systematic permanent activity of Russian submarines and mini subs was initiated on both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar and is maintained to this day. Thus, two of the three Mediterranean Sea "bottle-necks" have essentially fallen under Russian naval oversight.

The third, the Dardanelles Strait, is being subjected to a slightly different treatment and will occupy the center of attention at the next meeting of NATO defense ministers next week. Involving Greek-Turkish relations, the Dardanelles matter is going to be used by Lord Carrington as one of the main occasions for redefining European NATO's future relations with the newly assertive Russian Empire. The perennial Cyprus crisis will be Lord Carrington's next main occasion for his planned redefinition of world strategic relations.

A replay of the Congress of Berlin

What has been occurring in the last 12 months, between Dec. 11, 1983 and Dec. 11, 1984, under the supervision of the treacherous Secretary of State George Shultz, is eerily reminiscent of the transactions of the so-called Congress of Berlin during the summer of 1878. On that occasion, the managers of the Ottoman Empire of that period organized a sweeping and orderly transfer of all of Istanbul's imperial assets to the British Empire. These included the transformation of the island of Cyprus from an Ottoman possession to a British Crown Colony; the transfer of the Ottoman Viceroyalty of Egypt to British control; the recognition of British-interest supremacy in Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, etc.; recognition of Britain's exclusive right to control the Dardanelles Strait; establishment of exclusive British control over the Suez Canal; exclusive British jurisdiction over Arab affairs both in Arabia Deserta and in Arabia Felix; exclusive British control over Ottoman finances; and, finally, recognition of British "responsibility" for the military defense of the Ottoman Empire.

In short, in the course of three months, all that which once was "Ottoman Empire" became, by a stroke of the pen, "British Empire." The transfer was presided over by a clique of Venetian and other Levantine "diplomats" then running the foreign affairs of the Sublime Porte, led by Ottoman Foreign Minister Caratheodory, the George Shultz of the 1870s. It had been ordered by the Ottoman Empire's "creditors committee," led by the Geneva-centered "Caisse de la Dette Ottoman" and Banque Ottoman, and their London business partners, primarily the Baring Brothers investment bank with which a string of 19th-century British foreign secretaries and prime ministers had been associated, from George Canning to Benjamin Disraeli.

George Shultz today and the entire Kissingerian State Department are engaged in a similar transfer of power and influence away from the hands of the United States and into the lap of Russia. Those who find this fact incredible or difficult to swallow are merely displaying their abject igno-

rance on the history of imperial politics and diplomacy. Shultz and Kissinger are not the first people in history who would hand to their own nation's ostensible chief adversary all of their own interests and assets. The Congress of Berlin was one such previous instance. The Peace of Utrecht of 1713 was another; England's 17th-century Act of Succession was nothing but a formal transfer of power into the hands of England's Genoese, Venetian, and Calvinist creditors.

More dramatically, the 1453 fall of the Byzantine Empire into Ottoman hands was merely a transfer of imperial power from the hands of the Paleologue dynasty into the hands of the Othman dynasty, arranged and enforced not by Turkish armies but by Genoa, Venice, the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Byzantine Senate led by Lukas Notaras, the George Shultz of Byzantium, whose stated policy was that "the Othman dynasty is preferable to the Paleologue family" in running the affairs of empire.

As all Ottoman Sultans from 1453 insisted, their rule was a direct, uninterrupted continuation of the Byzantine Empire. In a strict juridical sense, the Ottoman Sultan was correct in claiming that he in fact was the Byzantine Emperor, which is to say the Roman Emperor, a title which remained in protocol style until the abdication of Sultan Abdul Hamid after World War I, i.e., long after the Hapsburg emperor, forced by Napoleon, had dropped the style of "Holy Roman Emperor."

The 1878 Congress of Berlin transferred all of the Ottoman, i.e., Byzantine imperial domains to British control. Since, for considerations of the period, the empty shell of the title of sovereignty was allowed to remain with the Ottoman Sultan, the English sovereign missed then on the opportunity of inheriting the style of Byzantine Emperor, i.e., Roman Emperor.

Lord Carrington's decoupling scenario

NATO's general secretary and Henry Kissinger's business partner, Peter Carrington, has been acting in such a way as to suggest that he intends to, in short order, transform the relation between the Warsaw Pact and the European component of NATO, from a relation of potential adversaries to a relation of an anti-U.S. condominium. For this plan of his, the pivotal role is played by the dramatically shifting power equation in the Mediterranean Sea—especially the Eastern Mediterranean, Red Sea-Arabian Sea zone.

Within this configuration, Carrington intends to employ the diplomatic levers available to him in the Cyprus crisis and in the now growing so-called Lemnos crisis. Mitterrand of France, Papandreou of Greece, and Qaddafi of Libya are all expected to play a special unique part in the unfolding of the drama. In this sense, the Nov. 15, 1984 meeting of these three at Elounda Bay, Crete, merits special attention. Contrary to general myths about this meeting, its principal orchestrator was Moscow. The sequence of events, from Moscow's vantage point, was as follows:

On Nov. 8, 1984, Russian Ambassador to Athens Igor Andropov instructs Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou to

proceed to Damascus, Syria and to Amman, Jordan. At the same time, Mitterrand's "special adviser" (and Mrs. Mitterrand's paramour), Regis Debray, proceeds to Moscow. In the next two days, Papandreou and Hafez Assad sign a secret protocol of joint Greek-Syrian military cooperation against Turkey. Hafez Assad gives to Papandreou a special invitation for French President Mitterrand to visit Syria. Hafez Assad then flies to Moscow. Andreas Papandreou goes to Athens and from there directly to Crete, where he meets with Mitterrand and Qaddafi—ostensibly over the Chad question. Libya's defense minister proceeds to Moscow, where he meets with Chief of Staff Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, among others. Marshal Akhromeyev also meets with Syria's Assad.

Subsequent to the Elounda Bay meeting, Qaddafi goes to Malta and signs a mutual defense treaty with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. Assad returns from Moscow to Damascus and Mitterrand visits Syria. Dom Mintoff in Valletta declares the mutual defense treaty with Italy null and void, and announces that he is going to Moscow Dec. 18. While in Syria, Mitterrand announces that Russia ought to be accepted as a major power in the Mediterranean and explains that he finds himself more often in agreement with Moscow than with Washington, D.C. From this point onward, the office of the President of France has become an apologist for Russian hegemony in the Mediterranean—a major success for the plans of Lord Carrington.

Meanwhile, a Russian naval flotilla drops anchor in waters near the Greek island of Lemnos, right off the Ionian coast of Turkey. Greek President Caramanlis goes off to Romania to revive, with Ceausescu, the momentum for a "European Nuclear-Free Zone," and the Greek Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou, sends heavily armed Greek troops to the island of Lemnos, declares the "militarization" of Lemnos, and announces that the 88th Brigade, which he designates a NATO unit, now garrisoned on that island, will from now on be under the direct jurisdiction of NATO. What is the significance of this?

According to the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, the Greek island of Lemnos and numerous other Greek islands near the Dardanelles Strait are declared "demilitarized," and Greece has no right to introduce armed forces there. According to the same treaty of Lausanne, the Republic of Turkey has exclusive responsibility for the military control of access to and from the Dardanelles. A quick consultation on the map of Lemnos' location will provide an explanation of the military importance of Lemnos for the Dardanelle Strait. A Russian-guided Papandreou challenges Turkey's military-treaty rights by means of Greek military units which he sneakily designates "NATO"—which, however, are supported by nearby Russian naval units. In effect, a Russian controlled unit has received NATO designation and has triggered a military-diplomatic crisis over who, whether pro-Russian Greece or pro-U.S. Turkey, will control access to and from the Mediterranean via the Dardanelles.

Apart from the Lemnos-Dardanelles problem, the Greek-Turkish relation is further plagued by the Cyprus crisis, now flaring up once again. However, since Russian-controlled Syria has now established full control over that half of Lebanon closest to Cyprus, the Cyprus crisis is fast becoming a Greek-Turkish-Syrian problem.

The entire complex of artificially orchestrated problems between Greece and Turkey, two NATO members, is increasingly demanding some kind of Russian participation for an eventual solution. In fact, these growing problems can only be solved through a major war or through a grand arrangement between Russia and a Carrington-dominated European NATO at the expense of the United States. This is the fulcrum Lord Carrington intends to use, with help from George Shultz, for the purpose of redefining Western Europe's relation with the Russian Empire as a relation not of adversary, but of condominium.

Carrington in fact has no qualms in transferring to Russia both British and Anglo-American imperial assets. He and his colleagues are acting in the style of Ottoman minister Carathodory and Byzantine minister Lukas Notaras. A quick look at the globe shows that numerous of the 19th-century British imperial assets are now in Russian hands: Malta, Aden, Socotra island, Seychelles Islands, Conakry, partially Singapore, partially Cyprus, temporarily Grenada, partially Guyana, and so forth.

For persons such as Carrington, Kissinger, Shultz, or the slightly more exalted oligarchs such as McGeorge Bundy, Harriman, et al., the overriding motivation for strategy and diplomacy is the exact opposite of national interests which ordinary citizens take for granted to be the cornerstone of all policy. These gentlemen's first concern is to preserve the imperial/satrapal manner of controlling world affairs. It the name of this overriding concern, they, just as all their predecessors through history, never have and never will hesitate to betray states, governments, nations, and dynasties in order to preserve imperial order above all else.

President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative more than anything else threatens to put an end to all such imperial orderings. To prevent this, George Shultz and certain others inside the Reagan administration are toying with treason, prepared to see the destruction of America's alliances and the success of Lord Carrington's plans. Ironically, removing these persons from power and proceeding with a national mobilization to build strategic space defenses will render the new and recent Russian imperial aggrandizement meaningless and ludicrous. Russia's imperial, 19th-century-style assets will only be assets if the world returns to the economic and technological status of the 19th century. With the implied technological and economic benefits of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the rapidly growing Russian Empire will be a mere malicious anachronism. But for this, Shultz and his ilk must be rendered "impotent and obsolete" in policy making.

Libyan ex-premier appeals to the West against Qaddafi's terrorism

by Abdul Hamid el-Bakoush

The following excerpts are from the policy paper submitted to the Third International Schiller Institute Conference by former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid el-Bakoush, and read in his absence on Nov. 24 to the 1,500 participants (see p. 18). Only days earlier, on Nov. 17, President Mubarak of Egypt had announced that Bakoush, who heads the anti-Qaddafi Organization for the Liberation of Libya in exile in Cairo, had escaped an attempted assassination by Qaddafi-mandated hit squads. In foiling the plot with the help of friendly intelligence services, Egyptian police uncovered plans to kill the leaders of seven nations in Europe, the Middle East, and the Indian Subcontinent.

I fully admit that it is not my right to dictate to any government its foreign policy, therefore what I wish to convey to the governments of the free world is in fact a view emanating from me personally, as a former prime minister, of a country belonging to the Third World—Libya—who was in power for some of the time, and who lived near the events of the region and the world most of the time.

My speech will center on the attitude of the successive American administrations, also, the Western European governments toward dictatorships governing the Third World, and particularly the one governing my country now, Libya.

I wish to make it clear here that I am not accusing the American administration, or any European government, of responsibility for the military coup d'état in Libya or in other countries, for this is a different topic altogether. However, there is no doubt in my mind that they are all responsible by varying degrees for the phenomenon of military coup d'états, dictatorships and their continuation. . . .

The Third World today, including the Arab countries, is living through a period of anxiety, turmoil, and instability, where most of it is controlled by harsh, mostly military regimes. And, despite the fact that our news media, in the Third World, are the most vociferous on freedom, democracy, and economic prosperity, we, of all countries of the world, are the most to suffer oppression, poverty, and slavery in a way that exceeds what most Marxist countries go through.

Most countries of the Third World, after the Second World War, were demanding liberation, and viewed the departure

of the European colonialists as a freedom from slavery, and an opening of the gates of democracy, freedom, and economic development. As a result of the struggle of our peoples, and the conditions of human consciousness, most of these countries gained their national independence, and gave birth to national governments that lacked experience and wisdom. It was not long before measures to seize power started, by force, in the form of an attack by the military or armed civilians, undertaken by a few individuals claiming, honestly or deceitfully, that they came to exterminate the residue of colonialism, liberate their people, and build their countries' economy. The trial had proven that our peoples had been deceived, for the national dictatorial regime became more ruthless and destructive to our countries than any foreign ruler we ever knew.

Third World aspirations

For when the Third World countries called for independence, they meant to attain the following:

First: A national, civilized, and organized regime in the form of institutions governed by laws carried out by an authority chosen by the majority of the people.

Second: An economic development that would invest its natural and human resources.

Third: Freedom for all, and respect of human rights.

Fourth: An equitable distribution of incomes among the various segments of the society.

So, what happened after the Second World War?

All colonialist countries departed, and were replaced by national regimes, and the peoples commenced their own trial, but soon found themselves without freedom. For the national or foreign rule was replaced by new rulers representing military, or quasi-military dictatorships. Governing in the form of military cliques, or a one-party system, and rushing to seek ways and means that would eliminate freedom and abolish democracy—practicing killings and terrorism, ruining the national economy, education, and corrupting social life. The practice became one dictator exchanging place with another, by means of a violent action in a coup carried out at night while the people are asleep.

The important question is: Why were the national aspi-

rations of freedom, independence, and development aborted, and to what extent are the successive American administrations and European governments responsible?

. . . It could have been possible for the peoples of the Third World to march in the road of democracy, freedom, and development, and go through the evolutionary phases reaching prosperity and freedom, or a revolution by themselves on their circumstances and rulers, had it not been for the abortive actions against these peoples by military coups and external conspiracies.

Yes, Marxist countries participated in the encouragement of these coups and alterations, and rushed to corrupt the new rulers/dictators, in order to gain influence in Third World countries at the expense of the free countries. But ever since the United States became the main force in Western policies after the Second World War, and the shrinking of the European empires, we found out that it had concurred on the time, place, and manner chosen by the Soviet Union in their conflict over the spheres of influence. When Europe was divided into free democracies and Marxist dictatorships, the situation stabilized. Only the Third World countries remained as an open area of conflict between the two superpowers. Marxism immediately and actively encouraged the overthrow of pro-Western regimes, and the successive American administrations fought the cold war with the same tools used by the Soviets, and competed with them in the encouragement of military and quasi-military coups.

The American administration, however, did not distinguish between one coup leader and another and used only one criterion: his foreign policy. He who antagonized the Soviets was made welcome, and he who made friendship with them was considered an antagonist. Thus, limiting its view to the immediate results, it neglected the more permanent future. The U.S. encouragement and embrace of the new non-Marxist dictatorships, who are more vicious than any Marxist regime, paved the way for terrorism, injustice endangering liberties, breaking laws, enslaving people, waging local wars, abusing wealth, and spreading poverty and backwardness.

The American administrations, and the governments of Western Europe following their footsteps, disregarded the values of human civilization, and tacitly encouraged injustice among the peoples of the Third World, in exchange for friendship with ruthless dictatorships, justifying this policy as one of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. . . .

What was the West's contribution?

We ask ourselves, what was the West's contribution to the spread of liberal democracy among countries of the Third World, and when did it stand up to the brutal and destructive regimes? Very seldom, which in the end led to the alignment of Third World dictatorships with the totalitarian regimes of the world, because they are natural allies, against freedom

and democracy. The American administrations had to perceive this conclusion a long time ago.

The U.S. administration is not the only one acting in the manner described. Most Western European governments' conduct served Third World dictatorships' policies and interests of its rulers. For example, I remember what France did, when it intervened in Chad against the Qaddafi invasion last year, in support of the legitimate government, then withdrew at the first opportune moment, without solving any problem.

I do not demand that the United States, or any other country, declare war on dictatorial governments. However, it is requested not to embrace and encourage them, for the sole reason that their policies differ from those of the Soviet Union.

I wonder where did all the values implanted by the founders of the United States, the declaration of the American Human Rights, and all the admirable ideals go? They have been fogged by short-term interests, and when the American administration performs a serious deed, it rushes to disguise it in shame.

The Western European governments became accustomed to appeasing terrorism and oppression practiced by many Third World dictatorships, and European parties compete to please every dictator who exports oil or any other raw material, and buys arms and food, ignoring all his atrocities, in order to alleviate price increases and mass unemployment. The government of Great Britain was lax with the death squads dispatched by Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, to liquidate Libyans and non-Libyans abroad. It also accepted individuals appointed by Qaddafi in his London embassy, with no credentials or qualifications, as diplomats, free to commit murders and acts of terrorism, until they shot dead, from the embassy in London, an English policewoman.

Once again, I do not demand the countries of the Free World declare war on the Qaddafi regime in Libya, or the likes of it. But why display leniency, to the extent that each dictator competes with the other in imposing his will on the Western countries, knowing in advance that they will quiet down in exchange for concluding commercial deals. . . .

Qaddafi and U.S. attitudes

Allow me to remind you of the American administration's attitudes towards the conduct of Qaddafi on the Libyan and Arab levels, and within the sphere of the Third World. In 1969, the American administration welcomed the government's overthrow by Muammar el-Qaddafi, thinking that what had happened in Libya was a revolution by the youth and the new generation. The United States had a considerable presence in Libya at that time, which presupposes that they knew that Qaddafi's first objective was to eliminate the Libyan youth, and block its chances of reaching power.

