

EIR

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Are the Russians serious about arms talks?
'Private enterprise' could kill the space program

**Is Thurn und Taxis tied to
assassination of the Pope?**

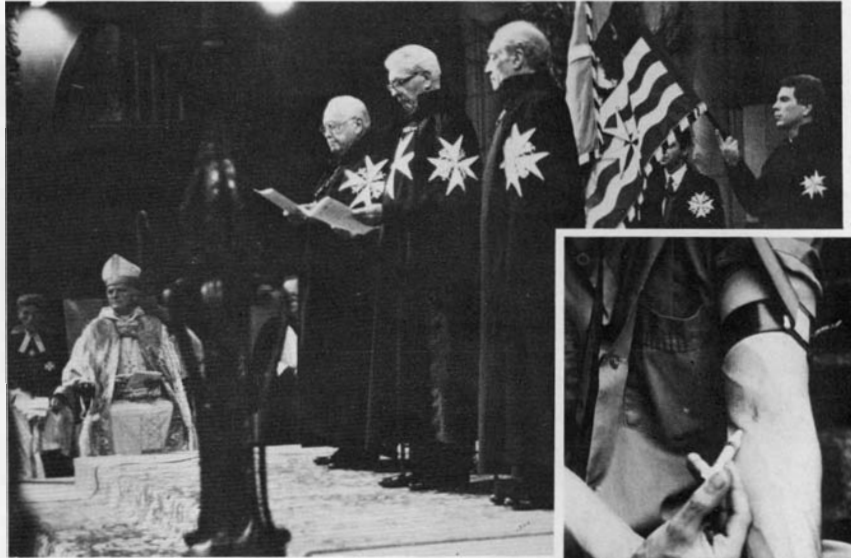


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EIR

From the Managing Editor

This week's *Special Report*, going to press on the eve of Pope John Paul II's tour of Ibero-America, is frankly intended to help keep the Pontiff alive. In the past, we have issued explosive exposé material on the medievalist cults such as Tradition, Family, and Property, which purports allegiance to the Catholic confession, and the Gnostic Church networks nurtured in the East bloc but flourishing in Brazil, Colombia, and elsewhere. This information has been employed by official agencies of a number of nations, in particular in security preparations for the Pope's current tour.

But, as Lyndon LaRouche's introduction to this week's report elaborates, it is necessary to go a step further: Behind such cults' involvement in attempts on the life of the Pope, stand the ancient and legendarily wealthy oligarchical families of Europe. Specifically, TFP, which has used pictures of John Paul II for target-practice, is the tool of the immensely wealthy Princes von Thurn und Taxis and their sub-branch, the Orleans e Bragança. This cover story puts them on notice, should anything happen to the Pope.

Our investigations have uncovered much regarding the methods and operations of this "black nobility," which will appear in these pages in coming weeks.

President Reagan's inauguration speech was happily permeated with themes drawn from the mass organizing of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's Schiller Institute, stressing the nation's commitment to the "Inalienable Rights of Man" and to the Strategic Defense Initiative (see *National*). As the *International* section reports, the defense ministers of Europe, long reticent and even hostile toward the U.S. beam-weapon program, are shifting one by one into acceptance and support for the President on this program. What remains to be done is to shift the program onto a true, crash basis, and to guarantee that it becomes the source of a worldwide industrial revolution—the real object of Soviet fears.

Apart from Henry Kissinger's outright lying on the Soviets' own ABM commitments, the United States suffered a massive intelligence failure on this and many other counts. In *National*, a guest article by Max Corvo, wartime operations officer, OSS, Italian Section, touches upon one of the reasons: James Jesus Angleton, until 1974, chief of CIA, Counterintelligence Division.

Vin Berg

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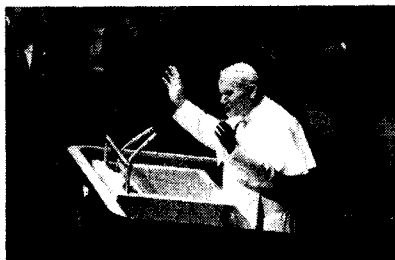
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Volcker helps tighten IMF noose around U.S.

by Christopher White

On January 22, the U.S. Federal Reserve, directed by Paul Volcker and Henry Wallich, began to intervene against the skyrocketing U.S. dollar on foreign-exchange markets. The Fed's intervention actions were coordinated with European central bankers, and had been agreed on during the week before in a meeting of the IMF Interim Committee in Washington, D.C.

The Fed's moves are a key part of a package of actions that were agreed on in that Jan. 15-16 meeting. Key to the IMF's intent is that central bankers will now attempt to take political control of the fate of the U.S. dollar away from the competent executive agencies of the U.S. government. In these circles, such an effort is thought to be possible because of the dependence of the U.S. credit system on capital inflows looted from around the world by means of differentials in interest rates and terms of trade that prevail under IMF conditionalities policies. Now the central bankers are attempting to use their leverage to apply such conditionalities against the United States itself.

There are three components to the package:

First, coordinated central bank intervention to attempt to hold the dollar down.

Second, international interest rate adjustment, featuring declines of rates in the United States, and increases outside, in Britain, for example, and perhaps in the Federal Republic of Germany, where an increase in the Bundesbank's Lombard rate is under discussion for the first time in a year.

Third, continuing regulatory reorganization of the U.S. banking and credit system, which is designed to put the United States further under the control of the foreign-creditor interests, typified by the recent actions of *Crédit Suisse* and its U.S. banking partner, First Boston, the IMF's bank inside the United States.

The plan worked out by the IMF Interim Committee began to be put into effect Jan. 21 when Karl Otto Pöhl, the chairman of the Bundesbank, announced that intervention by the central banks of the countries that are members of the Interim Committee is "reasonable." Pöhl also signalled that the United States would play along. "American officials," he said, "are now more impressed with the harm done to American business by the American dollar."

As he spoke the central banks of Austria, Germany, France, Holland, and Britain began to coordinate foreign exchange sales to "rein in" the dollar. The Bundesbank, for example, began to sell dollars when the U.S. currency hit a level of 3.183 deutschemarks and rode the rate down to 3.165. One day later Volcker and Wallich threw the Fed into the market on the side of the European central banks.

According to French sources, the political underpinnings of this policy were laid down in the United States during the course of Margaret Thatcher's recent visit here with her Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson. According to the same source, it was also Nigel Lawson who presented the plan to take political control of the future of the dollar away from the United States, to the Interim Committee meeting itself. The British are supposed to be afraid of further collapses in value of the pound, which has sunk to near parity with the dollar.

The British position was said to be seconded by the French who argued that since 85% of foreign exchange transactions are for speculative purposes, and only 15% of the total is for the purpose of financing trade, the central banks and finance ministries must take control of the currency markets.

In other words, the central bankers and their allies who created the massive pool of international speculative funds in the first place, by imposing depression on the advanced-

sector countries and genocidal conditionalities on the Third World, now propose to take that pool of funds and deploy it to bust the United States as a nation.

They argue for this on the basis of controlling, or reining in, the rise of the dollar. And, indeed, relative to the deutchemark, for example, the dollar is significantly overvalued. However, capital flight from Europe into dollar instruments is significantly fed by the very real fear of Russian military and political moves against Europe, or elsewhere. Those who want to rein in the dollar, also want to cut the U.S. defense budget.

Furthermore, the rise in the dollar has been hyped by collapsing terms of trade in the Third World, brought about

Key to the IMF's intent is that central bankers will now attempt to take political control of the fate of the U.S. dollar away from the competent executive agencies of the U.S. government.

by usurious looting and the depression in advanced-sector economies which has collapsed markets for commodity exports, like oil, into advanced-sector industries.

Those who want to rein in the dollar do not want to turn around the depression in the advanced countries. They want to rein in the dollar, but they do not want to deal with the causes behind the dollar's appreciation. Therefore, something else is at stake.

The dollar, and world credit system, could be straightened out very quickly indeed, by determined action from the U.S. executive branch as Lyndon LaRouche, founding editor of this magazine, has repeatedly advised. U.S. sovereignty is now held hostage to a pool of off-shore speculative liquidity, in part denominated in dollars, but controlled by no agency of the sovereign U.S. government.

This pool can be dried up, and the political power of those who now seek to destroy the United States, can also be dried up, if the U.S. executive branch reasserts its constitutional prerogatives to execute. The dollar must be put on a gold-reserve basis, at about \$750 an ounce, and gold-backed Treasury notes issued to put a floor under the nation's rotten and bankrupt banking system. This would permit a renegotiation of Third World indebtedness designed to increase capital-goods and infrastructure quality investment in the so-called developing sector, and revive the failing economies of the advanced-sector nations themselves. The power of those who deploy off-shore, non-sovereign funds to dictate to sovereign, elected governments, would be broken over night. And so also would be broken the apparently intractable problem of the overvalued dollar.

Central banks who supported such action by the U.S. executive, and joined with it, would be welcome trading partners of the United States. Those which preferred to hold paper instruments, unbacked by the credit of any sovereign nation, could continue to do so, in much the same way there are still lunatics today who hold onto the bonds of Czarist Russia. Such moves would end the inflation of the dollar, and the depression. Anyone who talks about reining in the dollar without proposing some such set of measures, is not talking about what he says he is talking about.

But, look also at what the same interests who claim to be reining in the dollar are doing within the United States itself. Corollary moves were put into effect Jan. 23, to complement the foreign alliance of the central bankers. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board opened up hunting season on the nation's savings and loan institutions that day, when it announced that it will loosen codes regulating the purchase of savings and loan banks.

The Board also made the new rule retroactive, to thus include within its compass the large numbers of thrift institutions that had converted from mutual savings institutions to savings and loan status to take advantages of previously liberalized rules for savings and loan investment policy. Final decisions will be made Feb. 1, but the intent to set these recently converted institutions up for takeover, by the same foreign interests who control the capital flows into the United States, has been made clear. California speculator J. Goldrich has launched a test of the new ruling and is attempting to purchase a \$1.3 billion savings and loan institution to clear the way for other such transactions.

The renewed attack on the integrity of the savings and loan institutions is the last part of a developing package which has thus far seen the privatization of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the privatization of the stock options market, the legalization of the so-called nonbank banks, the reorganization of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the reorganization of gold banks.

The U.S. banking system, dependent on foreign inflows for its earnings, is being put through a reorganization, under the direction of the same interests who control and deploy the IMF, to bring it into line with what the British and the Canadians call branch banking.

Again, it is the executive power of the sovereign nation which is under attack. And again, it is within the properly defined competency of the executive branch of government to take counter-measures to preserve the integrity of the nation's financial and credit institutions.

In 1983, U.S. corporations borrowed about \$7 billion on the Eurobond dollar market. In 1984 they borrowed \$21 billion, three times as much. More than one-half of this flow was organized from London by the combination of Cr dit Suisse and First Boston. That, in turn, is only the above-board amount of an estimated \$190 billion capital flow over the year which does not go through such orthodox channels. The time has come to dry the whole mess up, and quickly.

The IMF's austerity program means mass deaths in Colombia

by Javier Almario in Bogota

The reduction of imports which the Colombian government decreed at the opening of this year to reduce the trade deficit and to be sure of making foreign debt payments without worry, is already translating into genocide.

According to pediatric surgeon Hernando Forero, "Children have died at the Maternal-Infant Center who were born with birth defects which could not be treated, because of the lack of solutions for intravenous feeding."

The Association of Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Products, AFIDRO, reports that supplies of 222 pharmaceutical products have run out. Such medicines were produced with imported raw materials. On the list of scarce or non-existent medicines are found three anti-epileptic products, 23 for diseases of the central nervous system, 15 for the muscular-skeletal system, 18 for genital-urinary diseases, 16 for the respiratory system, 12 antiparasitical medicines, 13 for afflictions of the blood, broad-spectrum antibiotics, anti-tuberculosis medicines, tetanus and diphtheria anti-toxins, vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, and various immunoglobulins.

Furthermore, the National Institute of Health announced that in 1985 the vaccination of children will be halved. At present, according to the same institute, one child dies every eight minutes in Colombia. The life of many patients is in serious danger. The necessary soda for anesthesia is also in short supply.

Alberto Carreño, of the Colombian Society of Neurology, expressed that "filters for dialysis are becoming scarce, and 280 chronic kidney patients in the country on dialysis treatment are in danger." Dialysis treatment replaces the function of the kidneys and to suspend it would bring about the immediate death of the patient.

The doctors are lacking the necessary equipment, down to orthopedic elements, x-ray plates, and even a simple suture. Surgery is starting to be done with needles that bend and threads that break, because domestic production does not attain the necessary quality for this purpose.

Economic strangulation

It is well known that the International Monetary Fund demands that countries which have problems in paying their debt increase exports and reduce imports.

The increase in exports of Third World countries is achieved by reducing the consumption of the population to generate "exportable" surplus. The increase in exports of countries like Brazil and Mexico has not meant increased income in reality, because they are exporting more but at a lower price. Import cutbacks have been made at the cost of suspending almost all investment in industry, which prevents expansion of productive plant. The result of this policy is genocide.

The criminal "solutions" of the IMF presume that the best way to alleviate economic maladies is to kill the patient. The difference between Colombia and other countries of the region is only that Colombia has preferred to apply everything the Fund demands without announcing publicly that the IMF is running the economy.

These human sacrifices last year meant a savings of a wretched \$200 million. The international reserves of Colombia fell \$1,600,000 in 1984 (figures from Dec. 7) and what was expected was that they would fall minimally by \$1,812,000, as occurred in 1983.

The problem is not simply the lack of imports. The reduction of the public health budget means that public hospitals cannot buy what they need, even though the market exists. At the opening of 1984, the government ordered a 10% reduction in the spending of all the ministries with disastrous consequences for the health of Colombians.

It is to be doubted that President Betancur believes that such measures will lead Colombia to an economic recovery. Rather, he holds to the pragmatic belief that he must impose austerity because, if he does the contrary, "there will be no credit." In other words, the Colombian government accepted the bankers' blackmail.

The final expression of this blackmail came out of the mouth of World Bank executive Ernest Stern, when he declared that "Colombia has a very simple but at the same time very complicated problem: to win back the confidence of the commercial banks. This confidence cannot be recovered without a program of adjustment which the banks consider adequate."

Stern arrived at the request of the Colombian Finance Ministry that the World Bank disburse loans already contracted with Colombia. However, in the very words of Stern is

the tacit threat that Colombia will not receive any credit despite its submission to the so-called adjustments which the commercial banks, the World Bank, and the IMF are demanding of the country: "We do not possess, however," said Stern, "the magic button to pressure the commercial banks and tell them now that they can make loans to Colombia."

The adjustment program

Meanwhile, the government has put its austerity plan into effect. In the first place, on orders from President Belisario Betancur himself, wage increases of the workers and state employees will not exceed 10%, even though official inflation was 18.4% last year. If we consider that the state employees and workers are approximately 700,000 persons (about 15% of the employed population of the entire nation), the IMF is trying to take back the 20% increase which was decreed for the minimum wage.

In the trade unions it is widely suspected that the inflation figures for 1984 were deliberately falsified to prove to the International Monetary Fund that the increase in the minimum wage was not on a par with inflation. The IMF had "recommended" that Colombia not allow an increase in the minimum wage over the inflation rate.

Up to November, inflation was 15.8%. After an uncustomary delay in the National Administrative Department of Statistics, overall inflation in 1984 was stated to be 18.28%. In December alone, inflation rose by 2.5 points, a very exaggerated increase. Inflation in December 1983 was only 0.4%. The same month in 1982 was 0.5% and over the past decade, the greatest rate of inflation reached in December was 1.4%—and this was during periods when annual inflation was galloping past 30%.

Simply, the Finance Minister Robert Junguito was preparing his trip to the United States where he would be meeting with the IMF managing director Jacques de Larosière, with the purpose of showing the IMF that Colombia is meeting its conditionalities.

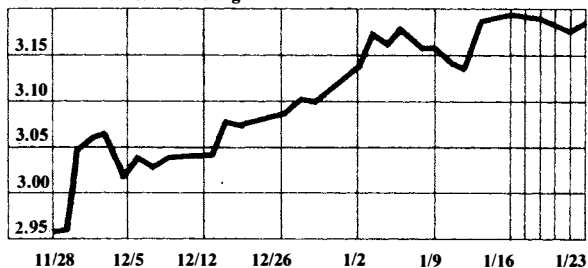
Junguito, meanwhile, pushed forward the IMF visit to Colombia and presented the new austerity plan which he wants the Colombian Congress to pass into law. The new plan foresees an additional cutback of 20 billion pesos in the state's investment budget. The government hopes that the austerity thus imposed will give it the right to obtain \$2,247,000 in new credits. However the banks, once they have applied the present measures, will demand of President Betancur that he sink the knife in a bit deeper.

The real tragedy is not the policy of the IMF, but rather the lack of decision of the Ibero-American leadership, who have had the weapons to resolve the crisis but not used them. The governments have put off indefinitely the decision to form a debtors' cartel. The declarations of Latin American unity, oftentimes expressed by the President of Colombia himself, have remained as empty husks. The great tragedy of the rulers of the Ibero-American countries is that they have all the conditions to be heroes—but not the courage.

Currency Rates

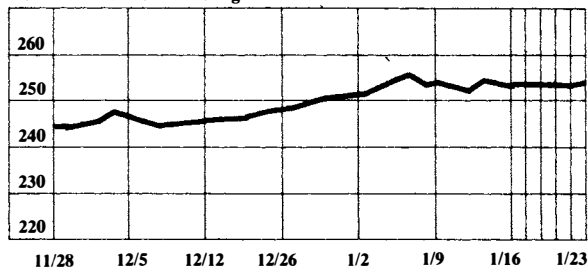
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



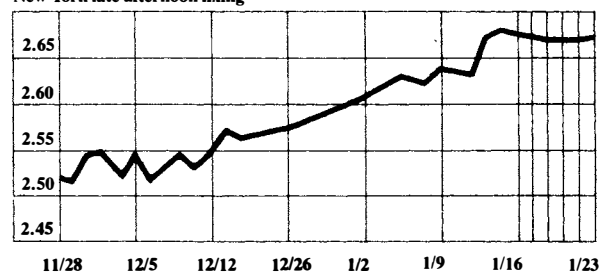
The dollar in yen

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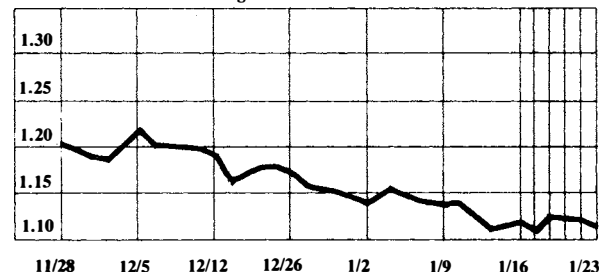
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



How 'private enterprise' could kill the American space program

by Marsha Freeman

Over the past two years, every national magazine and newspaper has printed at least one front-page story on the commercialization of space. Even the Reagan White House has been extolling the virtues of private investment in space technology.

Of course, the space program continues to give a terrific boost to the civilian economy by enhancing productivity. Whole new industries have been stimulated by NASA's research activities. This is not what is always meant by "commercialization of space." Rather, some want to develop space on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The blueprint for this sabotage of the U.S. space effort comes, not surprisingly, from the Heritage Foundation. These so-called, self-styled conservatives will be glad to let the Soviets, not to speak of our NATO allies and the Japanese, outstrip us in space rather than accept government subsidies for space development.

Making the Shuttle 'compete'

The question of the viability and very existence of our Space Shuttle system has now been raised by the fight going on over the price that NASA will charge Shuttle customers in the next decade. This Shuttle pricing-policy question has been defined by a series of policy decisions motivated by the idea, pushed by the Heritage Foundation, that once such a system is operational, the government should remove all subsidies, forcing it to pay for itself.

Left unsaid is the fact that over 100 years after the invention of the automobile, the federal government today spends more money (over \$12 billion this year alone) to subsidize that industry through the national highway trust fund, than it does on the entire civilian space program.

The more fundamental question policymakers have to answer is whether or not the nation should have a Space Shuttle system, regardless of the supposed "cost."

The official policy of the Reagan administration is that commercial Shuttle customers should pay to recover the total cost of each of their space launches. This pricing policy was supposed to go into effect in 1986.

In 1982, when the 1986-88 Shuttle launch price schedule was being put together, the Reagan administration decided to throw overboard this "cost recovery" idea, recognizing

that in the real world, the Shuttle would be totally undercut by the French Ariane, if its price were to dramatically increase.

The more fundamental question is, why should the Shuttle system have to pay for itself at all? In a statement before the Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications of the House Committee on Science and Technology last August, William A. Anders addressed this question, as a representative of the NASA Advisory Council:

"The STS should be considered a valuable national resource due to its unique capabilities to provide for manned space flight, defense missions, space science support, and research and technology development in the space environment, as well as its special capabilities for satellite retrieval and spacecraft servicing. The total costs associated with this national resource value should not be charged to the Shuttle's launch service users."

To make his case clear, Anders continued, "History clearly shows that all transportation modes—ships, rail, truck, air—have required and still receive government support (subsidies) to achieve the benefits of the environments they serve. Government support to the construction of thousands of miles of canals made possible an extensive network of inland waterways to stimulate commerce. The railroads, which linked the U.S. from coast to coast, received land grants of over 180 million acres in the 22 years from 1850 to 1871, and were also subsidized for carrying the mail. Why should space transportation be any different? Indeed, its size and complexity suggest government support is even more appropriate and important!"

The House subcommittee itself has expressed reserve at this idea that the Space Transportation System should pay for itself. In a report issued in October 1984 titled, "Review of Space Shuttle Requirements, Operations, and Future Plans," the statement is made: "The Subcommittee is concerned that the adoption of a pricing policy (such as total cost recovery) that results in a price significantly above the current price of \$71 million per flight (constant 1982 dollars) could do substantial harm to the continuing programmatic and economic viability of the Space Shuttle program."

Shuttle pricing policy for 1986-88 is based on industry paying for only out-of-pocket costs to launch their payloads. This has already raised Shuttle prices from \$38 million to

\$71 million in 1982 dollars.

The administration is still saying that full cost recovery, which would include the price of not only consumables for the mission, but part of the capital cost of NASA's facilities, will be the basis of an increased Shuttle price past 1986.

If the free traders win

The Republican leadership of the current Congress has jumped aboard this "free enterprise" bandwagon by stating in their January 1985 policy paper, "Ideas for Tomorrow, Choices for Today," that the government should "adopt a policy of recovering the full cost of Space Shuttle services from commercial users, and encourage development of alternative launch services by private business."

In 1981, Richard Speier, author of the Heritage report, *Agenda for Progress*, stated at a scientific conference that the government should "not make decisions on how to get anywhere" in space, but should "purchase the results" of whatever private enterprise decides to develop in space.

Apparently, some people do not learn from past history. In 1973, NASA dropped out of advanced communications-satellite technology research—after the government insisted that the private sector, which admittedly benefits from the technology, should pay for it.

In 1979, NASA got back into communications R&D, after France and Japan had pulled ahead. The same experience in aeronautics research for the aircraft industry left the United States behind foreign competitors.

If current policies are implemented, there is a good likelihood that, three years from now, the Space Shuttle will be limping along, flying less and less often because a 25-year-old, expendable launch technology has been artificially extended beyond its useful lifetime. There are many opportunities for private industry to invest and make money in space, but sabotaging the development and use of the Space Shuttle will be the quickest way to shut off that potential.

The competition

When the Shuttle was beginning its test program, the government made the decision that the space agency, NASA, would phase out its production of expendable vehicles, since all government launches would be on the Shuttle, making use of its unique capabilities. This foolish decision was based upon the criteria of cost cutting. It followed the previous stupid decision by the Carter administration that the Shuttle would be the only launch vehicle for the military. In February 1984, Defense Secretary Weinberger reviewed that policy and decided that this would compromise national security.

Although the Shuttle remains the primary launch vehicle for the U.S. military, in case of national emergency, the Air Force should not have to wait weeks for a Shuttle to be readied for launch. In a combat situation in space, who would decide to send a Shuttle orbiter with a crew of astronauts on board into the range of fire?

On May 16, 1983, President Reagan released his Presidential Directive on the Commercialization of Expendable Launch Vehicles as NASA was now out of the ELV business. The Department of Transportation was named as the government agency that would oversee and encourage the private production of ELVs.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole stated two days later in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications, that her agency could transfer this industry to the private sector effectively, by virtue of the department's prior experience in deregulating the aviation, rail, and trucking industries. Considering the current state of these deregulated industries, this statement should have given the Air Force, which needs the expendable rockets, the willies.

One major problem which "commercializing" advocates do not discuss is the fact that the U.S. will definitely be

Apparently, some people do not learn from past history. In 1973, NASA dropped out of advanced communications-satellite technology research—after the government insisted that the private sector should pay for it. France and Japan pulled ahead.

undersold by the French, unless government subsidies allow for competitive pricing policies. The idea that the French can be convinced to sabotage their space program by putting it on a pay-as-you-go basis is chimerical to say the least.

The Ariane rocket is being subsidized by the French government. So much for "free enterprise"! Ariane has offered foreign customers preferential credit arrangements, long-term payment schedules, and has simply underbid the Shuttle and U.S. ELVs to get business. Why shouldn't they?

The Europeans spent more than \$1 billion developing their Ariane launcher, which they decided to go ahead with when NASA announced it was going out of the ELV business. It will be years before Ariane can show a profit, and the Europeans, of course, are going to subsidize it until then. All forms of national transportation, both here and in Europe, were either subsidized by governments until they became economical, or have remained government owned up until the present day as a necessary national investment.

These were the rules of the game when the U.S. companies entered the market with their expendable vehicles. Yet, Transpace Carriers, Inc., which is trying to market the Delta

launch vehicle, filed a petition on May 25, 1984 under the Trade Act of 1974 alleging that the European Space Agency is subsidizing the satellite launch services of the Ariane.

Interestingly, McDonnell Douglas, which is the builder of the Delta vehicle, did not bid on commercializing it, because they did not think the market would be there. Instead, McDonnell Douglas is working with NASA in developing new technologies to enhance the capabilities of the Space Shuttle.

Will U.S. defense capability be in trouble?

The Air Force has access to an inventory of 33 Titan and Atlas expendable vehicles, which it will have to buy from this "deregulated" ELV industry. For national security's sake, one hopes that the companies do not suffer unforeseen difficulties, which could leave the Air Force without launchers.

Beginning in 1989, however, the military will need a greater payload capability than this current line of ELVs can deliver. The largest ELV, the Titan 34D, can carry 4,000 pounds into geosynchronous orbit. By the end of the 1980s, Milstar and other military satellites will push this requirement up to 10,000 pounds. The Air Force will regain control over this national security capability, by funding the development of next-generation ELVs.

The Strategic Defense Initiative, and also NASA lunar development missions, could easily require 100,000-250,000 pound payloads to be delivered into low Earth orbit. Since this could not be done by scaling up twenty-year-old ELV technology, the smartest path, even for the 10,000-pound interim requirement, would be to develop Shuttle-derived technology.

The U.S. military has been put in the position of having to depend upon the private sector for a crucial part of its access to space. But the companies who have undertaken this venture are not primarily depending upon the military for business.