The successive American administrations contributed to drawing Qaddafi's image as a mythical leader in the region, and conceded to withdraw from its military bases stationed

in Libya in a theatrical performance, that depicted Qaddafi as a colossal patriotic hero. They condoned all his crimes, even those against the U.S. embassy, which was burnt more than once. The United States decided to perform sea maneuvers in the Bay of Sert, facing Libyan shores, against Qaddafi's will, who claims that his territorial waters extend to a distance of 200 miles. Qaddafi objected and delivered a speech denouncing the maneuvers, and the Americans then canceled them. The whole incident would appear as if Qaddafi had forced them to do so. His influence seemed to have permeated to the White House, when he became a friend to the former American President Carter's brother, and made him believe that he could depend on Qaddafi to free the American hostages from Khomeini's grip in Teheran.

As you can see, Ladies and Gentlemen, the policy of the American administration toward the regime in Libya, which is an example of Third World dictatorships, if not the worst example, does not express any experiences acquired through its relations with the governments of the Third World. The military coup in Libya took place after several coups in the region, and proved, despite its pretenses of democracy, that it is an instrument to oppress the people. And, despite close relations with countries of the Free World, it soon aligned with the Marxists, and fought the interests of the Free World. Despite all these experiences, the U.S. administration went through a new experience by welcoming the Qaddafi coup and honoring his desires, at a time it had direct and substantial military presence in Libya.

True, Libya gained independence through a U.N. resolution, and was ruled since 1952 by a monarchist system that was unable in 1969 to fulfill the ambitions of the new generations, who were born and educated after Libya had its revenue from oil. They did not live through the lean years of poverty and hunger during the first years of independence. But the alternative to the monarchist system is the natural development towards more democracy, not by a military coup d'état, which is considered a setback, harmful to the interests of the Libyan people, who had not known a single execution since 1962, but knew hundreds after the coup in 1969. Its rulers today spend the oil revenue on military adventures everywhere, and have halted the economic and social development of the Libyan people. They have schemed plots all over the Arab world, and in Africa, aligned with every terrorist and threatened the West's interests in the region. Yet, despite all that, Qaddafi is portrayed in the Western media as a devout puritan, at a time when he kills his fellow countrymen in parties broadcast live on television, and boastfully admits of liquidating his opponents outside Libya.

In conclusion, I wish to propose some recommendations directed to the U.S. administration, and to the governments of the free world. They are:

1) The discouragement of military coup d'états, and to withhold recognition until assurances are evident of respect

for human rights, and the establishment of a responsible authority elected by the majority of the people in a civilized manner.

2) To confront the current dictatorships in Third World countries politically, economically, and with the media, and to condemn their repressive practices.

3) To end the competition between the U.S. and the countries of the Free World, to achieve economic gains resulting in dealings with Third World dictatorships.

4) To invite the United Nations, using all methods of argument and persuasion, to adopt and implement the following:

a) Define criteria that must be possessed by any government admitted to the U.N., foremost among which is to enjoy in a definite way the support of the majority of the people, who, in turn, must demonstrate their ability to express their views freely and in successive periods and that the government respects human rights, and is based on a free legislative authority, and enjoys an independent judicial system.

b) To form an apparatus to assess the adequacy of these criteria in member states now.

5. To counter international terrorism and to form an international court to prosecute the responsible rulers for the crimes of murder, terrorism, and violation of human rights, in their countries or abroad.

6) To request from all governments of the Free World to grant entry and protection to refugees from the Third World, and to enable these citizens who have escaped from dictatorial regimes to express their views freely.

7) To demand from the government of the United States and countries of the Free World to declare their denunciation of all Third World dictatorial regimes, and to limit political and economic dealings to the narrowest scope. It would not be hard, if we were sincere, to distinguish between dictators and their obverse.

Ladies and Gentlemen, maybe what I have proposed appears to be a kind of reverie. Allow me to dream it.

Ladies and Gentlemen, no longer are we, in the Third World, interested in problems of economic and social development, nor do we discuss with industrialized countries the prices of raw materials and industrial goods. For we have been distracted by the murders, tortures, terrorism, arrests, and banishment. Just imagine, how I could possibly think as I watch on television in my country a group of the ruler's followers choking a citizen to death without trial.

Finally . . . I hope that my talk would not be interpreted as if I pronounced wisdom. It is only an honest conception of the attitudes of the Free World vis-à-vis the serious problems of the Third World, and the case of Libya concerns me most. It is a conception dictated by an experience bearing a lot of pain, and could expose me to extreme hazards. However, I choose the hazard over silence, and join those who contributed to the fight against injustice, oppression, and violations of human rights, in all honor and sincerity.

Marshal Ogarkov mobilizes for a 'holy war' against the West

by Luba George

The Soviet Union has just voted unanimously for the biggest *official* defense increase in the entire postwar period. The Soviets, of course, have been massively increasing their defense spending all along, but have almost never announced the fact until now.

At the opening session of the Supreme Soviet on Nov. 27, the same week the Western press was playing up "détente" and "arms control" prospects, the assembly of some 1,500 elected Soviet deputies gathered to rubber-stamp the 1985 budget and a plan which includes a whopping 12% increase in publicly acknowledged defense spending. Soviet Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov justified the 12% increase—a mere fraction of the real Soviet military spending increases—on the grounds that "the Soviet Union will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium to be upset."

At the same ceremonies, the "czar" of the Red Army and the Soviet beam-weapons program, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, re-emerged into full public limelight.

Ogarkov some months ago stepped down from his position as Chief of Staff, amid much speculation in the West over his political demise and demotion, only to reappear as Commander of the Western Theater of War—responsible for all military matters bearing on warfare with the West. Now, the Supreme Soviet session which adopted the unprecedented increase in defense spending was utilized by Soviet television to make official to both the Soviet public and the Western world that Marshal Ogarkov is back in action with a vengeance. Soviet television covering the voting up of the defense budget focused lengthy close-up shots not on any Soviet Politburo member, but on a beaming, strutting Marshal Ogarkov ostentatiously presenting himself as the "man in charge," as if to say: "See, they've adopted my program."

Marshal Ogarkov, who was nominated as the Chief of Command of the Western Theater of War on Sept. 7, has always been a chief advocate of higher military spending, in particular to develop what he calls "new weapons systems, based on new physical principles," the term he uses to refer to beam-weapon anti-missile defense systems.

In view of the current Anglo-Soviet-inspired "arms talks" push in the United States, it would be worth reminding certain people that in the 1960s and early 1970s, Marshal Ogarkov, while totally committed to the Soviet Union's development of beam weapons, actively participated in the arms control talks to scuttle the then blossoming U.S. anti-ballistic missile

(ABM) program. Thanks to Henry Kissinger's connivance, the U.S. research-and-development program for a successful missile defense was severely retarded.

During this period, Ogarkov was head of the Office of Strategic Deception (*maskirovka*) at the General Staff. More recently, before Ogarkov was transferred to his new post as chief of overall Soviet war planning for the West, he is said to have set up a new "special directorate" within the general staff responsible for international "arms control" negotiations.

Another key indication that the Soviets' arms-control gestures are pure *maskirovka* was the speech delivered by the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Strategic Rocket Forces, Colonel-General Gorchakov, at the Supreme Soviet session. Addressing the Soviet parliament, Colonel-General Gorchakov outlined the 1985 defense spending perspective and stressed the need to defend the Motherland against "the aggressive circles of imperialism." In his attack, he singled out the United States for allocating \$300 billion for its 1985 defense program, aiming "to achieve military superiority." Echoing Ogarkov in a recent article, he said that the Soviet Union has not forgotten the "lessons of World War II" and "will not permit" the United States and its NATO allies "to achieve military superiority and world hegemony."

"Thanks to the constant care of the Soviet party leadership and the whole Soviet nation, the Soviet Armed Forces," Gorchakov said, "are equipped with first-class military equipment and military technology." He added: "The Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces are in a high-degree of readiness for military use. . . . They are able, at any time, if called upon by the situation, to inflict a retaliatory nuclear strike against the attacker . . . no matter where he is located."

The leaders of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces have been prominent lately in issuing blood-curdling threats of a Soviet nuclear strike against the West. Colonel-General Gorchakov's boss, General Vishenkov, issued such a threat two weeks ago: Soviet missiles can "hit all the most important strategic targets of the enemy [and] carry out the assigned task in the shortest time and create favorable conditions for the other parts of the armed forces to begin military actions."

Ogarkov's *Jihad* against the West

A recent article written by Ogarkov in the Soviet Armed Forces' journal, *Kommunist Vooruzhonykh Sil*, contains some of the strongest evidence and documentation to date that

“Marshal Ogarkov, while totally committed to the Soviet Union’s development of beam weapons, actively participated in the arms-control talks to scuttle the then blossoming U.S. anti-ballistic missile (ABM) program. Thanks to Henry Kissinger’s connivance, the U.S. research-and-development program for a successful missile defense was severely retarded.”

Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, representative of the belief structure of the Soviet military hierarchy, is a dedicated adherent of the religious mystical “Third Rome” doctrine. In addition, ironic, but lawful, is the fact that the Soviets, who spare no opportunities to characterize Reagan’s policies as a “crusade” against socialism, are themselves the ones who use the crusading language of “holy wars.”

In the *Kommunist* article, Ogarkov describes the role of the Soviet Armed Forces in the “holy war” (Ogarkov’s term for World War II) as “invincible.” His polemic in this piece is to build up a justification for the contingency of a preemptive strike, by saying the “maniacal” and “aggressive” Reagan administration’s attempt to “break the existing military balance” by developing beam-weapons is identical with Hitler’s policies. “The lessons of the past war,” concludes Ogarkov, “have enduring significance. And the main one . . . is that you have to fight against war before it is started. . . . The aggressive forces of imperialism have to reckon with the growing weight and influence of our forces, with the power of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. . . . It is the holy [or “sacred”] duty of the Soviet Armed Forces to reliably defend the conquests of socialism and peace on Earth.”

Ogarkov’s use of the term “holy war” and his religious-like commitment to destroy “Western capitalism” can be compared to the terms used by Joseph Stalin who, in 1941, called the Russian people to war to defend “Mother Russia” (*Matushka Rus*) and “Holy Russia” (*Svyataya Rus*). It can also be compared to today’s Khomeiniac Islamic fundamentalists who are ingrained with the mystical belief structure that it is their “sacred duty” to launch “jihad” (holy wars) against Western civilization.

Rehabilitation of Stalin escalates

A crucial feature in Ogarkov’s *Kommunist* article is his praise of Stalin and the role played by him and his *Stavka* in the last “holy war.” Such praise of Stalin by Ogarkov comes

in the context of a process under way in the Soviet Union in recent months toward the rehabilitation and glorification of Stalin, and represents the current peak in that process. The Stalin rehabilitation has gone hand-in-hand with the unprecedented Soviet war and lightning-strike preparations of the last year.

For example, at the culmination of the Soviet June-July maneuvers—the largest held since World War II—which rehearsed a *blitzkrieg* against Western Europe, came the dramatic, complete rehabilitation of the Hitler-Stalin Pact and wartime Foreign Minister V. Molotov. Then, in September, timed with the peak of the Warsaw Pact “Shield 84” maneuvers in Czechoslovakia, came the open praise and defense by name of the Hitler-Stalin pact on the pages of *Pravda* and other Soviet papers.

The dictator himself has been a subject of enormous positive programming footage recently on Soviet television, as well as movies and newspapers. The most hard-line pro-Stalinist line has come from the KGB’s *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, whose Chief Editor, Anatolii Chakovskii, presented a very favorable picture of Stalin in his new book, *An Unfinished Portrait*, which was serialized in the pages of the *Ukrainskaya Pravda*. Stalin is portrayed as a tactful and considerate man, a great diplomat, and a wise military leader. It was the same Chakovskii who began the process—“first straw in the wind”—of Molotov’s rehabilitation with a 1968 novel. And it was his KGB house-organ, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, which was the first to call President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative a *casus belli*, and which has been in the forefront of attacks against *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the architect of the Mutually Assured Survival doctrine.

During the last two weeks of November, the entire Soviet population was subjected to two spectaculars on Soviet television, in both of which Stalin was positively and prominently portrayed. One was a five-part fiction-documentary series, aired over three consecutive days (Nov. 15-17), playing up Stalin’s direction and leadership in the Great Patriotic War, as the Soviets call World War II. Then, one week later, the most dramatic yet, Stalin’s famous Nov. 7, 1941 speech to the troops departing for battle to defend “Holy Russia” was aired. In this speech, Stalin speaks with the voice of the mystical Russian Orthodox Church, invoking Russian saints and knights from the time of medieval wars.

An additional wrinkle is the campaign, begun in late November in Soviet press and television, and also carried in at least one satellite country, East Germany, praising Albania. The official reason for Albania’s initial break with the Soviet Union was Albania’s claims that Khrushchev’s de-Stalinization programs had gone much too far. The Supreme Soviet session featuring Ogarkov, for the first time sent a congratulatory telegram to the Albanian government on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Albanian Communist Republic. That same evening, Soviet television aired a 25-minute documentary on Albania’s past and present.

Margaret Thatcher's new 'détente' policy

by Laurent Murawiec

The iron of Mrs. Thatcher is melting down to welcome Politburo member and heir-apparent Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest-level Soviet visitor in seven years. His British sojourn will last one week, beginning Dec. 15, and the new fashions in London are "renewed dialogue with the East" and threats against President Reagan if he does not abandon his plans for new defensive weapons that will make nuclear weapons obsolete, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Admiral Sir James Eberle, chief of the Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House), writes that "1985 [is] a window of opportunity. [It] offers hope of agreements to check the seemingly endless rise in the cost of defense. Without such hopes, West European political leaders will find it increasingly difficult to mobilize public support for adequate levels of defense spending." He alleges "serious concern in Europe that Mr. Reagan's 'strategic defense initiative' threatens the one relatively successful arms control agreement, the 1972 treaty strictly limiting ABM systems."

Do the "women of Greenham Common" demanding unilateral disarmament say anything else?

Interviewed, Eberle comments: "If Reagan continued [with the SDI], Europe would become more restive about U.S. policy. If Reagan turned out to be unserious about reaching an arms control agreement with the Soviets, then, the SDI will become a *major* irritant."

Treading the thinner ice of official position, NATO Secretary-General Peter Lord Carrington told the German daily *Die Welt*: "Many discussions will still be needed among the Allies before an eventual decision is practically taken" concerning the SDI.

The same views were aired in Moscow by visiting Labour Party leaders Neil Kinnock and Dennis Healey. Kinnock went to Moscow on Nov. 24 for a week, meeting chief America-handler Georgii Arbatov and President Chernenko himself. He emerged with a "triumph": a Soviet offer to give Britain "immunity" from nuclear attack if a Labour government undertakes total nuclear disarmament.

A well-informed British intelligence expert commented: "Kinnock will come back with a 'real offer' from the Soviets, and in turn, the Thatcher government will go on its knees to beg Reagan to negotiate a super-Yalta. Kinnock went to Moscow to prepare Gorbachev's visit to London."

Meanwhile, the Nov. 25 *Sunday Times* reported that Defense Minister Heseltine had "ordered £10 billion of cuts in defense . . . the biggest defense spending crisis since the Second World War."

Mrs. Thatcher, the alleged Iron Lady, is now reserving her "iron" for domestic conflicts, as when she told the Conservative audience of the Carlton Club in London about the "enemies of democracy," referring to the violent miners' strike and its riot-support apparatus. She tried to don a predecessor's mantle, railing against "consensus politicians [who] certainly mocked Churchill in a comparable case. . . ."

But Mrs. Thatcher's "Churchillian" posture stops at the British beaches. Her own pronouncements on the SDI, last July and in early November, have been wholly hostile, as she stressed that "an extension of war to a horrible theater of space" and "weapons that will be so costly to develop" should be averted at all costs.

It was Mrs. Thatcher who "warned" President Reagan of the dire consequences of budget deficits, and she again who initiated the "renewed dialogue with the East," even as British media wrote: "The Soviets are making no secret that they hope to drive a wedge between Britain and the United States." Still, Chatham House's Eberle warmly recommends that she back George Shultz and "the liberals in the Reagan administration." After Gorbachev's visit and offerings, Mrs. Thatcher is expected by Moscow—and by Whitehall—to pressure President Reagan into bargaining away "Star Wars."

She bears the carrot. The stick was darkly hinted at in "Haunted by Hoover," the *Financial Times'* Nov. 24 editorial. "If [Reagan's] luck runs out, he could turn out to be another Herbert Hoover. . . . In the last week, the ghost of the Depression President has rattled its chains quite audibly . . . memories of 1929, when a great Republican boom collapsed in ruin. . . ."

David Watt, former Chatham House director, writes: "Reagan's luck is going to run out, in finances, monetary affairs, the economy, or the Middle East, Central America. . . . Disaster will strike with a vengeance."

"Britain's official position in the strategic game at present is hopeless," a London strategic analyst said. "There is not a ray of hope with the Prime Minister," added a retired Royal Air Force officer.

But then, there was the resounding editorial published by the Nov. 26 *Times*, the British newspaper of record. It contained a vigorous denunciation of "the world-wide attempt to induce President Reagan to change the policies and attitudes on which he has twice been elected. . . . One can see it even in Dr. Kissinger's recent article in the *Sunday Times*."

The editorial, which strongly endorsed the Strategic Defense Initiative, is the first tangible sign that highly placed British circles have decided to move against the Chamberlains in Whitehall. However, Britain's rapprochement with the Kremlin has gone so far that much more will be needed to bring it back to the West.

Admiral denounces the 'Russian party' in Whitehall, supports beam defense

Vice-Admiral Sir Ian Hogg entered the Royal Navy in 1929. Master of the Fleet (1946-47); British Admiralty delegation, Washington, D.C. (1948-49); commanded HMS Sluys (1950-51); on staff of Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean (1952-53); a Royal Navy captain in 1953; British Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. (1955-57); Staff of Chief of Defense (1959-60); Commodore, Cyprus (1961-62); Rear-Admiral (1963); flag officer, Medway and Admiral Superintendent, HM Dockyard, Chatham (1963-66); Vice-Admiral (1966); Defense Services Sec. (1966-67). Vice-Chief of the Defense Staff (1967-70); Retired 1971. The interview was conducted from London on Nov. 29 by Laurent Murawiec.

EIR: What is your evaluation of the danger of a decoupling of the United States and Europe?

Adm. Hogg: Needless to say, this is a most serious, the most dangerous thing that could ever happen. Britain and America are natural allies. I do not know that they rely on us as much as we rely on them, but there is undoubtedly an attempt to decouple us from the United States which is being actively pursued by our socialist party. It is an extremely dangerous trend. We are an island, we are a natural ally; a close association with the United States is in my mind almost more important than our association with the continent.

EIR: What dangers threaten continental Europe?

Adm. Hogg: The danger before continental Europe and to a certain extent this country is the studied attempt of the Soviet Union to undermine our determination. Modern appeasement and the talk of a "renewed dialogue" with the East: This is pure wishful thinking. I am quite certain that the Soviet Union would prefer to destabilize this country and the European members of NATO to make them easy prey for a takeover without conventional or nuclear war. Whether they will succeed or not I do not know. But there is far too much appeasement, far too much "renewed dialogue" by ministers of all the countries of NATO. And we are giving way to this. Recently, Mrs. Thatcher made a powerful speech about "the enemies of democracy." Well, in this country, and in most NATO countries including the United States, there is a "Russian party," people whose sympathies lie with the Soviet Union. They color and distort briefs and information reach-

ing the highest levels of ministers. . . .

EIR: Including in the United Kingdom?

Adm. Hogg: . . . Very much so.

EIR: The present British government is supposed to be a Conservative government. . . .

Adm. Hogg: It is a Conservative government. I would regard Mrs. Thatcher, to some extent, as a modern Churchill. I am not talking of Churchill's strategy, of course, but he did see way ahead in the 1930s, and Thatcher is to some extent the Churchill of the day, in the sense that she sees the dangers of "dialogue" while constantly being undermined by the left.

EIR: Why is the prime minister herself calling for a "renewed dialogue"?

Adm. Hogg: She has little option. The great British public, who are barely aware of the threat, would hardly take too much of the Iron Lady.

EIR: However, Chatham House and kindred minds make it clear—and they are not the uninformed public—that they are gung-ho for this "new dialogue."

Adm. Hogg: I am aware of what you say and do not really have an answer: Everywhere one can read about the "renewed dialogue." Whether this is a necessary diplomatic ploy, I really do not know, but in the last resort, the Soviet Union will use it to weaken the resolve of the West.

EIR: How do you evaluate the Soviet military threat?

Adm. Hogg: It is intensely serious. I do not for one moment question the Soviet capabilities. I am an ex-sailor, I am more interested in the sea, but their naval forces could virtually isolate this island. Admiral McDonald of the U.S. Navy was the one who said that the combined Atlantic fleets could not keep the North Atlantic sea lanes open—that in itself is an extreme hazard to us. Our navy is too small. The American navy is extremely strong, but the Soviets with their resources at sea are a very serious threat to us. As for land battle, I feel that this is a very serious threat—which the Soviets would prefer not to use. My feeling is that West Germany would go to almost any lengths to secure reunification even if she had

to pay a considerable price to the Soviet Union rather than find herself overrun.

EIR: The West generally has been pulling down its shipyards and cutting naval budgets to an extent which has produced the situation you describe.

Adm. Hogg: That is true, and it is catastrophic. The loss of our shipbuilding capacity and the very sharp diminution of our merchant fleet. In the last four years, our merchant fleet has dropped from 1,100 ships to little more than 700. This is catastrophic, as we learned in the last war. Merchant ships are vital—they did a marvellous job in the Falklands affair. As for shipbuilding, it is catastrophic. But if we cannot build ships competitively, we are not going to get the orders. It is very sad. But our shipbuilding industry is full of trade union practices and so on, which make our shipbuilding slow, expensive, and, inevitably, customers go elsewhere. But I would still rebuild our shipbuilding industry if we could possibly get the orders to fulfill.

EIR: This is a case where the exigencies of national survival demand that Adam Smith be discreetly scrapped and the industrial capability built.

Adm. Hogg: I agree with you. I would like to see what you might call a crash building program, at whatever the cost in economic terms. But I do not, somehow, see that this will come about. The administration of Mrs. Thatcher would not embark on that sort of cause. Even Churchill in the 1930s made very little impact on our naval and aircraft building program until 1939. . . .

EIR: As a result, Britain nearly lost the war. . . .

Adm. Hogg: Exactly.

EIR: Our modern appeasers are singing hymns to arms control. What do you think of their strategy?

Adm. Hogg: It will never get off first base. Incessant dialogue has gotten practically nowhere. I do not think that nuclear weapons are a response to anything—nobody, even in the Soviet Union, would contemplate using them. They are a deterrent to conventional warfare, no more than that. But while they exist, I am very much in favor of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative which includes the neutralization of missiles in space. The Soviet Union is extremely scared that their capability could be undermined in this way. Although nuclear weapons will never be used, I still think that President Reagan is absolutely right to go ahead with a crash program to develop the SDI, although he has his own pro-Soviet advisers who are discouraging him.

EIR: Like Kissinger, for example. . . .

Adm. Hogg: Yes. It would make the Soviet Union think again about how it pursues its strategy for world communism. All the time we are talking, they are having success all around

the world. They are successful in the undeveloped countries of Africa, in South America, in many places around the world, and could, by applying economic pressure and control of vital minerals, gain their objective even without conventional warfare.

EIR: Why has established British opinion been so overwhelmingly opposed to the SDI?

Adm. Hogg: Fear of escalation, of more weaponry. The opposition to the SDI both in this country and other countries, is fueled by the Russian party. This thread runs through all my thinking: There is a strong, or rather influential force in Whitehall generally and in the corridors of power in European capitals, which is a Russian party. I have seen it myself in Whitehall, how information intended for ministers can be slanted by staff. There are influential people in Whitehall who are slanting the advice they are giving to ministers.

EIR: What could Britain contribute to the SDI?

Adm. Hogg: Our technical know-how. We have very bright scientists and still work closely with the Americans.

EIR: In the first few years of the Thatcher government, she gave very fiery anti-Soviet speeches. Now, she may be lashing out strongly at the domestic "enemies of democracy," but she will be receiving that great friend of democracy Mikhail Gorbachev soon. Why this turn?

Adm. Hogg: I do not know the answer. But let me repeat that her advisers may not necessarily be pro-Russian, but they are telling her to cool it and be more forthcoming towards the Soviet Union. I do not believe that in her heart of hearts, Mrs. Thatcher really believes that there is accommodation to be achieved with the Soviets, who ultimately want a world communist state, a goal which in his foolish little way [Mineworkers' Union chief Arthur] Scargill is attempting—but he is only a pawn in the game, as a professed Communist. I am talking about the dangerous ones who are in the shadow but are influential. Even Mrs. Thatcher's loyal advisers may suggest to her that it is diplomatically good to be softer. Whether she believes it, I do not know. At heart, I think she recognizes the threat. . . .

EIR: What kind of an appeal would a modern Winston Churchill address to the country and the world today?

Adm. Hogg: It would be to recognize the threat to democracy coming from the East and also point out the way in which we are losing all the time: the way in which president Reagan was totally misguided in taking his forces out of the Lebanon. . . . But we do not have anybody like that, like Churchill now. We do have a number of people that feel like that, but Churchill was a member of parliament. You need to be a public person to make your voice heard. There are many who think very much like he did. But a public person is needed.

Devastating blow to drug traffic points to PAN, international banks

by Hector Apolinar in Chihuahua

The world's biggest marijuana bust, carried out in Mexico on Nov. 9, has uncovered a conspiracy to destroy the minds of American youth with a colossal influx of Mexican marijuana and create concentration camps in that country—all in the service of paying Mexico's foreign debt to the big international banks.

Through investigations carried out in the states of Baja California Norte, Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Chihuahua and Tamaulipas, *EIR* has obtained decisive information to expose the vast narcotics trafficking network which was formed by extensive marijuana fields in the state of Chihuahua, bordering Texas. There, on Nov. 10, Mexican authorities swept in and raided 10,000 tons of marijuana, planted in an area covering 100,000 hectares, comprising half of the fertile Valley of Culiacán and one-fourth of the Yaqui Valley in the State of Sonora—the backbone of Mexico's agricultural production.

The sale of the drugs in the U.S. market would have brought \$10 billion, which is far more than all the credit conceded by the Bank of Mexico this year, and is also far beyond the turnover of the banking system in the first 11 months of 1984. Another way of putting it is that the \$10 billion is one-sixth of the Mexican debt.

Ten thousand Mexican peasants from the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Guerrero, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, and Durango were working in the marijuana plantations under conditions described as identical to Nazi concentration camps. Most had been recruited in their states, transported in mafia-chartered buses, and "hooked up"—as they say in this region—under contract to the mafia. They used modern equipment for planting, harvesting, and processing the illegal weed. According to estimates by the Mexican Attorney General's office, officially charged with combatting narcotics, to consume these drugs two marijuana cigarettes would have been allotted to every inhabitant of the earth.

The police authorities and army used more than 500 troops to conduct the crackdown, 15 helicopter gunships, 6 planes, and more than 30 vehicles. But, off the record, it is estimated that twice as many logistical units were actually used.

The raid on the marijuana plantations is part of Operation Pacifico, set into motion last August by the Mexican Attorney General and the Mexican Army with the purpose of breaking

the cycle of marijuana cultivation. The operation started in Oaxaca, in the deep southeast of the country, the site of the fields of the "families" of drug traffickers who were hit in the states of Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua, and Sonora during the Mexican government's Operation Condor, which drastically wiped out the drug mafias that had declared war on the government in 1975.

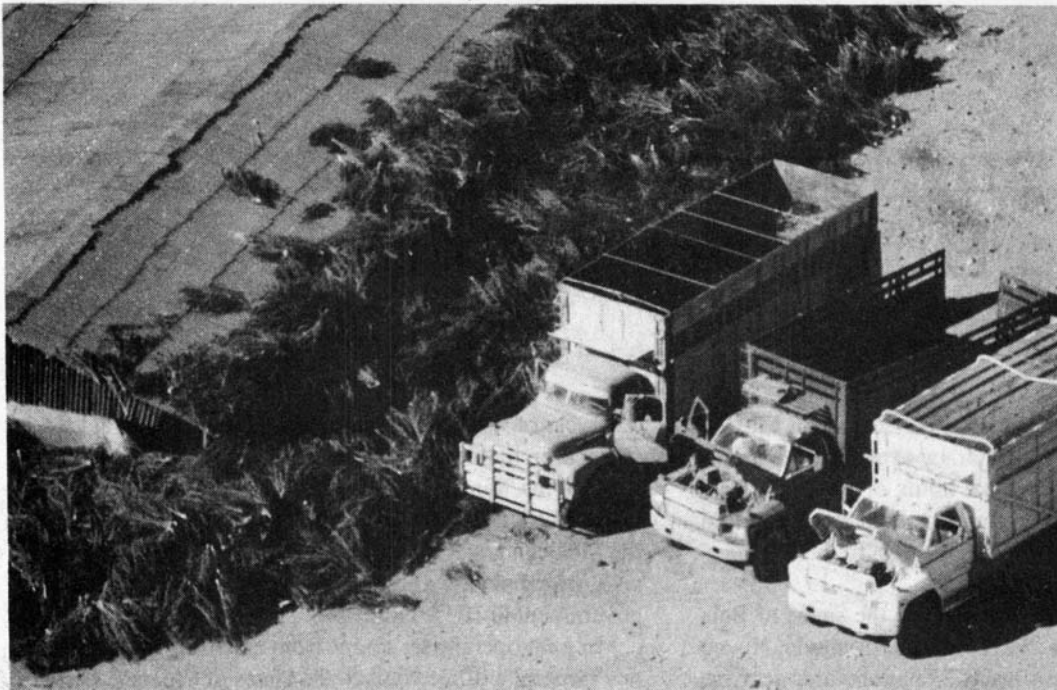
In joint operations, troops from the Army and the Attorney General's office combed the states of Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Puebla, Veracruz, Zacatecas, and Jalisco, some of which had never before been used for drug crops.

Nevertheless, information from various sources signaled that the state of Sonora was one of the main centers of cultivation, even though this state, which borders Arizona, had never been used for growing drugs, but rather as the place where business deals were carried out by the traffickers. Caborca Valley, some 200 kilometers away from the Arizona border, was constantly singled out as a center of large scale production and trafficking in drugs. There was also talk that the mafia had gotten back into the states of Sinaloa, Durango, and Chihuahua, from where they were expelled in 1975.

The mafia families

In Caborca, the Caro, Rico, and Figueroa families were publicly singled out as principal leaders of drug production. These families were linked at higher levels with the Meraz and Monge families, headquartered in the border city of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, who were linked in turn with higher levels of the mafia in Arizona and California. All these families were associates for along time of Francisco Sahagún Baca, the mafia chief, a partner of Arturo Durazo Moreno, the ex-Mexico City chief of police currently in a Los Angeles, California, jail cell.

In turn, these families were linked to their respective counterparts in Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Durango. These were the gangsters who opened thousands of hectares in the southeast of the country to drug cultivation in the present decade. Even more important is that the Mexican families signed a deal with the drug mafia of Colombia to produce marijuana and opium poppy in Mexico to market in the United States. In this accord, an important role was played by the family of Agustín "El Chato" Antuñez, who for several years



Mexican Attorney General's Office

More than 4,000 tons of marijuana were destroyed in Rancho Búfalo. The camp had the capacity to "export" two 16-ton truckfuls per day.

has been cultivating a close relationship with the Colombian mafia.

The Chihuahua fields: dope for debt

But never in Mexican history had such a demolition blow against the drug trade been delivered as on last Nov. 9. The fact has an enormous political importance and will have repercussions in national life which, so far, no one could calculate—in particular because it has been determined that the various marijuana fields were developed jointly by 140 of the most important families of drug traffickers.

Starting in the middle of the year, the heads of the drug trafficking families were called to tell them about the new project to be carried out in Chihuahua. According to the plans, the project supposedly counted on the "protection of the authorities," as various drug entrepreneurs put it.

As a central part of their operation, the dope traffickers mongered the rumor that the crops were authorized not only by the Chihuahua state government but the federal government. The dopers fabricated the version that the federal government would get 40% of the take and the "families" the other 60%. This would serve, the rumor said, to make "a big payment on the [foreign] debt." The mafia even tried to involve the President Miguel de la Madrid, in an incredible rumor that the President had accepted to meet with the heads of the "families" to discuss the deal.

Through this rumor, the dope families sought to facilitate the recruitment of the thousands of impoverished peasants to be used as peons in the work of cultivating and harvesting the marijuana weed. "This is all approved by the authorities," was the slogan used by the mafia for its actions. In Sonora,

the dope mob and members of the National Action Party (PAN) said that the Sonora governor, Samuel Ocaña García, and the national army stationed in the state of Sonora, were in collusion with the drug trade. Top leaders of the PAN and the mafia also put out the rumor that the federal government was hoping for drug crops to pay off the debt.

Recently, Mexican travelers in Arizona were shocked to find this version being peddled by high-level functionaries of private U.S. banks, in particular the Valley National Bank of Arizona, one of whose functionaries said: "Where do you think Mexico will get the money to guarantee payment of its debt?" This bank is one of the ones that helped capital flight, principally from the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, and now holds hefty deposits from businessmen in northwest Mexico.

Since the detention of the "mandos medios" (middle-level bosses, or capos) who oversaw the fields, the name of Ismael Paez Quintero has come out. He is a member of the Paez Quintero family, one of the leading dope-trafficking families in the entire northwest of the country, centered in the city of Caborca, Sonora, alongside the Caro, Figueroa, and Antuñez families, which are all tied to Arturo Durazo Moreno. On Nov. 16, Paez Quintero was indicted with some of his capos. It is thought that he may be able to reveal some of the secrets of the Mexican drug mafia which are still unknown.

Although it is true that the heads of the families escaped, they have been located for some time. These families have been claiming that they are "protected" and the federal government won't touch them. The reality is that with this bust, the federal government has been reinforced. Important heads can be expected to roll—soon.

The dope lobby hits back at Betancur

by Valerie Rush

An all-out war against the government of Colombian President Belisario Betancur has been declared by the dope mafia, in retaliation for the President's decision to extradite Colombian drug traffickers sought by U.S. law-enforcement authorities. At the same time, the U.S. dope lobby is trying to sabotage the potential for genuine and effective Colombian-American collaboration in the war on drugs.

On Nov. 26, a stolen car loaded with dynamite was exploded in front of the U.S. embassy in Bogotá, killing a Colombian mother of three and injuring six others. The car bombing followed nearly two weeks of continuous death threats directed against President Betancur, Justice Minister Parejo Gonzalez, U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tambs, and others who played a role in moving ahead the extraditions of the first six Colombian drug traffickers, currently in jail and awaiting disposition, including sports-magnate Hernando Botero. The mafia also threatened to murder five U.S. citizens for every Colombian extradited, sparking an exodus of U.S. embassy personnel and their families back to the United States.