Is it really a subsidy?

The most radical position against continuing government support to the Space Shuttle and Rocket Launch Programs, has been taken by Jennifer Dorn, the director of the Office of Commercial Space Transportation in the U.S. Department of Transportation. In a speech before the National Space Club in Washington on Sept. 26, 1984, Ms. Dorn stated: "It has been our consistent policy to seek fair trade in open world markets so that U.S. industry can exploit their competitive advantage, rather than to promote continued subsidies and government participation in those markets.

"Thus, this administration has committed to full cost recovery STS pricing for foreign and commercial payloads. At prices reflecting average total costs, the loss of all potential foreign and commercial Shuttle flights to U.S. commercial ELVs, would have a minimal impact on the total cost to the federal government."

Beside the fact that commercial payloads lost from an "unsubsidized" Shuttle would go to the subsidized Ariane, and not to U.S. ELV manufacturers, the latter part of Ms. Dorn's statement borders on the incredible.

According to testimony before the House Space Subcommittee by Jesse W. Moore, NASA's Associate Administrator for the Office of Space Flight, the cost of each Shuttle mission would increase astronomically as the number of payloads decreased. If all commercial payloads were pulled off the Shuttle and onto ELVs, the money from industry that now goes to support Shuttle operations would be lost.

According to Mr. Moore, if the Shuttle made four flights per year, the cost per flight would be about \$350 million. Doubling the rate to eight per year brings the cost down to \$197 million each. At the projected NASA rate of 24 flights per year, each mission costs \$91 million. The fixed cost of the orbiters, the launch pads, personnel salaries, and hard-

The Ariane rocket is being subsidized by the French government. Ariane has offered foreign customers preferential credit arrangements, long-term payment schedules, and has simply underbid the Shuttle. Why shouldn't they?

ware is the same, no matter how much it is used. The more often the system is used, the cheaper it gets.

The real result of raising Shuttle prices to make it "pay for itself" would be to vastly increase the cost to the taxpayer of the missions that NASA and the military are going to perform with the Shuttle. These missions cannot be done on ELVs.

In addition, the price would prohibit private industry from ever taking advantage of the Shuttle's capabilities. Mr. Beggs, the NASA Administrator, pointed this out under questioning by the House subcommittee last summer. "Total cost recovery," he stated, "would provide for the commercial customer to pay a pro rata share of the total costs to the U.S. government. However, the resulting price may be non-competitive for the current spacecraft satellite customers and might result to be [sic] too expensive to encourage the developers of new space-based products. [Also,] a significant increase in pricing may actually increase the cost of maintaining the Shuttle program depending upon the number of customers lost."

"Free market" enthusiasts have insisted that the govern-

ment is subsidizing commercial Shuttle launches by not charging customers the full cost of each flight. Though the Shuttle should be subsidized by the government because it is a "valuable national resource" without being tied down to how much everything costs, there is even a question as to whether or not this charge has any truth to it.

As Dr. Barbara Stone from NASA has pointed out, it now costs NASA \$43 million to add a commercial satellite mission onto the Shuttle's government flight schedule. The Shuttle is going to be flying anyway to fulfill its military and NASA missions.

But industrial users are not paying \$43 million per flight. They are paying at a rate of \$71 million per mission. Therefore, every commercial customer is actually contributing \$27.7 million per mission to the base costs NASA bears for the entire Shuttle system. Dr. Stone has raised the question, who is subsidizing whom?

The price that the government charges commercial customers should be based on the Shuttle services that they require, and on the commitment to encourage industry to learn how to use the Shuttle system to their own best advantage.

If the Reagan administration stubbornly decides to stick to the idea that by 1989 Shuttle customers will have to bear the full cost of missions, it will only force the government to "subsidize" the Shuttle by paying exorbitant prices for military and NASA payloads, and it will undermine the development of real space industries.

Is there a role for industry in space?

Absolutely! Projections by the Center for Space Policy, North American Rockwell, and others indicate that by the year 2000, commercial space activities could generate over \$50 billion in business. The majority of this business will be in the area of space-based manufacturing where the processing of materials can be done in the microgravity of space.

Companies are already testing out new equipment to take advantage of this unique environment aboard the Shuttle. The purification of pharmaceuticals to cure diseases, manufacture of near-perfect and larger crystals, production of metal alloys that do not exist on Earth, are each potentially multi-billion-dollar space industries of the future.

After testing on Shuttle flights, companies will be able to build unmanned factories to produce commercial quantities of these materials. These factories will be tended by Space Shuttle crews. With the operation of the space station in the early 1990s, whole "industrial parks" will be possible in space.

Space-processed glass, gallium arsenide crystals for semiconductor use, pharmaceutical products, commercially owned and operated factory platforms, and other industries in space provide millions of dollars of investment opportunities in space.

Why fight over the \$1 billion or so which will be spent

on launch vehicles? Let's put our resources into making sure there is a robust Shuttle fleet, keeping prices in step with what industry can afford in order to take advantage of this new access to space, and lay the basis for a space-station program that will open up not only Earth orbit for space industrialization, but also the Moon, Mars, and beyond.

ELVs and 'free enterprise'

The companies that have gone in to the business of marketing old expendable vehicles developed by the government have stated that their projections show that there will be more commercial-communications satellite launches over the next 10 years than the Space Shuttle alone could handle. These projections are quite wide-ranging—anywhere from 100 to 300 satellites by the mid 1990s.

Second, NASA plans to be flying 24 Shuttle missions per year by the end of this decade. Of those, one-third will be military, one-third will be NASA science and technology payloads, and one-third will be U.S. and foreign commercial payloads. Each mission could launch at least two communications satellites. Even if there are 30 commercial satellites to launch each year, which is wildly optimistic, the Shuttle can easily handle at least half of them.

Ariane is now projecting 8-10 flights per year for the same time frame. That leaves only a half-dozen "overspill" flights for a potential U.S. ELV manufacturer, if the very optimistic estimate of 300 satellites is used.

In addition, the trend in communications-satellite technology would actually lead to fewer, rather than more launches in the future. Open slots in the required geosynchronous orbit are becoming filled rapidly. Satellite designers are looking at clustering individual satellites on unmanned platforms.

These platforms could be assembled on the Shuttle, and then sent off to their orbital slots. As satellite technology becomes more and more complex, manufacturers will increasingly require the check-out and repair services which only the Shuttle can offer. In the 1960s and 1970s, 78 of 131 total satellite failures were related to launch or early-mission malfunctions. Those problems are correctable using a Shuttle crew and orbiter.

Over the next decade, the commercial communications satellite industry should be learning how to use the new capabilities of the Shuttle system, and then the space station, to enhance the multibillion-dollar business they do. Expendable vehicles are a dead-end technology which offers no real commercial advantages for the future. When the aerospace industry initially had meetings with NASA representatives on privatizing the ELVs, NASA officials warned the industry that they did not see how they could make money unless ELV costs were subsidized.

Rather than trying to create an ELV industry in this country, the White House should be encouraging the commercial satellite industry to start designing their future spacecraft to take advantage of the services of the Shuttle.

End starvation by improving the efficiency of African agriculture

Dr. William Davis works in the Department of Veterinary Microbiology and Pathology in the College of Veterinary Medicine of Washington State University at Pullman. He was interviewed for EIR by Carol Cleary on Dec. 30.

EIR: As many as 250 million of 400 million people in black Africa face starvation over the coming year. Beyond the logistical problems of delivering emergency aid to these people, how would you set up an American-style land-grant agricultural-extension system in Africa to transplant our method of generating more advanced agricultural technologies to that continent?

Davis: Setting up an extension-type agricultural service involves training individuals who have knowledge of agriculture to work more closely with local African farmers to phase in new technologies which improve the efficiency of agricultural production. Setting up meaningful liaison for information transfer from the United States to African countries involves setting up sister-institution collaboration between centers of agricultural research and training on each continent.

First one would work with existing African governments to get an overview of what agricultural institutions already exist, what is in place and what needs to be added. Then, one would set up collaboration between sister institutions, with several institutions in the United States providing faculty and sending their faculty on extended leave to teach and conduct research in expanding centers for research and training in Africa. For example, Kenya has a college of veterinary medicine; years ago faculty had grants to travel to work in an international veterinary research center over there.

One needs at the same time to provide financial resources for effective teaching, so that the equipment is available to develop adequate laboratory facilities. A good animal-disease control lab has reasonably sophisticated equipment; setting one up costs from one half to one million dollars, just in equipment.

EIR: Couldn't corporations be given tax credits to donate such equipment in the interest of humanity, or a grant system be established in which grant money were matched dollar-for-dollar by corporation money?

Davis: There needs to be a mechanism to service equipment, initially by flying in service representatives, but at the same time training local people to take over servicing and troubleshooting. Yes, several such mechanisms have been used in the past to draw companies into programs in countries. It is also crucial to obtain the right equipment, which will function in tropical areas and service well in remote, outlying areas, as well as to get local people trained to service and use this equipment.

One needs flexibility in grants for service training. Many assistance programs, even for countries as close as Mexico, train researchers, but then they go back to nothing: no equipment or facilities to function on the level they have been trained. They then either become administrators or are non-functional due to lack of equipment and resources. With the exchange of researchers and faculty from one country to another, there must be necessary labs in place in developing countries.

EIR: How long would it take to establish a modern, growing center for agricultural education and research working off an already existing, small veterinary teaching facility in an Africa country?

Davis: If faculty could be provided from the United States to stay in various African countries to train existing African faculty and new faculty, it would take roughly 10 years to create a self-sustaining research and teaching sister institution. The first several years, one is still assessing what needs to be brought together, what sort of research problems need to be tackled and teaching capacities expanded to generate a successful, self-sustaining institution. At the same time, the first five years will be needed to build research and teaching facilities, designing them, constructing them, and equipping them. No matter how fast you wish to see this take place, how much you try to speed up this timetable, it actually ends up taking almost five years to realize.

Simultaneously, we already have in place in the United States the potential to take Africans on short-term training here for one to several years during the building phase. This upgrading of their level of education intimately ties them into the most advanced research phases of the overall program.

They help build it, come over here to expand their capacity to carry out research in the long-term back in their country, and are sent back to their home country for short leaves during this period of training in the United States to see how things are growing in the new agricultural center and to keep their nationalism alive.

It is important that the new sister institution is designed to become self-sustaining within 10 years, so that by that time the government of the African nation will assume full responsibility for the program. It may be necessary for the United States to give an extension in financial support for a short time beyond that, but the funding must be brought down with time. This always presents problems for the government of the developing country involved, but agriculture is one of the most important components of any program for the industrial development of any nation.

EIR: During this period of development of an agricultural research facility in Africa, how much would the efficiency of production increase, say in the first 5 years, the building phase, and in the first 10 years as the agricultural center reaches a phase of self-sufficiency?

Davis: There are many problems that must be tackled to increase the efficiency of agricultural production in Africa. If you take care of just, say, the worst disease problem affecting productivity, other disease problems will expand as the first problem is brought under control. However, if you work in parallel on all the major problems simultaneously, you would see visible progress over the first three to five years. In that 10-year period, the country would experience a several-hundred to thousand percent increase in the efficiency of production. Beyond that period, you are adding precision to the approach that is necessary to eliminate all these major problems, and beginning to deal with totally new problems as they occur.

EIR: What kinds of major problems would be tackled in this initial 10-year period?

Davis: Significant gains in productivity could be achieved just on the simple level of agricultural extension services: teaching African farmers agricultural husbandry. This involves how to handle forage, handling of animals, more effective crop management, looking at soils to test to determine how much fertilizer of what sort is needed, what are the best crops to use, and the most effective rotation to avoid compacting of soil and similar problems. This level could involve a Peace-Corps-type extension service, but utilizing people trained in good agricultural schools, over here or over there, who are given additional training to supplement agricultural-school training.

Simultaneously, vaccination campaigns, to deal with diseases like render pest for which vaccines already exist, but significant productivity losses currently exist, should also be undertaken on this level.

On the research level, programs for creating effective vaccines for major cattle and human disease problems in Africa must be expanded both in the laboratories in the United States, and in the field: the growing sister institutions on site. Trypanosomiasis, sleeping sickness, is a major human and livestock disease which prevents roughly one-third of Africa from growing livestock. This disease is transmitted by the tsetse fly, which is difficult to eliminate in vast sections of Africa. An effective vaccine against trypanosomiasis would result in opening up millions of acres for agricultural production, a tremendous leap in productivity in areas where as things stand now, the majority of the livestock die and the population is debilitated.

Simultaneously, research must create vaccines against rickettsial diseases. These are biological agents that are in between viruses and bacteria; they act more like bacteria that have lost crucial enzymes which the cells of the infected host animal provide. In Africa, anaplasmosis, a world-wide rickettsial disease, and heartwater cause considerable losses in livestock productivity. The most advanced vaccination research today, that of taking the infective agent's genetic

Significant gains in productivity could be achieved just on the simple level of agricultural extension services: teaching African farmers agricultural husbandry. This involves how to handle forage, handling of animals, more effective crop management, how much fertilizer of what sort is needed, what are the best crops to use, and the most effective rotation.

material apart to find which sub-unit is the most effective for the creation of vaccine immunity, will be tremendously useful in creating vaccines against these diseases.

Also simultaneously, the protozoan diseases, like babesiosis, must be researched to develop effective vaccines.

Plus, some of the agricultural diseases that exist in the United States, such as hoof-and-mouth disease and blue tongue in sheep have many variants and no totally effective vaccines. The hoof-and-mouth virus has 60 known sub-varieties in South America, blue tongue has at least 21 known sub-varieties. This presents a problem like that experienced in the development of the polio vaccine for humans. Once it was

discovered that the many sub-varieties of the polio virus all belong to three main sub-types, it was possible to create a vaccine against these three main sub-types of polio which would give effective immunity against all known sub-varieties of the polio virus. The earliest efforts at developing a polio vaccine failed primarily due to the fact that they protected only against one of the main sub-types of polio.

EIR: How long would this research take, to begin to develop effective vaccines against these major diseases which cripple agricultural productivity in tropical areas like Africa?

Davis: That depends of the level of funding for this sort of research, and the rate at which diagnostic labs and resources were developed in the field, in the new agricultural centers in developing countries. If we had adequate resources, we could improve the efficiency of production dramatically over a five-year period. This would be going on in parallel. We are doing the research right now over here, at an inadequately funded level. Under an adequate increase in funding, you could have the vaccines against these major diseases in Africa ready to go by the time the new agricultural centers were built over there.

EIR: The same problem exists in the research currently being done on creating a malaria vaccine, which would create a major increase in agricultural productivity in Africa and Asia

Once we tackle various major disease problems in African herds, we will be able to phase in the use of growth hormone to dramatically improve the production of meat or milk in an animal even before we have time to introduce better breeding stock. Research shows that growth hormone can increase the production of milk in the ordinary dairy cow by 30% or more.

just by eliminating a major debilitating human disease. But what other levels of agricultural research must be simultaneously geared up?

Davis: A longer-term goal involves research work on improvement of breeding stock, bringing new genetic material into areas like Africa and Asia to upgrade the genetic stock of their animals, which although less productive than our livestock, are better equipped to withstand tropical diseases

and local climatic conditions. I am working on the genetic mapping of specific traits of cattle, so that it would be possible to analyze all the desired breeding traits by a blood test which analyzes genetic material in the cow's white blood cells. This would enable breeders to know, when a calf is born, by a simple blood test, whether this calf has inherited the desired genetic traits and should be kept for breeding herds, or whether the calf should be culled at some marketable point. Right now breeders must wait five years for that calf to mature before they can begin to see whether it carries the desired breeding traits. With adequate funding, an intensive research program in the United States could develop this technology to a useable point in the next five years.

We would use such a technology in combination with superovulation and embryo transfer to dramatically increase the rate at which prime breeding stock can be propagated to increase the productivity efficiency of the ordinary farmer's herds. Existing superovulation and embryo transfer enable us already to increase that rate of transfer of superior genetic breeding into Old MacDonald's herd 20 times faster than by existing classical methods. Combined with this new research, the rate would go to close to 100 times faster than existing classical methods of breeding.

Thus, by the time the new agricultural centers were built in Africa, we could bring in, at a very rapid rate, very drastic changes in the genetically linked productivity of African breeding stock. This involves not just genetically linked disease resistance, but genetically linked factors such as weight gain, the metabolic ability to more effectively convert forage into weight. It also involves the rate at which the animal converts forage into meat, muscular weight, as opposed to fat weight; this too can be selected for.

Once we tackle various major disease problems in African herds, we will be able to phase in the use of growth hormone to dramatically improve the production of meat or milk in an animal even before we have time to introduce better breeding stock. Just released research shows that growth hormone can increase the production of milk in the ordinary dairy cow by 30% or more. Growth hormone is a natural drug, but it still has to be approved for commercial use after research is done showing what, if any, effects the use of growth hormone in cattle has on their immunity to various diseases. We expect the use of growth hormone to be phased into U.S. domestic cattle and dairy production in the next few years, with dramatic increases in productivity at that time.

Once disease control is in place in Africa, growth hormone could mean overnight dramatic increases in cattle and dairy production.

EIR: What major centers of agricultural research are there in the United States that would be involved in helping to establish sister institutions in Africa or Asia?

Davis: The Cornell Veterinary School in New York, the University of Minnesota Twin Cities College of Veterinary

A longer-term goal involves research work on improvement of breeding stock, bringing new genetic material into areas like Africa and Asia to upgrade the genetic stock of their animals, which although less productive than our livestock, are better equipped to withstand tropical diseases.

Medicine and Animal Sciences section, the University of Wisconsin-Madison Animal Sciences and Veterinary School, the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine, the University of California-Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, the University of Colorado-Boulder School of Veterinary Medicine, Washington State University at Pullman School of Veterinary Medicine, the University of Illinois-Urbana new Animal Sciences Unit.

EIR: This is mainly for the animal husbandry side of agriculture, and doesn't include crop research at places like Texas A&M?

Davis: Yes.

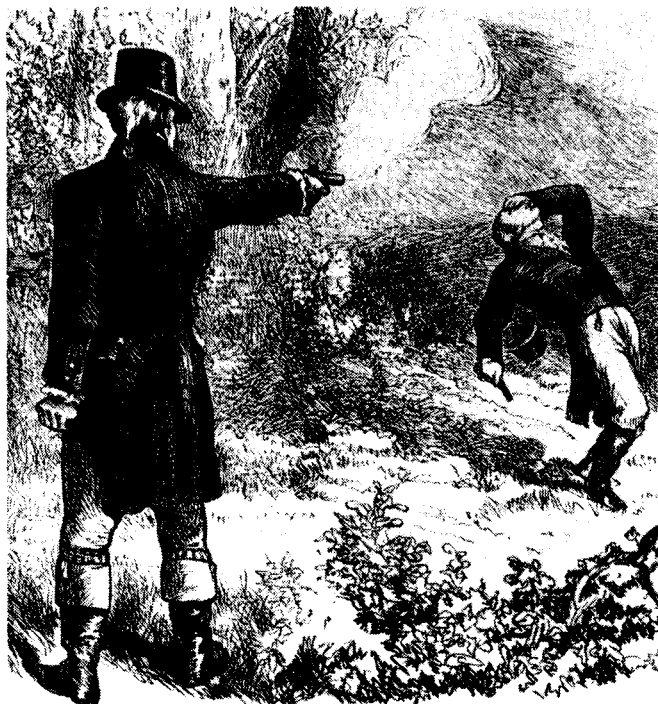
EIR: You would expand what already exists in Kenya as an international center to train people from other African countries. But how about in West Africa?

Davis: I am less familiar with West Africa, but Nigeria has facilities, and a very good educational base, even if those facilities are currently in a state of disrepair.

EIR: How about Southeast Asia, particularly Thailand and India?

Davis: India, as things currently stand, just doesn't have the resources to look into animal diseases, but they have all the trained personnel. A certain amount of liaison with India already exists through the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Institute of Health, and the National Science Foundation exchange scholarships. They have institutions, a college of veterinary medicine and animal sciences. A tremendous amount could be done in a very short time because of the level of training that already exists untapped there. I would create an international agricultural research center in India and use it to train nationals from all over Southeast Asia.

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Cartels smash the Argentine economy

by George Elder

The economic situation in Argentina has condemned that country to death or potential violent upheaval in the not too distant future.

At the present time, inflation has forced up interest rates to the point at which 50% *monthly* rates are very common. The rates are still rising. In fact, interest rates are now quoted hourly.

This is the result of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Trilateral Commission policy that forces Argentina to export virtually everything that isn't nailed down to earn foreign exchange for debt payment. IMF conditionalities restrict imports. The devaluations of the peso which are continuing to make U.S. and other foreign goods more expensive also contribute to reduction of Argentine imports. This, of course, means commodity shortages in Argentina, and also, reduction in U.S. exports, reducing employment in the United States.

The Soviet Union and East bloc countries smell blood, and are moving in to fill the gap. The Soviets are granting some loans to Argentina at low interest rates with 30-year pay-back terms, but are more frequently offering barter contracts for factories, equipment, etc. For instance, the Soviets are presently setting up a tractor factory in Argentina.

In one province, 12 of 16 sugar factories went out of business. The 4 left are on shaky financial footing. The 12 that went under were unable to pay farmers for their sugar cane. That put the farmers out of business. They are now living in urban slums. And it is the Soviet Union which is now buying the sugar factories.

If the present situation continues, Argentina, which has been a major world food exporter, will soon be unable to supply its own needs. The high inflation rates have caused the population to reduce beef consumption by almost 50%.

The foreign grain cartels control all phases of Argentine agriculture. They own or control by contract the grain elevators and transportation equipment, port facilities, etc. The market is so controlled that the farmers receive just \$40 per ton of milo from Cargill. Cargill then sells the same ton to the Soviet Union for \$190.

The poultry industry is vertically integrated by the cartels. The two poultry companies that share the market are Cargill and King Ranch. Cargill feeds chickens on chemicals that cause them to retain water. The consumer therefore pays good money for water. Before vertical integration, the price of chicken meat was much lower relative to beef. Following vertical integration and cartel control, the price of chicken has climbed until it is just a few percentage points below beef.

The land is being consolidated into larger parcels through purchases by oligarchical families. For instance, Henry Kissinger's man in Argentina, José Martínez de Hoz, the former finance minister whose term in office (1976-81) saw the nation's foreign debt skyrocket, is profiting from this collapse.

Farmers in Argentina are in deplorable financial condition. The only sources of capital have astronomical interest rates attached. The National bank only lends money for planting, at an interest rate of 25% per month. The commercial banks loan money at rates of 50% per month or more. Loans are not available for purchase of equipment, land, etc. Last year, only 230 new tractors were produced in Argentina, and none were imported. Only a few were sold. As equipment breaks down, the high cost of replacement parts forces the shutdown of farm operations. Since, for instance, very few tractors have been imported over the last 10 years, the equipment now in operation is very prone to failure.

Combines for sugar cane are in short supply, and no one has the money to buy more.

Sixty percent of all fertilizer is imported from the East bloc, while natural gas is burned off. Argentina is unable to import equipment to make their own nitrogen fertilizer.

Under current IMF-imposed economic policies, it is impossible to run a profitable farming operation. Due to the economic situation, farmers often find they have no recourse but to turn to the only high-profit cash crop available, drugs, or other questionable enterprise, even including forms of indentured servitude.

The wheat crop has been tampered with by Cargill. Last year, Cargill introduced a wheat variety grown in an area called La Pacho which the company promoted heavily as a high-yield grain. Since Cargill is the largest seed producer, the promotion worked. A majority of farmers planted exclusively this variety—only to find out later that the protein content is 7% or less, about one-half that of other varieties. It is suspected that Cargill then played the shell game of moving low-protein wheat to the United States while selling the Soviets high-protein U.S. wheat.

The IMF forces agricultural exports, the cartels buy up the agricultural products cheap with an overvalued dollar, shipping the cheap food into the United States, contributing to the bankruptcies faced by U.S. farmers—while supermarket shelves temporarily stay full. If the IMF is not stopped and the cartels broken up, disaster is the predetermined outcome, not just for Argentina, but the United States as well.

The 'Volcker add-ons'

An examination of the effects of the Fed chairman's policies exposes the current "budget process" as a fraud.

Volcker 'Add-On' To Federal Budget (In billions of Dollars)

| Fiscal Year | Unemployment Costs | Interest Costs | Lost Tax Revenues | Total Volcker Add-On | Federal Budget Deficit |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1980 | 6.33 | 5.78 | 11.2 | 23.31 | 73.8 |
| 1981 | 4.94 | 17.40 | 7.9 | 30.24 | 78.9 |
| 1982 | 12.92 | 26.39 | 85.6 | 124.91 | 127.9 |
| 1983 | 17.87 | 19.18 | 123.0 | 160.05 | 207.8 |
| 1984 | 14.40 | 30.43 | 121.2 | 166.03 | 185.3 |
| 1985 | 9.20 | 37.00 | 115.3 | 161.50 | 205.0 |
| 1980-85 | | | | 666.04 | 878.7 |

Source: U.S. Budget, 1985; President's Report to the Congress, 1984; 1985 numbers are based on government estimates.

Senators and congressmen are now tripping over one another to engage in an unmanly spectacle called the "budget process." Both Democrats and Republicans proclaim the budget deficit "America's number one economic priority." Their aim is to cut it, either by cutting spending or increasing taxes or both.

The "budget process" is a fraud on three counts. First, neither the favored target of the liberals, defense, nor of the conservatives, welfare and programs for the elderly, is the cause of the budget imbalance. The real culprit, whom both liberals and conservatives refuse to fight, is Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker and his interest-rate policy.

Paul Volcker has caused 76% of the U.S. budget deficit since the start of fiscal year 1980.

Second, the budget is *not* America's number-one economic priority. It is not even a particularly important or interesting feature of economic life. The functioning of the real physical economy, expanding employment and output, is the primary economic con-

cern. If one gets the real economy functioning, the government's revenue base will expand geometrically; without cuts, and without tax increases, the budget will move into balance.

Third, the International Monetary Fund is purposively using the "budget issue" to bring the United States under supranational dictatorship and destroy this nation as a world power. The IMF's policies, demonstrated in countries all over the world, put budgets more and more out of balance.

Volcker represents an unofficial IMF dictatorship over U.S. economic policy, and that's why the deficit is now so large.

In October 1979, Paul Volcker put interest rates into the double-digit range, pushing them as high as 21.5%. They have stayed over 10% for the past five years, sent the economy spiraling into depression, and thus destroyed the tax base.

We count the costs of the Volcker policy in the accompanying chart as three-fold. First, unemployment costs; second, interest costs; third, lost tax revenues.

Assume that unemployment had stayed where it was in 1979. Assume that unemployment benefits remained the same, year after year, adjusted only for the inflation rate. The difference between what that "normal" unemployment level would be, with its associated federal costs, and the actual cost of unemployment benefits today, is the "Volcker Add-On" in unemployment benefits. We have refrained from counting the increased costs of Food Stamps to families due to unemployment, which makes the figure we use conservative.