In the aftermath of the car bombing, bomb threats have been called into airline offices, political party headquarters, and the Colombo-Americano Center, an educational facility in Bogotá. A growing number of American corporate executives have begun scheduling trips home with their families, and a generalized environment of fear is being fostered in the country.

This violent response of the mafia to Betancur's move is understood if one recognizes that by reversing his earlier opposition to extradition of Colombian nationals, Betancur has eliminated one of the mafia's last defenses in Colombia—a corrupted and/or terrorized justice system incapable of keeping the criminals behind bars. In the United States, these criminals face hefty prison sentences. Exemplary is the case of Harold Rosenthal, a notorious drug trafficker whose participation in a major Colombian cocaine ring has just netted him a lifetime prison sentence in the United States.

During the week of Nov. 25, the Spanish government of Prime Minister Felipe González announced the arrest of two of Colombia's most wanted drug mafiosi, Jorge Luis Ochoa

and Gilberto Rodríguez, both of whom had fled Colombia after the murder of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla on April 30. Jorge Ochoa, whose father, Fabio Ochoa Restrepo, was named as co-owner of the vast cocaine laboratories raided in the jungles of Caquetá last March, had met clandestinely with former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen in May to try to parlay an amnesty deal with the Betancur government; the offer was turned down cold. Rodríguez was the owner of the prestigious Banco de los Trabajadores before he sold it to López Michelsen's son Felipe and to López's openly pro-drug protégé Ernesto Samper Pizano. Both Ochoa and Rodríguez are now facing probable extradition to the United States, where they face trafficking, money-laundering, and conspiracy charges.

Breaking the U.S. link

The extradition issue alone does not explain the violent rage of the Colombian dope mafia, however. Betancur's decision in favor of extradition is part of a region-wide escalation by Ibero-American governments against the international oligarchy which funds and deploys Dope, Inc.

Collaboration between the Brazilian and Venezuelan governments and Italian judges in rooting out Sicilian mafia networks in South America, Venezuela's recent expulsion of the terrorist Tradition, Family, and Property cult, with the assistance of the Brazilian Catholic Church, the Spanish government's work with Interpol to bust two of Colombia's most prominent mafia fugitives, progress toward a uniform Ibero-American-wide penal code against drug trafficking, the recent U.N. vote to declare the drug trade a "crime against humanity"—all of this marks a new era in the war on drugs which, for the first time, takes the approach of "a universal response to a universal crime."

But it is the possibility that the Reagan administration will join in an unprecedented regionwide anti-drug effort that has the dope mob and its lobbyists truly terrified. U.S. commitment to such an effort would not only mean greatly enhanced financial and technological resources for the war against drugs, but would also bring to bear the regulatory and enforcement might of the U.S. government against the financial interests—both onshore and offshore—who profit from the traffic of illegal drugs.

Not accidentally, a recent spate of articles have appeared in the U.S. media—including the *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, and *Miami Herald*—attempting to demean and discredit such major interdiction efforts as the U.S. Caribbean-based "Operation Hat Trick" as unable to make a dent in the unstoppable flood of narcotics. U.S. Ambassador to Bogotá Lewis Tambs had the right idea when he told the press after his embassy had been bombed that the United States would not be frightened out of its moral commitment: "In spite of the unfortunate consequences that accompany our struggle, we vow to continue the fight against common drug trafficking and terrorism."

Qaddafi's role in the Gandhi murder

by Linda de Hoyos

Among the revelations put forward by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Nov. 18 about Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi's international terrorist hit list, was the charge that Qaddafi was involved in funding the Oct. 31 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Specifically, Qaddafi has ties to Sikh terrorist leader Jagjit Chauhan, who put out the call for the murder of Mrs. Gandhi and is now issuing daily threats against India's new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Qaddafi issued the death warrant for Mrs. Gandhi on Sept. 4, 1983—a full six months before the Indian army invasion of the Sikh Golden Temple in June 1984. In an interview in *Wir Selbst*, a Green Party outlet in West Germany, Qaddafi declared: "Also in other parts of the world there is still a Hitler. Even India, that founded the movement for peace and the non-aligned, expanded and had a war with Pakistan." This is the identical slander used by Chauhan and his "Khalistan" separatists to justify the murder of Mrs. Gandhi.

Who is this Qaddafi? How is the assassination of Indira Gandhi in the interests of Libya? It is the case that the assassination was aimed at stopping Mrs. Gandhi's increasing efforts to work with Libya's foremost enemies in the Arab world—Egypt and Iraq—for a settlement to the Iran-Iraq war and the Israeli-Palestinian problem. But that in itself does not warrant Mrs. Gandhi a place on the Qaddafi hit list, along with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Ronald Reagan, Saudi King Fahd, and Pakistani head of state Zia ul-Haq.

Qaddafi is not pursuing Libyan interests; his function is that of the terrorist stormtrooper acting at the behest of three intersecting networks that ordered or condoned the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi: British intelligence, the Soviet Union, and the Swiss-based Nazi (Malmoe) International headed by financier François Genoud, who had an extended two-month stay in Tripoli this winter.

The key is separatism

The aim of these forces is to break up all the nation-states of the Indian subcontinent as the pre-condition to returning this region, along with the rest of the underdeveloped sector, to full-fledged rule by empire. Hence, along with such organ-

izations as the Green Party of West Germany and the Nazi-funded Society for Endangered Peoples, Qaddafi can be found right at the center of separatist groups from Western Europe through the Mideast to Asia. The assassination of Indira Gandhi, along with the scheduled murder of her son, was designed to knock the center out of India, allowing the country and then the subcontinent to be torn to pieces by warring ethnic and separatist movements.

Qaddafi's September 1983 veiled threat against Mrs. Gandhi, for example, was issued precisely at the point that the Libyan-funded Movement for the Restoration of Democracy was beginning its destabilization of the Zia ul-Haq regime. By November, what had begun as an ostensibly democratic protest movement had been turned into separatist agitation assisted by that faction of the Pakistani Peoples Party loyal to the Kabul-based terrorist sons of the late Pakistani Prime Minister Ali Bhutto and the gnostic Amaddiya cult.

The same types of networks were brought into play in the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. Last summer a meeting was held in Tripoli between Anthony Wallace Gill, the British mercenary arrested for the attempted murder Nov. 18 of Libyan former premier Abdel Hahmid El-Bakoush; Carlos, the international terrorist; and Mohammed Muntaz Abassi.

Abassi is an agent of Libya, having accompanied John Windsor, the number-two man of Britain's National Union of Miners, to Tripoli in early November. Abassi is also the European liaison for Al Zulfiqar, the Bhutto boys' organization. Abassi is the go-between for Al Zulfiqar and the London-based leaders of the separatist operations against the subcontinent. That includes the Soviet-controlled Baluchi, Pathan, and Sindi movements.

It also includes the Sikh separatists around Jagjit Singh Chauhan. In an interview in June of 1983, Chauhan boasted that he was in contact with Qaddafi's people and had invitations to go to Tripoli. He also has said in interviews that he has close contact with the same separatist circuits Abassi travels: the Nagas and Mizoram of India, the Pushtoonis and Baluchis of Pakistan, and the Qaddafi-funded Tamils of Sri Lanka.

Now, less than a month after the murder of Mrs. Gandhi, the separatists are making their move. On Nov. 26, Sadar Atta Ullah Mengal of the Baluchi Liberation Front; Sidiq Ali of the Sindi liberation movement; and Hafez Pirzada of the Pakistani Peoples Party central committee held a press conference in London to announce their plans for a new campaign against the Zia regime during the period before the March elections, which these groups are boycotting. Meanwhile, in Sri Lanka, Tamil separatist-terrorists carried out a kamikaze truck-bombing of a police complex in the northern province of Jaffna, sparking severe security measures against the Tamil population and a heightening of tensions between Sri Lanka and India. The terrorist Tamil Tigers are, not surprisingly, funded by Muammar Qaddafi.

Investigative Leads

Terrorism hits U.S. interests in Europe

by Paolo Serri

A terrorist spectre is now threatening the entirety of Europe, and, in particular, American embassies, military headquarters, and personnel. The gravity of the threat dramatically exposes as fraud the much-discussed revival of détente with the East. Since President Mubarak of Egypt denounced a Qaddafi assassination plot against several world leaders, there has been a reactivation of Islamic terrorism, deployed in the fashion of "proxy" warfare by the Soviet KGB.

On Saturday, Nov. 24, Swiss police stopped a Lebanese Shi'ite terrorist, Hani Hussein, at the Zurich airport. In his possession were two kilos of plastic explosive. Other explosives were found in a safe at the Zurich train station, placed there by an escaped accomplice of Hussein. Both explosive packages were intended for Rome, and, according to Italian investigators, were the last in a series of "deliveries" from Beirut and elsewhere to build a car or truck bomb for a suicide action against the U.S. embassy in Rome.

Simultaneously, the Rome political police arrested seven Lebanese, all in their twenties, in two apartments in the Italian capital and nearby Adispoli. Propaganda literature for the Iranian-run terrorist group, Islamic Jihad, responsible for the Beirut massacres of American marines and French soldiers, was found in the two apartments. While the arrests in Zurich and Rome might have foiled a kamikaze attack this time, inside reports from Rome indicate that the seven "students" were not a commando unit, but a logistical support network for the actual terrorists, who have not been identified. Nor has their explosives depot been located.

U.S. authorities have responded by sending the aircraft carrier Eisenhower into the Mediterranean for possible "preemptive" or "retaliatory" strikes against terrorist centers in the Middle East, primarily Lebanon.

That Rome was one of the primary targets for terrorism was clear after Mubarak's revelations on the Libyans' international terrorist plot. Italian Premier Bettino Craxi declared after visiting Mubarak Nov. 21: "We have to learn more about the whole international terrorist plan for various countries, attempted assassinations of heads of state and religious leaders, projected assassination attempts in Rome."

Just before the planned Rome suicide operation, the American embassy in Lisbon, Portugal was hit by four mortar shells. Only damage to the building was reported. An ad hoc

"25th of April" organization took credit.

French intelligence sources are expecting Iranian attacks in France, particularly in Paris. A signal came Nov. 29, when two bomb explosions in Avignon ripped through a government building where British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French Premier Laurent Fabius were to meet Nov. 30. Both Thatcher and President Mitterrand were on the Qaddafi hit-list bared by Mubarak.

The same concern was expressed by anti-terrorist specialists in West Germany, who expect a terrorist attacks from the Baader-Meinhof gang in coordination with Islamic groups. A pattern of weapons thefts in West Germany in recent weeks is also ominous. A gun shop was robbed in the Maxdorf village near Mannheim, only some 15 kilometers from Helmut Kohl's private house. German police determined that the Baader-Meinhof gang was involved. In late November a Bundeswehr (army) depot was robbed of several assault rifles and submachine guns. According to a police source questioned by *EIR*: "The question is not whether there will be a terrorist attack in Germany, but only when and in which form. Will it take the form of individual killings or a Beirut-style truck-bomb attack against U.S. and NATO headquarters here?"

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's name can also be found on the Qaddafi hit list.

When Yasser Arafat succeeded in convening the Palestinian National Council in Amman, Jordan Nov. 22, despite Syrian threats against all who were to attend, the meeting suffered through three near-attacks by Syrian/Soviet-deployed terrorists, while Arafat's pro-Syrian Palestinian opponents George Habash and Nayef Hawatmeh were in Moscow. A car bomb exploded near the building housing the PNC meeting, killing a passerby; a kamikaze airplane full of explosives headed for Amman was intercepted by the Saudi airforce; and a Mercedes full of explosives was stopped at the Syrian-Jordanian border.

In November, according to confidential sources inside Iran, the Khomeini regime created an upgraded international organization to coordinate terrorism, based in Teheran and Switzerland. This new "Arab-Islamic International," is coordinated by the number two Iranian mullah, Ayatollah Montazeri, and the "Algerian Khomeini," Ahmed Ben Bella. Also involved are: Mohammed Bagher Modaresi, President of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Council; Mohammed Bagher Hakin, an Iraqi renegade living in Teheran; Sadegh Cameli, another Iraqi of the Al Dawa group; Sadegh Mussawi of Kuwait; Mohammed Ahmed Al-Heidari, of the Revolutionary Mujaheddin Organization of Iraq; Sheikh Abbas Mohri of the Kuwait Islamic Liberation Movement; Seyed Al Hussein, ex-officer of the Lebanese army now of Islamic Jihad; Ahmed Nekhvale, of the Organization for the Liberation of the Arabian Peninsula, which pulled off the terrorist attack on the Mecca; Mehdi Zarivand of the Iraqi Democratic Kurdish Party.

German Greens drop parliamentary mask, shift to stormtrooper tactics

by Joerg Cremer

Riots staged by West Germany's Green Party delegation in the West German parliament back on Oct. 18 and 19, and similar riots staged by Green deputies in the European Parliament in Strasbourg during the same period, turn out to have been only the first step in a radical shift in the Greens' mode of political operations. Their posture has been obstructionist inside both parliamentary bodies, but it was at least restrained relative to the behavior of Nazi stormtroopers, for example. No longer. The Green Party is now adopting the full array of SA stormtrooper tactics of violence which their masters in the Nazi International had always intended for them.

The way the Greens have handled the scandal-mongering around the "Flick Affair" in the six weeks between Oct. 15 and Dec. 1 exemplifies the overall Green strategy: The ongoing investigations into certain party-funding practices of the Flick Company, raising suspicion of high-level political bribery in Bonn, are to be used Watergate-style to discredit the party system as a whole. The parliament and the leading institutions of the postwar democratic system are to be portrayed as corrupt "proxies of powerful industrial interests."

Germany has seen this kind of politics before—at the end of the Weimar Republic. Communists and Nazis alike exploited or created scandals which discredited the parliamentary system as a mere "talk-shop," and helped the brownshirts storm republican institutions in January 1933.

The timing of the Green shift was evidently determined in the Kremlin. With the Flick Affair dragging down Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democrats, some observers anticipate that Willy Brandt's Social Democratic Party (SPD), which had previously been driving toward a parliamentary coalition with the Greens, may now instead seek a "grand coalition" with the humbled Christian Democrats as the best option for leading West Germany into the Soviet sphere of influence. The Greens, in that event, would logically receive a directive from Moscow to assume the roll of anti-U.S. mobs in the streets, providing the pressure needed to maximize the strength of the pro-Soviet SPD within a grand coalition.

And, in fact, after meetings with Soviet visitors, the Greens are now reviving the "protest" mob throughout the country, mobilizing the "ecologist" mass movement against parliament and state. This has also been seen in Germany

before—the Nazis had their stormtrooper mobs, the SA (*Sturmabteilung*), who beat or murdered any political opposition representing resistance to Hitler's march to power.

Like the Nazis before 1933, the new movement has the support of the Communists in its fight against the state. The German Communist Party (DKP) is the organizational and financial backbone of the Green movement, serving Moscow in this respect. German intelligence agencies estimate that the DKP has been channeling about 50 million deutsche-marks (\$16.5 million) into the Green Party movement from East Germany. It is also said that the Soviet KGB and its secret-service dependencies in the East bloc provide the Greens with intelligence and dossiers for purposes of politically destabilizing scandals and the like.

One also observes that whatever the Greens say or do finds broad and positive coverage on the pages of *Izvestia*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Neues Deutschland*, and other East bloc press.

The Greens are doing useful work for the Soviets: They campaign against the West, especially against Western values such as industrial progress. They call for the dissolution of the Western alliance and for the withdrawal of West Germany from NATO. They attack the U.S. administration's posture on Central America. The Green campaign for the defense of Nicaragua against alleged American invasion plans is employing a language which reminds one of Radio Moscow's commentaries on the situation. And as for the military threat posed by the Russians? The Green Party platform reads: "One has to respond to Soviet military might by posing the greatest political challenge to them which can be imagined—full withdrawal of all U.S. troops stationed in West Germany."

On Friday, Nov. 16, a delegation of Green leaders met with high-ranking officials of the East German Socialist Unity Party, including the party's expert on West German affairs, Herbert Haerber. Then, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, a delegation of ranking members of the Supreme Soviet and advisors to the Soviet Central Committee arrived in Bonn to meet with the Green leadership for three days. The Soviet delegation was led by the president of the Supreme Soviet himself, Lev Tolkunov, a prominent figure in the KGB apparatus around the late Yuri Andropov. Tolkunov was chief editor of

Izvestia until February 1984.

On Nov. 20, a delegation of leading Greens left for a visit to Bulgaria, to meet ranking officials there.

Also on Nov. 20, the Greens in the German state of Hesse pulled out of their legislative coalition with the Social Democratic minority government of Holger Börner, whom they attacked as a “traitor” and “figure of the traditional party system.” The Green move was followed by an order from the national Green leadership to all party sections to abstain for the time being from any political collaboration with the Social Democrats.

At an earlier time, such a move would have been seen as risky. A setback to Willy Brandt’s effort to build a political alliance between Social Democrats and Greens must tend to revive the latent protest potential of the SPD’s labor wing, which hates the Greens.

Indeed, the Green action in Hesse has tended to reawaken the labor base of the party. The national chairman of the Construction Workers Union, Konrad Carl, took to the pages of the country’s largest daily, *Bildzeitung* (4.5 million circulation), on Nov. 27 to blast the new brownshirts called Greens: “The Greens are an incalculable movement, unable to make compromises and practical politics. That is why any collaboration with the Greens must turn into an incalculable risk—and the Greens will exert additional pressure by permanent blackmail and threat of withdrawal at any time convenient for them. Such a policy can neither be tolerated by our country, nor by the workers most of all.”

Political power in Green hands, he added, “would put additional hundreds of thousands of jobs in danger. The Greens want to end all economic growth because of its alleged damage to nature. By ending growth, however, they reject one of the most essential means to fight unemployment. In addition to that: Reduced economic growth means income losses and painful cuts in social welfare payments to workers. Such a policy cannot be supported by the labor unions.”

With Carl’s hard-hitting statements, something had happened which Willy Brandt’s “ecologists” inside the SPD and the Greens had worked very hard to prevent from happening over the past few years.

Did not the Greens anticipate this result of their decision to quit the alliance in Hesse, which was the laboratory in which a Red-Green coalition was to be nurtured, then marketed in the industrial Ruhr region, and then, on to national power?

‘The question of armed struggle’

Clearly, the Greens, under the close advise of visiting Soviet delegates, had prediscounted the consequences of their action. The Greens have shifted overall political strategy, a decision marked by their high-level meetings with the Soviets and other East bloc officials.

Only four days after the Soviet delegation left Bonn, the Green leadership convened (Nov. 26) to discuss “international

al solidarity,” “revival of extra-parliamentary activities,” and “the question of armed struggle.”

The Greens decided to give sizeable sums of money to the Nicaraguans “to support their struggle against the United States,” and, although their spokesmen emphasized at a Bonn press conference that the money would “not be used to buy weapons, but medical and other humanitarian aid only,” they also emphasized that they “would not interfere in any decision to be taken by liberation movements on whether they resort to armed struggle. . . .”

Only a few days earlier, one of the Green deputies in the West German parliament, Joschka Fischer, had risen during debate to announce that if he should find himself “in a situation like in Nicaragua,” he “would take weapons no matter from whom they came.”

At their Bonn press conference, too, Green spokesmen admitted that they had discussed “cases where the differentiation between armed and non-armed struggle is not that easy to make,” using as convenient examples the Warsaw Ghetto uprising of 1944, or the situation of military dictatorship Poland’s Solidarnosc found itself in during 1981, or the Irish Republican Army insurrection against the British, or “the struggle of the Nicaraguans against the threat of U.S. military invasion.”

Not only in Bonn, but across the country, Green Party sections discussed the question of “political violence,” or more humbly, “new forms of protest.” Police reported a revival of violent actions at nuclear-construction sites, and around military and other defense-related facilities. The “scene,” as it is called, was becoming active again, so much so that church-related peacenik groups left the national coordinating committee for anti-defense actions in protest over “increasing radicalization of the movement.” This, too, is reminiscent of Lutheran circles, who had absolutely supported the growth of the Nazi movement, suddenly distancing themselves from Hitler—too late, of course.

The movement will go into a new terrorist and storm-trooper phase. West Germany will see street battles with police, blockades of nuclear and military sites, and terrorist tactics, scheduled to begin around Dec. 6—the fifth anniversary of the famous NATO “double-track” decision to station U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe as a counterweight to the proliferation of Soviet SS-20s.

The Green Party itself will hold its national convention in Hamburg on Dec. 7-9, which can be expected to codify the new “confrontation strategy” in a radical new policy platform, in whose principles they have undoubtedly already been instructed by the recently visiting Soviet delegations. Indeed, as one Green commented on the talks with the Soviets in Bonn on Nov. 20-22: “It was remarkable to see that the Soviets have an immense interest in seeing the protest against the American missiles being revived. We think they give more weight to the protest movement here now than ever before.”

Will Weinberger follow through?

U.S. inaction on European participation in the SDI is giving all the leverage to Moscow's friends in the Socialist International.

If the U.S. did anything to make good on Weinberger's offer for the Europeans to directly participate in realizing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), then we'd be in real trouble; but, as things stand, we have the ball." The speaker was a military professional who advises the Social Democratic Party (SPD) parliamentary group.

The Social Democrats initiated a "parliamentary resolution" on Nov. 8, consisting of a draft "Treaty to Limit the Military Use of Space." This was formulated as a "complete draft of a law to outlaw weapons in space." The SPD "draft" was entered into the record, and then referred to the Foreign Policy Committee for its deliberations by the SPD's Dr. Scheer, who was deeply involved in talks with the East Germans during the spring of this year.

Scheer noted, in forwarding the draft, that he wanted to "explicitly indicate that the content of this text was worked out by the Göttingen meeting of scientists." That meeting occurred in July, with Pugwash members, the West German Communist Party, and fellow-travelers combining to howl in indignation that someone besides the Soviet Union might develop beam-weapon defense systems.

So, the SPD draft is the Göttingen draft, which means "Drafted in Moscow," with one feature added: As the SPD paper notes, the views it expresses are "by and large identical with the views of the French government."

The claim is by and large true.

Since French President Mitterrand's trip to Moscow earlier this year, and since French Prime Minister Fabius's address to the Paris Institute for Higher Studies of National Defense, France's stance on beam weapons has swung away from Mitterrand's endorsement of strategic defense systems at The Hague. The French President has fearfully bowed to Moscow's fury.

This notwithstanding, Weinberger's offer to the Europeans of direct participation in the research and realization of the SDI, published in the West German daily *Die Welt* Nov. 7, elicited support all over Europe. As Dr. Scheer admitted in the Bundestag, "Those who merely object . . . because they fear a decoupling of Western European security interests from those of the United States . . . are easily tempted to give up their objections to weapons in space if only the Western European part of NATO is involved in the new Strategic Defense Initiative."

The latest tactic of the Socialist International gang in Germany is to use the Franco-German project for a military reconnaissance satellite as a wedge to destroy support for the SDI and accelerate the technological decoupling of Europe from the United States. While the German Social Democrats fear that the planned joint project could well be part of general European cooperation with the SDI—in which case, they will try to torpedo the reconnaissance satellite—their

gambit now is to say they will support the Kohl government in this project as an alternative to the SDI.

The word around Bonn is that "if the U.S. administration does not back up Weinberger's quest for European participation with all of the technology-sharing that involves, and if the Bonn defense ministry planning staff does not even get to collaborate on SDI feasibility studies as it wants to do, then the back of the proponents will be broken, and the opponents will tell them, 'The only place you're going to get technology development is with the French, against the U.S., and against the SDI.'"

Despite the positive turn taken by the German delegation at the recent Nuclear Planning Group meeting of NATO in Italy, the lack of such U.S. follow-up has already given the crowd around Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher some leverage. It was Foreign Ministry State Secretary Jürgen Möllemann, rather than a defense ministry representative, who spoke for the government in the parliamentary session on the SPD's resolution to "outlaw weapons in space."

"The government shares concerns that an uncontrolled arms race in space could entail dangers for world stability," said Möllemann. U.S.-U.S.S.R. talks "concerning space-based defensive systems . . . would represent the beginning of *precautionary arms control*, to which we in the government attribute increasing importance, to avoid destabilizing developments, especially with a view to accelerated technological developments."

SDI supporters in Bonn are angry. "Weinberger had better put his money where his mouth is on European participation in the SDI," we were told, "or else, if we get hung out to dry on another unfulfilled promise like this, you can just go hang your alliance out to dry, too."

Arafat gets mandate for peace drive

The Palestinians' closer ties to Egypt and Washington's 'Iraqi card' mean much better chances for a settlement.

The results of the 17th session of the Palestinian National Council, and the restoration of United States ties with the state of Iraq, have created the most positive opportunity for peace in the Middle East in decades. Although racked by crisis and bombed at least twice by Syrian-controlled radicals, the PNC re-elected Yasser Arafat as chairman of the PLO.

The Council also voted for closer ties with Egypt, which has until recently been isolated within the Arab world due to its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. In doing so, it followed the lead of Jordanian head of state King Hussein, who recently restored relations with Egypt.

A closer relationship between King Hussein, Mubarak, and the PLO could lead the way toward new peace negotiations in the region, in which the United States would get Israel to agree to enter discussions with the PLO. King Hussein, who hosted the PLO conference, had addressed the meeting with such a comprehensive peace proposal. This proposal was referred to the newly elected PLO executive committee for study.

Also indicative of new potential for peace negotiations in the region was the restoration of diplomatic relations on Nov. 26 between the United States and Iraq.

Given the state of hostilities between the Moscow-backed Syrian regime and the Arafat leadership of the PLO, it is remarkable that the PNC meeting took place at all. Since the U.S. troops left Lebanon, and the State Department refused arms requests from Jordan and other moderate Arabs, the entire region has been domi-

nated by the Russians, mostly through their satrap Syria.

The four Syrian-backed factions of the PLO boycotted the meeting, claiming that it was simply a packed meeting by Arafat, whom they have been trying to overthrow, if not kill. These factions were the chief antagonists against Arafat when he was in Tripoli last December. Arafat only got out alive due to a U.S.- and Israeli-backed evacuation by ship.

Khaled Fahoum, pro-Syrian speaker of the PLO, refused to attend, and issued charges from Damascus that the meeting in Amman, Jordan, was "illegal" because it failed to reach its required quorum of two-thirds of the members.

PLO officials at the conference declared that the 257 delegates out of the 378 members of the Council fulfilled the quorum requirements.

The Syrians' failure to attend meant that many of the noted terrorist spokesmen of the PLO were not present inside the meeting, but were deployed to try to stop it. Two bombs exploded outside the meeting. In an interview with the Italian daily *La Repubblica* Nov. 29, Arafat revealed that there were other incidents as well: 1) a "crazy Arab leader" (likely Qaddafi) had prepared a kamikaze airplane to smash into the meeting; and 2) a Mercedes full of explosives had been stopped at the border while coming from Syria to Amman.

Neither the George Habash-led Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, or Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, attended the conference.

Seven Syrian-backed PLO leaders

were brought up on charges of "treason" and expulsion was considered. The most prominent of these was Ahmed Gibril, whom a petition submitted by 120 of the conference attendees accused of "instigating inter-Palestinian fighting" and "working for Arab parties other than the PLO."

The Council voted to suspend them rather than expelling them, and gave them the right to "attend the legal session of the next PNC meeting if they wish to discuss the matter of their membership."

Also propitious for a peace settlement in the region was the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Iraq this week. Iraq under Saddam Hussein has become an increasingly close ally of Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's President Mubarak. The reconciliation is a sign of success for attempts by Mubarak to use his pivotal position to bring together the moderate Arabs with Israel and the United States.

U.S.-Iraqi relations have been broken since the 1967 war. At that time Iraq broke off ties, and moved rapidly in the direction of alliance with the Soviet bloc.

Iraq has had ample occasion to be disillusioned with this alliance, however, especially during the last four years. With the ascendancy of the Soviet faction committed to playing the Islamic fundamentalist card, the secular Iraqi regime found itself endangered by Soviet operations among its Shi'ite population, and by the Soviet-backed crazies running the Iranian regime.

The restoration of U.S.-Iraqi ties includes no public military agreements. It does break the Kissingerian policy profile of a "pox on both your houses," however. Dumping Kissinger policy is seen by Mubarak, and all sane individuals, as the key to a long-term peace in the region.

Will New Caledonia be lost?

The Soviets, the British, and Qaddafi have combined to destabilize the strategic island colony.

On Nov. 15, as French President François Mitterrand was meeting Libya's Colonel Qaddafi and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou on the island of Crete, the New Caledonian independence movement, FLNKS, was preparing riots to prevent regular local elections from taking place Nov. 18. The movement receives money and guerrilla training from Qaddafi.

New Caledonia is a 300-mile long, 50-mile wide French island in the Coral Sea, 800 nautical miles east of Australia at the latitude of the Tropic of Capricorn. It possesses one-fifth of world reserves of nickel, as well as a significant reserve of other strategic nonferrous minerals such as chrome, manganese, and cobalt. But its strategic significance goes much further, and in this, the interests of France and the United States coincide: New Caledonia is central to immense French maritime territory in the area which is crucial for naval traffic lines, telecommunications, submarine communications, and space applications.

New Caledonia and this entire territory, as Qaddafi's involvement indicates, is now being subject to a Soviet-inspired destabilization.

On election day, only the urban population was able to vote, the rural population being kept away from the polls at gunpoint by FLNKS guerrillas. Overall, only about 50% of the population voted. Over 70% supported the anti-independence RCPR party.

The independence leaders claim that only the "Kanak" (Melanesian natives, representing 42% of the 145,000 inhabitants) had the right to

vote. The so-called "Caldoches" (people of European origins, about 37%) and other non-Kanak populations represent the "colonialist power."

In fact, all opinion polls indicate that even two-thirds of the Kanaks oppose independence.

Rejecting the results, the FLNKS has increased violence. Several policemen have been severely wounded, official buildings sacked, and Jean-Claude Demar, "sub-prefect" (local governor) of the Loyaute archipelago, a group of small islands close to New Caledonia, is now being held by the FLNKS.

Troops have been sent to try to restore order, but the French Socialist government, as just about everywhere else in the world, has appeasement in mind. Paris has already announced it is willing to hold a referendum on autonomy sooner than originally scheduled. It seems that the government is ready to give in to the guerrillas' demands: election of a "constitutional assembly" to write up the questions submitted by referendum to the population; the referendum could be held as soon as 1985.

Will the French government go so far as to forbid the "Caldoches" from voting? Pro-Soviet Interior Minister Pierre Joxe is reported to have stated that "decolonization" was needed in this area. Dick Ukeiwe, the newly elected president of the local government, a Kanak who belongs to the RCPR, accused Mitterrand of wanting to "sell out" New Caledonia.

Four powers are directly involved in the destabilization: Libya, the So-

viet Union, and two countries of the British Commonwealth, Australia and New Zealand. The latter two have long been campaigning against French nuclear tests on the Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, recently in the context of the Soviet campaign to make the Pacific Ocean a "nuclear free zone"—i.e., Soviet dominated. Australia and New Zealand have assumed this role in Lord Carrington's New Yalta deal: The Western Pacific is to be given to the Soviet sphere of influence.

This campaign now has the support of more than 15 nations of the area, most of them extremely small. This month, the campaign against French nuclear tests won four new supporters: Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

More directly involved in the destabilization is Libya's Colonel Qaddafi. Two months ago, 17 members of the FLNKS went to Libya for training (see *EIR*, Oct. 30, 1984), and an independence leader stated that the French would now have to contend with people trained in guerrilla warfare. The Libyan help goes further: An AFP release has reported that, "according to well informed sources," Libya has given about \$5 million to the FLNKS.

The same release reported that the Soviet "cargo" ship *Turkmenistan*, full of radar and radio antennas, is now cruising 230 miles off the coast of New Caledonia.

Aiding the independence movement have been the severe economic problems of the island due to the recent collapse in the international price of nickel: In 1983, New Caledonia exported only 42,200 metric tons of this metal, against 118,900 tons in 1976. This collapse was triggered by the Soviets' sudden, massive sales of the metal on international markets.

Lefebvre tries to head off the Pope

The heretic archbishop is touring Ibero-America to regroup his Gnostic supporters in the face of Vatican attacks.

Pope John Paul II's recent efforts to bring peace to Central America and crack down on subversive pseudo-religious movements have drawn a furious counterattack from the forces of defrocked Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre. The Pope visited Ibero-America in October, denouncing "the agents of neo-Malthusianism who want to impose on peoples a new neo-colonialism." He is scheduled to return for another tour in January.

Lefebvre landed in Argentina from his home base in Switzerland on Nov. 14, and proceeded to attack the Pope head-on. In a speech in Peru, he declared that there are political and religious motives behind the pontiff's trip which are grounds for "doubt and scandal for faithful Catholics who defend the true principles of the Church taught by Jesus." At a press conference in Bogota, Colombia Nov. 26, Lefebvre charged that "the Vatican has given discreet support to communism." The archbishop is stopping off in the same countries that the Pope will visit.

Lefebvre's renewed attack against the Vatican is a response in part to the expulsion from Venezuela of the Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP) cult on Nov. 13. It was a Gnostic priest ordained by the heretic Lefebvre and deployed by the TFP who attempted to assassinate the Pope in Fatima, Portugal, in 1982. Now Lefebvre is seeking to regroup the armies of the Gnostic heresy in Ibero-America.

The para-military TFP operation was officially closed down in Vene-

zuela after authorities confirmed *EIR's* reports of the threat to public security posed by the cult, which was brainwashing youth to become terrorist shocktroops. Church moderate Eugenio Cardinal Salles, the prelate of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (the TFP's operations center), provided additional information which led to the Venezuelan government's decision. The closing of the TFP's facilities in Venezuela was endorsed by the local cardinal.

Furthermore, the Vatican arbitrated a solution to a border dispute between Argentina and Chile which had repeatedly brought the two countries to the brink of war—despite Lefebvre's efforts to stop the mediation effort. Now the Chilean Navy has suddenly repudiated the treaty.

From the Vatican perspective, the "conservative" Lefebvre is working in tandem with the communist-backed forces of social dissolution which use "liberation theology" to destroy the nation-state. As Rio's Cardinal Salles puts it, Rome is working with almost agonizing patience to purge the Church of the evil leaders of Gnostic frauds, while bringing back into the fold the radicalized portion of the faithful who have fallen under their sway. Cardinal Salles is now asking when the Church will wear out its patience and complete the job of excommunicating Lefebvre, reported *O Globo* Nov. 25.

Lefebvre's crusade is aimed not merely to restore rituals like the Latin Mass, but to restore the world domination of the oligarchical blood-lines which ran the Holy Roman Empire

during the Middle Ages. Lefebvre's Swiss-based operations are financed by the Thurn und Taxis family, which claims to be the world's richest family and controls huge holdings in Brazil. In Brazil, Tradition, Family, and Property is stirring up civil war to rip apart the country which so rudely evicted the Thurn und Taxis' relatives, the Braganza family, from their imperial throne in 1889.