Second, assume that interest rates remained the same as in 1979 and that the interest cost of the public debt only rose because the debt grew larger, not because the interest rate rose. One way of doing this is to see how much the annual interest debt service was on the total mass of U.S. debt outstanding in 1979. This was 5.11% of total debt. Assume that ratio to hold constant for all subsequent years. All interest payments above the amount calculated at that rate are a "Volcker Add-On."

Finally, assume that the GNP rose by a 5% real annual rate from 1979 onward, a rate of growth which, considering the fluff in GNP, is far too low to represent a real rate of growth. Since there is a fairly constant ratio between GNP and level of federal taxes paid, count the difference between the amount of taxes that would have been collected had Volcker not dislodged the economy and the actual taxes paid as the "Volcker Add-On."

Add up these three "Volcker Add-Ons"—it comes to 76% of the deficit from 1980 through 1985 (see chart).

This is, of course, conservative. Were the United States growing at the rates of the World War II mobilization or the NASA space mobilization, the budget would be in balance, and even in surplus.

Business Briefs

International Credit

Soviet Union breaks embargo against Bolivia

The Soviet Union has broken the tight credit embargo organized against Bolivia by the International Monetary Fund, awarding a \$220 million credit for the installation of a tin-refining plant in Machacamarca and a tractor factory in Cochabamba. The official announcement was transmitted to President Hernan Siles Zuazo by Soviet Ambassador Arkadii Gluyov. This is the first Soviet credit to Bolivia, and according to the ambassador there will be more.

This follows a series of offers of cheap credit by East bloc countries to the northern provinces of Argentina, to help build factories and hospitals and to finance agricultural and industrial production. These Argentine provinces are starved for credit because of IMF austerity policies.

International Development

Jane's Defence Weekly on Kra Canal program

Jane's Defence Weekly, an influential British publication, featured a full page on the Fusion Energy Foundation's Kra Canal program the week of Jan. 14.

Jane's correspondent Jim Wolf in Bangkok reported: "The proposed canal would relieve pressure on the shallow, narrow, and crowded Straits of Malacca. Its proponents say it would also transform the economically backward, jungled terrain of southern Thailand into a hub of South East Asian development. . . . The trade boost from such a canal would compare with that of the Suez and Panama canals."

Wolf writes that the Kra Canal project, an idea dating as far back as 1793, "has bounced back into the limelight in recent years largely through the efforts of the New York-based Fusion Energy Foundation. . . . The Foundation, which also advocates beam weapons, held its second an-

nual conference on the Kra Canal in Bangkok last year. Uwe Henke von Parpart, the group's Director of Research, told the seminar that the canal could pay for itself within 10 to 20 years of its completion under optimal circumstances, but at best it would not be ready until the late-1990s or early-2000s.

"Von Parpart's thesis is based on the idea that the Straits of Malacca, which currently accommodate more than 50,000 ships a year, would be choked with traffic by the year 2000 if nothing was done. . . . The Fusion Energy Foundation's plan calls for a two-way sea-level Kra Canal without locks, capable of accommodating draughts of at least 30 meters—enough to handle fully loaded supertankers. . . .

The *Jane's* article also cites two Thai proponents of the canal project, Samak Sundaravej, who said after opening the FEF seminar that he would like Tokyo and Washington to finance a new feasibility study, and Gen. Saiyud Kerdphol, the former commander of the armed forces.

The article ends: "Proponents of the idea . . . contend that the spin-offs from increased industrial activity associated with the canal would be a boon for the entire region. The creation of a major 'Asiaport' near Songkhla, for instance, implies the growth of capital-intensive heavy industries, including oil refining, steelmaking and ship repair. . . . The plan also calls for construction of new towns and cities, rail spurs, hotels, airports, residential areas, commercial facilities, as well as a web of secondary canals."

Industrial Espionage

Soviets offer bribe to German industry

During the discussions of the 13th Joint German-Soviet Economic Commission meeting in Bonn, the Soviet Union offered the West Germans a package of trade deals worth about \$7 billion, which eventually could be included in the next five year plan. Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Antonov, who arrived on Jan. 21 in Bonn, is presently tour-

ing huge Ruhr corporations such as Mannesmann, Thyssen, and Bayer in order to concretely plan out these deals, to officially settle the agreements by December.

On Jan. 24, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the principal German industry and trade association, criticized the COCOM-list of goods embargoed by NATO countries for export to the Soviet Union for strategic reasons. Amerongen said in an interview with a Soviet paper that it is becoming more and more difficult to differentiate between military and civilian goods and that technology knows no national bounds.

Some in Germany think otherwise. Reflecting the current pressure of the Reagan administration on the Bonn government in defense-related questions, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann announced on Jan. 24 a major success of German counter-intelligence: the acquisition of a secret list of all the sensitive technology Moscow wants to get from the West.

Entitled "Coordinated Demands for Technological Information Tasks," this "red book" contains detailed descriptions of all the sensitive military and non-military goods the Soviets want: processes for hardening of titanium, micro-electronic goods, large computers, steering systems for rockets, and systems for anti-submarine warfare. The publication of this book will prevent the leaking of military secrets to the Warsaw Pact under cover of "East-West trade."

Energy

Brazil opens up nuclear power plant

Brazil inaugurated its first nuclear power plant on Jan. 17, the Angra I. After being shut down twice last year for leaks in the refrigeration system, the reactor has now been operating at full capacity for a month. Energy Minister Cesar Cals led an official inauguration ceremony at Angra dos Reis, 50 miles south of Rio de Janeiro.

This is the second functioning nuclear plant in Ibero-America, the other being Atucha I in Argentina. Although more are in

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construction, all these plants are seriously threatened by environmentalists and the International Monetary Fund, which has demanded an end to nuclear power projects as part of its austerity conditionalities program.

Austerity

Panama: one-third of budget for debt

Panamanian Economics Minister Catin Vasquez is privately briefing labor leaders in Panama on the budget for 1985, which will total \$2.7 billion, of which one-third, \$839.2 billion, will go toward debt service. He stated that the government expects a deficit of \$190 million and does not have a source for these funds yet. Speculation is that the government will raise taxes and fire government employees, that is, will implement the IMF austerity program piecemeal rather than as a package. When President Nicolas Ardito Barletta attempted to impose this program last year, riots broke out which left several people dead.

Agriculture

New farm bill a genocidal disaster

Office of Management and the Budget (OMB) Director David Stockman and the "crazies" wing of the Reagan administration, guided by the KGB-influenced Heritage Foundation, are about to introduce a 1985 farm bill that will, its authors claim, re-introduce the free market to agriculture after a 50 year absence. The explicit aim of the new bill is to lower production.

According to an unnamed OMB spokesman quoted by the Dow Jones wire service, Commodity Credit Corporation loan rates will be abruptly lowered to 75% of market prices. This is to eliminate the "marginal incentive to produce." Deficiency payments to individual farmers in the target price pro-

gram will be capped at \$20,000 per year, down from the current \$50,000, and after three years will be reduced to \$10,000.

"Loan rates," "target prices," and other market intervention programs for farmers currently add up to \$12 billion in the U.S. budget. The administration intends to slash this to \$8 billion and then \$4 billion the following year.

An OMB official said: "The whole farm problem comes down to one simple fact: We have too many farmers. Dairy surpluses, for example, are easy to calculate. There is about 12.5% too much milk produced in this country. Thus, the only real solution—short of drinking a lot more—is to put one of every eight farmers out of business, or reduce each herd 12.5%, or do whatever is necessary to bring supply back in line with demand."

International Trade

Iran and Turkey sign pipeline deal

Iran and Turkey have signed a preliminary agreement for the construction of a pipeline to carry Iranian oil and natural gas across Turkey to Western Europe. The agreement was signed by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mussavi during an official visit to Turkey, which ended on Jan. 22. Musavi was preceded by the Iranian minister of heavy industry.

The pipeline will have the effect of reducing Iranian vulnerability to Iraqi bombings of tankers in the Persian Gulf. According to the agreement, a crude oil pipeline would be laid from the northwest of Iran to the Turkish Mediterranean coast and a natural gas pipeline across Turkey to Western Europe. The Soviets have also agreed to build a natural gas pipeline into Turkey.

Iran is Turkey's primary trading partner, and Musavi and Turkish Prime Minister Ozal signed a \$3 billion trade agreement and a three-year cultural agreement.

This Iran-Turkish liaison has been promoted by the U.S. State Department, but the major effect of the deal will be to tie the region closer to the U.S.S.R.

● **HERMANN RAPPE**, the chairman of the German Chemical Workers' Union, warned on Jan. 19 that the policy of the Green party would be as bad for Germany as the Morgenthau Plan. "A realization of the Green system of economy would only be possible at the expense of mass production of goods and services. . . . The 'Morgenthau Plan' . . . comes to mind—a highly decentralized, predominantly anti-industrialist, backward agricultural country largely decoupled from the world market."

● **NORML** (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws) spokesman Joanne Gampell stated on Jan. 24 that American farmers should grow marijuana in order to save their farms. Gampell, author of the highly suspect NORML report which asserted that marijuana was the number-two cash crop in the United States in 1984, told a caller that raising pot is "a very viable solution" to the economic problems facing farmers. "If more and more farmers turned to marijuana, maybe we could end the agricultural depression in this country."

● **COLOMBIAN** President Belisario Betancur stated in a message to President Reagan wishing him a successful second administration: "Your position on the subject of developing country debt and, especially, Latin American debt, will have considerable impact on the progress of our countries and the institutional and democratic stability of our society. . . ."

● **BANCO FILIPINO**, the Philippines' largest savings bank, has been closed by the government. President Marcos announced that accounts at 80 branches of the bank would be transferred to the Philippine National Bank. Marcos had pumped \$166 million into the bank six months ago to meet a rash of withdrawals, but was unable to restore solvency.

Is Thurn und Taxis tied to assassination of the Pope?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Ecclesiastical authorities and government officials of Venezuela have reported information leading to the conclusion that a branch of the family of Bavaria's Johannes, Prince von Thurn und Taxis, is behind a new threat to attempt the assassination of Pope John Paul II, during the Pope's impending visits to Venezuela and Peru. The known threat comes from a Brazil-based cult, Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP), which is controlled by princes of the royal family of Portugal, Bragança, the family of the mother of Bavaria's Johannes, Prinz (Prince) von Thurn und Taxis.

This is the third time in four years, that a known assassination-threat against Pope John Paul II has intersected the Thurn und Taxis family's operations. According to published accounts of Turkish investigative journalists, 2.5 million West German deutschemarks of Bulgarian funds were deposited in the Munich Bayerische Vereinsbank, on behalf of the professional assassin Mehmet Ali Agca. The family of Thurn und Taxis has a significant interest in that bank, and is viewed as the true controlling interest behind the bank. Another would-be assassin of the Pope, Juan Fernandez Krohn, was a close contact of the same family's unofficial chaplain, Bishop Rudolf Graber. Now, the threat against the Pope comes from an organization headed by a cousin of Prinz von Thurn und Taxis, Prince Luis de Orleans e Bragança, of Brazil.

Three obvious questions are posed. Is only one section of the family of Thurn und Taxis/Bragança guilty of the plot to assassinate the Pope, or is the combined power of these and related families really behind the plot? In both the first attempt to assassinate the Pope, and the present threat, the Bulgarian secret services are heavily implicated in the overall operations. Is there a pact between the Soviet bloc and the family of Thurn und Taxis? Finally, since Johannes Prinz von Thurn und Taxis has avowed himself the paterfamilias of the family; is this Prinz wittingly complicit in the assassination operations of members of his family?

What does the Prinz himself have to say which might lead us toward answers?

Four times during the evening of May 10, 1982, Johannes Prinz von Thurn und Taxis informed my wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, that she would soon die.



The Tradition, Family, and Property cult uses photographs of Pope John Paul II for target practice (inset, right). The Brazil-based TFP is controlled by the royal family of Portugal, the Braganças, the family of the mother of Prinz Johannes von Thurn und Taxis of Bavaria. The TFP's imperial leader, Plínio Corrêa de Oliveira, is shown here (inset, left).

She had already been the target of an assassination-attack by an East German, on Sept. 22, 1981, and was still convalescing from the injury caused by that attack. Later, after this encounter with Thurn und Taxis, she was the target of two more attacks. On the evening in question, Thurn und Taxis's wife, the Princess Gloria, made reference to the possibility of Helga's death in a vehicular accident; and Johannes informed Helga: "We are the Inquisition," a brag which is technically accurate.

At the time, it was difficult to determine whether the Prinz's threats were intended seriously. If there is one reputed aristocratic quality which the Prinz and his wife lack, it is *Höflichkeit*; they have the reputation of being the worst boors on three continents. At close quarters, as Helga and I have observed the Prinz, he passes for the worst drunken lout of bucolic barbarism. Among aristocrats, he reminds me personally of the inner circle of the Roman emperors Tiberius and Nero, or of some degenerate Pompeian aristocrat plopping a fat, living slave into a pool filled with lampreys, on a sheer caprice. The Prinz's accomplishment is, that he is without doubt, the ultimate boor of the twentieth century, a cultural specimen of the lowest breed of men. Otherwise, one recognizes him in Dante's "Inferno," head shoved downward into the pit, legs writhing desperately.

The Prinz exhibits what might be described as a "species-hatred" against women generally, and delights in reducing even members of the extended family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to humiliations of one sort or another. "Death threats," whether intended, or merely the ultimate boor's sadistic prank, are notoriously the Prinz's stock-in-trade. Security experts con-

sulted agreed, that the Prinz's death-threats to Helga might be simply a typical boorish prank of Johannes's, or might also be seriously intended.

Whatever questions exist on the subject of Prinz Johannes and his Bulgarian connections, there is no doubt of his family's involvement in the network of cults behind the assassination-threats against the Pope.

The Venetian oligarchy

Although the Thurn und Taxis family of Bavaria and Bohemia is often misdescribed as "German," the Prinz rightly insists that he is a Venetian. The family appears prominently in the annals of the Venetian oligarchy during the thirteenth century, as a leading aristocratic family of Bergamo, Italy. Bergamo was, at various points in its history, either an outright part of the Venetian empire or a key agent of influence on the border of that empire, against Italian and also French influences centered upon Milan and Florence. Under Venetian sponsorship, the family rose to prominence as the Venetian family of Torre e Tasso, presently the ruling family of the Venetian colony of Trieste. The establishment of the power of a Dutch-German branch of the family dates from the period preceding the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) in Central Europe, a holocaust started, in fact, by a member of the family, Thurn of Bohemia's "fenestration." Thurn und Taxis is the German translation of "Torre e Tasso." The family ran the Venetian espionage service in Germany up to and after the Napoleonic wars, under the guise of a monopoly over the postal service. The family not merely transported, but opened and read the letters, for which such services the

Regensburg branch of the family was promoted to the position of first among the princes of the Holy Roman Empire.

In the twentieth century, the family played a key role in creating Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. The Nazi Party was a creation of a Gnostic cult called the Thule Society, of which members of the family of Thurn und Taxis, as well as Professor Haushofer, Rudolf Hess, et al., were members. The family castle at Regensburg was the headquarters of the Allgemeine SS, the aristocratic funding-organization for the Nazi Party. The Thule Society exists, as an actively conspiratorial organization, today, and overlaps the cults of the Blue Army of Fatima and the Tradition, Family, and Property cult behind the present threats to the Pope. These overlap also, elements of the Opus Dei and the Jesuit order, deployed in the United States under such included covers as sections of the anti-abortion "right to life" lobby. The extended family of Thurn und Taxis is deeply involved in the networks of cults from which the assassination-threats stem.

There is no question of the Blue Army's deep involvement in the assassination-cult of Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP). In Venezuela, for example, the TFP was reportedly brought in under the sponsorship of the Blue Army; in the U.S.A., it operates under the umbrella of the Blue Army. In both countries, Jesuit and Benedictine figures, as well as elements of Opus Dei are directly involved. Although TFP is nominally Catholic, Protestant fundamentalism is a major target of TFP infiltration-tactics, as well as Blue Army tactics.

In Mexico and South America, the TFP-centered operations are in partnership with the Lausanne (Switzerland)-based Nazi International of François Genoud, with Soviet intelligence networks, and the Gnostic churches. The center of this collaboration is the cocaine and marijuana traffic, intersecting the late Meyer Lansky's long-standing arrangements with the late Fulgencio Batista and Cuban Communist Party head, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The leading Soviet connection, apart from Fidel Castro's Cuba, is through Bulgaria, especially the apparatus directed by Ivan Slavkov, the son-in-law of Bulgaria's President Todor Zhivkov. This is the same Bulgarian element of the international "drugs-for-weapons" traffic involved in the first attempt to assassinate the Pope.

It is ironical, that the professedly Jewish Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, and the ADL-linked Sterling National Bank, are up to their ears in this arrangement with Nazis and Communists. The most notorious client of the ADL's Kenneth Bialkin, is the successor to Tibor Rosenbaum and David Graiver, Havana's Robert Vesco. Vesco and Carlos Lehder, who may also be presently hiding in Cuba, are at the center of the old Lansky machine's ties to Bulgaria and Castro in the Caribbean cocaine and marijuana trade. Also, ADL is a supporter of the international terrorist organization which claimed credit for the assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the British-protected Khalistan Liberation Front. The key figure in ADL's collaboration with the Khalistan terrorists is one Jon Speller, a



*Prinz Johannes
von Thurn
und Taxis*

professed special representative of the Bulgarian state church! Notably, when the papal assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, traveled to Bulgaria in 1980, as part of the preparations for the assassination-attempt, he travelled under a false passport issued in the name of a Sikh!

The links between Sterling Bank and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland are also relevant to the threatened assassination of the Pope. Kirkland is the nominal leading figure of the State Department's labor-front, AIFLD, which has repeatedly intervened in Spanish-speaking American nations to protect the elements associated with the Bulgarian-Cuban-linked "guns for drugs" trafficking. Not only is Kirkland linked to Jay Lovestone and the ADL; AIFLD is a front-operation for major financial interests operating in the southern part of our hemisphere, including W. R. Grace and United Fruit (Brands). The U.S. banks complicit in laundering billions of drug-traffickers' deposits, are a major component of the present threat to the life of the Pope.

There is nothing mysterious about the multiple connections of the rabidly Gnostic TFP to the Nazi International, the Communist-French Sendero Luminoso terrorists, and the Bulgarian-run "dope-for-guns" traffic. The key to the com-

mon links is the Thule Society, which now operates most visibly out of Italy.

The massive association of the Thurn und Taxis family with the assassins is readily proven. It might appear more difficult to show that that extended family is fully witting of the implications of this association. The proof of the witting connection is massive, nonetheless.

Thurn und Taxis and the TFP

The political power of the extended family of Thurn und Taxis in Brazil is centered on the royal enclave of Petropolis, named after the former monarch of Brazil, from which center the Chilean dictator, Pinochet, was put into power. The TFP itself is run by the old aristocratic families of Petropolis, led by Prinz Johannes's relatives, the Tasso's and the Braganças.

Prince Luis de Orleans e Bragança lives on the estate where abducted recruits to TFP are systematically brainwashed to become "Manchurian candidate"-type assassins, and greets the arriving victims as part of the initiation ceremonies.

The head of the TFP cult is a long-standing Bragança family retainer, Dr. Plínio Corrêa de Oliveira, the man directly behind the assassination-plot against the Pope. A transcript of a speech delivered by Dr. Plínio, some years past, documents the location of principal international centers of the cult. More important than that factual information, is the social philosophy outlined: echoes of the Manichean sociological dogma of the notorious Giambattista Vico!

Plínio argues for a theocratic world-empire, in which religious primates represent the first rank, and a feudal aristocracy the second rank. For the rest of society, Plínio defends serfdom's alleged superiority over modern democratic-republican forms.

From Italian and other circles which are leading spokesmen for the Thule Society's conspiracy, there have been repeated attacks on my wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which not only point to the most probable motive for three attempted assassinations against her, but reveal in a crucial way the motives of the Thule Society in collaborating with Bulgaria for the attempted assassinations of the Pope.

From among these circles, Helga has been repeatedly described as a pernicious influence upon me, because of her prominent part in promoting a revival of the theology and associated thinking of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. Although it is true that I encouraged her greatly to pursue this work, and that she coordinated the task-force which did the work, I did so because Cusa's theology and scientific method accorded more or less perfectly with my own long-standing Leibnizian world-outlook. These Venetian fellows missed the point: I was improved, but not otherwise changed by Helga's efforts on this account. It was their view, stated so explicitly by some of these, that but for Helga's influence, I was the sort of exceptionally clever fellow who might be guided into undertakings ultimately advantageous to their interest.

The essence of the philosophy and purpose of the families

linked to the Thule Society, is their hatred of the Golden Renaissance of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael. The leading genius behind this Renaissance was Cusa. Cusa, as the successor to Dante Alighieri, is the principal architect of the modern form of sovereign nation-state and of that fifteenth-century conception of natural law which informed the framers of the U.S. Federal Constitution. These feudal oligarchs seek to create a theocratic-feudalist "one-world" utopia, modeled on the hideous degeneration of European society which prevailed during the first half of the fourteenth century, during what history defines as the "New Dark Age" of the fourteenth century. John Ruskin's theosophical "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," is typical of the form this view takes to the present day in Britain. For related reasons, the idea of a revival of Cusa's ideas terrifies these fellows; therefore, the special hatred they have directed against Helga.

The Thurn und Taxis family's political motive for desiring the assassination of the Pope is even clearer than the motive for their special hatred against Helga. Apart from the family's links to the rabidly heretical (Gnostic) Thule Society's neo-Catharism, the Thurn und Taxis family has a long-standing, special relationship to Russia. This includes its efforts to bring about a fusion of the Roman Catholic and Russian churches, a fusion based on eradicating the heritage of St. Augustine and the Augustinian doctrine of *filioque*, from Western churches.

Pope John Paul II is the barrier which prevents the Soviet KGB's Russian church from extending its tentacles ever more deeply into a controlling position of influence over various religious denominations in Western Europe and the Americas. Not only is the Pope a major obstacle to this atrocity in his own person; the Papacy itself is the chief institutional barrier against this invasion of pseudo-Christian Gnosticism and Sufism, from the East.

The projected assassination of the Pope coincides with the recent surfacing of Gnostic and Sufi heresies in various parts of the Catholic Church, for which the influence of the Blue Army and the Jesuit "Liberation Theologists" are merely exemplary. The object of these heresies is to fragment the Catholic Church with schisms, an effort against which the institution of the Papacy is the principal bulwark. So, a violent and public assassination of the Pope becomes the *punctum saliens* for the realization of the objectives of the Thule Society and allied interests.

By association, and by professed ideology, the extended family of Johannes Prinz von Thurn und Taxis, is morally complicit in the Bulgaria-linked efforts of TFP to assassinate the Pope. If Johannes, for example, is not personally witting of the details of this matter, the fact remains, he and his family have the power to disrupt and prevent this assassination-plot.

Therefore, let Johannes Prinz von Thurn und Taxis be assured. If any attack against the Pope occurs, I shall hold him and every member of his extended family as morally responsible for complicity in that monstrously criminal act.

Gnostic sects ready attack on the Pope

by Gretchen Small

Collaborating in setting up the assassination of Pope John Paul II during his trip to four Ibero-American countries Jan. 26-Feb. 5 are the two allegedly competing flanks of the oligarchy's Gnostic heresies on the continent: the "leftist" enthusiasts of Theology of Liberation and the "anti-communist" crusaders of the schismatic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre and his followers in Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP).

According to U.S. intelligence sources, a \$30 million war chest has been put together to pay for the murder of the Pope in Peru. The financial arrangements for the contract are being run through the TFP, but the actual hit has been assigned to the Peruvian branch of South America's "left" guerrillas, Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*).

Preparations against the Pope's trip began publicly in November, during Archbishop Lefebvre's tour of Ibero-America following the banning of the TFP by the Venezuelan government. On Nov. 24, Lefebvre told the press in Lima that the religious and political motives behind the Pope's upcoming trip to Ibero-America were "cause for doubt and scandal" for faithful Catholics who "defend the true principles of the Church taught by Jesus." He stated that he was in Peru to establish a branch of his movement.

Theology of Liberation networks have since picked up the public denunciations of the Pope's visit. Jesuit priests in Callao, Peru, one of the places the Pope will visit, are telling parishioners that the Pope is a "CIA agent" because of his efforts to curb Jesuit priests in Nicaragua. Now, one week before the Pope's arrival, Shining Path's "intellectual" protectors have launched a campaign to strip the Pope's security during his visit to Shining Path's major stronghold in the country, the city of Ayacucho. Speaking at a meeting of human-rights associations in Lima Jan. 23, the mayor of Ayacucho, Laura Zamora, and the man considered the intellectual founder of Shining Path, Efraín Morote Best, demanded that strict security measures planned around the Pope in Ayacucho be lifted so that the Pope could walk among the people and learn about the alleged violations of the human rights of terrorists in Peru.

At the same time, the Peruvian magazines *Equis X* and *Caretas* report that Shining Path has rescheduled its second major offensive to coincide with the Pope's trip to Lima and his brief pass through Ayacucho.

Collaboration between these networks was also evident in Venezuela. The TFP was legally banned there on Nov. 13,

1984, following denunciations of the cult's paramilitary training, inculcation of hatred of the Pope, and brainwashing methods of young recruits, by ex-members, parents of members, and government officials. Church and government concern over TFP activities in Venezuela has continued, even after the banning. In December, eight members of Opus Dei, whose leaders in Venezuela had been pressuring for TFP members to be placed beside the Pope on the reviewing stand during his visit, were removed from the Church's organizing committee for the Pope's trip.

During the investigation into the TFP, according to some sources, the head of the Opus Dei in Venezuela, José Rodríguez Iturbe, had attempted to protect *both* the TFP and the Gnostic Church, which runs the Colombian branch of the "left" guerrilla movement, the M-19. Rodríguez Iturbe, using his position as a congressman for the Christian Democratic Copei party, argued that any investigation into either the TFP or the Universal Christian Gnostic Church in Venezuela would be an attack on "religious freedoms." Instead, he demanded that the government investigate the associates of American political leader Lyndon H. LaRouche in the Venezuelan Labor Party, because they had denounced a deputy from the MAS (Movement to Socialism) party, Walter Márquez.

Rodríguez Iturbe objected to the Venezuelan Labor Party's demands that Márquez, a bishop of the Venezuelan branch of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church, be investigated for his connections to the Colombian Gnostic Church, which had been exposed as the protectors of the M-19 guerrillas and the drug-trade.

Rodríguez Iturbe's efforts to simultaneously defend the M-19 and the TFP coincided with the publication of information revealing connections between Rodríguez Iturbe's boss, Copei leader Rafael Caldera, and the terrorists of Libya's Colonel Qaddafi. On Jan. 20, the Libyan People's Office of Caracas placed an ad in the Caracas daily *El Nacional* denying any intention of murdering the Pope, following a one-line report in the afternoon daily *El Mundo* that Venezuelan security officials were watching the Libyan-financed Venezuelan Center of Socialist Studies as a possible source of a hit on the Pope. Protesting mightily, the embassy statement held up as proof of its good feelings for the Pope the fact that Qaddafi's Libya had sponsored a Muslim-Christian dialogue in which former President Rafael Caldera had "played an important role."