In Argentina, Lefebvre discussed with TFP President Cosme Beccar Varela how to prevent the TFP from being expelled from additional countries, according to *El Nacional* of Caracas. The daily reported that lawyer Beccar Varela's firm is under investigation as the law firm for the Swiss holding company Italo, which was paid 10-times book value for its electric utility during the military dictatorship by Finance Minister José Martínez de Hoz. De Hoz, who was recently jailed for his actions in this case, is Henry Kissinger's frequent host in Argentina. The Beccar firm also reportedly serves the U.S. embassy, which unsuccessfully ordered Argentine leaders not to meet with Lyndon LaRouche during his June visit there.

In Chile, Lefebvre rallied 4,000 supporters and blessed the resurgence of the brutal repression which led local bishops to threaten Gen. Augusto Pinochet with ex-communication.

Lefebvre arrived on Nov. 24 for a nine-day stay in Colombia, where he has family roots, to set up his "Saint Pius X Fraternity" to destroy the government of President Belisario Betancur. Lefebvre described his doctrine to reporters there: "It is absurd to think we are all equals. . . . Inequality exists in the world because God wanted it that way, and these inequalities are necessary so that those who have can share their goods with those who have not."

International Intelligence

More 'advice' from Burlatskii

Adding to the deception of a sudden "relaxation" of U.S.-Soviet relations, Fyodor Burlatskii uses his column in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* the week of Nov. 19 to portray President Reagan as a man who might "correct" basic policy errors during his second administration. The precondition is that he listens to the "right people."

Burlatskii referred to a recent article in the London *Economist*, according to which Reagan's predecessors in the White House during the postwar period all had highly unsuccessful second terms. "In 1972, Richard Nixon obtained victory with nearly the same ease as Reagan, only to be expelled with shame in 1974."

During the election campaign, Reagan became more of a centrist, wrote the *Economist*. But, Burlatskii added: "It would be more precise to say that the President in his pre-election statements came to reckon with the clearly expressed will of at least two-thirds of the American people in favor of strengthening peace, arms control, and improving relations with the U.S.S.R. Will the president continue to do this in future?"

"Sure, Ronald Reagan remains Ronald Reagan." He considers the Soviet Union "enemy number one." This will determine the basic direction of U.S. policy vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R.

"The orientation towards arms modernization adopted in recent years, the proliferation of the arms race into outer space and into the field of conventional weapons will probably remain as before. But it is impossible to exclude some correction in the realization of this policy. . . ."

"One says that history repeats itself, the first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. But we will not be dogmatic—it's probable, it's possible that there is also a third version. President Ronald Reagan got the chance to outflank history and to begin reconciliation with the real facts. Does he want to and will he be capable of utilizing this chance? We shall wait and see."

Cheysson blasts SDI: 'Maginot Line in space'

Having just returned from the United States where he defended Libyan terrorist Qaddafi's global rampage, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson attacked President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative during a visit to Copenhagen in late November.

Cheysson, in Denmark to discuss defense and disarmament issues with the Danish government, employed arguments against the SDI identical to those of Sir James Eberle of Chatham House in the *International Herald Tribune* of Nov. 24. Cheysson said that the SDI, which promises to make nuclear weapons obsolete, would destabilize the international balance of forces and destroy all strategic agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The United States might aim at achieving strategic superiority over the Soviets, but that would not work, said Cheysson. He added that what concerned him most was "the affects on the psychology of defense as a whole." The SDI, which aims at creating "anti-nuclear shields over whole continents . . . can be characterized as a Maginot Line in space."

Strangely enough, Cheysson asserted he felt "safer in a world where deterrence works, because war would mean suicide."

Cruise-missile deployment postponed in Belgium

The Belgian government responded to the news of the reopening of Soviet-American arms-control talks in late November with an announcement that it will delay deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles. The Belgians were to give the go-ahead next March, but will now await the outcome of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations. Although the infrastructure has been completed, the decision could postpone emplacement for 15-18 months.

The government has been looking for a

way to postpone a decision on the American missiles until after the general elections scheduled for December 1985. Pressure from "peace" groups and freezies is intense, and the Flemish Socialist Party gained significant votes in the European elections with an anti-missile platform. Prime Minister Martens declared that two main dangers threaten his country: the internal warfare between Flemish and French speaking regionalists, and the growing opposition to the missiles deployment.

Soviet general: 'We can destroy U.S. missiles'

Another Soviet commander, writing in the press for Strategic Rocket Forces Day, boasted of the U.S.S.R.'s ability to wage full-scale nuclear war against the United States. Already reported in the West was the statement by Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF) chief of staff Colonel General Vishenkov, that Soviet forces could inflict simultaneous nuclear strikes, clearing the way for conventional forces to move in.

In *Izvestia* of Nov. 19, SRF first deputy commander, Col. Gen. Yu. A. Yashin, made an even more explicit and unusual boast about the "counterforce" element of Soviet strategic capability. This means the destruction of the adversary's strategic forces before they can be launched, by means of a first strike.

Yashin said: "Modern missile weaponry is represented in all branches of the Armed Forces. . . . There are also the special-purpose missile weapons. They have been assigned an exceptionally important role in the system of ensuring the country's defense. . . . These weapons are the land- and sea-based ballistic missiles designed to deliver warheads containing powerful nuclear charges against our adversary's strategic military targets and to destroy them. They are divided into medium-range missiles, with a range between 1,000 and 5,500 km, and intercontinental missiles, with a range exceeding 5,500 km. These missiles are totally independent of weather conditions or the

time of year or day. They are capable of delivering charges of colossal yield, of covering vast distances, of successfully overcoming antimissile defense measures, and of delivering accurate and inescapable strikes against an aggressor, should he suddenly attempt to unleash a war against the Soviet Union. . . ."

Strauss connects Nazis, Greens, and Metternich

Franz-Josef Strauss, the chairman of the Bavarian Christian Democrats and one of the leaders of the German Christian Democracy, drew a direct parallel between Metternich, the Nazis, and the Greens in a Nov. 24 speech on German history.

Strauss began by repudiating the idea of collective guilt, emphasizing that Germany's 65 million citizens had been terrorized by the criminal movement of the Nazis as much as the rest of Europe. He called on the Germans to realize their "moral substance" was not destroyed by the 12 years of Nazi rule, and asserted that the irrationalism and romanticism which laid the basis for the rise of the Nazis was not a logical expression of the so-called "German soul," but a result of the collapse of the republican forces in Germany after the Vienna Congress of 1815.

Strauss said that romanticist irrationalism gained momentum only because it was "employed by power-hungry politicians for their own purposes" after 1815. Despite their efforts, however, it was "strict rationality which determined the victorious progress of technology in Europe and in the U.S.A. . . . While factories were raised from the ground at the Rhine, Ruhr and Oder rivers, while railroads and canals were built and German chemical and electro-technical industries gained worldwide reputation, there was also the *Götterdämmerung* sending lightnings over the stages of Bayreuth. But natural science and technology determined the life of the Germans after 1850 much more thoroughly than the backward-oriented ghost of romanticism."

The Nazis, said Strauss, used irrationalism and the Wandervogel movement as their instruments. This same ideology produced the rebellion of the 1960s which generated today's Greens.

Strauss also charged that the Green movement is "controlled by forces who are not concerned about our forests or peace in the first place, but who want another type of state." In a clear reference to those Social Democrats now collaborating with the Greens, Strauss warned that "Whoever works with communists or forces who preach fundamentalist opposition against our representative, parliamentary democracy . . . commits a sin against democracy and the state of law."

Owner of Indian paper was on Nazi payroll

The owner of the *Patriot*, an Indian newspaper which frequently supports the Soviet Union, has been discovered to have been an paid agent of the Nazis during World War II. The *Patriot's* owner, Aruna Ganguly Ali, was on the payroll of the Nazis during the war. At that time, the British jailed all Congress Party leaders to stop the Quit India movement. The leadership of the Congress fell to Ganguly, who argued that the Indian independence movement should back the Nazis against the British. Shortly after the war, an Indian professor studying in East Germany discovered the documentation showing that Ganguly had been on the Nazi payroll. Her activities also would have placed her in the orbit of Kim Philby's father, St. John Philby, who was trained in the Indian Bureau and who was actively organizing independence movements to back the Nazis during the war.

Ganguly's Nazi ties, in addition to her manifest Soviet connections, possibly explains why the *Patriot* is working to cover for Qaddafi. While every Indian paper published Egyptian President Mubarak's charges that Qaddafi had funded the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, the *Patriot* ran the headline: "Qaddafi Denies Mubarak Charge."

Briefly

● **YITZHAK ZAMIR**, Israel's chief state attorney, has denounced Meier Kahane publicly as "a hateful and abominable element . . . which should have no representation in the Knesset." Zamir said that Kahane, head of the fascist Jewish Defense League, and his movement are "endangering the functioning of the parliament" and called for the lifting of his immunity so that he could be put on trial.

● **PLO LEADER** Yasser Arafat, during a discussion with the Italian delegation at the Amman Palestinian Council meeting, revealed that a "crazy Arab leader"—probably a reference to Muammar Qaddafi—had prepared a kamikaze airplane to blow up the Palestinian Council in Amman, and that a Mercedes full of explosives was also stopped at the border coming from Syria. According to Arafat, Qaddafi and Syria's Assad were ready to "destroy the PLO."

● **GREEK PREMIER** Andreas Papandreu arrived in Rome on Nov. 29 for meetings with Italian Premier Craxi, Defense Minister Spadolini, and Alessandro Natta, the head of the Italian Communist Party. Papandreu will also meet with the Pope—the first Greek premier in recent history to do so.

● **BRUNO KREISKY**, former Austrian Chancellor, came out in defense of Libya's Qaddafi and that dictator's adventures in Chad. Kreisky told journalists that the Libyan dictator has tried for some time to "improve his contacts with European Socialist leaders," and added that "Qaddafi as a revolutionary leader cannot be measured with standards of European democracies." Concerning the intervention of Libyan troops in Chad, Kreisky made an attempt to play it down, saying that "one thousand soldiers are not an army."

Eastern Establishment in all-out push to wreck SDI

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Not long after President Reagan's decisive victory over Walter Mondale in their Oct. 21 televised debate, McGeorge Bundy warned that should Reagan be re-elected, his powerful Eastern Establishment would launch an "extraordinary effort" to kill the President's beam-weapon defense program, the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). That extraordinary offensive has now been launched. The entire array of factions opposed to the SDI—from the liberal Democrats to Kissinger-linked elements inside the administration—has gone into action. According to intelligence-community sources, the fate of the SDI will be decided by inauguration day, Jan. 21, 1985.

The tenor and tempo of activity by Bundy's hounds make it absolutely clear that they will stop at nothing—including assassination—to accomplish the objective. John F. Kennedy was preparing to deliver a speech attacking the Mutually Assured Destruction framework which Bundy and associates had provided for "arms control" talks when Kennedy was murdered in Dallas.

The Kremlin, in the persons of Western Theater Commander Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and the KGB's Fyodor Burlatskii, the latter most recently through an open letter to George Kennan of the Council on Foreign Relations, has communicated to its Western collaborators that a precondition for negotiations following the early January meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State George Shultz is U.S. willingness to bargain away the SDI. As former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a journalist Nov. 30: "My view is that if the administration were to take a strong stand and stick to the SDI, then there

will be no negotiations in Geneva. The only Soviet precondition for the talks is that the SDI is negotiable. Negotiability is the key. If there isn't negotiability, there won't be talks."

Vance was in Chicago for a meeting of the Palme Commission, one of the key channels for the Establishment's imperial "New Yalta" agreement with the Kremlin. According to Vance, the end-of-November meeting, which included Soviet representatives Gen. Mikhail Milstein and Georgii Arbatov, was devoted entirely to the "dangers posed by the SDI." It was only one of the gatherings—Aspen Institute, Pugwash, etc.—taking place during this period.

Drop 'Star Wars'—or else

The American elite issued its formal declaration of war against the President and his program Nov. 26, with the release of a major article, "The President's Choice: Star Wars or Arms Control," scheduled for publication in the Council on Foreign Relations' journal, *Foreign Affairs*. Authored by Bundy, Robert McNamara, Gerard Smith, and George Kennan, the article is a thinly veiled threat to Reagan: Stop the SDI—or else.

"The re-election of Ronald Reagan makes the future of his Strategic Defense Initiative the most important question of nuclear-arms competition and arms control on the national agenda since 1972. Sharing the gravest reservations about this undertaking, and believing that unless it is radically constrained during the next four years it will bring vast new costs and dangers to our country and to mankind, we think it urgent to offer an assessment of the nature and hazards of this initiative, to call for the closest vigilance by Congress and

the public, and even to invite the victorious President to reconsider.”

Unveiled at a Washington, D.C., press conference sponsored by the Arms Control Association Nov. 26, the article attempts to portray Reagan as fantasy ridden, stupid, out of touch with reality and—worst of all—guilty of “technological hubris” for calling for the development of a defense against nuclear attack. Should Reagan persist in this “fanciful vision,” it warns, the arms-control mafia will unleash every asset at its disposal, from Congress to the media, to break him.

Secretary of State George Shultz, according to informed sources, has succeeded in persuading the President to allow the SDI to be included in the “umbrella” arms-control talks in January. White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced at a White House briefing Nov. 27: “I think this [SDI] would all be a matter of discussion within the context of the arms-control talks that we hope to enter into.” State Department spokesman Robert Dean told the Palme Commission meeting the same.

The appointment of Bernard Kalb as chief spokesman for the State Department is also a direct anti-SDI move. Kalb, a Kissinger intimate, is the chief diplomatic correspondent for NBC, which last September set up shop in Moscow and broadcast a series of specials on the “New Cold War,” prominently targeting the beam-weapons program.

But according to Speakes, the President will instruct Shultz to discuss the SDI with the Soviets solely in terms of Reagan’s original, “Mutually Assured Survival” offer, as he reiterated it in the final campaign debate: to share U.S. beam-weapon technology with them. This offer gives the lie to all “first strike” propaganda claims against “Star Wars.”

Speakes said that it “is certainly our position” that the SDI holds out the prospect for greater nuclear stability, and that “we will make those views known to the Soviet Union.” The White House also issued a written response to the *Foreign Affairs* article, stating that the program represents a necessary response to a massive Soviet ABM effort and a “powerful deterrent to a Soviet breakout of the ABM treaty.” In the long term, the statement said, the SDI “may be the means by which the United States and the Soviet Union can safely agree to very deep reductions, and perhaps someday even the elimination, of offensive nuclear arms.”

Kissinger ‘whittling away’

That the President is not likely to be moved is underscored by a recent Lou Harris poll which showed that 75% of Americans who voted for his re-election did so because they approve of “Star Wars.” The authors of the *Foreign Affairs* diatribe themselves pointed to this problem: “As long as the American people believe that Star Wars offers real hope of reaching the President’s asserted goal, it will have a level of political support unrelated to reality.” They then called for a massive media campaign to “re-educate” the American pub-

lic, accompanied by an anti-SDI mobilization on Capitol Hill.

One flank now being hit is the use of the budget deficit to force Reagan into sharp funding cuts in the SDI. Henry Kissinger himself bluntly confided to a journalist on Nov. 28: “The SDI has no future. The President will push it, but it has no future. The funds will be whittled away, bit by bit.”

“Henry is right,” said an arms control spokesman. “The Strategic Defense Initiative will be ‘whittled away’. . . . The job will be done in Congress. And it will be certain conservatives who will do it. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) will take a leading role; he’s dead set against this program.”

The Capitol Hill side of the anti-SDI mobilization is already well under way. Liberal Democrats and Kissinger Republicans, and the White House “Palace Guard,” have formed an alliance to force cuts in funding for defense, in general, and the SDI in particular.

On Nov. 29, several of Dole’s Republicans met with Reagan and warned that “painful cuts” must be made in military spending. The most vocal were Sen. Robert Packwood (Oreg.) and House Republican leader Robert Michel (Ill.). Packwood, who will take over the chairmanship of the powerful Finance Committee, said: “Folks, let’s face up to it. If we’re going to get it down on spending, we’re not talking about 5% off this or 6% off that. We’re talking about eliminating programs.”

Escalation against LaRouche

Kissinger’s “whittling away” remarks were made at a gala 70th birthday party celebration for the *New Republic* magazine. The forum was appropriate, in that the magazine published a major article in its Nov. 19 issue, “The LaRouche Connection,” rancorously reporting that *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., broadly credited with being the “intellectual architect” of the beam-weapon program, had played a key role in getting Reagan to adopt the SDI.

The article, which demanded that the LaRouche-Reagan link be broken, was the signal for a massive offensive against LaRouche, involving the freezing of his supporters’ bank accounts and other financial warfare clearly aimed at stripping the former independent presidential candidate’s security. Other articles and editorials echoing the *New Republic*’s themes included a syndicated column by Jody Powell, published in newspapers across the country, and in at least one location, under the headline “LaRouche’s Rantings Must Be Silenced.”

Bundy’s hounds are notably not campaigning against the Soviet Union’s rapid ABM research and development program. In recent congressional testimony, Dr. Robert Cooper, head of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Administration (DARPA), admitted that the Soviet Union is ahead of the U.S. in many areas of advanced weaponry, including possibly x-ray lasers, “which could be used for advanced BMD technology.”

Weinberger attacks no-win strategy

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger came out swinging against the liberal Eastern Establishment's foreign policy in the last week of November. A reportedly "very angry" Weinberger at a Nov. 29 meeting of the Reagan administration bucked attempts by all of the President's economic aides and Secretary of State George Shultz to slow the growth of the Pentagon's budget by as much as \$10 billion next year and \$30 billion over the next three years.