On the eve of the Pope's trip, these Gnostic networks are calling for open rebellion against the Vatican. Leading Liberationist ideologue Leonardo Boff, based in Petropolis, the home seat of the Bragança dynasty, wrote in the pages of the Peruvian magazine *Equis X* on Jan. 23 that the "non-European churches" can no longer accept the leadership of Rome. A Lefebvrist priest on the streets of Bogota, angered by supporters of Pope John Paul II, cried out to startled policemen and passersby: "The Pope must be killed like a sewer-rat."

The security threat to President Reagan

by Herb Quinde

The Tradition, Family, and Property cult in the United States, through its extensive infiltration of Catholic networks of the New Right, has gained such access to the White House that it now poses a direct security threat to President Reagan.

A recent *TFP Newsletter* reports that Robert R. Reilly, special assistant to the President and chief liaison officer for President Reagan to the American Catholic community and to the “pro-life” movement, is a TFP collaborator. Reilly is also responsible for an outreach program working with groups concerned about Central American issues. He was former director of the Intercollegiate Studies Institute (ISI), an organization set up by William F. Buckley and ideologically dominated by L. Brent Bozell, Buckley’s brother-in-law, who is a fanatic Carlist—a Spanish variant of “counter-revolutionary monarchist.”

A letter praising TFP’s work, written on White House stationery over President Reagan’s signature, dated Feb. 13, 1984 and addressed to John Spann, U.S. president of TFP, is believed to have been solicited by Reilly. This letter is being used to aid fundraising and recruitment by the TFP apparatus throughout Ibero-America.

Luis Merizalde, a Colombian national who runs the TFP’s office in the Washington, D.C. area, flaunts his close collaboration with conservative groups like the Heritage Foundation and the Committee for Survival of a Free Congress.

The following individuals are “fellow travelers” of TFP and the extended Blue Army network:

William F. Buckley. Editor of *National Review* and leading ideologue of libertarianism in the United States. Buckley’s brother-in-law and collaborator, L. Brent Bozell, created the right-wing Catholic networks in the United States which led to the creation of Christendom College. The Buckley family has long-standing ties to the Nazi International through brother F. Reid Buckley, who lived in Madrid and maintained close association with Otto Skorzeny, Hitler’s former Waffen SS commando who rescued Mussolini. William Buckley was also a sponsor of Svetlana Stalin.

Rabbi Maurice Davis. The most notorious of self-proclaimed American “cult deprogrammers,” Davis maintains a close working relationship with Fr. James LeBar, the spiritual adviser to the Blue Army of Fatima’s youth group in the

United States. LeBar and Davis are two of the most prominent “religious leaders” who claim to be against cult brainwashing. Yet Davis was one of the early sponsors of the most deadly of all cults to date—the People’s Temple of Rev. Jim Jones. Davis arranged the financing for the sale of an Indianapolis synagogue to Jones for his first church.

Lieutenant General Daniel P. Graham. Former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency and former deputy director of the CIA, linked to the Heritage Foundation. On March 31, 1984, General Graham was the keynote speaker at a conference on “Fatima and World Peace,” sponsored by Keep the Faith, Inc.

Reverend Paul Marx. Benedictine priest and director of Human Life International, on whose board sits Dr. Jerome Lejeune of France, a “back-channel” link between the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Union. Marx has included TFP’s American branch in activities sponsored by the Coalition for an Effective Congress.

John R. Spann. President of the American Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property. Spann, based in Pleasantville, New York, has attempted repeatedly to get Republican Party and White House endorsement for the activities of Plinio Correa da Oliveira, the high priest of the TFP cult in Brazil.

Ambassador Vernon Walters. State Department ambassador at large and Henry Kissinger’s private liaison to the Vatican and Catholic community. In May 1982, Walters gave the commencement address at Christendom College, a small traditionalist cadre-training center of modern-day Carlists and synarchists located in Front Royal, Virginia. A member of the board of directors of Christendom College and aide to Walters when he was deputy director of the CIA reports his former boss’s enthusiastic support for the college. Walters states, “This is one of the few organizations that I feel I ought to lend my name to.” The Blue Army is influential at the school, which is “under the patronage of Our Lady of Fatima.” Thomas Storck, head librarian for the college, is a sympathizer of TFP. There is a heavy overlap between the college’s board of directors and the Heritage Foundation—e.g., the case of Onalee McGraw, former educational policy director for Heritage.

Paul Weyrich. The Heritage Foundation-linked head of the Committee for Survival of a Free Congress. In July 1982, Weyrich’s Free Congress Research and Education Foundation, Inc., sponsored with Jerry Falwell’s Moral Majority Foundation the “Family Forum 11.” John Spann, head of the American TFP, was a speaker and directed a workshop. Also in attendance was Mrs. James A. Baker III, the wife of the White House chief of staff and Treasury Secretary-designate. Weyrich’s foundation gives a yearly grant to Christendom College and places students from the college in jobs on Capitol Hill. Connie Marshner, wife of William Marshner, head of Christendom College’s Theology Department, is regarded as Weyrich’s chief assistant. Father Enrique Rueda, administrator of Weyrich’s foundation, is a defender of TFP.

Plínio Corrêa's medieval worldview: 'Monarchy is the ideal government'

by Gretchen Small

The Society for Tradition, Family, and Property has served as a private army of the Bragança family since its founding in 1960 by Plínio Corrêa da Oliveira, a 75-year-old Brazilian who proudly traces his history to a long line of ministers to the Brazilian imperial family. Two members of the Bragança household, Princes Luis and Bertrand Orléans e Bragança, have been members of the group since its inception. Servile adherence to those noble members is in turn an integral part of the brainwashing of TFP youths.

The TFP is constituted as a body of crusaders, dedicated to returning the world to a medieval system. Medievalism extends to the public dress of the cult's militants: They wear white robes and red capes embossed with long gold crosses, and carry red banners with a gold heraldic lion in their demonstrations, evoking their nostalgia for the authoritarian days of the Inquisition.

In the founding document of TFP, *Revolution and Counter-Revolution*, Plínio Corrêa da Oliveira calls the TFP the crusaders on behalf of the "counter-revolution" needed to reverse the changes brought about by the "first revolution," the Renaissance, which, with its advocacy of science and technology, marked the onset of the "errors and iniquities" of mankind.

We publish here excerpts of a speech by Plínio Corrêa, outlining the Dark Ages program of the cult. The speech was published in pamphlet form (undated) by the TFP, under the title, "Justice and Sacredness in the Middle Ages." It attacks the modern form of the nation-state which replaced feudal society; serfdom is portrayed as the true state of "freedom" for the population; the Law of the Roman Empire is held up as "natural law." By asserting that the "ideal model of organization" of society found in the Middle Ages "is born from the order of Cluny, which is the perfected Benedictine order," Plínio identifies the darkness into which he and his masters would plunge the world. The Benedictine monastery at Cluny forbid its monks to see light, for "knowledge" and light disturb the darkness which, for them, represented faith.

The warcry of TFP is that all men are *not* created equal. TFP-collaborator Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, touring Ibero-America to regroup the cult's forces after the banning of the TFP in Venezuela, stated to the Colombian press on Nov.

27, 1984, "It is absurd to think that we are all equals. Inequality exists in the world because God wanted it that way." In the TFP view, humankind is divided into three classes: the first, the clergy and the Church; the second, the nobles; and the third, "the populace." With a typical oligarchic touch, Plínio states that to the "populace" only belong the "lesser" tasks of "economic production." Included in the concept of the "consummate equilibrium" of the Middle Ages is the worst anti-Semitism of the Inquisition.

'Justice and Sacredness in the Middle Ages'

The following is an abridged text of Plínio Corrêa da Oliveira's pamphlet.

We can see the three social classes that medieval society was composed of—the clergy, the nobility and the people—who are presented as three steps of the same ladder.

Given this summary description of the medieval order, there is something that must be noted right away: proportionality. This deals with an order like a ladder where there are no gaps between one step and another. The steps all touch one another and are proportioned like a well-made ladder.

The kings of France, as with the kings throughout Europe, directly received in audience the plebeians who got down on their knees, kissed their hands, and spoke with them, presenting them with their requests. The Palace of Versailles was constantly invaded by all the people who wanted to enter it, in a way that no chief of state's home can be entered today. Saint Fernando de Castilla, when he passed through a city, went to a house and sat next to a window that looked out on the street, remaining within the reach of whatever plebeian passed by. Saint Fernando de Castilla, seated at a window attending to the people . . . what a beautiful scene!

The second point to demonstrate proportionality is the situation of the slaves of Antiquity compared to that of the manor serfs. It was in medieval Europe that an entire continent without slavery was known for the first time in history.

The manor serf was a servant who did not have the right to leave the countryside, the area where he worked. He had to work there all his life. He was tied to the soil. He was not, therefore, a free man in the fullest sense of the term, but

despite not being a free man, he had innumerable rights. He had the right to land, and the nobleman could not expel him from it. He had, therefore, more rights than a land-settler of today, than an employee today. He worked a part of the time on lands of the lord and many times even had the right to a part of what he produced on those lands. His day was organized by a hereditary and inviolable contract such that he could live from his own labor. He frankly had a better situation than that of the farmer today.

At the same time, if the lord sold the land, the serf went with it. The servitude of the serf was an intermediate state between slavery and freedom. Thus was formed the free contract between serf and owner, an advantageous contract to both sides.

The other justification of the medieval order is the specialization of functions.

The clergy and the nobility did not pay taxes. The social class which paid taxes was the people. It is easy to present this in a hateful way: "The rich clergy does not pay taxes. The well-dressed, fat, and opulent nobility does not pay taxes. The poor plebeian, working from sunrise to sunset to enrich the nobleman and the cleric—he must pay taxes." And so it is presented in the simple history textbooks as the "essence" of injustice. It is enough to simply know how things were to prove that that situation was just.

The clergy, aside from its own mission, which is that of saving souls, had two other responsibilities which today are discharged by the state and which correspond to two ministries of enormous expense: education and public health.

It is easy to dispense with the charlatanry of the allegations of revolutionaries about nobles being exempt from taxes. Nobility was the military class, and in time of war the nobles were obliged to serve. The nobleman was obligated to fight, to pay his tax in blood. So, isn't it reasonable that he who fulfills such functions not pay taxes?

Here is the differentiation of functions: Economic production equals populace; war and administration equals nobility; culture and public health equals clergy.

Isn't this incomparably more dignified, more reasonable? Wasn't the Middle Ages completely different in that respect? The clergy and nobility had honorary, political, administrative, and economic privileges, as consequences of their functions. It was natural, organic, just.

Federative decentralization was a creation of the Middle Ages. Each fiefdom was a whole, with its own laws, customs, ambiance, art, and culture; and, freedom to be as you are was carried much farther than it is today.

Modern states have a single constitution which rules an entire country. Among medievals, there was not a single law for all the territory of a country. Each part had its laws. And the personal bond linked the feudal lord to the king.

The people legislated by means of customary laws. Much of the law existing in the Middle Ages was not made by

governments, but was fruit of repeated custom which became transformed into law . . . laws which varied tremendously from fiefdom to fiefdom because they had been derived from the people's customs.

In the previous part of my exposition, I showed that hierarchy was a dominant aspect of the Middle Ages and that since this hierarchical character was based on proportional inequality, it was in complete correspondence with the laws and precepts of justice. I must now deal with another aspect of medieval civilization, its sacral character.

Analyzing the Middle Ages in terms of the facts recently discovered by Prof. Fernando Furquim de Almeida in his studies on Cluny, and considering that the Middle Ages was born from the order of Cluny, which is the perfected Benedictine order, we can say that it practiced the motto of Saint Benedict: "Ut in omnibus glorificetur Deus"—that God be glorified in all things.

Naturally, there were occasional outbreaks of heresy which affected some region, but these heresies were rapidly crushed; they were episodic phenomena, like an acute disease in the life of a man, but never a chronic illness. From time to time they affected the body of medieval Christianity, but they were eliminated after a time of struggle.

Since the Romans had known a great part of the natural order, the Code of Roman Law, cleansed of its pagan elements and completed by the Church in the time of the Roman Christians, became a code of perfect natural law.

Even more, the king, the most Christian king, the Catholic king, the king who promoted the Inquisition—that king was the protector of the Jews, as a persecuted community which could easily suffer injustices because it lacked ways to defend itself. It was watched by the kings, because of the hatred the sect held for the Church and Christian civilization and, at the same time, protected so that it would not be the object of ill treatment or exterminated, which would be against Evangelical Law. It is easy to observe the consummate equilibrium contained in this concept.

In principle, the heretic did not participate in the nation's life. The Jews and the heretics could not perform certain functions. For example, a Jew could not be a judge of Catholics. Also, a Jewess could not be a wet-nurse, except for Jewish children, so that Catholic blood would not be nourished by the milk of a person who denies Christ. These laws were not racist.

The monarchic principle translates the tendency of the whole world, the whole of society, toward the most perfect. To the degree that a society is Catholic, it seeks the most excellent in everything and normally distills out an aristocracy and produces a monarch and a dynasty. Although the republican form of government is not illegitimate, this ascending force in society makes monarchy the ideal form of government, the one which corresponds most to the metaphysical order.



Interview: Ricardo Pochat

For an international mobilization to stop the TFP brainwashing cult

Ricardo Pochat is a businessman residing in Venezuela and the father of a youth recruited and brainwashed by the Tradition, Family, and Property cult. Together with other parents of the cult's members, Pochat initiated legal action against the TFP before the Venezuelan government and courts, helping to bring about the TFP's proscription and expulsion from that country in November 1984. He is one of the leaders of a parents' association, Asodefa, founded in Venezuela to investigate and bring to light the activities of the TFP as an alert to other parents in similar situations worldwide.

Pochat, who was in the United States in mid-January to address the Fourth International Conference of the Schiller Institute, reviewed the status of his fight against the TFP in an interview with EIR.

EIR: What plans do you have for continuing the fight against the TFP?

Pochat: Our first objective is to rescue our sons, who have been abducted from Venezuela despite the ban on their leaving the country imposed by several judges. The second objective is to alert all the other families in the 21 countries throughout the world where the TFP is organized, since the phenomena is the same everywhere—rupture, family disintegration. What has happened with us is what is happening to all the others everywhere. We have proven—and have the documents to back it up—that the system of mind control that the TFP uses is the same everywhere.

We are a group of parents, family members, ex-members, ex-contributors to the TFP who now know the reality, priests also, families of the Venezuelan community who have organized ourselves into an association which we call the Association for the Defense of the Family, or Asodefa. The objective of the Association is to help all the other families who have the same problem and also to alert the rest of the countries worldwide where the TFP always works very quietly and at high levels of power to be able to steal our sons from their families. We have exposed them and, through the

action of the Venezuelan government, the TFP has been shut down and its activities banned in Venezuela.

EIR: If TFP was shut down in Venezuela, then is the fight there ended?

Pochat: No, it is not yet ended, because right now there are two trials, one before the Penal Court and one before the Civil Court, the latter requested by the Venezuelan attorney general's office, where an injunction is being sought on behalf of the families and our sons, who are the TFP's victims. The other is a criminal trial, in which we as parents are accusing the TFP internationally of causing the destruction of the family and of subjecting our children to a situation analogous to slavery. The Venezuelan judges are in the process of investigating and we hope all will shortly be resolved as it should be.

EIR: We understand that you and others who have spoken out publicly against the TFP have been threatened?

Pochat: Yes, those youth who as ex-members have come out against the TFP were threatened, including with notes left on their cars saying they would be killed and that they had little time left. In my particular case, I recently received a threat from Mr. Pedro Morazani who was the founder of the TFP in Venezuela. He told me to be careful never to find myself on the same street with him, because I would never be seeing him again. It was perfectly clear, because I know he travels armed. He has a legal weapons license, of course, but always travels armed and is notorious for being rather violent.

EIR: Then what you are saying is that since the TFP is a centralized and international organization, you have decided to join forces with others in order to deal with this problem?

Pochat: Yes, we don't want parents in other countries to have to go through what we have gone through; we want them to have the same choice as we, so that they needn't

suffer the fear that the TFP fosters because it is an organization that thrives on fear and hatred.

EIR: What responses have you encountered on your visit to Washington, D.C. to present your case against the TFP?

Pochat: We visited the State Department, and there we got a very lukewarm response; they appear to know nothing about the problem. We didn't see them take much interest. Especially when the fact of the TFP's connections to the attempted assassination of His Holiness the Pope by Fernandez Krohn was presented, they didn't take the interest they should have.

In addition, they were shown a letter sent to the TFP by President Reagan expressing his appreciation in response to a letter sent him by the TFP after the invasion of the island of Grenada. We said the TFP was using this letter, and afterward using the money they can get so easily with such a letter, for terrorist ends—since this is the ultimate purpose of the internal doctrine of the TFP.

EIR: In terms of its medievalist orientation, is the TFP associated with any family in particular?

Pochat: In Brazil, when the youth between the ages of 14 and 15 go to Brazil for the first time, they sometimes take them in private jets if they are Americans, and they are received by the princes of Orleans and Bragança. They personally receive these young boys, who are of course very much impressed; this is where the real brainwashing begins. Even to the point of lending them their automobiles to drive. There are two princes who live permanently in a TFP house in Sao Paulo, which is the world headquarters of the TFP. According to an ex-member who spent seven years there, one of the princes was crowned as emperor of Brazil in a private ceremony of the TFP.

EIR: Can you explain to us the reason for organizing internationally against the TFP?

Pochat: We as parents who have suffered this problem, and who still continue to suffer because our sons have not yet returned, feel that while such a diabolical organization continues to exist—and I say diabolical because in Venezuela the TFP was baptized as “the diabolical sect” and even that name is too mild—and because of all the problems we have encountered and continue to encounter, we believe that the only solution for our sons and for the other parents who face the same problem in other countries is that these people be attacked. Well, we don't say attacked; rather that similar actions be taken in all countries so that the whole world is alerted and that the same results achieved in Venezuela be replicated everywhere and that they be totally eliminated.

EIR: What address can you offer our readers for more information?

Pochat: People can write to the association Asodefa at Apartado Postal #51552, Caracas 1050-A Venezuela, or at Telex 26277 OSTI VC.

How TFP destroys the minds of youth

by Ricardo Pochat

Ricardo Pochat gave a report on the TFP cult and his battle against it to the Fourth International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Richmond, Virginia on Jan. 14. What follows is an abridged text.

I want to thank the Schiller Institute for the invitation extended to me to present to this international audience the struggle, tribulations, experiences, and results which I, together with my wife and other parents, have lived through, as we attempted to rescue, in our particular case, our eldest son from the clutches of one of the most sinister sects which any person could possibly imagine to exist in this 20th century.

I'm talking about the sect which calls itself Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP). This sect, using this charismatic name and wrapping itself in doctrine of the Catholic Church and in false anti-communism, produces the opposite effects in the family and modern society.

The facts which I am going to present to you, analyzed by normal logic and reason, could seem a fable, or a fairy tale from the Dark Ages, but unfortunately they are strictly true. We have lived through an experience which is akin to that of a fantastic tale produced by an irrational mind. These family conflicts between fathers, mothers, and brothers are caused and provoked through sophisticated techniques of brain control.

Tradition, Family, and Property, better known as TFP, has its headquarters in São Paulo, Brazil. Its head is Dr. Plínio Corrêa de Oliveira, septuagenarian, venerated as a saint and prophet by the young followers he has yanked from their homes and separated from their families.

The way it starts out is that our children, most of them coming from Catholic families, and being between 12 and 15 years old at the beginning, are approached in their school or at the exit of the school by other young people, looking well-groomed, very well-dressed, with respectful demeanor, extremely well-educated. These other youth strike up friendship with our children in a very subtle way. Finally they take them to their luxurious mansion in the Country Club district of Caracas. The mansion is decorated in a tasteful way, with luxury and a light touch of medievalism. And all this, at the

beginning, with the consent and the joy of the parents themselves.

After a period which varies between four and six months, the children are invited on a "tourist trip" to São Paulo. No parent at this stage of the affair has the slightest inkling of the evil consequences which this "tourist trip" will plant in the heart of our families.

It is after their return from Brazil that the parents begin to note the first and true changes in the children. They come back very thin, pallid, with rings around their eyes as if they had had very little sleep. Then we see that, little by little, and very subtly, they begin to break off their previous friendships, in particular those with members of the opposite sex. They cease to practice sports. They lose interest in their studies, and become excessively religious, to the point that they attend mass every day. Then it is that we parents wake up to the fact that we have lost our children. Up until that time, we have not known the "other side of the coin," nor other parents. This occurs in July of 1984, when we meet with other parents who also have children inside TFP, and with ex-members who through a fortunate destiny have been able to get out of the clutches of the TFP on their own.

After listening to the testimony of the ex-members, a group of 15 of us Venezuelan parents decide to present a complaint to the Attorney General's Office of the Republic. We give precise details on the process of undermining, submission, and total control of the will which our children have been subjected to. With this they have been reduced to a state analogous to that of slaves.

Once stripped of their personality, our children become fanaticized, to the point that they hate their parents, their relatives, and former friends. They become capable, in such conditions of mental control, of carrying out acts of violence, and acts of any other nature that may be required by their leader and his so-called spiritual directors.

The known brainwashing techniques include:

- The creation by the victim's foreign spiritual controllers of well-orchestrated conflicts, first against his parents and then against the other members of his family.
- It is prohibited to make use of mirrors except for shaving, as a way to prevent self-admiration.
- Religious deviations that go so far as to carry huge scapularies and heavy beads. Initiates are obliged to pray every hour, addressing themselves to lord doctor Plínio, to Saint Monica (Lucila Riveira Dos Santos—Plínio's mother—reportedly very miraculous).
- They have to fulfill the punishments imposed by the spiritual controller, which are classified according to the gravity of the sin committed. These punishments represent the chief means by which the initiated are kept under control, thus preventing them from running away or withdrawing from the brainwashing operation. The main punishments are: to say the rosary several times for at least one hour a day,

with extended arms and a contemplative attitude; to walk several kilometers while praying silently; to study four or five hours a day the TFP doctrine and Plínio's writings, but only after 8:00 p.m.; to fast from 24 to 48 hours. Corporal punishments, self-flagellation, iron spike belts, "contemptuous penitence," namely, to eat from a dish set on the floor without using the hands, in the presence of the spiritual controller.

The public image presented by the TFP is that of a right-wing anti-communist and traditionalist Catholic organization. Its doctrine is almost completely based on the writings of Plínio Corrêa de Oliveira, whose basic book is the so-called *Revolution and Counter-revolution*. In it he offers an apology for the Middle Ages, as a period in which there was respect for the feudalistic aristocratic elites and the rest of the population was subjugated as serfs. According to Plínio, that was the period in which Catholic doctrine reached its greatest splendor; hence today's religious practices should regress to that time in history.

According to Plínio, from the end of the Middle Ages until our time there were four revolutions, which are bringing the world to communism and chaos. This will irredeemably end up in world chaos (*Bagarre*), after which will come punishment imposed by the Virgin Mary, according to the Third Prophecy of Fatima of Portugal—never revealed by the Vatican—in which Russia is to be converted to the traditionalist Christianity and the "Kingdom of Maria" will begin. At that instant, the TFP and its members who have led the counter-revolution will take charge.

Internal doctrine

The young recruits are led to believe that they are the counter-revolutionaries, the crusaders of the 21st century, who are being prepared as a super elite to run the world when it is overcome by that chaos or atomic war, from which only the members of the group will be saved. At the instant of their surviving that punishment by the works and grace of Plínio, they will also be infused with what they call "Great Detour," which consists of immorality and omniscience with which they will be imbued in a far better way than Jesus did with the Apostles.

When the chaos is over, the TFP members must also kill all the enemies of the counter-revolution, beginning with the *fasuras*, all those women who are causes of today's degeneration, including mothers and sisters. Also all the priests, since they are guilty of spreading communism, and the other enemies declared by the TFP, including the entire Jewish "race," which will be reduced to dust.

After this cleanup, the "Kingdom of Mary" will begin, under the rule of Plínio, who will replicate himself and be in several places at the same time. There will be emperors according to the region and whether he thinks one's presence is necessary. There are several omens that this end of the world is coming: Red *Bagarre* expansion of communism;

An appeal to the Pope from Venezuelan parents

Caracas, Jan. 22, 1985

His Holiness John Paul II,

We address ourselves to His Holiness with profound respect and overcome with emotion at the privilege of being able to do so.

We are one of numerous family groups which have been destroyed by the persistent activities of the international organization Tradition, Family, and Property, whose headquarters are in São Paulo, Brazil. This sect, hiding behind the Catholic doctrine and faith, recruits our sons at a very early age, secluding them from their families to turn them into automatons and fanatic followers of Mr. Plínio Corrêa de Oliveira (head of the cult), totally subjecting them to his will. This gentleman is worshipped by his followers as a saint and prophet of Our Lady. The same attitude is taken toward his mother, who is called "Saint Monica" and who is used by the organization to replace the recruit's real mother, and family.

We want to ask with all due respect that His Holiness guide us in this difficult and anguished situation in which

entire families have lost their sons to an ignoble cause far outside the doctrine of the Catholic Church.

In our particular case, our sons were taken from their homes and studies in Venezuela by the sect, following the Venezuelan government's decision to ban their activities throughout the country. No one today knows their whereabouts.

We know that a few words from His Holiness could return our sons to the Faith that Our Lord Jesus Christ taught us and could at the same time alert the rest of the world Catholic community to the dangers contained within a pseudo-Catholic organization that uses and elaborates on the doctrine of the Apostolic and Roman Catholic Church for unspeakable ends.

In relation to all the above, we attach some concrete proofs of the theological deviations and of the practices of its actual internal doctrine based on hatred instead of love for one's fellow man which with such generosity and humility His Holiness teaches us daily.

Finally, we wish to ask with open hearts that you grant apostolic benediction to our sons and to our families, praying for the future cementing of family unity which we so desire.

Respectfully kissing your Papal ring,

The Pochat, Dosa, Abreu, Ramos, and Fernandez families

Grey Bagarre—economic crisis; *Black Bagarre*—what began with the closing of the TFP in Venezuela, since its own prophecies hold that these acts are signs from God and his mother, Lucilia, to purify infidels from the group. *Bagarre* events like the release of lethal gas in India, the explosion of the gas pipeline in Mexico are preludes to this final chaos.

After the Kingdom of Mary begins, neither electric lights nor technology will be needed. Candles will provide illumination, and TFP members can get around on flying carpets.

Plínio is adored like a God, a prophet, the incarnation of the Virgin. All TFP members must stay on their knees for hours when he is present. They kiss his hands and feet. They collect his hair, nail clippings, and the kleenex and soap used by Plínio or any other thing touched by him, which they preserve as relics for religious worship. At the tomb of his mother, called Lucilia or Saint Monica, near São Paulo, young TFP members keep round the clock honor guard. The rose petals adorning her tomb are then preserved as religious relics and used by young members as amulets to protect their lives. Every TFP member carries a photo of Dona Lucilia. Her image has recently displaced that of the Virgin Mary in the altar in all TFP centers. In the altar in Venezuela was kept

a wheelchair which Plínio used after an auto accident. In those centers you usually can't see Jesus on the cross, except when visitors are there.

As you can see, the TFP does not practice the Catholic faith, but a total distortion of the Christian faith, considering Plínio and his mother as a new Christ who would come to save humanity after the third punishment prophesied at Fatima.

In the centers in Brazil and other countries, the members live a communal existence where all is shared and no member except for the chiefs has any personal belongings except for relics, rosaries, and TFP books. In Brazil, they always wear monastic habits, in accord with their level of indoctrination.

The TFP's ultimate purpose is setting up the Kingdom of Mary with its headquarters located in the zone of Roraima, in the Brazilian Amazon just south of the border with Venezuela, which Plínio says is the most indestructible place on earth.

Once this kingdom is established, Plínio and his already crowned emperors, for example, Prince Luis de Orleans e Bragança for Brazil, would establish a Khomeini-style society as the first step in Latin America and then the rest of the world.

Ogarkov lays down the line: Buy time, prepare for war

by Konstantin George

The real Soviet response to President Reagan's irrevocable decision to develop and deploy a laser-technology strategic missile defense system, was delivered at the end of the third week of January, south of Berlin between the little East German towns of Zossen and Wünsdorf—location of the headquarters of the Soviet armed forces in East Germany. There, an "insider" policy speech was given by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, since early September 1984 the commander of what the Soviets call the "Western Theater of War," and in that capacity responsible for war operations against the U.S.A. and NATO.

The Ogarkov speech, so far broadcast only in excerpted form on "Radio Volga," the Soviet military station, compared the present situation to the late 1930s, that is, "a pre-war situation." Stated Ogarkov: "The situation today is comparable in all respects to that which existed at the end of the 1930s." The main policy point in the "analogy" he proffered is that, when Russia was "not ready" for war, it was forced to enter negotiations to "buy time" to modernize its armed forces.

Now, once again, Ogarkov states, "The danger from the military threat is growing," with the "Reagan administration . . . making material preparations for war," "compelling" Russia to enter negotiations to "buy time."

French military-related sources who have studied the text of the speech are calling it "the first real Soviet response to Reagan" after Soviet realization that the SDI program will never be dropped by the United States. In addition to giving a historical justification for the 1939 negotiations between Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop, talks which led to the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Ogarkov is flatly stating that the Kremlin considers current

talks with the United States necessary for exactly the same reason and no other. To the Russians, Geneva is a tactical ploy to gain time for the next phases of their military buildup and preparations for strategic confrontation and the contingency of war.

The Soviets are intent on "buying time" not only for their own laser-technology defense program, but also for further increments in the entire array of conventional ABM, anti-aircraft, and anti-cruise missile air defense forces, called the PVO after their Russian initials. The ongoing buildup of Soviet conventional air defense forces must be seen in conjunction with their offensive missile buildup, both elements already existing in large numbers. The combined Soviet buildup aims at a complete first-strike capability—"taking out" U.S. strategic nuclear forces and shooting down as many of the surviving "retaliatory strike" U.S. missiles as possible. The near-term goal is to lower Soviet nuclear-war losses to an "acceptable" level even before beam weapons are deployable.

West German political commentator C. Graf Brockdorff, in *Die Welt* on Jan. 23, writes that in cognizance of the PVO's importance, "the U.S.A. will make the entire Soviet strategic defense the object of negotiations. . . . One cannot talk about space-based weapons without bringing the Soviet air defense forces to the negotiating table." Brockdorff accurately labels the Soviet air defense system "the most extensive in the world." The United States has no such anti-aircraft and anti-cruise missile defense for North America. Whatever existed was dismantled during the early 1970s when Henry Kissinger held sway.

The Soviet system consists of 4,000 jet fighter-interceptors and 13,000 surface-to-air missile (SAM) launchers, giv-

ing the Soviet Union a very effective, modern anti-aircraft and anti-cruise missile capability, as well as a partial anti-missile capability through the most recently installed SAM types, which have both anti-aircraft and anti-missile capabilities. The Soviets also have "the only ABM system (a conventional one) in the world against ICBMs . . . which is now being modernized."

Seeking soft spots in the alliance

The Kremlin, unable to break the U.S. commitment to the SDI through either negotiations or threats, is now renewing and escalating the campaign to utilize European political opponents of the American program to exacerbate the threat of U.S.-European strategic decoupling. The SDI itself is being used as the pretext to mount the renewed decoupling offensive. If the Soviets cannot stop the SDI per se, they intend, in compensation, to try to strip the United States of as many overseas allies and as much overseas influence as possible.

The maximum goal remains stopping the SDI, at all costs, as was again stressed as late as Jan. 23 by Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko in a message to an ongoing "Congress of Peace Activists" in Moscow: "There is no task more important today than to prevent nuclear war. The start of a successful solution of this task would be the prevention of an arms race in space." The converse of this statement would be that failure to prevent "an arms race in space" would probably lead to nuclear war. Not very "peace-loving."

On the same day, Jan. 23, *Pravda* stated in the most explicit manner to date that a decoupling offensive is under way, saying that President Reagan's "excessive emphasis on space weapons" could "cause a political separation in the NATO camp" and "rock the foundation of so-called 'Atlantic Solidarity.'" Then, to intimidate Western Europe to the maximum, *Pravda* adds, "The Star Wars program will increase the probability of war being waged on the European continent."

To further the decoupling drive, the Soviet Union will definitely increase its intimidation policy against Western Europe. In this regard, it ought to be viewed as no coincidence that on both occasions where Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov has publicly or semi-publicly reappeared after his early September disappearance from public view, the reappearance has occurred in East Germany, on the front line, so to speak, where most of the first-echelon Soviet "blitzkrieg" armies facing the West are stationed.

Even former Inspector General of the West German Armed Forces Gerd Schmückle, not exactly known (to be charitable) for being an alarmist on the Soviet threat, said in a *Die Welt* interview on Jan. 25, "The greatest danger is without question the military threat." Schmückle subsequently added: "We must not fall into the appeasement policy of the 1930s. . . . That must serve as a lesson for us."

Ogarkov's policy address the third week of January makes that point more starkly than ever.

Are Russians serious about arms talks?

by Rachel Douglas

The Soviet official press now admits that President Ronald Reagan is totally committed to his Strategic Defense Initiative, that it was not offered up as a "bargaining chip" for the arms talks agreed upon by Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, and that it has the potential to uncork a revolution in science and technology. Moscow would still like to put the genie back in the bottle.

The Communist Party daily *Pravda* now grudgingly refers to the SDI as "the so-called Presidential Strategic Defense Initiative," instead of just "Star Wars," but *Pravda* complained Jan. 20 that "proponents of [the SDI] have not given up their stand. There is still an opportunity to reach an agreement about the non-militarization of space and to . . . prevent the decline of mankind into the nuclear abyss," warned *Pravda*, "Tomorrow might be too late."

Radio Moscow's Yuri Saltov broadcast on Jan. 21 that if the anti-missile defense program is not stopped "now," "it will cancel out everything previously agreed on" and "the situation will become more complicated later.

"*The world is on the threshold of a new stage of the technological and scientific revolution, [which] can get out of human control,*" said Saltov. But, "There is still the possibility to reach an agreement now."

This objection to the SDI, blurted out by Saltov, gets to the heart of the matter. The Kremlin realizes that the game is up, whereby the U.S.S.R. intended to pursue its own strategic defense program—based on the much-advertised Soviet "scientific and technological revolution"—while the United States slumped into a dark age of economic collapse. If the United States fully mobilizes for the SDI, Moscow fears, it will outstrip the Soviets in science, technology, and industry in no time.

Moscow's quandary

The first-hand evidence obtained at the Gromyko-Shultz meeting that Reagan has no plans to bargain away the SDI has thrown the Soviet command into turmoil. The Kremlin's bluff, the threat to walk out on the talks if Reagan didn't drop the SDI, has been called. If the Soviets are serious about the arms negotiations, they will have to talk on Reagan's terms. If they do not, the danger of their launching war zooms.

Moscow's quandary is aggravated by developments in Europe, where in one country after another politicians on whom the Soviets were counting to oppose the United States are lining up behind the SDI. (See articles, pages 34, 41.)

There are visible indications of the Soviets' unsettled policy. On Thursday, Jan. 10, the Politburo heard Gromyko's report on his talks with Shultz. The next day's press carried an account of the Politburo session which differed from normal such accounts.

Pravda reported: "The Politburo heard the report of Comrade Andrei Gromyko. . . . A unanimous opinion was expressed about the importance of the agreement reached. . . ." The routine statement that the Politburo "heard and *approved*" the report was missing.

At a Jan. 13 press conference, Gromyko reported that Soviet policy on these questions was worked out in consultation with the U.S.S.R.'s "allies." The next day, a previously announced Sofia, Bulgaria summit of the Warsaw Pact countries was abruptly canceled.

What is Moscow to do, in the face of Reagan's SDI commitment? As is obvious from the history of the Soviet strategic defense program (See p. 35), the alternative to Mutually Assured Destruction is not only well defined in Soviet military literature; it is also Soviet practice to build it. So far, however, the Soviet command seeks this alternative for itself, but proposes not to tolerate the adoption of such an alternative by the West.

If the United States unleashes a deployment of ballistic missile defense based on "new physical principles," the Soviets know that the United States must, in effect, return to pre-1967 domestic and foreign economic policies. This means both a genuine economic recovery within the sphere of influence of the U.S. economy, and a pace of technological breakthroughs that many Soviet leaders are persuaded they could not match.

The beginnings of a solution to this objection are contained in the repeated offer by President Reagan to share strategic defensive technologies with the Soviet Union. That means, to accept the continued existence of the United States as a major power and surrender the design for Moscow to be the capital of a last "Roman" empire. In an era of Mutually Assured Survival and world economic development, then, there could be an approach to solving the fundamental problems of the Soviet economy.

The Soviet response to Reagan's inaugural speech, like Marshal Ogarkov's marching orders on "buying time" for a war mobilization, failed to manifest interest in such a path. TASS said that Reagan had "tried to justify the arms race" and had praised his "Star Wars" program, while he "did not specify whether the U.S. intended to take a constructive stand at the talks on space weapons."

On Jan. 18, TASS attacked Defense Secretary Weinberger, the foremost administration proponent of Mutually Assured Survival, as if he were a wayward Central Committee member deviating from the party line. Calling him a "reckless squabblor" creating obstacles to arms-control talks by advocating the SDI, TASS complained that he "is talking of his intention to make the Russians accept the plans for a militarization of outer space."

West Germany

Bonn warming up to space defense idea

by Rainer Apel

Friday, Jan. 17, was a day of surprise for many in Bonn. First, Dietrich Stobbe, a leading Social Democrat with long-time connections into U.S. policy-making circles, especially the Eastern Establishment, surprised his party colleagues with the remark that "under certain circumstances, that is, in the context of a mutual agreement between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the idea of space-based defense against nuclear missiles can be supported."

What made this statement important is that Stobbe made it on his return from a six-day visit to the United States which included meetings with some of the leading U.S. arms-control experts such as Ed Rowley, Paul Nitze, and the head of the State Department's European desk, Michael Armacost. Stobbe's statement did not at all fit with the general chorus of the Social Democrats in Bonn chanting that the SDI policy was bad and destabilizing. The remarks made by Stobbe provided more evidence that the Social Democratic front against the SDI is beginning to crumble.

Several hours after Stobbe's statements, the Social Democracy's arms-control mafia received an even greater shock: Gathering at a panel on disarmament policies in Bonn on Friday afternoon, Egon Bahr, Karsten Voigt, Horst Ehmke, and others almost fell off their chairs when German Minister of Defense Manfred Wörner endorsed the SDI.

Wörner said that, since there was no doubt of the U.S. administration's firmness on the SDI policy forced the Soviets back to the Geneva talks, it would be quite stupid to slow the program down now that the dialogue had been reopened between the United States and the U.S.S.R. The minute the Americans slowed down the program, Soviet interest in further talks would decrease drastically, said Wörner, and added: "Apart from that, Moscow also began research and development in this field long ago."

The Social Democrats around Egon Bahr did not believe their ears. Was this the same Manfred Wörner who, just nine months ago at the NATO defense ministers' meeting in Cesme, Turkey, functioned as the self-proclaimed "spokesman of European opposition to this program"? Before Jan. 15, Manfred Wörner had not come out once in public with a positive statement on the SDI, and was known for his deeply rooted scepticism of space-based defense. That was probably why the SPD had invited him to speak at the panel, and now this!

But that wasn't all: Wörner added a remark that Soviet

peace talk was not quite convincing since they were training their own troops for blitzkrieg attacks through NATO's defense lines—a military aggressiveness coupled with a general aggressive posture in international politics. "The Soviet don't want a war, but they are getting prepared in order to win a war at any cost. The Soviets have a war-winning strategy."

Wörner added that all this occurred while the Soviets knew quite well that the West had neither enough troops nor materiel nor reserves to pose a serious threat to the Warsaw Pact's strategic position in Europe.

The Social Democrats who were shocked by this new and unknown Wörner reacted in a predictable way. On Jan. 19, the leader of the SPD opposition in the national parliament, Hans-Jochen Vogel, called for a complete reshuffle of the Bonn government, and for the immediate replacement of Defense Minister Wörner.

But this did not succeed in halting the wave of pro-SDI statements flooding Bonn. On Tuesday, Jan. 22, the head of the planning staff in the Bonn defense ministry, Dr. Hans Ruehle, published a one-page feature on "Chernenko's Star Wars" in the national daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. Ruehle wrote that while the concept of anti-nuclear, anti-missile defense has always been disputed in the West, the Soviets have worked on such systems ever since the end of World War II. Air Defense was made an independent armed force in 1948, and the first evidence of Soviet work on missile defense was provided in public remarks by Defense Minister Marshal Malinovskii in 1957. Soon after, the American U-2 reconnaissance plane spotted a huge missile or air-defense testing complex near the city of Saryshagan.

In September 1961, Ruehle continued, the Soviets completed a first successful test of an anti-missile missile, according to U.S. strategic intelligence accounts. One month later, Marshal Malinovskii told the 22nd Party Convention of the CPSU that the problem of destroying intercontinental missiles had been solved. In 1968, the Soviets began building the "Galosh" missile defense system around Moscow and continued at full speed during and after the talks with the U.S.A. which led to the signing of the ABM treaties in 1972 and 1974.

While the West dropped all research and development efforts after 1972, writes Ruehle, the Soviets did not, and they have worked on laser weapons since at least the 1960s. Ruehle predicts that, by the early 1990s at the latest, the Soviets will be able to test a laser weapon in space, while the West will be lagging behind because all research and development on space-based ABM systems had been halted there between 1972 and 1983.

All in all, Ruehle's message was that the Soviets have been preparing for "Star Wars" since at least 1957, and that the West has not yet put up anything to cope with the in-depth Soviet efforts. This having been said publicly by a leading official of the Bonn defense ministry, one can expect that the ministry and the West German government as a whole may voice open support for Reagan's SDI policy soon.

Documentation

The Soviet lead in ABM technology

In one of the first articles of its kind outside this publication, Dr. Hans Ruehle, planning chief of the West German defense ministry, contributed a full page on the Soviet lead in anti-missile laser weapons to the Jan. 22 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Under the headline "Chernenko's 'star wars,'" Ruehle provided a historical outline of Soviet defensive-system development, from Soviet defense minister Malinovskii's 1957 speech on anti-missile defense.

In America at the same time, Robert McNamara proclaimed the principle of Mutually Assured Destruction, i.e., assured American vulnerability, to be the national-security dogma of the United States. This was ultimately codified in Henry Kissinger's 1972 ABM treaty.

Ruehle's Jan. 22 article reads in part:

While the Soviet missile programs silently continued, the American activities were buried formally and de facto by the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. Thus, this treaty prevented any progress towards an efficient American missile defense system, without stopping Soviet research programs and modernization measures.

Since the 1960s, the Soviet Union has been undertaking an impressive military research and development program in the field of beam weapons. . . . On the basis of this work, one has to assume today that the Soviet Union has the potential and the technology for building militarily efficient beam weapons.

This is true especially for laser weapons, where the Soviet Union has invested three to five times as much as America has done. They have 12 big research centers and 6 big testing facilities. In Troitsk, they have built plants for the production of laser weapons. In Saryshagan, a huge ground-based laser has been under construction since 1971. . . .

No less alarming are the massive research programs in the field of producing radiofrequency beams and particle-beam weapons. . . . It can be taken for granted that the Soviets are ahead. . . .

They are also in the process of building heavy transport rockets. In the works is a rocket of 100-meter length with a transport capacity of 150 tons. This would enable the Soviet Union to transport very heavy weapon systems into space within a very short period, without engaging in any complicated assembly work.

Kissinger tries to stake claim in India

by Linda de Hoyos

For two weeks during the month of January, Henry Kissinger has been touring the capitals of Asia. On this "vacation," as he calls it, Kissinger has met with four heads of states—in India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Singapore—and while in Singapore convened a meeting of various ministers of all the ASEAN countries. Neither they nor he, Kissinger told reporters, were meeting in any official capacity—it was just a gathering of "old friends."

On Jan. 16, Kissinger's travels took him to the Indian subcontinent, where he came with the objective of ruining relations between these countries and the United States, and sabotaging efforts, especially by India, for a new world economic order.

In Pakistan and Nepal, Kissinger was greeted as an old friend. In India, this was hardly possible. Kissinger is known there as "the butcher of Bangladesh and Cambodia," and he has gone on record as hating the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He is also correctly considered the man responsible for the overtly anti-India policy of the United States since 1971, and for the overthrow and murder of Pakistani Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, in retaliation for Bhutto's refusal to halt Pakistan's peaceful nuclear power program.

Nevertheless, in New Delhi, Kissinger was able to meet alone with new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, without the presence of aides. He additionally met with top officials of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. Although Kissinger represented no authority from the Reagan administration, he was, according to political figures in New Delhi, treated as though he did.

As for Kissinger, he bent over backwards to appear as the new-found friend of India. He went so far as to say he had made a mistake in considering Pakistan the key nation to stabilize the subcontinent against the expansionism of the Soviet Union and Moscow's presence in Afghanistan. The way developments are going now, he said, there is no way to stabilize Pakistan.

This confession of past mistakes fooled no one. Political circles in New Delhi instead perceive that Kissinger is looking to propitiate an *actual* new-found openness in the Reagan

White House toward India that had already begun during the prime ministership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In other words, Kissinger is attempting to put himself forward as the key man in a changing relationship.

For Kissinger's British controllers, the intrusion of Fat Henry in the middle of relations between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Reagan is extremely critical. Under the geometry defined by Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and the commitments expressed in his second inaugural speech, the potential is growing that both heads of state could combine, as called for by the Schiller Institute of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, to begin serious negotiations for a new international monetary system for the purposes of global industrialization.

Through his "Kissinger Associates" consulting firm, Henry is the front man for the British and Swiss banks that stand behind the genocidal International Monetary Fund, and who in fact carried out the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. For example, one board member of Kissinger Associates until recently was Lord Peter Carrington, on the board of Barclays and Hambros banks, both of which are closely linked to the André grain cartel, which funds the London-based Sikh terrorist Singh Chauhan.

Kissinger's inside man in India is L. K. Jha, who hosted a dinner for him in New Delhi. Jha is a member of the Brandt Commission, the "soft version" of the debt-for-equity proposals Kissinger peddles. At the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in March 1983, Jha went to great pains at a press conference to declare that any proposals for monetary reorganization put forward by India would be "within the existing structural framework, within the World Bank, and so on." The developing countries do not plan any "encroachments on the autonomy of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund," he said.

Jha, scraping his nose on the floor before his masters, protested that the purpose of Mrs. Gandhi's proposed international monetary conference was only to "advise" the IMF on how best to reform the monetary system, but the IMF—not sovereign governments—would have the final say. Jha's remarks were corrected by other members of the Indian delegation, who reaffirmed their government's commitment to a new world economic order—free of the IMF.

The favored recipe for the type of "reform" Jha is pushing is the Harold Lever Plan, which is being promoted by Kissinger Associate Lord Eric Roll of Ipsden, along with the London merchant bank S. G. Warburg.

Even though Kissinger had thrown Pakistan overboard in New Delhi, in Islamabad, he was awarded the second highest award granted to a civilian—for being "a light to the nation's leadership." Publicly, Kissinger limited his remarks to stating his interest in aiding Afghan rebels fight the Soviet Union.

In Nepal, Kissinger declared that under no circumstances should the United States negotiate a deal with the Soviet Union that might undermine China—a statement widely publicized throughout Asia. Then he went off to visit his relatives at the Nepal Wildlife Park.

Terror international closes grip on Europe

by Susan Welsh

All of Western Europe is braced, as we go to press, for the imminent death in prison of members of the terrorist Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany, who have been hunger-striking since Dec. 4. If one or more of the prisoners dies, law-enforcement authorities fear an unprecedented explosion of terror against prominent individuals and U.S. and NATO military targets. While the news media are bombarding the population with blow-by-blow accounts of the ebbing strength of the hunger-strikers, the authorities now openly admit that they are unable to cope with the expected outbreak. Heribert Hellenbroich, the head of West Germany's federal law enforcement agency, the Bundesverfassungsschutz, declared in a radio interview on Jan. 10 that the situation is "very serious" and "neither the police nor the federal prosecutors nor the Verfassungsschutz are in a position as of now to rein in the RAF."

What makes the terror threat doubly dangerous now is the increasingly tight coordination of the terrorist groups across national borders—they are striking with one fist. Support groups for the RAF prisoners have popped up throughout the continent, and on Jan. 15, the Paris news agency Agence France Presse received a joint communiqué from the French-based Action Directe, the RAF, and the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), announcing the formation of a "political-military front in Western Europe" to attack NATO. The groups declared a joint strategy "for a unity of the revolutionaries in Western Europe . . . a new phase for the development of an authentic revolutionary strategy . . . to create a Western European guerrilla movement against NATO . . . the most advanced imperialist ruling structure, which must be destroyed."

The same day, the CCC bombed a U.S. military center in Brussels, wounding two MPs. The CCC has struck before against military targets, including NATO supply pipelines, but never before have personnel been injured. In a letter claiming credit for the atrocity, the CCC jeered: "This was the first attack in which Yankee militaries and their accomplices could have been killed or wounded. Now we will expand further on these two tracks. Human life is not absolute. We

do not regard it as sacred." The CCC dedicated the bombing to the Red Army Faction.

Then on Jan. 25, a high-level functionary of the French defense ministry, René Oudran, was killed by a terrorist belonging to Action Directe and the Elisabeth Van Dyck Commando Brigade (Elisabeth Van Dyck was a member of the RAF—or Baader-Meinhof Gang—killed by German police in 1978).

Other European government figures and prominent personalities are also under threat. On Jan. 14 Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi announced an ongoing plot to have him assassinated. "I received some signals," Craxi told the press, "some threats coming from people who would like to kill me." He referred to comments he made in December, while in Cairo meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (at a time when Craxi was the only Western leader publicly to give credence to Mubarak's revelations that Libyan dictator Qaddafi was running assassination squads against former Libyan Prime Minister Bakouh). At that time, Craxi said, he had "already stated that there was information on a new terrorist wave in a revolutionary international context in Western Europe."

Several West German newspapers warned on Jan. 19 that the RAF has issued assassination orders against former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Schmidt, who was vacationing in the Spanish Canary Islands, was placed under tight security protection. The villa where he was staying was surrounded by machine-gun toting German and Spanish guards, while the only road leading to the villa was patrolled by the Spanish Civil Guard, the military police.

Target: Germany

The principal target of the terror wave is the Federal Republic of Germany, the fulcrum of NATO and the focus of Soviet pressure for the decoupling of Europe from the United States. As *EIR* has reported, the terrorist escalation of the past period can only be understood as part of a Soviet pre-war deployment, in which spetsnaz (special commando force) units are used in assassination and sabotage missions to undermine the political will of the enemy. Since Dec. 17, there have been 33 bombings of U.S., NATO, and related targets in Germany, most of them claimed by the RAF.

The most recent attempt was on Jan. 21, when a leading member of the RAF blew himself up in Stuttgart, as a bomb carried in a baby carriage exploded prematurely, killing the terrorist and seriously injuring his woman accomplice. Attorney General Kurt Rebmann reported that Johannes Thimme, who was blown to pieces when the bomb went off, had been sentenced in 1981 to an 18-month prison term for recruiting for the RAF.

The immediate target of the bomb was the German Association for Air and Space Research, the institution that will coordinate German participation in NASA's permanent space station. Several million dollars worth of damage was done to two corporate data-processing offices, although police sus-

pect that the bomb was also intended for nearby police barracks which house police assigned to guard prominent figures against assassinations.

RAF terrorists also struck a West Berlin building housing an insurance company and the offices of the IBM Corporation. On Jan. 19, arsonists set fire to a data-processing center in Karlsruhe, causing about \$126,000 worth of damage.

Meanwhile, the terrorist-support networks are gearing up demonstrations in support of the hunger-strikers. Three thousand people demonstrated in West Berlin, Giessen, and Göttingen on Jan. 19, rallies which included episodes of violence, and a national rally was set for Karlsruhe on Jan. 26. Support for the RAF is coming from, among others, the West German Green Party, whose leader Petra Kelly has been on tour in the United States during January (see page 38).

Backing for the strikers is also coming from the so-called Rainbow Caucus in the European Parliament in Strasburg—the Greens and assorted other pro-terrorist groupings that are taking full advantage of their parliamentary immunity from prosecution. One Euro-parliamentarian, Brigitte Heinrich of the German Green Party, was barred from visiting Israel in December because of her connections to the RAF. She served a prison sentence for her activities as a weapons-supplier to the terrorist gang.

Mideast terrorists join in

Increasingly, coordination among Western European terrorist groups is involving Mideastern gangs as well. On Jan. 15 the London *Times* reported a document translated from the Farsi showed that Iran had dispatched 1,000 kamikaze hitmen to operate in the West—particularly West Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

On Jan. 16, from Tripoli, Lebanon, Sheikh Chaban, leader of the terrorist Sunni group Islamic Unity Movement, declared that “in a few days” his group would hit the United States in its own territory.

Then on Jan. 17, a former colonel in Khomeini’s Savama secret police told the Italian press he was involved as a “communications and explosives specialist” in training European terrorists—“left” and “right”—near Teheran, on the campus of the former Melli University.

All this followed by a few days the revelation from an executive committee member of the PLO that Syrian terrorists, targeting diplomats of moderate Arab nations and lending support to European terrorists, are already in place in Europe, operating between France and Germany, provided with Cuban equipment.

Further, Action Directe, now “formally” in alliance with the RAF to drive the United States from Europe, is known to have operational ties to the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, part of George Habash’s Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. A representative of the PFLP, Bassam Abu Sharif, gave an interview to the German pro-terrorist rag *tageszeitung* proclaiming his organization’s solidarity with the goals of the RAF.

Green Party’s Kelly

by Vin Berg

A nuclear freeze teach-in at New York University in Manhattan featuring West German Green Party leader Petra Kelly was thrown into an uproar on Jan. 18 when American and European representatives of the Schiller Institute denounced the Greens’ Nazi sympathies to an 800-person audience.

Billed as a forum against “first strike” weapons, the NYU event was sponsored by the Disarm Fund, headed by Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general who marched in the streets of Teheran in support of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979 and has otherwise distinguished himself as a lawyer for terrorists. Other speakers included Daniel Ellsberg, the CIA covert-operations officer turned environmentalist; Herbert Scoville, a leading opponent of U.S. development of beam-weapon defenses, the Strategic Defense Initiative; and retired NATO Gen. Gerd Bastian. The purpose of the meeting was to portray President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative as part of a U.S. plan for a first strike against the Soviet Union.