On the previous day, in a speech to the National Press Club, Weinberger attacked the State Department over what he called attempts to win "diplomatic" ends by military means in Central America. The speech was characterized by the Pentagon as having been months in the making and approved by President Reagan.

In what was widely understood as a swipe at George Shultz, Weinberger said that "employing our forces almost indiscriminately and as a regular and customary part of our diplomatic efforts would surely plunge us headlong into the sort of domestic turmoil we experienced during the Vietnam War, without accomplishing the goal for which we committed our forces." Last April, in a speech to the Trilateral Commission, Shultz had said that "power and diplomacy are not alternatives. They must go together or we will accomplish very little in the world."

Excerpts from Weinberger's Nov. 28 speech follow.

Under what circumstances, and by what means, does a great democracy such as ours reach the painful decision that the use of military force is necessary to protect our interests or to carry out our national policy?

Our policy has always been to work hard for peace but to be prepared if war comes. Because we face a spectrum of threats—from covert aggression, terrorism and subversion to overt intimidation, to use of brute force—choosing the appropriate level of our response is difficult. Once a decision to employ some degree of force has been made, and the purpose clarified, our government must have the clear mandate to carry out that decision until the purpose has been achieved.

The issue of which branch of government has authority to define that mandate and make decisions on using force is now being strongly contended. Beginning in the 1970s Congress demanded and assumed a far more active role in the

making of foreign policy and in the decision-making process for the employment of military forces abroad than had been thought appropriate and practical before. As a result, the centrality of decision-making has been compromised by the legislative branch to an extent that actively interferes with that process. At the same time, there has not been a corresponding acceptance of responsibility by Congress for the outcome of decisions concerning the deployment of military forces.

Recent history has proven that we cannot assume unilaterally the role of the world's defender. So while we may and should offer substantial amounts of economic and military assistance to our allies in their time of need and help them maintain forces to deter attacks against them—usually we cannot substitute our troops or our will for theirs.

In those cases where our national interests require us to commit combat forces, we must never let there be doubt of our resolution. When it is necessary for our troops to be committed to combat, we must commit them in sufficient numbers and we must support them as effectively and resolutely as our strength permits.

Just as clearly, there are other situations where United States combat forces should not be used. I believe the postwar period has taught us several lessons, and from them I have developed six major tests to be applied when we are weighing the use of U.S. combat forces abroad.

First, the United States should not commit forces to combat overseas unless the particular engagement or occasion is deemed vital to our national interest or that of our allies.

Second, if we decide it is necessary to put combat troops into a given situation, we should do so wholeheartedly and with the clear intention of winning.

Third, if we do decide to commit forces to combat overseas, we should have clearly defined political and military objectives. And we should know precisely how our forces can accomplish those clearly defined objectives. And we should have and send the forces needed to do just that.

Fourth, the relationship between our objectives and the forces we have committed—their size, composition, and disposition—must be continually reassessed and adjusted if necessary.

Fifth, before the U.S. commits combat forces abroad, there must be some reasonable assurance we will have the support of the American people and their elected representatives in Congress. We cannot fight a battle with the Congress at home while asking our troops to win a war overseas or, as in the case in Vietnam, in effect asking our troops not to win but just to be there.

Finally, the commitment of U.S. forces to combat should be a last resort.

The President will not allow our military forces to creep—or be drawn gradually—into a combat role in Central America or any other place in the world. And indeed our policy is designed to prevent the need for direct American involvement.

Financial warfare poses threat to Lyndon LaRouche

by Edward Spannaus

Post-trial court rulings in Lyndon LaRouche's libel suit against the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) have created an extremely dangerous security situation for the former independent presidential candidate. The rulings permitting the enforcement of NBC's outrageous \$3 million verdict against LaRouche, already an endangered public figure, come at the same time that concerted financial harassment of organizations associated with LaRouche is intensifying.

In a hearing held in Federal Court in Alexandria, Virginia, on Nov. 30, Judge James C. Cacheris denied a motion by LaRouche's attorney to stay enforcement of the NBC judgment while post-trial motions and the appeal are pending. Despite trial testimony that LaRouche has virtually no personal assets, Judge Cacheris refused to waive the requirement for posting of a bond, which would require posting collateral well in excess of the amount of the \$3 million judgment. By giving NBC the go-ahead to attempt to enforce the judgment, the judge gave the pretext for the creation of a security incident provoked by NBC or corrupt federal officials.

The \$3 million judgment was awarded by a tainted jury on NBC's counterclaim of harassment and interference with business relationships after the jury had found in favor of NBC and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) on LaRouche's claims against them for libel and conspiracy. These two verdicts were virtually pre-ordained by a series of legal rulings issued by Judge Cacheris, the most egregious of which allowed NBC reporters to testify concerning their conversations with unnamed "confidential sources." This ruling, quickly dubbed the "Caspar the Ghost" ruling, permitted the introduction of hearsay and unverified testimony without the victim of the libel having any opportunity to examine or cross-examine these unseen, ephemeral sources.

Not only was the jury subjected to day after day of such unverified, inflammatory testimony, but NBC and the *Washington Post* themselves teamed up to add verisimilitude to their charges by contaminating the real-life atmosphere around the trial. On the first day of the trial, NBC claimed that producer Pat Lynch had received a death threat from a LaRouche associate. In violation of court rules, NBC attorneys leaked information concerning the incident to a *Washington Post* reporter; two jurors admitted seeing the headline of the

ensuing story. Cacheris denied LaRouche's motion for a mistrial. A few days later, a juror actually quit the jury; leading to another *Washington Post* story, "Juror Cites Fear in LaRouche Case, Is Dismissed." Again, Cacheris denied a mistrial motion by LaRouche's attorneys.

LaRouche's post-trial motion to set aside or reduce the \$3 million judgment argued both that there was insufficient evidence to support the verdict against LaRouche, and that the size of the award was the result of "passion and prejudice" by the jury. Indicative is that the jury awarded \$3 million in punitive damages, but only \$2,000 in actual, or compensatory, damages.

In the Nov. 30 hearing, Judge Cacheris reserved judgment on LaRouche's motion to set aside or reduce the judgment, but simultaneously denied LaRouche's motion to stay the execution of the judgment—even though there may not be a final ruling on the motion to set aside the judgment until January or February. Meanwhile, under federal procedural rules, no appeal can be taken on the counterclaim verdict, although the appeal will proceed on Cacheris's rulings on the main libel case.

An important setback was suffered by the ADL when Judge Cacheris denied their motion for \$300,000 in sanctions against LaRouche's attorneys and LaRouche himself. The ADL had brought the motion under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which permits the award of sanctions against attorneys who bring frivolous lawsuits. In denying the motion, Cacheris held that nothing improper had been done by LaRouche's attorneys with regard to either the filing of the lawsuit or their conduct during the trial.

Cacheris' dangerous ruling concerning the enforcement of the NBC judgment coincides with an intensification of dirty tricks being run against LaRouche election campaign contributors and against LaRouche-associated publishing companies. At the instigation of the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service, banks holding bank accounts of the campaigns and such companies have seized various accounts, while FBI and Secret Service agents have harassed the campaign contributors and the subscribers to LaRouche-associated publications.

This has resulted in a wave of lawsuits and counter-lawsuits, including a federal civil-rights action brought against the FBI and its director William Webster in Boston, and a \$10 million lawsuit against First National State Bank (now known as First Fidelity Bank) in Newark, New Jersey. In turn, First Fidelity brought a libel action against Independent Democrats for LaRouche (IDL) and others, trying to stop distribution of a leaflet and "wanted" poster charging the bank and its president with grand larceny for illegally taking \$200,000 out of LaRouche campaign accounts.

Although First Fidelity succeeded in getting a Temporary Restraining Order against IDL in state court, IDL lawyers removed the bank's case to federal court, where another application for a TRO was denied by the federal judge on First Amendment grounds on Nov. 26.

Aspen's has-beens launch a 'new' policy drive against beam defense

by Mark Burdman

It was only a matter of hours before the backers of Henry A. Kissinger responded, in their fashion, to the greatest republican challenge to the oligarchical system since the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

On Nov. 26, 1984, in Washington, D.C., Helga Zepp-LaRouche unveiled before an international press corps the founding text of a new "Movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man," enunciating the principles of republican statecraft evolved from the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. Later in the day, in New York City, in the first of five planned international press conferences on three continents, a group of washed-out policymakers from yesteryear held a press conference under the auspices of the Aspen Institute International Group to put forward the recommendations of a two-year-long Aspen "East-West" study based on the principles of the 1815 Congress of Vienna's Holy Alliance, whose founding and only purpose was to crush the influence of the American Revolution worldwide.

The document released in New York, "Managing East-West Conflict: A Framework for Sustained Engagement," poses as an attempt to be the hegemonic policy document of the "Western world" in future dealings with the East bloc, and it has been endorsed by 31 well-known advocates of appeasement from 10 countries, ranging from Canada's Pierre Trudeau to West Germany's Helmut Schmidt to Sweden's Pehr Gyllenhammer, a business partner of Henry Kissinger.

Yet, while the report is billed by its creators as a "new look" at formulating a concept of "sustained and positive engagement with the East" and "a philosophy of interdependence" with the U.S.S.R., this concept of bringing together the oligarchies East and West into a common command structure for managing the world is hardly more than a recycled version of the policies of the Kissinger era of "détente." Its only new point of emphasis is its extreme antipathy to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the beam-weapon program, which is now the official policy of the U.S. government; here, too, however, the thinking is hardly original, but echoes the most recent anti-SDI formulations from the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*.

Given that the entire policy package put forward by the Aspen group, as embodied in the policies of the Mondale campaign, was rejected by the American electorate in one of

the greatest landslides in U.S. history, the prestige of these creatures has come into question in both the United States and Europe.

On both continents, Aspen is appropriately being rechristened the Has-Been Institute—much to the displeasure of the has-beens who direct it.

'Can you deny you're a has-been?'

At the New York kick-off conference, the "Managing East-West Conflict" report was released by a panel that included former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; former U.S. Secretary of Defense and World Bank president Robert McNamara; former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Elliott Richardson; former High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy; former Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp; and Aspen president Joseph Slater. Prominently situated in the audience was Hamburg's apparently alive Countess Marion von Dönhoff, publisher-editor of *Die Zeit* and a leading publicist for Kissinger in Europe.

With an air of pomposity, Slater and Vance propounded on the study, noting the nearly two years of effort that went into it and the study's key recommendations: a policy of "no early use" of nuclear weapons in Europe; "reinvigorating" the arms control process while remaining "cautious" on research on strategic defense-related weapons; creating a "Strategic Panel composed of a small number of United States and Soviet representatives who would hold high-level 'confidential' meetings for discussion, but not negotiation, of critical subjects"; and establishing a "network of crisis control centers . . . to provide instant contact in the event of perceived danger of use of nuclear weapons."

After contentless and rambling presentations by Canada's Sharp and Chase Manhattan banker McCloy, who is evidently past senility, McNamara came to the gist of the matter, declaring bluntly, as he smiled the smile that made him notorious during the days of the Vietnam War: "The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is the cornerstone of stability. Actions that violate it must be avoided. . . . Attempts for a leak-proof popular defense must be curbed."

Following this, a representative from the Schiller Institute, the first to be called on in the question-and-answer period, asked the august panelists how they could refute the

Schiller Institute's proposal that the name "Aspen" should be changed to "Has-Been." Visibly agitated, conference chairman Vance jumped in, "Of course, there are similarities, but also differences, with the policies of Kissinger. *But these are not has-been policies!*" McNamara added gruffly, "*We don't need the Schiller Institute to tell us how to deal with the Russians!*"

Adding to the has-beens' embarrassment, television cam-

"A Schiller Institute representative noted that these policies had been decisively rejected by the American population in the Nov. 6 election and asked: 'What legitimacy is there, after all, for the Aspen Institute, which is now known in the U.S. as the Has-Been Institute? What is the broad-based support for your Institute in the West—and I repeat, in the West?'"

eramen from the major TV networks laughed uproariously at the Schiller Institute proposal. Said one: "That's exactly what I was just thinking! That guy McCloy is still fighting World War II against the Japanese!"

Worse yet: one has-been was heard complaining to another: "Where were all the press today? The electronic media came, but where were the rest?"

More of the same occurred the next day in Bonn, West Germany, when former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, looking fatigued and decomposed, tried to describe the "Managing East-West Conflict" report before a combined American and West German press corps. When he had finished, a Schiller Institute representative noted that these policies had been decisively rejected by the American population in the Nov. 6 election and asked: "What legitimacy is there, after all, for the Aspen Institute, which is now known in the U.S. as the Has-Been Institute? What is the broad-based support for your Institute in the West—and I repeat, in the West?"

Schmidt fumbled for an appropriate reply, but the damage had been done, as the entire American press corps burst into laughter.

On Nov. 28, an Aspen official in West Berlin was overheard complaining about the lack of responsiveness of the

press to the new study and about the widespread circulation of Schiller Institute material in West Berlin.

On the same night, 350 has-beens attending the annual by-invitation-only Aspen dinner and dance in New York were greeted with copies of the Schiller Institute name-change proposal.

Where has-beens will be

The New York and Bonn conferences, matched by Nov. 27 events in Rome, London, and Tokyo, are the most prominent in a wide array of activity by has-beens trying to impose their policy perspective over the wishes of the citizenry of the United States and the nations of Western Europe.

On Nov. 28, in the vaults of Citicorp in New York, leading Aspen officials huddled in private, reportedly to discuss using the "budget-deficit" pressure on President Reagan to "whittle away" (in Henry Kissinger's words) at the SDI. According to New York insiders, Kissinger was one of the featured speakers at that event.

Kissinger, Schmidt, and a host of fellow has-beens are the main attractions at a Nov. 30-Dec. 1 meeting of Aspen-Berlin on "European technology." Aspen-Berlin sources report this is preparatory to a by-invitation-only conference on "space defense" in Berlin in January 1985, featuring the "crème de la crème" of the has-been crowd.

During the same Nov. 30-Dec. 2 weekend, Vance is the U.S. representative at a Chicago meeting of the "Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security," along with Soviet officials Georgii Arbatov of the KGB and Gen. Mikhail Milstein of the GRU (military intelligence), as well as Sweden's Olof Palme.

Then, on Dec. 15-16, the Pugwash Conference, the granddaddy of the has-been crowd, will be meeting in Geneva. Soviet Central Committee members Aleksander Bovin and Vadim Zagladin (who is conducting a high-profile Soviet vilification campaign against the Schiller Institute) will join McNamara, Austria's Bruno Kreisky, and others to map out an East-West offensive against the American beam-weapon program.

Aspen Institute: 'Save the ABM treaty!'

The following are excerpts from the Aspen Institute International Group report, "Managing East-West Conflict: A Framework for Sustained Engagement."

... The Group has examined the nuclear danger, indeed the dangers and costs of any war between East and West, and it has proposed measures to lessen the risk. It is deeply con-

scious of the need to defend our Western political and cultural values, and of the very different attitudes and values espoused in the East. . . . The course advocated by the Group, a course involving active, sustained and positive engagement with the East, does not offer the deceptive simplicity of "win" or "lose". . . . As John J. McCloy, one of our wisest and most experienced members, has said, the West "needs a philosophy of interdependence" which will "challenge the Soviet Union to positive action". . . .

These objectives are best served, in our view, through sustained engagement—a marked increase in all areas of constructive contact with the East. This engagement should be actively pursued across the entire range of relations. . . . The separate military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, should move from a condition of mutual insecurity toward mutual security. . . .

We believe it is essential to reduce Western reliance on nuclear weapons in Europe. We therefore recommend that the Atlantic Alliance move toward no early use of such weapons. A consensus appears to be forming in support of this important objective. There is less agreement as yet on how the objective is to be attained and time is needed to sort out various approaches. . . .

Curbing the Arms Race. There are deep-seated political and ideological problems between East and West, and curbing the arms race will not automatically solve them. The continuance of the nuclear arms race, however, and its expansion into previously unexplored technological areas, will tend increasingly to poison political relations, making resolution of problems ever more difficult and ultimately imperiling peace itself. . . .

Western programs should proceed cautiously, so that new systems and advancing technology do not close off negotiated solutions. . . .

Caution is called for with regard to strategic defense. The parties to the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems retain the right to conduct research on ballistic missile defense. We urge, however, that the objectives of U.S. and Soviet research be kept limited while the larger strategic problems are given careful examination within the U.S., among the Allies (on the model of the NATO study on ABMs in 1968), and between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in accordance with the provisions of Agreed Statement D to the Treaty. Decisions or actions which would run counter to the ABM Treaty should be eschewed. This Treaty is a cornerstone of strategic stability. It should be built on and improved where necessary, but not undercut.

The troubled arms control process demands a high priority. . . . We recommend:

Talks should begin promptly between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. on controlling anti-satellite weapons. Observation, communication, and other satellites have made a vital con-

tribution to strategic stability, which must not be squandered in destabilizing efforts to gain unilateral, transient advantages. . . .

Opening a New Channel. In addition to activating these negotiating forums, and providing Western negotiators with sound, mutually advantageous proposals, we recommend that the West, in the first instance the United States, propose the creation of a new body: a Strategic Panel. This body would initially be composed of a small number of high-level U.S. and Soviet representatives. It would be official, its deliberations confidential, and its working methods informal. But it would not be a negotiating forum, nor would it be a substitute for the U.S.-Soviet Standing Consultative Commission, though in certain respects it could be patterned after that valuable body. Rather, the Strategic Panel would be charged with establishing a security dialogue, weaving together the many strands of arms control negotiations and defense policy decisions involving NATO and the Warsaw Pact. As early tasks the Panel could, for example, explore ways of reducing the numbers of nuclear weapons in Europe, *controlling technological innovation*, improving verification and treaty compliance, and enhancing stability [emphasis added].