What kind of activities Clark and Co. are entertaining was suggested by Kelly. Denouncing “Star Wars,” Kelly called the Reagan administration “illegal” and demanded civil disobedience to block U.S. development of beam technology. “We must become unruleable,” she cried, a call seconded by Clark which brought a standing ovation from the assortment of old Communist Party members, aging “New Leftists,” nuclear freezeniks, and lesbians who made up the bulk of the audience.

What is Petra Kelly

Kelly was allowed into the United States by the State Department, despite documentation provided by the Schiller Institute that her Green Party is riddled with old Nazis, espouses Nazi ideology, and advocates violence—all grounds for denying a visa under U.S. law. Kelly herself is a case in point. She hates industry, science, technology, Western civilization, and the United States. She is a fascist, and an asset of the Soviet KGB.

She was born Petra Karin Lehmann in Günzburg, West Germany in 1947. Her mother remarried an American officer named Kelly, and they moved to Fort Benning, Georgia. Her first father, annoyed at his four-year-old’s repeated requests for a doll, hung a sign around her neck: “This child is for sale.” She stood wearing it in the marketplace. “And then no

flees NYU podium

one bought me," she told the *Wall Street Journal*. "That was the worst part."

Now, Petra decries "male sexism" from medicine, to religion, to Karl Marx, "a typical male theoretician." As a college student at American University in Washington, D.C., she wrote a thesis arguing that "Hitler used a *he* voice, and the Germans reacted like a traditional female." Later, she announced: "I suddenly realized that the power blocs were the result of male thinking."

She has specialized in manipulation of older men in high political positions. West German papers are fond of calling her the "Green seduction." She described her model for personal relations: "Exactly what Alexandra Kollontai—for me something like a guide—wanted to practice in communism: free love, free association. This was pushed out of the Russian cabinet by Lenin."

During the 1960s, Kelly worked as an aide to Robert F. Kennedy and Sen. Hubert Humphrey. "I was like a daughter to him," she reported of Humphrey. During the 1968 campaign, she was always at the airport to greet Humphrey's arriving plane with flowers. On the eve of the elections, Humphrey had her flown to his campaign headquarters in Minnesota.

Her constant "traveling companion" these days is Bundeswehr Gen. Gerd Bastian (ret.), a NATO tank-division commander whom she put through a "Damascus road" conversion to the Green cause of driving the United States out of Europe. "For his Green friends who use him as a cover," wrote Germany's *Quick* magazine in April 1983, "he has become nearly indispensably useful. Other parties would fight for such a man. So did Petra. She was a fateful experience for the aging General (and he was not the first). She calls him her 'phallocrat' . . . Both appear on the Bonn scene as a duo."

Kelly's first links to Soviet secret services are obscure. But in 1969, she traveled to Prague, only one year after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Upon her return to the United States, immigration officers confiscated her West German passport and her American visa, and grilled her for seven hours.

It was apparently in the early 1970s that Kelly left America for Amsterdam, where she joined the European federalist movement. She attracted the personal interest of Dr. Sicco

Mansholt, then president of the European Commission, which led to her appointment to the EC staff in Brussels. It was genocidalists Mansholt, Aurelio Peccei, Alexander King, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Prince Philip of Great Britain who launched the international "environmentalist" movement, of which her Green Party would become a centerpiece.

She lived with Mansholt for a year. "It was very difficult," she told *Cosmopolitan* in 1982. "First, this person had already retired from the EC, he was 65, I was 24. . . . Second, he was still married. . . . I tried to sympathize with his wife, until I knew that she would not be strong enough. . . . She nearly got destroyed. Politically, the relationship was very, very important for me."

In 1979, Kelly was granted a "leave of absence" from the EC to found the Green Party, along with such former and still active Nazis as SA Sturmführer Werner Vogel and August Hausleiter of Hitler's SS.

The last time Petra Kelly visited the United States, in October 1983, she was wined and dined by the State Department and the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and spoke at the National War College. Only on trips to Moscow has she received better treatment.

Kelly unhinged

At the NYU event, Kelly became visibly upset when Schiller representative Claret Carl asked her if she endorsed the pro-Nazi statements made by Green leaders at the party's December congress. Mrs. Carl quoted Green leader Rainer Langhans' declaration, "What we really want is total war . . . and in this respect we can actually learn from Brother Hitler." She also read out East German "defector" Rudolf Bahro's prediction, "The Greens will formally rise to power according to a model quite similar to the Nazi Party."

Turning pale, Kelly tried to dismiss the statements. But when another Schiller Institute organizer reminded Kelly that the entire Green Party is riddled with old Nazis, she tried to flee the podium.

A Schiller representative from Germany, who had witnessed first-hand Green-initiated violence against U.S. and other targets, told the audience that Kelly was "lying" when she claimed the Greens are "non-violent." "The Greens *are* a violent movement," he said. "They *are* Nazis, and they *are* anti-Semitic."

"In the last weeks," he informed the audience, "German newspapers have been writing that the Greens are Nazis, and unions are accusing them of being Nazis because their anti-industrial policies are killing jobs. Everybody here must know," he said, "that the principles which Americans fought and died for in World War II are the principles which Kelly and her Nazi colleagues oppose."

Kelly grew most visibly shaken when he asked her: "Are you a man or a woman?"

The forum was broadcast live over National Public Radio, and will soon be televised.

Philippines cannot survive IMF recipe

by Linda de Hoyos

In a press conference at the Bangkok airport on Jan. 14, Henry Kissinger asserted that the ASEAN countries need have no fear of Soviet expansionism because the U.S. bases in the Philippines are adequate to protect the region. This is no assurance of security. The Philippines economically and politically is now running along a track prescribed for it by Kissinger's friends at the State Department—and the end result of these policies is almost guaranteed to be the loss of this critical American strategic ally.

Although George Shultz's State Department is officially on record as disagreeing with President Reagan's endorsement of the Marcos government, the State Department claims its intention is to save the Philippines as a strategic ally. Their formula for accomplishing this is to build up a "democratic" opposition in the Philippines which also has strings attached to Washington. At the same time, Marcos is to gradually relinquish his powers, so that the presidential elections, now scheduled for May 1987 or earlier if Marcos is unable to finish his term, would bring into power a new political force with political debts to the United States.

Recent contacts between U.S. officials and opposition figures, declared Philippine Labor Minister Blas Ople, border on interference in the country's internal affairs. "Any kind of intrusion in our internal affairs cannot be regarded as good," he stated to the press.

The gameplan is being coordinated from within the State Department by former ambassador to the Philippines, Michael Armacost, who was made undersecretary of state last year, replacing Kissinger Associates' chief Lawrence Eagleburger.

Forcing concessions

The State Department's green light for a transition from Marcos was given with the return to Manila on Jan. 23 of Liberal Party leader Jovito Salonga from exile in the United States. The State Department insisted upon full protection and cooperation from the Manila government for Salonga, and the Philippine authorities were induced to drop the charges of subversion against him.

Despite this protection, Salonga lashed out at the United States upon his arrival in Manila, declaring, "If the Philippine people perceive that Washington has sacrificed their human rights to maintain Marcos's blessing for the huge U.S. mili-

tary bases," then the next Philippine government will definitely be hostile to the United States.

The opposition is attempting, albeit unsuccessfully, to arrive at a common platform and begin the process of unification around a single presidential candidate. While the opposition is divided on the question of U.S. bases—with the Aquino grouping taking the stand that they must go—it is in agreement that the Philippines Communist Party, which runs the New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla force, must be legalized.

The Marcos government bent again under pressures, issuing indictments on Jan. 23 against 25 military officers for plotting to murder opposition leader Benigno Aquino, whose assassination on Aug. 21, 1983, sparked the country's destabilization. An indictment was handed down against Gen. Fabian Ver, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, who was charged with the cover-up of the conspiracy.

The only gesture of actual U.S. support the Marcos government has received is from the Pentagon. In mid-January, Undersecretary of Defense Richard Armitage offered the Philippines financial aid to fight the NPA insurgency, which now reportedly controls 20% of the country's villages and is beginning to make major inroads in cities like Davao on the southern island of Mindanao.

IMF poison in the recipe

The formulas of the State Department and other attempts to boost the Marcos government are incapable of resolving the situation because they ignore the fact that since the murder of Aquino, the Philippine economy has been systematically destroyed by the International Monetary Fund and its international creditor banks. The country's currency, the peso, has been devalued by 50%, causing the shutdown of the industrial sector and a sharp price rise in basic commodities such as fuel and food stuffs. Today, it is estimated that at least 60% of the population suffers from malnutrition. In the countryside, especially in Mindanao, farmers forced into bankruptcy are quickly being recruited by the NPA.

In late December, the Marcos government, under the direction of Minister of Finance and Prime Minister Cesar Virata, finally won the approval of the banks and the IMF for a standby loan to enable the country to pay its debts. Even if the government carries out the institutional demands required by the IMF to the letter—the break-up of its commodity cartels, a halt to all infrastructural projects, fiscal austerity, and the abolition of price controls on all commodities, including food—the World Bank projects that the Philippines will still not climb back to 1983 living standards until sometime in the 1990s.

That is a formula, now being imposed upon the country with the backing of the United States, for handing the Philippines over to the NPA and the subsequent transformation of Southeast Asia into a Soviet sphere of influence. The IMF, enforcer for the banks represented by Kissinger Associates, is leading the anti-U.S. revolution in the Philippines.

Moving toward the SDI

The Vatican, and the Italian government, are showing every sign of lending full support to Reagan's beam-weapon program.

The leading institutions of Italy, the government and the Vatican, are moving in the direction of endorsing of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

A few days before Reagan's inaugural speech, on Jan. 13, the official newspaper of the Vatican, *Osservatore Romano*, published a front-page editorial on "The Shield and the Sword," asserting, "The pragmatic research of a method of mutual security different from the balance of terror is politically understandable and desirable."

The *Osservatore Romano* editorial's cautious endorsement of defensive beam-weapon development followed a series of other important articles on this issue, one by the American scientist Edward Teller and another by the Italian scientist Antonino Zichichi, both in the Rome daily *Il Tempo*, emphasizing the moral character of a defensive strategy counterposed to the immorality of the balance of terror.

A few hours after Reagan's inaugural speech, Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini gave an interview to the Italian dailies *Il Resto del Carlino* and *La Nazione* to explain his upcoming meetings in Washington with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and President Reagan on the role Europe can play in the Strategic Defense Initiative. After rejecting any "neutralistic and third-way temptation," the Italian defense minister said: "The present push for technological innovations lays the basis for a future in which, perhaps, nuclear weapons will no longer be necessary. The focus

of my discussions in Washington will be the space contest to which the U.S. is presently committing itself with a pioneering spirit. Its aim is to defeat nuclear weapons with non-nuclear weapons, to free humanity from the psychosis of terror and from the permanent spectre of a nuclear holocaust."

After their meeting, Weinberger told the press at the Pentagon that "Spadolini is a close friend of mine" and "I am happy to say that we fully agreed on each point." Answering a question from the Washington correspondent of *L'Unita*, the paper of the Italian Communist Party, who complained that the Italian government is supporting "star wars," Spadolini asserted, "One cannot be more Russian than the Russians," and if the Soviets break off the Geneva negotiations just because of the SDI research program, "world opinion would be against them."

Such support for Reagan's Mutually Assured Survival is not universal in Italy. The Italian Communist Party immediately launched a campaign against "Star Wars" and against Spadolini's and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's trips to the U.S.A. (Craxi will meet with Reagan on March 5.) The Italian Communists were soon joined by the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, led by the Brazilian Carlos Chagas, who convoked all the main Soviet anti-SDI spokesmen as well as such fans of Mutually Assured Destruction as Pugwash members Viktor Weisskopf and Richard Garwin for a conference on "Space Armaments" at the Vatican Jan. 21-25.

The aim of the conference, which informed U.S. sources say is only the first in a series of Soviet-inspired initiatives to try to stop the SDI, was the publication of a final document on the "Catastrophic Consequences of an Eventual Star War"—similar to the document on the catastrophic consequences of a nuclear war which was prepared by the Pontifical Academy and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1981.

As the president of the Pontifical Academy, Chagas had to admit in a press conference, "The view of the Academy does not necessarily reflect that of the Vatican." This statement, perhaps the only scientific truth pronounced in connection with this closed-door meeting, was fully confirmed on the final day of the conference itself, when the Vatican's *Osservatore Romano* published a long article on "Star Wars: The Word from the Scientists," in which neither Pugwash nor Soviet "experts" are quoted. Rather, Prof. Gianpietro Puppi, a physicist at Bologna University, and Prof. Vittorio Canuto, a NASA expert, are cited. Both scientists denied that Reagan's SDI can be called "Star Wars" because, as they put it, "it does not introduce weapons in space, but simply wants to use space as a control system for the Earth systems." Or, as Professor Canuto explained, it would be impossible to identify a missile from Earth due to the curvature of its surface, and hence, the necessity of space-based detection, at minimum. "The idea," the professor said, "is certainly good and morally healthy."

Osservatore Romano's Carlo De Lucia introduced the interview by denouncing "journalistic inaccuracies" which had previously prevented any understanding of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Spy scandal a clean-out operation

Despite the loud cries from Moscow that the "spies" arrested in India are "all CIA," CIA versus KGB is not the point.

A close look at the "biggest spy case in India," which resulted in the arrest of 25 high-level Indian officials, and, as British papers like to describe it, has led to a "witchhunt" against 1,500 Indian "spies," shows that this affair is not a spy case at all. The Gandhi administration has acted to bust up a notorious nest of corrupt civil servants, businessmen, and diplomats, who politically share the genocidal views of the Club of Rome and the "Global 2000" crowd, and who for years have monitored Indian contracts in matters of science, security, finance, and defense in order to slow down or halt the country's economic, technological, and scientific development.

As such, it is part of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's campaign against corruption and his pledge to bring the world's largest democracy into the 21st century.

Sure, secret documents were stolen, and sure, they were given to "foreign agencies." But the matter is a bit more complicated than the line "another atrocity by the CIA" suggests—a line given out in unison by Radio Moscow and the British press immediately after the first arrests had been announced.

The known facts are as follows. In the middle of this corrupt network in New Delhi is the Indian businessman Kumar Narayan, who used his office as the central "information-pool," where the photocopies of the documents were collected. Civil servants, secretaries, and office clerks from government offices in New Delhi stole thousands and thousands of sensitive

documents over recent years, and photocopied them, even in little shops in the street if the machine in their office was too busy. Usually they were paid with a bottle of whiskey or bits of cash.

From the delicatessen, documents were disseminated to whomever would pay the highest price. Since the material consisted of classified documents on all important policy matters—from transcripts of cabinet meetings on the unrest in Punjab, Assam, and Sri Lanka, to so-called electronic secrets, defense production plans, and finance policy, *every secret service of every nation in the world* was very interested in procuring them and most probably did.

Police have recovered "truckloads" of sensitive government documents—on India's INSAT satellite program, its nuclear power program, the system of military intelligence, particulars of the defense pact with the Soviet Union, its finance policy, and proposed acquisition of laser technology.

So far, two foreign diplomats have been "withdrawn" from New Delhi: the deputy military attaché to the French Embassy, and, according to the weekly *Organizer*, a Soviet military attaché. The Indian *Statesman* reported that the spy-ring was working for "France, Pakistan, and the Soviet Union, among other countries." The Indian government has made no statement.

P. C. Alexander, influential senior advisor to both Indira and Rajiv Gandhi, resigned, after it became known that his personal assistant was in-

involved. Mr. Gandhi later exonerated his adviser officially in the Indian Parliament.

The investigation was launched as part of the overall investigation into the murder of Mrs. Gandhi and the failure of the intelligence apparatus to protect her. The uncovered spies represent obviously contaminated elements of the Indian intelligence and official bureaucracy.

Even so, India's enemies have attempted to portray the cleaning out of contamination as a "spy scandal" uncovering "those whose strings are pulled by Western agencies working for the CIA." The responsables for this phony line are the British and Moscow. After 37 years of Indian independence, the British still have a vast network of secret agents in India and have never given up their dream of destroying India's sovereignty. British papers rejoiced that "the French" had been caught red-handed in the scandal. Said the *Daily Telegraph*: The scandal "has drawn wry smiles from Britain's military salesmen," who are out of a job since the Indian government canceled the visit to India of British Defense Minister Heseltine last December, protesting against Britain's open support for Sikh terrorist Jagjit Singh Chauhan.

The Soviets, who do not approve of independent states near their border and want to prevent at all cost what they describe as India's "turn to the United States," have also been trying to make political hay out of the affair. The Indian Communist Party, other Moscow-controlled outlets in India, and Radio Moscow have been blaring the news that the "spies" were all "CIA."

These claims, however, do not appear to have deterred Mr. Gandhi from India's non-alignment. He announced this week that he will visit both Moscow and Washington in the spring.

PAN moneybags threaten civil war

The "nationalized businessmen" have allied with the PAN and called for confrontation with the government.

For the first time in his term last week, President Miguel de la Madrid made a wisecrack about Mexican businessmen. Our hearts sank into our stomachs to think that, at such an early point, de la Madrid is following the same course to which [former Presidents] Echeverría and López Portillo so often resorted—seeking scapegoats. They ended up on the precipice with a large section of our battered Mexico.

"The day in which the demagogues encrusted in power decide to put Mexican free enterprise to sleep forever, on that day we will hear the requiem of all of Mexico, and that day we will split apart. Effectively, we will split into two: Southern Mexico, controlled by the Russo-Cuban guerrillas of Central America, and Northern Mexico, under the direction of the northern cousins. . . ."

The preceding scenario for dividing Mexico and unleashing civil war was written by José Alberto Healy, director of *El Imparcial*, a very influential magazine of Mexico's financial oligarchy in the capital of the state of Sonora, Hermosillo. The threat is not idle, because such "businessmen" are now openly aligning themselves with Mexico's Nazi organization, the National Action Party (PAN), whose trademark has been violence in the streets.

El Imparcial was responding to charges by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid against the "nationalized" businessmen—the unscrupu-

lous speculators against whom then President López Portillo cracked down with private-bank nationalization in the fall of 1982.

De la Madrid took the occasion of a meeting with nation's governors to call for a closing of ranks around the nation-state, and to attack the enterprising fervor of those "businessmen" who would like to see Mexico submerged in chaos and civil war. He called such businessmen "greedy" and selfish, and made clear his determination to ensure that they will not succeed in their aims.

These unusual words from Mexico's head of state drew an avalanche of reactions from those responsible for the practices of flight capital and subversion which prompted his strong words.

Alfredo Sandoval, the president of Coparmex, the ultra-reactionary employers' confederation, called a press conference to declare that Coparmex is fighting for a Mexico in which citizen participation is encouraged, and the freedom to express one's views, to make policy recommendations, and even to dissent is respected. Sandoval loudly protested that Coparmex has no aspirations to political power, nor does it represent any particular group.

Days earlier, Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, president of the government party, the PRI, had charged that Coparmex was acting as a political entity within the private sector and should be stripped of its charter to operate as a "business" association.

This confrontation between government and "business," which had been submerged since the last days of López Portillo's presidency in 1982, is now public again because the monetarist-business sector has decided to break with the government and the institutions and openly play with the opposition political party of clear fascist imprint: PAN.

Such "businessmen" are not to be confused with honest industrial capitalists. The group is controlled by an oligarchy of ex-bankers and gangsters of the tourism world. They know that this electoral year will be decisive for Mexico, and that if there is not a real change in economic direction, the government will lose credibility. They will then be able to use governmental and congressional elections to impose the ideology of "free enterprise" as a cover for more crime and usury.

A few hours after the national press printed the accusations and counter accusations, in the midst of a political climate made white-hot by the various gubernatorial *destapes* (announcements of official PRI nominees) and violence unleashed by the PAN in Coahuila, the PAN decided to announce the list of *its* candidates for various elected offices. First they announced the formal affiliation of Manuel J. Clouthier, ex-president of the Business Coordinating Council, and his possible candidacy for governor of Sinaloa. A series of other names appeared in print, from Emilio Goicoechea Luna, to José Luís Coindreau, José Ma. Basagoiti, Carlos Amaya Rivera, Alejandro Gurza, and Eugenio Elourduy—all prominent bankers and ex-presidents of "business" groups!

One newspaper, *El Día*, also listed the name of the ex-owner of Bancomer and internationally notorious mafioso, Manuel Espinoza Yglesias, as a PAN candidate.

International Intelligence

Nakasone's support for SDI draws Soviet fire

The Soviet military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on Jan. 22 denounced Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for supporting the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Nakasone was the first head of an allied government to do so, during his Jan. 2 meeting in Los Angeles with President Reagan.

Krasnaya Zvezda called the Japanese posture part of the "Greater Japan idea" pushed by the "hawks" in the Nakasone government and belonging to "the war policy of Nakasone."

Since spring 1984, Japan has been subjected to a barrage of such articles in the Soviet press, alleging that Japan is reverting to the imperial expansionist policies of pre-war and wartime Japan. This latest attack from *Krasnaya Zvezda* is the most outrageous to date, dropping the vague references to "certain circles" and directly blasting Nakasone. The paper concluded by saying that "in the 1930s there was the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis," which today "exists as the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul Axis."

Munich police arrest Schiller organizers

Four honorary members of the Schiller Institute, including two American citizens, were arrested on Jan. 22 in Munich, West Germany for distributing leaflets in a college dormitory. Three of the four were held for more than 12 hours, and the Americans were released only upon payment of 800 Deutschmarks bail. The organizers were treated like criminals—handcuffed, strip-searched, fingerprinted, and placed in solitary confinement. They were forbidden to telephone their families.

The four were distributing leaflets at St. Paul's College, urging students to attend an upcoming rally in support of the Western alliance, the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and an emergency aid program for Af-

rica. A group of leftist students began to denounce them, and one student attempted to shove them bodily off the premises. The organizers told him he should stop acting like a Nazi Gestapo—and then left.

As they were driving down the road ten minutes later, a police car pulled them over and arrested them. The charges—they found out much later—were trespassing, libel, and use of Nazi terms and symbols.

The Board of Directors of the Schiller Institute in the Federal Republic of Germany denounced the police action in a statement released Jan. 23: "It is outrageous that organs of the Bavarian authorities, through their cited behavior, have done such miserable service to the Western alliance and to German-American friendship. This arrest plays into the hands of the enemies of our state, our constitution, and the Western alliance."

The Institute is preparing a lawsuit charging the police with deprivation of personal freedom and misconduct and charging the students and the police with libel.

Armenian terrorists back 'Islamic Jihad'

The Armenian Secret Army (ASALA) has announced its "full, unconditional, and total support for the struggle of the al-Jihad al-Islami organization on behalf of the oppressed people of the Middle East." Al-Jihad is the generic name for the terrorist group that has blown up American and French embassies in Lebanon and which is responsible for other acts of terrorism.

The ASALA statement followed close upon the widely publicized merger of three European terrorist groups—the French Action Directe, the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells, and the German Red Army Faction (Baader-Meinhof Gang).

The *Times* of London disclosed the existence of an Iranian document describing the current training of more than 1,000 kamikaze terrorists who will be deployed with the aim of "overthrowing the governments of France, Germany, Britain, Saudi Arabia,

and the Emirates," as well as striking at anti-Khomeini Iranians. The document recommends that the kamikazes "link up with the local and natural opposition against these governments."

Thailand concerned over Soviet arms buildup

According to Thailand's National Security Chief Prasong Soonsiri, the Soviet Union has stationed 14 MiG-23 Flogger fighter interceptors at Cam Ranh Bay in southern Vietnam, reports *Jane's Defence Weekly*.

The MiG-23s are the most capable air fighter to be based in Southeast Asia, said Prasong, and their presence in Vietnam has increased the threat to regional security. He added that the Soviets had also sent in seven TU-16 medium-range bombers, bringing the number of aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay to 16.

This is the latest indication of a major Soviet naval and air buildup at Cam Ranh, which permits the Soviets to operate in Southeast Asia on a continuing basis and to deploy to the Indian Ocean in a crisis.

Meanwhile, according to Thai sources, the Soviets are continuing to build and expand harbor facilities in Kampuchea, including the construction of a third mooring facility to accommodate large ships at Kompong Som, the largest port in Kampuchea.

London Times: Allies must join the SDI!

The *Times* of London in its editorial Jan. 21, "Talks Without Illusions," stated that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) must be developed for military as well as moral reasons, and called on the European allies to join in:

"The Geneva process is doomed if the Soviet side gets the impression that either the United States administration or America's allies in Europe are desperate for a new arms treaty at any price. That is certainly not true of President Reagan himself. . . . The

Soviet side wants an arms agreement which would involve the Americans discontinuing research into missile defence. . . .

"There are two major attractions about the prospect of successful research into SDI: one military, one moral. The military attraction is that it would enable the West as a whole to move away from a policy of no defence, such as we have at present, towards one in which the balance between offence and defence was more even. . . . The moral attraction is as compelling. All human instinct suggests that self-defence is a preferable posture to one which relies wholly on the threat of retaliation as a means of deterring a potential adversary. . . .

"At this stage of technology it is clear that West Europe and Japan have much to offer the United States in the forthcoming research programme. Research into sensors and communications technology in laser development is widespread in Europe. . . .

"In this pause between preliminary Geneva talks and the first arms control sessions later in the year, it would help consolidate the western position if America's allies came forward and committed themselves to a joint research operation in strategic defence. They would have public opinion behind them and they would make it clear to the Soviet leadership that there was no question of the West forsaking a line of research, and a potential change in its defensive philosophy, which the Soviets have themselves never given up."

Schiller Institute delegation in Tunisia

Schiller Institute representatives Webster Tarpley and Thierry Lalevée arrived in Tunisia late in January for discussions with government officials on the Institute's program to launch a new world economic order and secure emergency assistance for Africa. Their Jan. 22 meeting with the chairman of the National Assembly was reported on national television news, and the major Arabic and French-language dailies carried pictures and articles on their meeting with the min-

ister of culture.

The daily *Al Amal* reported that the Institute representatives met with Minister of Culture Ben Slama and presented to him the ideas of the Schiller Institute, and the progress of the Institute's influence since its founding. They also proposed organizing a conference on the works of Ibn Khaldoun (the 14th-century Tunisian historian) and Friedrich Schiller, as well as a conference entitled "Africa on the Eve of the 21st Century."

Tarpley and Lalevée are both editors of *EIR*.

Bishop signs Declaration of Inalienable Rights

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the president of the South African Council of Churches and the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, signed the Schiller Institute's Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man in West Germany on Jan. 23.

Bishop Tutu, who was touring on invitation of the German Protestant Church, called at a press conference in Hamburg for a new world economic order and a new constitution for South Africa. He also forcefully decried the deliberate destruction of food by the European Community. When asked by a journalist about his opinion on the development of Africa and the recent proposals to this effect by President Reagan and the Pope, Tutu replied that he would be "happy to agree with the Pope on this issue" and went on to denounce the International Monetary Fund for its austerity policy.

When Renate Muller, deputy chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, briefed him on the Movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man, the Schiller Institute's program for the industrialization of Africa, and the proposal for an "Indira Gandhi Memorial Conference" of world leaders to establish a new monetary system, he answered: "That I support. I have no objections," and signed a copy of the Declaration of Inalienable Rights.

The declaration was published in full in the Dec. 11, 1984 issue of *EIR*.

● **GREEN PARTIES** from France, West Germany, Belgium, and Luxembourg are suing both the French branch of the Schiller Institute and the French daily *Le Monde* for an ad published in that newspaper on Oct. 18, 1984. The ad was part of the Schiller Institute's international Day of Resistance against the threat of a "Green 1933 in Germany."

● **WALTER MARQUEZ**, a bishop of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church of Venezuela, was denounced by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi in January for being an "extremist." Lusinchi reprimanded the executive committee of his party, the Accion Democratica, for allowing Marquez to serve on parliamentary committees, including the defense committee. Marquez had defended the Colombian branch of the Gnostic church against *EIR*'s charges (Aug. 14, 1984) that it was implicated in a brainwashing plot against a member of the Colombian Anti-Drug Coalition.

● **THE BOLIVIAN** Nationalist Democratic Action party headquarters was the target of a bomb attack on Jan. 19, a day after army officers loyal to President Siles Zuazo foiled a plan by fugitive soldiers to overthrow the government. This was the second coup attempt in a week, according to Deputy Interior Minister Gustavo Sanches.

● **THE WEST GERMAN** parliament's budgetary committee approved the purchase from the United States of the Patriot air defense missile system on Jan. 24, by a margin of one vote. Support from two Social Democrats enabled the Christian Democrats to pass the 6.8 billion deutschemark plan, which is vital for the improvement of German air defense.

Reagan's second inaugural: 'No limits to growth!'

by Warren J. Hamerman

President Ronald Reagan defined the policy guidelines for his second administration in a historic inaugural address delivered in the Capitol Rotunda at noon on Jan. 21. Immediately, the President's speech provoked a coordinated and furious response from the Soviets and the Western oligarchy. Why?

Reagan defiantly rejected the most fundamental premises of America's Eastern Establishment, their senior partners from the European old-line oligarchical families, and the ruling castes behind the Soviet military-church complex. The world is still reeling from the last time Ronald Reagan gave a speech which "kicked over" the chess board on March 23, 1983. The threat posed to the Eastern Establishment families and their Soviet counterparts is even greater now for three reasons: 1) the President has won a massive mandate at the polls and now has only history to live for; 2) during December, he toppled the entrenched Palace Guard at the White House which had functioned to muzzle and manipulate the President's initiatives; 3) since Reagan built upon ideas, formulations, and themes for "no limits to growth" and a renewal of the policies of the American Revolution developed by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in his 15 nationwide television broadcasts during his 1984 presidential campaign, fears have been raised to the hysterical pitch in Moscow and the enclaves of the Western oligarchy that the President may adopt more of LaRouche's policies.

The President dramatically asserted: "There are no limits to growth and human progress, when men and women are free to follow their dreams." Reagan unambiguously reaffirmed his commitment to overthrowing the insane strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) with his laser- and energy-beam Strategic Defense Initiative and called for the United States to initiate a "technological revolution" to lead the world in creating a "new age of economic expansion." To provide the spiritual-cultural basis for these goals,

the President called for a "renewal" and "rebirth" of the principles of the American Revolution—"the inalienable rights of man," "the brotherhood of man," "freedom of the individual," and "human dignity."

Most of the Eastern Establishment press outlets in the United States joined the Soviet media to issue prompt diatribes against the speech. The Soviets went well beyond their predictable lie that Reagan's purpose was to promote the "militarization of space" through what the Russians call his "Star Wars program." On the day of Reagan's speech, Radio Moscow's Yuri Saltov stated: "The world is on the threshold of a new stage of the technological and scientific revolution," which "can get out of human control." TASS's military correspondent complained: "Washington so far has shown no intention of taking a constructive approach to the question of space weapons."

Other Soviet propaganda designed for West European consumption lied that the President's speech signaled a U.S. intention to abandon Europe; *Pravda* concocted a Goebbels-style lie that Reagan's "excessive emphasis on space weapons" could "cause a political separation in the NATO camp" and "rock the foundations of the so-called 'Atlantic Solidarity.'" A few days after the speech, TASS went so far as to argue that a defensive shield over the United States "may increase the temptation of some hotheads in Washington to reach for the nuclear button, with all the ensuing consequences."

Hysteria in the Eastern Establishment

The U.S. media outlets of the Eastern Establishment charged the President with being "obsessed" with militarizing space, or of otherwise rambling with "semi-senile generalities" about the American Revolution. For example, the *New York Times* scribbled: "He spent paragraphs of his second inaugural promoting a science fiction notion of nuclear

defense. Pushing that idea now, 30 or maybe 50 years ahead of its time, is the surest way to aggravate the arms race in offensive weapons.”

Thus, the President’s second Inaugural Address directly challenged the most fundamental policy commitments of the Eastern Establishment families, America’s neo-oligarchy, which have viewed presidential policy pronouncements in the postwar period as their personal fiefdom. Through presidential “managers” such as Henry Kissinger, the Bundy brothers, the Dulles brothers, W. Averell Harriman, Paul Volcker, and Robert McNamara, the Eastern Establishment’s two most cherished policy commitments have been to: 1) the “limits to growth” program for a “post-industrial society,” and 2) the Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard-authored strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

It can be expected that other institutions of the Western oligarchy will react like wounded rhinoceroses to Reagan’s speech; they will deploy every capability at their disposal against the President, including assassination operations, major terrorist incidents, or political operations to launch a “Reagagate.” Despite the President’s toppling of the Palace Guard during the month of December, there still remain many leading members of his cabinet and government who bitterly oppose the policies outlined by the President in his speech.

For example, one of Reagan’s chief negotiators with the Soviets on arms control is none other than Walter Mondale’s adviser Max Kampelman. Kampelman was formerly Hubert Humphrey’s aide and currently swims in the same right-wing Social Democratic waters as Lane Kirkland and Jeane Kirkpatrick. In short, Kampelman is the worst of all possible combinations—a “Kissinger Democrat.” Kampelman is by no means Reagan’s only immediate problem. Letting James Baker III take over the U.S. Treasury is like having Al Capone as Comptroller of the Currency. The new White House Chief of Staff, Don Regan, has built his entire career upon the anti-technology doctrine of “zero growth,” and was an enforcer for Paul Volcker and the Swiss-IMF policy when he was treasury secretary. George Shultz at the State Department is working day and night with Henry Kissinger to undermine the President’s and Secretary of Defense Weinberger’s Strategic Defense Initiative.

Furthermore, after a speech like that given by the President, he will face an immediate confrontation with the leading “limits to growth” institutions in the world today—such as the Malthusian International Monetary Fund, the U.S. State Department, and the Lane Kirkland officialdom of the AFL-CIO. These institutions may well attempt to detonate a financial crash or deploy their assets in the drug and terrorist networks in a brutal attempt to divert the President from his course.

In order to prevent a counter-revolution from the “limits to growth” institutions, the Schiller Institute founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche is currently campaigning for a world summit to occur during the first 100 days of the Reagan

administration, during which the President and leaders of the developing sector could initiate a new world economic order based upon the ideals of the American Revolution: inalienable rights for all mankind and technological growth without limits. In honor of the Indian patriot, world citizen, and fighter for world development and peace, the Schiller Institute has proposed that this summit meeting be called the *Indira Gandhi Memorial Conference*.

The President asserted his firm commitment to launching a new “technological revolution” in the spirit of the American Revolution’s founding principle that there are no limits to growth: “Rather than limit our challenge to growth, let us challenge the limits of growth.”

Inalienable rights movement

In a ringing affirmation of his Strategic Defense Initiative, the issue upon which he won his massive mandate at the polls in November, Reagan asserted:

“For decades, we and the Soviets have lived under the threat of mutual assured destruction; if either side resorted to the use of nuclear weapons, the other could retaliate, and destroy the other. Is there either logic or morality in believing that, if one side threatens to kill tens of millions of our people, our only recourse is to threaten tens of millions of theirs?”

“We seek another way—a far better way. I have approved a research program to see if a better security shield can be developed that will destroy missiles before they reach their target. Such a shield would not kill people, but destroy weapons; it would *not* militarize space, but help demilitarize the arsenals of Earth. Such a shield would render nuclear weapons obsolete. So we will meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for ridding the world of the threat of nuclear destruction.

“And as we strive for peace and security, we are heartened by the changes all around us. Since the turn of the century, the number of democracies in the world has grown fourfold. Today, human freedom is on the march and nowhere more so than in our own hemisphere. Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit. People worldwide hunger for the right of self-determination, for those *inalienable rights* that make for human dignity and progress [emphasis added].”

Thus, as neither Moscow nor the Eastern Establishment families have missed, Reagan’s speech demonstrated the unmistakable imprints of the mass movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man being built by the Schiller Institute and the power of ideas of the LaRouche movement internationally. On Jan. 15, the Schiller Institute had organized a 10,000 person parade in Washington for exactly the themes resonant in the President’s speech. Lest policy support to the IMF be the Achilles Heel of the second Reagan administration, in mid-April the LaRouche-led movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man will return to Washington in an even more powerful way to terminate the IMF’s intended genocide-planning conference.

'On renewing the American Revolution'

Following are excerpts from Ronald Reagan's Second Inaugural Address, "On Renewing the American Revolution," delivered on Jan. 21, 1985:

By 1980, we knew it was time to embrace again the great promise of our American revolution; time to renew our faith; to dream heroic dreams; to strive with all our strength toward the ultimate in individual freedom, consistent with an orderly society.

We believed then and repeat today: There are no limits to growth and human progress, when men and women are free to follow their dreams. And we were right to believe. . . .

We are creating a new America, a rising Nation once again vibrant, robust, and alive. But the promise of our revolution was meant for all people for all future time. There are many mountains yet to climb. We will not rest until every American, from countryside to inner city enjoys the fullest freedom, dignity and opportunity which is our birthright as citizens of this great Republic.

With heart and hand let us stand as one today: One people under God determined that our future shall be worthy of our past. . . .

My fellow citizens, our Nation is poised for greatness. We must do what we know is right, and do it with all our might. Let history say of us, these were the golden years—when the American Revolution was reborn, when freedom gained new life, when America reached for her best. . . .

Rather than limit our challenge to growth, let us challenge the limits of growth. We must simplify our tax system, make it more fair and bring tax rates down for all who work and earn. We must think anew and move with boldness, so every American who seeks work can find work; so the least among us have an equal chance to achieve the greatest things—to be heroes who heal our sick, feed the hungry, protect peace among nations, and leave this world a better place.

The time has come for a new American Emancipation—a greater national drive to tear down economic barriers and liberate the spirit of enterprise in the most distressed areas of our country. My friends, together we can do this, and we must, so help me God.

From new freedom will spring new opportunities for

growth, a more productive, fulfilled and united people, and a stronger America that will lead the technological revolution, and also open its mind, heart and soul to the treasures of literature, music and poetry, and the values of faith, courage, and love.

I have spoken of our domestic goals, and the limitations we should put on our national government. Let me turn now to a task that is, above all, the primary responsibility of national government—the safety and security of our people.

Today, we utter no prayer more fervently than the ancient prayer for peace on Earth. Yet history has shown that peace does not come, nor will our freedom be preserved, by good will alone. There are those in the world who scorn our vision of human dignity and freedom. One nation, the Soviet Union, has conducted the greatest military buildup in the history of man, building arsenals of awesome, offensive weapons.

We have made progress in restoring our defense capability. But much remains to be done. There must be no wavering by us, nor any doubts by others, that America will meet her responsibilities to remain free, secure and at peace.

There is only one way safely and legitimately to reduce the cost of national security, and that is to reduce the need for it. This we are trying to do in negotiations with the Soviet Union. We are not just discussing limits on any further increase of nuclear weapons. We seek, instead, to reduce them. For the sake of each child of the globe, we seek, one day, the total elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

For decades, we and the Soviets have lived under the threat of mutual assured destruction; if either side resorted to the use of nuclear weapons, the other could retaliate, and destroy the other. Is there either logic or morality in believing that, if one side threatens to kill tens of millions of our people, our only recourse is to threaten tens of millions of theirs?

We seek another way—a far better way. I have approved a research program to see if a better security shield can be developed that will destroy missiles before they reach their target. Such a shield would not kill people, but destroy weapons; it would *not* militarize space, but help demilitarize the arsenals of Earth. Such a shield would render nuclear weapons obsolete. So we will meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for ridding the world of the threat of nuclear destruction.

And as we strive for peace and security, we are heartened by the changes all around us. Since the turn of the century, the number of democracies in the world has grown fourfold. Today, human freedom is *on the march* and nowhere more so than in our own hemisphere. Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit. People worldwide hunger for the right of self-determination, for those *inalienable rights* that make for human dignity and progress [emphasis added].

America must remain freedom's staunchest friend, for

freedom is our best ally, and the world's only hope, to conquer poverty and preserve peace. Every blow we inflict against poverty will be a blow against its dark allies of oppression and war. Every victory for human freedom will be a victory for peace. . . .

During the next four years, many of you here today will have to make decisions of state perhaps greater than any of those made by your predecessors. Because of modern technology, you will hold in your hands the destiny not only of America, but the entire world. . . .

As an older American, I remember a time when people of different race, creed, or ethnic origin in our land found hatred and prejudice installed in social custom and law. There is no story more heartening in our history than the progress we've made toward the "brotherhood of man" that God intended for us. Let us resolve there will be no turning back or hesitation on the road to an America rich in dignity and abundant with opportunity for all our citizens.

Let us resolve that we the people will build an American opportunity society, in which all of us—white, black, rich and poor, young and old—will go forward together, arm in arm. Again, let us remember that, though our heritage is one of blood lines from every corner of the earth, we are all Americans pledged to carry on this last, best hope of man on Earth.

So we go forward today, a nation still mighty in its youth and powerful in its purpose. With our alliances strengthened, with our economy leading the world to a new age of economic expansion, we look to a future rich in possibilities. All this because we worked and acted together, not as members of political parties, but as Americans. . . .

History is a ribbon, always unfurling, history is a journey. And as we continue our journey we think of those who travelled it before us. We stand again at the steps of this symbol of our democracy, and we see and hear again the echoes of our past.

A general falls to his knees in the hard snow of Valley Forge; a lonely president paces the darkened halls, and ponders his struggle to preserve the Union; the men of the Alamo call out encouragement to each other; a settler pushes west and sings a song, and the song echoes out forever and fills the unknowing air.

It is the American sound: hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic—daring, decent and fair. That is our heritage, that is our song. We sing it still. For all our problems, our differences, we are together as of old, as we raise our voices to the God who is the author of this most tender music. And may He continue to hold us close as we fill the world with our sound—in unity, affection, and love. One people under God, dedicated to the dream of freedom He has placed in the human heart, called upon now to pass that dream on to a waiting and hopeful world.

God bless you and God bless America.

Reagan meant what he said on the SDI

by Brig. Gen. (ret.) E. F. Black

The following paper by Brigadier General (ret.) E. F. Black was read in part at the Fourth International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Richmond, Virginia on Jan. 12.

The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), America's program to develop defenses against ballistic missile attack ("Star Wars," in media terminology), is "not negotiable."

These are the instructions President Ronald Reagan gave his Secretary of State George P. Shultz before he left for Geneva for his Jan. 7-8 meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In the aftermath of this historic meeting, some pundits of the press persisted in referring to the SDI as a "bargaining chip," speculating that it would be sacrificed as a trade-off for reductions in strategic weapons during the 1985 round of arms-control talks.

No way. The President meant what he said. His instructions are firm. They are not subject to change in the hope of achieving some tactical negotiating advantage.

Nor will the President allow the SDI to be placed in a state of suspended animation by accepting the classic Soviet gambit: a "moratorium" on antiballistic-missile (ABM) research. Once bitten, twice shy. The United States fell for that once when we accepted a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests by signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963.

A new defense posture

The fact is, the President's instructions stem from the carefully considered national policy announced on March 23, 1983—a policy based on the most important strategic/political decision since the beginning of the Atomic Age. Henceforth, U.S. national security was no longer to be based on the premise of deterring nuclear war by the threat of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). Instead, we would begin working toward a new defense posture which will provide, in the years ahead, Mutual Assured Survival, not only for Americans, but for the people of all other nations who wish to join in this common effort. This will be made possible through the development of an effective ABM system.

Thus, the SDI was established as a long-term national security project which would provide future generations with prospects for survival should they be threatened by nuclear attack. No longer will Americans be condemned to serve as unwilling hostages to the immoral doctrine of MAD. Security will be provided by a defensive system which uses weapons to destroy weapons rather than people.

Considerations behind the SDI

In arriving at this "watershed" decision, a number of important political, strategic, and technological considerations must have been taken into account. These would include:

- The recognition that the historic cycle of competition between offensive and defensive weapons systems has entered a new phase. Technological breakthroughs, particularly those resulting from space-related research, have made it possible to design new ABM defense systems which, within the not-too-distant future, show promise of eventually neutralizing the threat posed by today's strategic offensive forces.

- Solid evidence that not only the United States, but the Soviets as well, are basing their long-range strategic plans on the assumption that 1) defense against ballistic missiles is feasible and will improve with time; and 2) significant elements of such defenses can be in place within this decade.

- Acceptance of the fact that it is impossible for arms control negotiations to halt, or even impose a moratorium on, this continuing offense-defense cycle. To attempt it would be as futile as trying to put the nuclear genie back in the bottle.

- The considered judgment of military and political experts that the world no longer can rely on the concept of Mutual Assured Destruction to preserve the peace. MAD is OBE—overtaken by events and technology.

- The realization that the peoples of the world are fed up with their role as helpless hostages in the superpowers' continuing game of "nuclear chicken"; that they resent the absurd practice of wasting needed resources to add to the already excessive stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

- An appreciation of the speed with which science and technology are thrusting mankind into space. Today space has become the fourth dimension of national security along with land, sea, and air. Future historians may identify the January 1985 Geneva meeting (the first to discuss military applications of space) as the political beginning of the Space Age.

- The clear understanding that the world is now embarked on a new and difficult course: a transition from today's unstable political condition caused by reliance on the obsolete MAD doctrine to preserve deterrence, to a far more stable situation where deterrence can one day be based on Mutual Assured Survival. There can be no turning back. The task of statesmen is to accelerate, not retard, this transition.

- An awareness that the future composition of alliances

and the alignment of multinational power blocs will be determined as much by technology's impact on national security and on economic development as by political considerations.

These last two points deserve some amplification.

The transition from MAD to Mutual Assured Survival will require at least a decade, perhaps more. During that period, deterrence will have to rely on MAD initially, while the superpowers take steps to modernize rather than increase the size of their strategic forces. Then there will be a volatile period when deterrence will be based on a combination of strategic ICBM forces and ABM defenses. As the superpowers gain confidence in their ABM defenses, they will recognize the economic advantages of reducing their present stockpiles of offensive weapons. (Recent studies show that ABM defenses will have a 4:1 cost effectiveness advantage over offensive systems in terms of the outlays required to add penetration capabilities to existing ICBM systems.) Ulti-

What the President's SDI project has done is to emphasize the interrelationship of the political, economic, technological and national security aspects of space. It forces strategic planners to lift their eyes to the stars.

mately, deterrence may be based on virtually penetration-proof ABM systems, backed up by highly accurate, recallable, non-nuclear retaliatory forces built around cruise missiles and manned bombers.

The political impact of the development of effective ABM systems will be profound. Ideally, both superpowers have much to gain if they could work together to perfect a global missile defense. President Reagan has twice publicly invited the Soviets to join in such a cooperative venture. To date, however, Moscow has shown no interest in discussing the offer.

Instead, it seems likely that the Politburo will, as it did in 1946 when the U.S. proposed placing all nuclear weapons under United Nations control, reject the American suggestion on grounds that it would constitute a threat to their national sovereignty. (What they actually mean, of course, is that it might set in motion forces that could undermine the Soviet bureaucracy's tight control over the Russian people.) Under such circumstances, the world faces the prospect of a decade of intense competition between the two superpowers as they race to build their own separate ABM defenses.

Since technological progress inevitably will project essential elements of these defense systems into space, they will have an inherent capability to protect areas hemispheric in size. Thus what probably will emerge is two regional systems.

Decision for the non-aligned

This will mean that the non-aligned states, including the emerging industrialized states as well as those falling into the general category of undeveloped nations of the Third World, will be forced by circumstance to decide whose ABM shield they want over their heads. Even such larger nations as India and China lack the technological resources and the supporting industrial base to go it alone.

Thus, as Russia and the United States drive ahead with their own regional ABM systems, other states will have to choose not only which shield, but which political affiliation will best serve their long-term national interests. To the extent that they have any freedom of choice, the governments involved will probably opt for the system which is based on the most advanced technology.

Fortunately for the Free World, the three centers having the greatest technological and industrial capabilities are Western Europe, Japan, and the United States. All of these adhere to an economic philosophy of free enterprise, are firmly committed to the principles of democracy, and are linked together with the United States through mutual defense treaty arrangements. The U.S. Government has already pledged that any ABM defense it builds will be built in cooperation with, and for the protection of, our allies as well as ourselves. Western statesmen are working to establish the framework for SDI cooperation and technological exchange within these groups. There is no question that the combination of the scientific and industrial capabilities of these three economic centers will give them an overwhelming advantage over any similar combined effort of the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet bloc. In short, the SDI opens far-reaching political opportunities for the West.

There is no question that as the world moves into the Space Age, space-related technology will provide enormous economic benefits for mankind. During his visit to China last April, President Reagan outlined some of the more immediate prospects. He pointed out that experiments conducted in the zero-gravity environment of our Space Shuttle show that life-saving medicines can be manufactured in space with four times the purity of the same medicines on Earth, and can be produced over 400 times more rapidly. One month's production of medicines in space yields as much as 30 years' production on the ground. Similarly, the manufacture of semiconductor chips under zero gravity produces crystals of exceptional purity, making possible the design of vastly improved "high-tech" computers at far cheaper cost.

It is U.S. policy to give the private sector every oppor-

tunity to translate the results of space-based research into commercial products for the public. For its part, the government is committed to bearing the cost of such basic research and providing low-cost access to space. In fiscal year 1983, the Congress approved a budget authority of \$15.6 billion to cover the total space activities of the U.S. government, including NASA and Defense. The comparable estimated figure for FY 1985 has soared to \$20 billion. (Compare this to the SDI's estimated five-year budget of \$26 billion.)

Eyes raised to the stars

What the President's SDI project has done is to emphasize the interrelationship of the political, economic, technological and national security aspects of space. It forces strategic planners to lift their eyes to the stars.

The area of space that has the major strategic significance in coming decades is low-earth-orbit (LEO). As the U.S. investment in space continues to grow asymptotically and as the economic returns from this investment grow in like manner, it will have to be protected. Just as the growth of ocean-borne commerce led to the development of navies to enforce the principle of "freedom of the seas," it seems likely that looking beyond the national security requirements of ABM defense, the United States must develop a capability to work with all nations in the peaceful exploitation of the new dimension under the principle of "freedom of space." Interplanetary space can be considered as the "common heritage of mankind" as man turns to the exciting task of exploring the planets. Within the low-earth-orbit, however, there is already the requirement to deter possible hostile actions against our space vehicles, to ensure access to space for all and to maintain the safe environment needed to permit the peaceful exploitation of space-related technologies.

As we begin this new 1985 round of disarmament negotiations, the \$64 billion question is, as it has been in the past, "Are the Russians sincere? Are they really seeking equitable, verifiable arms control agreements or are they merely continuing their traditional campaign of political warfare designed to permit the further expansion of their Communist empire?" The historical record to date indicates the answer is "No," they are not sincere.

But times and circumstances change. Our offer to join with them in the development of a global system of ballistic missile defense which will permit the whole world to live under conditions of Mutual Assured Survival remains on the table. Should internal economic and political pressures lead them to accept our offer, the world will be a better place. If they do not, the SDI will protect the United States and its allies as mankind moves forward into the Space Age, where unforeseen incentives for cooperation lie ahead for all. The inevitability and rapidity of scientific progress soon will have more influence on international affairs than will the narrow political ambitions of nation-states.

New Jersey supreme court 'legalizes' the Nuremberg crime of euthanasia

by Molly Kronberg and Linda Everett

On Jan. 17, the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey handed down a decision which "legalizes" the murder of comatose and terminally ill patients in the state. The Court ruled that removal of all life-sustaining equipment, including *food and water*, is acceptable medical practice. It has thus "legalized" crimes for which Nazis were hanged at Nuremberg—euthanasia, a crime against humanity.

The New Jersey Court ruled in favor of euthanasia six to one. The six judges who supported euthanasia are Chief Justice Robert Wilentz, and Justices Robert Clifford, Stuart Pollock, Sidney M. Schreiber, Marie Garibaldi, and Dennis O'Hern. Justice Alan Handler dissented.

Justice Schreiber wrote the majority opinion—and then promptly retired.

The case originated in 1983, when the nephew of Clair Conroy, a terminally ill elderly patient, sued to have her deprived of food. The Appellate Division of the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that removal of her feeding tube would constitute homicide. The new ruling has reversed that decision, equating "artificial" feeding with medical treatment, which the ruling says may be stopped.

Thus the Court has raised to the status of law crimes of euthanasia and torture—forced starvation—for which Nazi doctors were executed at Nuremberg. Chief Justice Wilentz and his colleagues are flouting natural law, by creating the conditions for such euthanasia and torture.

To put it plainly: Under the principles developed by the Nuremberg trials, not only the doctors in the United States who commit euthanasia against their helpless patients, but the judges who establish it as legal, could be, and should be, indicted and tried for crimes against humanity.

The plaintiff: civilization

The actions of the International Military Tribunal created at the close of World War II to define and deal with Nazi crimes yield two precedents which cover the New Jersey case. The Tribunal defined war crimes, crimes against peace, and crimes against humanity as its areas of jurisdiction. In the case of the Nazi doctors—the *United States of America v. Karl Brandt, et al.*—the Tribunal indicted, tried, and executed individuals found guilty of euthanasia, a crime against

humanity. The trials of Hans Frank (Hitler's lawyer, "first lawyer" of the Reich, and Governor General of Poland) and Hermann Goering examined the issue of Nazi justice, and its perversion from natural law into a system of *Führerbefehl*, or Führer-order. Whatever Hitler said, was law.

U.S. Justice Robert Jackson formulated the conceptions on which the International Tribunal was based: "The real complaining party at your bar is Civilization," he told the Tribunal. The principles of natural law were to be the basis for the Tribunal's actions. Hence, actions which violated natural law were punishable, *whether or not they were specifically outlawed in the laws of any individual nation.*

Indictments before this Tribunal hinged on "Jurisdiction and General Principles," Article 6:

". . . The following acts, or any of them, are crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility.

". . . (c) *Crimes against Humanity*: namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecution on political, racial, or religious grounds in the execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, *whether or not in violation of domestic law of the country where perpetrated.*

"Leaders, organizers, instigators, and accomplices participating in the formation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes *are responsible for all acts performed by any person in execution of such plan* [emphasis added]."