We further recommend that the West propose a network of Crisis Control Centers, linking the capitals of the nuclear weapons-states and perhaps other key locations as well. These centers, basically technical communications facilities, would provide instant contact—audio, visual, and documentary—in any situation involving the actual or possible use of a nuclear weapon. . . .

Full Normalization. It will take decades for a situation that could be called "normal" to evolve in East-West trade. . . . The World Bank and International Monetary Fund can also be helpful in defining possibilities and criteria for viable projects. Western governments should encourage membership in the Bank and Fund for the East European governments not yet participating. . . . Before long it could be useful for a group of Wise Men to take up the basic problems of East-West trade. . . .

Meeting New Challenges. . . . A higher level of exchanges and more openness will obviously be difficult to achieve. The West should not lower its sights, however, and its eventual goals should include charging the best minds of East and West with developing joint projects aimed at solving the great problems of the next century. . . . Some of these are problems that East and West share as developed societies, for example, the environmental impact of modern industrial society. Simply ascertaining the consequences for human health of thousands of new chemical products developed every year is more of an enterprise than any one nation can manage.

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

A harsh message from the London Times

The over-exertion might be troublesome to Henry Kissinger at a time when the Massachusetts hospitals that he frequents are openly espousing cutbacks on new heart-surgery technologies, but evidently Henry has a bee in his bonnet about stopping the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)—at whatever cost to his failing personal health.

There he was at the *New Republic's* 70th-birthday cocktail party, telling listeners in private that the SDI would be "whittled away" by lack of funding.

The next day, the "crème de la crème" of the Aspen Institute reported seeing Dr. K. at private Aspen events whose central focus was mapping out warfare against the SDI.

By the weekend of Nov. 30-Dec. 1, our sources in West Germany report that (barring ill health), Kissinger was expected at the side of former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at an Aspen Institute-Berlin conference on security and technology.

And, informed rumor has it, Dr. K. is one of the invited guests for a Dec. 15-16 meeting of the *primus inter pares* of appeasement organizations: the Pugwash conference. Topic Number One, Pugwashers report: stopping the SDI.

All this activity has not gone unnoticed in the offices of one of the most influential newspapers of the City of London, the *London Times*. For almost a year, the *Times* has been lining up, with increasing frequency, as a strong advocacy journal for beam-weapon development for the West. Now, evidently, Kissinger's antics have gone beyond the threshold of the

editors' toleration.

Echoing the tone and substance of the kinds of things Winston Churchill would say about Neville Chamberlain in the 1938-39 period, the *Times* editorialized on Nov. 26 against the "detente and appeasement" of the Kissinger years. It warned the Reagan administration against being seduced by Kissinger's admonitions, expressed in his most recent internationally syndicated column (which appeared, among other places, in the *Sunday Times* of London, which bears no editorial relation to the daily *Times*), to ignore his "traditional constituency" and adopt a "middle ground" toward the Soviet Union.

Said the *Times*, in part:

"Fortunately the American electorate held its nerve. . . .

"After his re-election, there is now a recurring and world-wide attempt to induce President Reagan to change his policies and attitudes on which he has twice been elected to represent his country. That is not surprising given the persistence of Soviet diplomacy. Soviet leaders work in long rhythms which outpace the historic breathlessness of western electoral timetables. Soviet leaders exploit their advantage and they are always helped in this, not always unconsciously, by the pervasive cultural refusal in the western liberal establishments to recognize and accept the hard simple principles of Mr. Reagan's leadership for which he received such decisive confirmation in the election, against all liberal hopes and predictions.

"This principle is the reassertion of American power and self-confidence and an end to appeasement. So, why is it that now, after a second endorsement, there is so much pressure for change? One can see it even in Dr. Kissinger's recent article in *The Sunday Times*, where he starts by deplor-

ing the fact that 'for too long presidential elections have led to reassessments of American foreign policy' and then contradicts himself a few paragraphs later by suggesting that 'the deepest significance of Reagan's second term is that it has liberated the U.S. to undertake in a climate of conciliation a long overdue reassessment of the basic assumptions of its foreign policy.' Double-speak indeed.

"The deepest significance of Reagan's second term is that it has indeed liberated the U.S. from . . . a period of detente and appeasement. . . .

"Appeasement is based inevitably on wishful thinking about the people whom one is trying to appease.

"Soviet society is mobilized for war, both a shooting war and a class war. . . .

"It is thus important for Mr. Reagan to persist with the Strategic Defense Initiative. . . .

"It would be fatal to change course now in response to pressures to restore the dangerous illusions of the period of detente in the 1970s. The Soviet Union is showing a positive reaction to President Reagan's policy of increasing American military strength. He should not now allow his dealings with Moscow to develop into a web-like system such as Dr. Kissinger tried to weave, to the point where the system became an end in itself so that the United States was deprived of the freedom to apply strict conditionality to each and every individual act of mischief perpetrated by Soviet hostility. That freedom must be preserved if the United States and its allies are to be able to cope with a system which operates on an inherently outmoded, malevolent, discredited and dishonourable ideology: evil empire indeed."

As we have been saying: Henry Kissinger is Moscow's favorite agent of influence indeed.

National News

Soviets want Weinberger out

Under the title "Reds Want Weinberger's Scalp," the syndicated column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak on Nov. 23 leaked an item from a "secret file" which reportedly came into the hands of U.S. intelligence agencies. The file contained the Kremlin's evaluation that the removal of Defense Secretary Weinberger or Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle from the administration would be interpreted as a "favorable development" or a "positive sign" in Moscow. The Kremlin view was put forth by none other than Georgi Arbatov, head of Moscow's U.S.A. and Canada Institute.

The Arbatov report contends that Weinberger has drawn up a "master plan" to destroy the Soviet Union, not by nuclear means, but by economic and political subversion, military rearmament too rapid for the Soviets to match, and tough restraints on sales of technology. Evans and Novak add that the State Department's private judgment of Weinberger and Perle is just as negative as that of the Soviets, but that the Arbatov report may have the effect of strengthening the Pentagon planners and producing a backlash in the administration's "struggle for the mind and soul of Ronald Reagan."

Admiral LaRocque plans invasion of Nicaragua

Admiral (ret.) Gene R. LaRocque presented a brief of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua before January in the *New York Times* on Nov. 25. LaRocque is a retired officer of the United States Navy, and runs the Center for Defense Information, a Washington think-tank which is a center of the so-called "peace movement."

LaRocque states: "For military and political reasons, the period between now and the opening of the new Congress would be ideal for introducing forces into Nicaragua. Everything is in place: plans made, troops

trained. . . . Two years of exercises in Central America have adequately familiarized the services with the terrain and waters offshore. Our forces would enter Nicaragua in an orchestrated maneuver from sea, land and air. In a matter of days, or at most several weeks, Managua would be 'secured.' . . . It would be a relatively simple operation, partly because Nicaragua is in a peculiar geographical position that makes it nearly indefensible against large-scale attack. . . .

"After Managua was secured, there would be little the surviving Sandinistas could do to mount effective counterattacks. . . . The Center for Defense Information estimates that 500 to 1,000 Americans would be killed. Nicaraguan military men and civilians killed would depend upon how quickly the country capitulated. . . . The Soviet Union could be ignored, as it is incapable of assisting the Nicaraguans, in our backyard. . . ."

LaRocque then says that the only argument against it is that if it went wrong, the American people might not like it and "it could end up making more Communists than it killed."

NBC correspondent goes to State Department

Bernard Kalb, a long-time diplomatic correspondent with NBC-TV, has been appointed spokesman for Secretary of State George Shultz and the State Department, replacing John Hughes, who will return to his former post at the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Kalb's elevation is another reflection of the massive battle which the State Department, in collusion with others in the Reagan administration, is waging against the Strategic Defense Initiative. In addition to its operations against beam-weapons advocate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Kalb's latest employer, NBC, has been overtly colluding with Moscow to whip up sentiment against the administration's anti-missile program. In September, NBC broadcast a series of anti-SDI propaganda specials straight from Moscow. The network is now filming a multi-

million dollar extravaganza in the Soviet Union about Peter the Great. Industry sources say it represents an unprecedented level of collaboration between the U.S. media and the Soviets.

Prior to going to work for NBC in 1980, Kalb worked for the *New York Times* and then for CBS. He was assigned to the State Department in 1975, where he struck up a lasting relationship with Henry Kissinger. He and his brother Marvin Kalb authored a biography of Kissinger which attempts to whitewash the most egregious features of his personal and political activities.

Kalb will take up his State Department post on December 16—just in time for the reopening of U.S.-Soviet arms talks with which Shultz is planning to wreck the SDI.

Armand Hammer off to Moscow

Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko has reportedly asked Kissinger-ally Armand Hammer to fly to Moscow for a discussion of U.S.-Soviet relations which will pave the way for the Jan. 7-8 talks between Shultz and Gromyko in Geneva. Hammer recently told an Israeli Bonds dinner that he wanted to persuade the Reagan administration to return to the policies of the détente era.

The 86-year-old Hammer, who has performed the role of a back-channel negotiator many times before, had consultations with the State Department on Nov. 27 to prepare for his trip. Administration officials said they did not think Hammer would be carrying any special message from Reagan to Chernenko

Ferraro still under investigation

Geraldine Ferraro, Walter Mondale's running mate, and her husband, John Zaccaro, are now the subject of at least eight separate investigations into their possible financial misdealings—any one of which could send them both to jail.

Briefly

Various alleged illegalities on the part of Ferraro and Zaccaro which came out during the campaign are now being probed by government agencies.

- The Federal Elections Commission is investigating whether Ferraro helped launder a \$130,000 illegal contribution to her 1978 campaign.

- House Ethics Committee chairman, Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), reluctantly agreed to launch an inquiry into whether Ferraro improperly withheld details of her own and her husband's business affairs from the financial statements members of Congress by law must file.

- The Justice Department is investigating allegations of Ferraro financial improprieties. Informed sources think the department has appointed a special prosecutor to the case, but is waiting to see how the Ethics Committee acts before deciding whether to pursue its investigation. If the Committee does nothing, the special prosecutor is free to go ahead with his own probe.

- The New York State Commissioner of Insurance is deciding whether to act against the couple for submitting false information on applications to renew their insurance licenses. Filing false papers is a felony.

- At least one grand jury probe, plus other investigations, are examining whether Zaccaro borrowed money illegally from estates of elderly persons he was appointed to protect, and whether he got an illegal loan from the Port Authority Credit Union in September 1983.

According to John Banzhaf, a professor at Georgetown University Law School, these charges involve felonies. Some, he says (like the possibility Ferraro and Zaccaro laundered \$130,000 into her 1978 campaign) are "serious acts that could put someone in prison."

NASA's next shuttle to carry special payload

In an unusual departure from its usual high-publicity shuttle flights, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will carry a "national security" payload

managed by the U.S. Air Force for delivery into orbit, part of a growing involvement by the Department of Defense in the shuttle program.

Another sign of upgrading of the national security operations of the U.S. was an announcement by the National Security Agency on Nov. 26 of the establishment of an advanced computer center in suburban Washington that will attract the world's top scientists to do highly classified research. NSA Director Lt. Gen. Lincoln Faurer said the Supercomputing Research Center "will have a profound impact upon the state of supercomputing technology in this country and on our national security."

U.S.S. *Nimitz* deployed to Cuba

A military confrontation between the United States and Cuba is suggested by the announcement on Nov. 30 that the U.S.S. *Nimitz* aircraft carrier is heading toward Cuban waters.

The *Nimitz* was dispatched, according to reports from U.S. Navy sources, to rescue an oceanographic ship which had lost power and drifted into Cuban waters. The nuclear-powered carrier set sail so abruptly from its Virgin Islands port that 1,100 of its crew were left "on the beach," the Pentagon told *EIR* on Nov. 30, confirming reports received earlier from an *EIR* subscriber in the Virgin Islands. Officers of the ship had told the subscriber that there was a "Caribbean-wide alert" declared. The Pentagon said its policy was to never disclose alerts, but it said that the *Nimitz*, escorted by the guided missile cruiser U.S.S. *Arkansas* was deployed on "contingency operations." He explained: "That could mean anything."

Shortly before 5 p.m., the Navy revealed that a small U.S.-flag research ship had lost power and drifted to within five miles of the Cuban coast before a Cuban ship responded to its SOS. The *Nimitz* was dispatched to "protect it," according to the Navy. The Navy said that the Cuban ship mysteriously cut the tow rope when a U.S. Coast Guard vessel approached, went into Cuban waters and pulled the ship out.

- **JOSEPH NYE**, a Harvard professor and former Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) official, in a *New York Times* Op Ed has called for the formation of a bipartisan "joint legislative executive Soviet Assessment Commission" whose task would be to "increase the consistency of our policy toward the Soviet Union." Although Nye admits that "changing Soviet tactics" have triggered U.S. policy changes, he complains that "exaggerated American attitudes" vis-à-vis the Soviets have hindered the smooth functioning of foreign policy in this area.

- **SAN FRANCISCO** Judge Roy Wonder issued a judgment to reopen nine notorious homosexual bathhouses which were earlier closed because of blatantly open sexual activities. Those favoring closing the bathhouses argued that promiscuous male homosexual activities practiced there spread AIDS in that area where 243 people have died from the disease since 1981.

- **PHILIP GEYELIN**, a *Washington Post* columnist with close connections to the Council on Foreign Relations, called on Nov. 28 for President Reagan to take Kissinger's recent messages to heart by restoring a "national consensus on the nature and aims of our foreign policy." Geyelin complains that the chances of implementing Kissinger's "shimmering vision" are unlikely unless the President ignores "the tugs of his traditional constituency." What is necessary, writes the columnist, is "a bending of deep held beliefs, a triumph of pragmatism over abstract ideology . . . and the forfeiture of a free hand."

- **DENNIS KING**, who got his start "ghost writing" term papers and PhD theses and has made a journalistic career libeling Lyndon H. LaRouche, has been promoted: He has been officially appointed editor of *New America*, the official organ of the Social Democracy in the United States.

Editorial

Soviets on the war-path

When certain public events proceeding in Moscow are put together with the assassination spree being organized by Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi, the world strategic situation becomes crystal clear. The Soviet Union is operating in a *pre-war deployment* in hopes of ensuring that the primary task of the second Reagan administration, the achievement of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), is never carried out.

We refer in particular to the recent Supreme Soviet meeting, where Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov resurfaced in order to put his imprimatur on a 12% increase in the U.S.S.R. defense budget. Ogarkov is the leading spokesman for the massive revival of "Holy Mother Russia" chauvinism in the Soviet Union, which is currently inundating the Soviet population. This line of propaganda can only be compared to that which accompanied the mobilization of the Soviet population into the "Great Patriotic War" in 1941.

In this context, the Libyan assassination deployment takes on a different coloration from simply being the unleashing of the psychopath Qaddafi. Qaddafi's hit-teams are operating like the Soviet spetsnaz teams of assassins which are scheduled, according to intelligence reports of Soviet war plans, to "take-out" heads of state of enemy nations in the immediate hours before the launching of nuclear war.

With the assassination of Indira Gandhi, this wave of assassinations has already begun. Egyptian President Mubarak has released a list of at least seven other heads of state who are on Qaddafi's list. Numerous heads of state in Ibero-America are also under death threats.

How is this possible when the Soviets have finally agreed to come back to the negotiating table? Anyone who doesn't understand that, doesn't understand anything about the Soviet mentality.

The Soviets are currently acting like enraged beasts about to be caged. They realize, better than anyone else, that President Reagan was re-elected with a mandate to proceed with the SDI. They also know that the competent crash implementation of such a program will both resolve the economic problems of the West, and

force Moscow to submit to reasonable terms at the bargaining table.

This is the situation they are pulling out all stops to avoid. "Agreeing" to negotiations is one of their ploys—one which they are using to give maximum leverage to their Eastern Establishment collaborators. Every Soviet agent of influence is rushing into print to demand that the negotiations be made successful—by conceding to the Soviets the elimination of the SDI.

There is another deal which the Soviets have made with their Eastern Establishment partners Averell Harriman and McGeorge Bundy, however. The content of that deal is the destruction—organizational and physical—of leading Democrat and economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and his associates. There is good reason to believe that this deal was one of the preconditions for the upcoming Shultz-Gromyko arms-control talks. LaRouche is being targeted because of his strong advocacy of the SDI, which the Soviets and the Harriman-Bundy forces fervently oppose.

The key operative in consummating this deal is the FBI, under the direction of William Webster. Webster has already been coordinating a massive dirty-tricks operation which has succeeded in removing over \$400,000 from the bank accounts of the LaRouche campaign or accounts of his associates. This dirty-tricks campaign, which makes Watergate pale by comparison, is not just aimed at bankrupting LaRouche, but also—in typical FBI fashion—at stripping his security in preparation for a "hit."

Should the FBI succeed in doing this favor for the Soviets, there is nothing that would stand in the way of the next operation which the Soviets would want accomplished, and which has been widely promoted in the British and U.S. press—the assassination of President Reagan himself.

In a world where Indira Gandhi, the most important Third World head of state, can be killed on orders from the Soviets, we are already dangerously close to such a catastrophe. The time to stop the Soviet pre-war offensive is short indeed.

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