The definition of euthanasia as such a crime derived from *United States of America v. Karl Brandt, et al.*, which charged:

"Defendants Karl Brandt, Blome, Brack and Hoven unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly committed crimes against humanity . . . in that they were principals in, accessories to, ordered, abetted, took a consenting part in, and were connected with plans and enterprises involving the execution of the so-called 'euthanasia' program of the German Reich, in the course of which the defendants herein murdered hundreds of thousands of human beings, including German citizens, as well as civilians of other nations.

"This program involved the systematic and secret exe-

cution of the aged, insane, incurably ill, of deformed children, and other persons. . . . Such persons were regarded as 'useless eaters' and a burden to the German war machine."

On Aug. 20, 1947, the chief defendant, Dr. Karl Brandt, was found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to death by hanging.

'Humanitarian' cover not acceptable

The majority opinion of the New Jersey Court, written by Justice Schreiber, now makes Brandt's crimes the law. It cloaks this in "humanitarian" verbiage, as Brandt once did. Schreiber writes that the Court sought to establish a subjective standard, "the very personal right to control one's own life. . . ."

A patient has the "right to die," finds the Court, if he once expressed opposition to life-sustaining medical intervention, in writing, a "living will," or orally, to a family member, friend, or doctor. In fact, if the patient ever showed a *reaction* to medical treatment of others, or perhaps complained about his own medical care, that can be construed as his desire to exercise his "right to die."

In the case of incompetent patients (though they never uttered a death wish), the ruling permits the state "to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment" in the patient's "best interests."

On just these points, the Nuremberg Tribunal decision in the Brandt case was emphatic: The *intent* of the person committing euthanasia is not an issue. A "humanitarian" cover is just that—cover for crime. The Tribunal decided:

"We have no doubt that Karl Brandt—as he himself testified—is a sincere believer in the administration of euthanasia to persons hopelessly ill, whose lives are burdensome and an expense to the state or to their families. The abstract proposition of whether or not euthanasia is justified in certain cases of the class referred to is no concern of this Tribunal. . . . The Family of Nations is not obligated to give recognition to such legislation [that is, legislation 'legalizing' euthanasia] when it manifestly gives legality to plain murder and torture of defenseless and powerless human beings. . . ."

That is, no matter what the "humanitarian" argument, euthanasia remains a crime. Legislation that purports to "legalize" it is not in conformity with natural law, and therefore cannot be tolerated by the human community.

Brandt's final statement, July 19, 1947, to the Tribunal differed little from Schreiber's "subjective standard." Brandt asserted: ". . . When I said 'yes' to euthanasia I did so with the deepest conviction, just as it is my conviction today, that it was right. Death can mean deliverance. Death is life—just as much as birth."

Brandt took his cue from his Führer. In ordering euthanasia, even Hitler hid behind humanitarianism: ". . . Persons who, according to human judgment, are incurable can, upon a most careful diagnosis of their condition of sickness, be accorded a mercy death."

Hitler's and Brandt's arguments carried no weight at Nuremberg. Nor would the New Jersey ruling have done so.

The Nuremberg Tribunals were not concerned only with Nazi murders of foreign nationals; that is, they were not concerned simply with war crimes or crimes committed in the heat of military operations. The Tribunals asserted a broader jurisdiction: that of crimes against humanity. Thus, they found *German* doctors guilty of the murder of civilian *German* patients. They found that the "very purpose of the concept of crimes against humanity" is to protect citizens of a state from "systematic commission of atrocities and offenses" against them by the state.

Further, definition of crimes against humanity does not rely on the laws of any particular nation. It relies only on natural law. It is thus not within the power of the New Jersey judges to make euthanasia "legal"—any more than it was judged within the competence of the Nazi courts to make Hitler's outlaw orders "legal."

Nazi justice

The principles of Nazi justice were developed by Hans Frank, and the League of National Socialist German Jurists, as follows: 1) Hitler represented the "will of the people." 2) In "true democracy," the "will of the people" is law. Therefore, 3) Hitler's word was law.

Hence the Nazis claimed a truly "popular" judicial system, based on the *Volksgemeinschaft*, or folk-community.

But the Nuremberg Tribunal found that any law which violates the principles of natural law, laid out by Justice Jackson as the law of the civilized community of nations, *cannot be law*. So, today, if Wilentz, Schreiber, and the rest, argue that "norms have changed," that "euthanasia" is now accepted humane practice, their arguments mean nothing. Popular custom is not law.

Worse than the Nazis

The six judges of the New Jersey State Supreme Court have gone beyond the Nazis in crucial respects. They knowingly seek to evade the principles established at Nuremberg. Thus, Judge Schreiber is careful to write that the Court does not authorize a "person in authority" to determine if a life is "worthy to be lived." Instead, the patient will die because it is in his own "best interest." The opinion reads:

". . . The standard we are enunciating is a subjective one, consistent with the notion that the right that we are seeking to effectuate is a very personal right to control one's own life. . . ."

"We hesitate . . . to foreclose the possibility of *humane actions, which may involve termination of life-sustaining treatment*, for persons who never clearly expressed their desires about life-sustaining treatment but who are now suffering a prolonged and painful death.

". . . This authority permits the state to authorize guardians to *withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment from*

an incompetent patient if it is manifest that such action would further the patient's best interests in a narrow sense of the phrase, even though the subjective test that we articulate above may not be satisfied."

'Best interest' tests

The Court establishes a "calculus of pleasure and pain" which stinks of vicious utilitarianism:

"We therefore hold that life-sustaining treatment may also be withheld or withdrawn from a patient in Claire Conroy's situation if either of two 'best interests' tests—a limited-objective or a pure-objective test—is satisfied.

"Under the limited-objective test, life-sustaining treatment may be withheld or withdrawn from a patient in Claire Conroy's situation when there is some trustworthy evidence that the patient would have refused the treatment, and the decision maker is satisfied that it is clear that the burdens of the patient's continued life with the treatment outweigh the benefits of that life for him.

"By this we mean that the patient is suffering, and will continue to suffer throughout the expected duration of his life, unavoidable pain, and *that the net burdens of his prolonged life (the pain and suffering of his life with the treatment, less the amount and duration of pain that the patient would likely experience if the treatment were withdrawn) markedly outweigh any physical pleasure, emotional enjoyment or intellectual satisfaction that the patient may still be able to derive from life.*

"In the absence of trustworthy evidence, or indeed any evidence at all, that the patient would have declined the treatment, life-sustaining treatment may still be withheld or withdrawn from a formerly competent person like Claire Conroy if a third, pure-objective test is satisfied.

"Under that test, as under the limited-objective test, the net burdens of the patient's life with the treatment should clearly and markedly outweigh the benefits that the patient derives from life.

"... We expressly decline to authorize decision-making based on assessments of the personal worth or social utility of another's life, or the value of that life to others."

This does not differ from Hitler's claims for "mercy death," but the New Jersey judges want to achieve the same effects without *seeming* to create state authority for them.

Nazi "mercy killings" murdered about 275,000. In New Jersey, approximately 45,000 people are immediately threatened by the new ruling. Across the United States, about 1 million fall into the threatened categories.

The New Jersey judges have defined, as did the Nazis, the idea of "life not worthy to be lived"—no matter how tortuously they seek to cover this up. That idea is the basis of mass murder, as the International Monetary Fund is applying it on a world scale. It is the basis of the Carter administration's *Global 2000* document, which decrees the human race must be reduced by half by 1999.

Administration beats

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater, who in December was insisting that crucial defense programs like the MX missile be cut to reduce the budget deficit, has reversed his position and is now maintaining that any freeze in military spending "could seriously damage the national security of the United States and compromise our ability to provide program management stability in the Pentagon."

Goldwater expressed this sentiment after a Jan. 11 meeting with Senate Republican leaders who were advocating the defense freeze that Goldwater had earlier espoused. Goldwater announced afterwards that such a freeze would send "a wrong and dangerous signal to our NATO allies and our adversaries," and that substantial reductions in procurement and research and development programs "would result in the very weapons program inefficiencies and waste which both the Pentagon and Congress have sought to eliminate." On Jan. 23, Goldwater announced that he fully supports the 6% real increase in defense spending sought by President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger.

Administration backs Pentagon budget

Goldwater's sudden 180-degree reversal testifies to intensive efforts by Reagan and Weinberger to protect the defense budget from further gouging by a Congress run amok. After agreeing to \$8 billion in cuts in military spending for FY1986, they are making it clear that no further cuts will be tolerated.

Both men are personally twisting congressional arms, especially those belonging to the crowd around Senate Republican Majority Leader Bob Dole. This gaggle has been demanding that the Pentagon be subjected to major new cuts, in order to balance the budget. Weinberger visited the Hill Jan. 17 where he met with House Republican leader Bob Michel and other key Republican Congressmen to explain to them that defense budget-cutting would do "major injury" to U.S. national security and impede U.S.-Soviet arms-control negotiations.

Several days later, Weinberger met with Senate Republican leaders to deliver the same message—this time taking pains to demonstrate what damage the defense spending-freeze which many of them espouse would do to U.S. military capabilities.

The upshot has been that key advocates of such a freeze have been forced, albeit reluctantly, to concede that such a measure is probably unachievable—at least for now. Shortly after the Weinberger-Senate tête-à-tête, Budget Committee

back defense freeze

chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), a prime mover behind the defense budget-freeze, told reporters it would be "realistic" for Congress to come up with a defense figure "somewhere in between" a freeze and the administration's request. Dole has also distanced himself from the idea.

Not out of the woods

Although the administration may have won the battle over the defense-spending freeze, the war for the Pentagon budget is by no means over. Capitol Hill Republicans are putting out the word that they have no intention of giving Reagan and Weinberger the full amount they want for military spending. Indeed, the "somewhere in between" figure cited by Domenici translates into an additional \$6 billion in cuts.

In a widely reported Jan. 25 speech to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Dole again adamantly insisted that military spending must be subjected to further reductions if the administration wants Congress to move on its overall economic package. "A number of solid conservative Republican Senators tell me straight out unless defense is on the table, forget it," Dole threatened.

Dole's line is being echoed by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.), head of the Senate Finance Committee, and by Rep. Bob Michel (R-Ill.), the Republican House leader, who has concocted a rotten "compromise" by which Congress would continue to fund the MX—but only if the administration agreed to reduce the Pentagon budget to 4% real growth.

Dole and his gaggle got a leg-up Jan. 15 when Paul Volcker conclaved with Senate Republican leaders. The Fed chairman disengaged his mouth from his cigar long enough to demand that Congress cut "\$50 billion *plus*" from the U.S. deficit in FY1986. According to Sen. John Chafee (R-R.I.), that figure is Volcker's absolute minimum. "He didn't think \$50 billion was enough," Chafee reported. Volcker added that if spending is not cut enough, he will "look elsewhere" and demand that Congress hike taxes.

According to media accounts, Republican Senators greeted Volcker's words "warmly," agreeing with him on the need to slash cost-of-living increases and to gouge military spending. Immediately afterwards, Senate whip Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) spoke to reporters on Volcker's recommendations: "It's drastic, heavy, tough stuff [but] it's got to be COLAs, it's got to be defense and you can't just mess around."

Simpson specified that it will be necessary to revoke major weapons systems contracts that are already in effect.

"There may have to be votes on elimination of various systems. We're going to have . . . maybe even a more dramatic approach than that, we may have to break the contract." The two key weapons systems being "studied" for possible cancellation are the MX and B-1 bomber, said Simpson, adding that the MX is already "perilously close" to being cancelled.

The Strategic Defense Initiative is also a prime target of the congressional budget-cutters. At a Jan. 23 press conference, KGB-linked Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.) announced he wants to keep SDI funding down to about half of the reported \$3.2 billion the Reagan administration is requesting. Aide Sybil Francis revealed that Brown's major goal is to "ensure that the SDI never leaves the pure research stage" and that he and his collaborators, including Rep. Larry Coughlin (R-Penna.), will try to eliminate all funds for prototype development and testing for the beam-defense program. Brown collaborates closely with the National Committee to Save the ABM Treaty, a group with close ties to Henry Kissinger, who advised a reporter in November that congressional budget-cutting was the best method of "whittling away the SDI to nothing."

Wall Street vs. defense

The austerity program Volcker outlined Jan. 15 conforms precisely to the strategy being pursued by the Bipartisan Committee to Balance the Budget, a collection of Wall Street investment banks and brokerage firms who want to force the United States to submit to the same International Monetary Fund surveillance and "conditionalities" policies now causing mass starvation in Africa. The group is headed by Peter Peterson of Shearson-Lehman-American Express, a financial conglomerate which serves as Kissinger's financial base.

Most, if not all, of Congress's assault on the defense budget is being directed by these networks. The chief economist at Shearson told a reporter recently that the defense budget for fiscal 1986 must be substantially reduced, through total elimination of the MX and B-1 bomber programs. He argued that since congressional authorizations are already in effect, the only way to slash the defense budget is to wipe out existing programs.

Robert Ellsworth, a former Defense Department bigwig and partner in Lazard Frères investment bank, told an inquirer last month that "3-4% real growth" is the most the defense budget for fiscal 1986 should permit. A Kansas native, Ellsworth is known to Wall Street insiders as Bob Dole's controller.

Congressional offices say that Peterson's Committee representatives are spending more time on Capitol Hill than most Congressmen, to build support for their policies. The Volcker-GOP Senate meeting was sponsored by the Business Roundtable of corporate presidents headed by Prudential Insurance's Robert Beck. Afterwards, Beck led a pack of Roundtablers to the White House to bring pressure to bear on President Reagan personally.

War-time controversy over Vatican-OSS relations renewed by 'declassification'

by Max Corvo

Wild Bill Donovan: The Last Hero

by Anthony Cave Brown

New York Times Books, 1982

\$29.95 891 pages

Max Corvo was war-time operations officer for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), Italian Section. This article originally appeared in his Middletown Bulletin (Middletown, Connecticut), and focuses on the role of James Jesus Angleton, whom, in his later role as chief of counterintelligence, CIA, Corvo accuses of stultifying offensive intelligence missions on the enemy's terrain on the pretext that these opened the CIA to penetration by NKVD, GRU, KGB and other Soviet intelligence services. As a result, American intelligence came increasingly to rely on defectors or third-party (e.g., British, Israeli, etc.) intelligence services.

The publication of three biographical works on the life of William J. Donovan, war-time director of the Office of Strategic Services and considered by many to have been the original moving force behind the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency, has focused attention on the accomplishments and failures of the intelligence community.

Espionage has always been an imprecise activity which has been conducted from earliest times for the purpose of gaining advantage through foreknowledge of an adversary's intentions.

It has never been a profession, as many practitioners of this activity in the post World War II era have attempted to make us believe, nor has it been a *craft* as Allen Dulles attempted to pun with the word in his book, *The Craft of Intelligence*.

It is and has been a most tedious pursuit of knowledge in all spheres of endeavor which must be carried on relentlessly and with singular purpose (not to mention luck) if it is to succeed.

The war-time Office of Strategic Services, brainchild of William J. Donovan, sought to put together a huge cast of people from all walks of life, to undertake in a compressed and emotionally charged period of time a massive intelligence job to assist the worldwide struggle for democratic survival.

It is about this effort that Anthony Cave Brown has written a massive, 800-page-plus tome which is entitled *Wild Bill Donovan: The Last Hero*.

Mr. Brown's literary effort was aided by Otto Doering, one of Donovan's law partners and associates, who turned over to him the voluminous records and microfilms of the Donovan files. Doering died before the publication of the book, but others who were privy to information relative to sensitive operations conducted by the various branches of OSS, provided Brown with details to round out the tale.

These personal recollections, warped by the passage of time which has wrought changing perceptions of events, as well as occasional mental lapses, have served to reduce the historical value of the book.

Cave Brown's value as an historian was already under serious doubt with the publication in 1976 of his book, *The Secret War Report of the OSS* (published by Berkeley Medallion Books), which was culled from the declassified history of the OSS and other miscellaneous sources.

The *report* was rife with historical fabrications and inaccuracies, many of which had been wholly lifted from R. Harris Smith's *O.S.S.* (Berkeley University Press, 1972).

The most startling of the intelligence adventures recounted by Cave Brown has to do with the Vatican. It regards the operation code-named *Vessel*.

Brown wrote about this operation in his *Secret OSS War Report* in 1976, lifting the subject almost verbatim from Smith's book and adding a few gratuitous comments of his own.

For his book on Donovan, he has revised his material on *Vessel* with the input of James J. Angleton, former chief of CIA, Counter Espionage Branch, and from documents declassified at the National Archives in 1978 and 1979.

Vatican officials have long been disturbed by the publication of a number of books which have charged or implied that Msgr. Gianbattista Montini, later to become Pope Paul VI, provided the United States government during 1944-1945 with critical military intelligence from Japan by making available confidential reports from various diplomatic missions of the Holy See. This information purportedly facilitated U.S. Air Force bombing missions over Japan.

So disturbed was the Vatican by these reports that it

assigned a team of researchers that included the Rev. Robert Graham, S.J., to investigate and to counteract the negative reaction that was anticipated by the impending declassification of OSS records and the stories being spun around them.

In Volume 59 (January 1974) of the *Catholic Historical Review*, Reverend Graham charged that the documents in question were the fabrication of the imagination of one "Virgilio Scattolini, the prince of Vatican misinformers."

Scattolini, who had worked for *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican's official newspaper, and who had access to the offices of the Secretariat of State in the Vatican, was eventually prosecuted and sentenced to seven months and four days in jail. "Upon his release from jail, Scattolini reportedly vanished without leaving a trace."

In early 1976, the Vatican was further disturbed when left-wing authors Marco Fini and Roberto Faenza waded through OSS declassified material, made xerox copies of everything they could lay their hands on, and came up with a volume entitled, *The Americans in Italy*, which was published by Feltrinelli, a pro-communist publisher in Milan. All of the xerox copies, according to the authors, were later deposited in the archives of the Giangiacomo Feltrinelli Foundation.

Fini and Faenza were assisted in their effort by Edward J. Becker and Mark Lynch of Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law, who helped with research and wrote an explanatory note for the book. The preface was written by G. William Dumhoff of the University of California.

Among the many charges made by Fini and Faenza was the repetition of the reputed war-time collaboration between the Vatican's Montini and the OSS.

The Cave Brown book on Donovan devotes an entire chapter to *Vessel*. His obvious source of information on the subject is James J. Angleton, who in late 1944 and 1945 had been assigned to X-2 in Rome. X-2 was the Counter Intelligence (CI) branch of OSS.

Cave Brown has undertaken a massive revision of the story, which he attempts to buttress with quotations from documents and information from a number of OSS veterans whose participation and recollections of the events are, at best, remote.

The original version of the *Vessel* story which Brown included in his 1976 book was a total fabrication which could not possibly stand up to the light of day and had its origins in the 1972 Smith book on OSS.

Cave Brown's version, which appeared on page 156 of *Secret History*, was completely in parenthesis and commented that the official OSS historian did not discuss the involvement of the Irish government with the Vatican in the *Vessel* project in 1942. This version stated that Montini was in touch with Earl Bennis of OSS Secret Intelligence (SI) Washington and was transmitting information from the Holy See's Tokyo diplomatic representative, which included bombing targets.

This information was then passed from the Irish embassy, with the knowledge and approval of Eamon DeValera, to the SI representative, Richard Mazzarini (who was in London), and who then sent it on through special navy cipher to Washington.

It is obvious that no such tortuous intelligence routing existed and that only Smith's and Cave Brown's absolute naiveté could lead them to even repeat the absurdity, let alone publish it as part of a history of OSS. As a matter of fact, OSS had just emerged from COI in 1942 and was primarily involved in a battle for survival and the eventual North African invasion. Mazzarini, who then worked for the PanAm Freight division in New York, was not brought into OSS until later.

Failure by Smith and Cave Brown to check even the minimal facts in their story has resulted in a travesty of the facts, and a windfall of accusations from the extreme left-

The original version of the Vessel story which Brown included in his 1976 book was a total fabrication which could not possibly stand up to the light of day. His failure to check even the minimal facts has resulted in a travesty, and a windfall of accusations from the extreme left-wing political movements in Europe and Moscow against the Vatican.

wing political movements in Europe and Moscow against the Vatican.

The version of the *Vessel* affair in Brown's book makes no effort to correct the serious implications of the first version. Rather, the inclusion of *Vessel* in the Donovan biography must be attributed to the author's contact with Jim Angleton, and the assumptions and conclusions arrived at in this chapter should probably also be credited to the former X-2 operator.

Angleton has made a life-time career of counter-intelligence/espionage obsessions, and more than any other top CIA official during the post-World War II era, he served to inhibit "humint" operations (human intelligence, i.e., active agent) of CIA against Russia and the Communist world. This inhibition took the form of a maximum fear of KGB penetration, and this obsession was to finally destroy his career when

he and members of his staff were made to resign unceremoniously by CIA Director Bill Colby during the 1974-75 congressional investigation of CIA.

It is obvious from the documentary file on *Vessel* which was finally partially declassified in 1978 and 1979 that:

1) There was never any involvement by Msgr. Montini (later Pope Paul VI) in *Vessel*;

2) None of the evidence points to the inclusion of military intelligence, let alone bombing targets, in any of the messages that purportedly originated from the Vatican's Tokyo representative or any of his contacts;

3) The importance attached to source material at all OSS, White House, and military levels was due to the fact that there was an utter lack of high-level intelligence from Japan (Magic excepted);

4) The *Vessel* source, while it may have embellished the information which was made available to OSS (and perhaps, as Angleton asserted, to other interested parties), could not have been fabricating it out of whole cloth, since part of the information was verified by succeeding events and corroboration.

The Cave Brown/Angleton conclusions on *Vessel* are based on declassified X-2 and other files, many of which are, or were classified "Secret Control—For X-2 Only."

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After having examined and analyzed these files, the Reverend Graham made the following comment in a letter to me on Sept. 20, 1979:

The perplexities include the question, already alluded to, of why these messages continued to be dispatched, even after grave doubts about their authenticity were entertained. Also, the S.I. side of this exposé, herewith enclosed, which is of X-2 origin and naturally unilateral.

The X-2 file, which is overzealous in its needless excision of large portions of its *Vessel* analysis, comes to a series of conclusions which have conveniently been completely obliterated by the censor's black marker.

The black marker is obviously a self-serving device of a defensive nature because:

a) At the time that X-2's (Angleton's) conclusions were arrived at, there was no one from SI around to contest their validity or challenge the evidence;

b) SI Italy was ordered to turn over *Vessel* to X-2 by July 15 of 1945 (which it did), but X-2, by its own admission (page 4 of its *Plan Dusty*), admits that it continued to distribute the reports and that between September and December 1945, "the operation produced 435 reports" (para 19). It then goes on to say, "Of this total, 35% of the information was partially or wholly true, while 16% had been definitely proved false. The remainder could not properly be evaluated. . . ."

The X-2 conclusions were that *Vessel* was a service distributed to the intelligence agents of a number of nations by Scattolini and his assistant Setaccioli for the purpose of:

1) Obtaining money;

2) Conducting anti-Vatican propaganda as an ancillary service to the Communists;

3) Helping the Italian counter-espionage organization spot foreign intelligence organizations in Italy and to accumulate hard currency for its operations.

These are all hypotheses which Cave Brown seems to espouse in his book. However, there is clear evidence that rebuts the most damning of these hypotheses:

1) At the time that X-2 arrived at these conclusions in 1949, there was no one around from Italian Secret Intelligence in CIA to contest the validity of the assumptions;

2) SI Italy terminated its operations in Italy in July of 1945 and was ordered by radio signal from Col. Maddox, Chief SI Med: "As of July 15 full control of *Vessel* should be transferred to Chief X-2 Rome [Angleton] for such final disposition as he, in consultation with Washington, determines."

However, in Angleton's summary report filed in 1949, *Dusty Plan* (page 4, para 19), X-2 admits that it continued to distribute the *Vessel/Dusty* reports, and that between September and December 1945, "the operation produced 435 reports." It goes on to state "that of this total 35% of the information was partially or wholly true, while 16% had been definitely proved false." The report then states that "the remainder could not properly be evaluated."

It seems incredible that 49% of the information being distributed could not be evaluated.

Angleton's reason for the continued distribution of the *Vessel* reports are really unintelligible, if he was convinced that they were fraudulent and plants.

From the legible portions of the 1949 summary he became lost in the convoluted counter-intelligence skein that, in para 12, led *Dusty* (X-2 designation for the *Vessel* source) to the OSS Mission in Berne, Switzerland and "was once again a bone of contention between S.I. and X-2 elements." He then points out that "it was later learned by X-2 Rome that the source of the Berne *Dusty* was an Italian intelligence officer" (1946).

In para 13 he states, "Later in 1946, a French Intelligence officer received some *Dusty* materials which were identified by X-2 Rome as originating with Italian Military Intelligence."

In para 14 he charges that in early 1947 *Dusty* intelligence was arriving at the Vienna station via Trieste through contact with Italian Military Intelligence.

In para 14 he states: "By September 1947, Scattolini's activities were so widespread that at OSS's request, Scattolini was arrested by the Italian counter-espionage officials . . . and . . . [massive excision]"

One is left to wonder how in September 1947 a non-existent OSS (OSS was dissolved in 1945) could request

Angleton's view was and continues to be, that (offensive) intelligence gathering must be made totally subservient to (defensive, anti-penetration) counter-intelligence controls, thus stultifying intelligence-gathering.

Scattolini's arrest on grounds that have conveniently been expunged from the evidentiary record. However, a clue to some of the excisions was provided by Angleton to Cave Brown, who makes the unequivocal statement in his book (page 702) that "Scattolini was arrested and indicted under an old Fascist law, never before used, that made it an offense to commit hostile acts against a foreign country—i.e., the Vatican. Two CIA officers were said to have attended the trial." This quotation could not have come from any declassified records or the Donovan files.

The truth of the authenticity of the *Vessel* reports cannot be found in either Cave Brown's book or in the documents which have been declassified after having been deliberately and artfully censored to prevent the real story from being reconstructed. (It might be pointed out that in 1947 it would not have been difficult for Angleton to have asked SIM to arrest Scattolini under any pretext and they would quickly have complied because of the previous working arrangement between OSS and SIM.)

As to the Cave Brown/Angleton hypothesis for the *raison d'être* of *Vessel*, it is silly to even imagine that the agent(s) disseminating the information were either left-wing or Communists, because there was little or nothing to be gained in 1944-45 from the limited dissemination of such information by the Communists.

It is even more far-fetched to believe that the SIM (Italian Military Intelligence) was in control of *Vessel* during the period in question. The SIM people knew and worked closely with OSS personnel in Italy (including Angleton who had

only recently arrived, but whose father had preceded him as an OSS officer in Rome by more than a year.)

Even more ludicrous is the assumption that SIM was in need of the ridiculously paltry sum paid by OSS to the *Vessel* informer. All SIM had to do was go to its own treasury to borrow currency from OSS under the bilateral agreement which existed at that time but was never utilized by SIM.

It therefore must be obvious that the agent(s) who moved about the Vatican secretariat were rounding out their meager income through the dissemination of insider information, but while they gave no military information, they did give forewarning on many key political events from many parts of the world, sometimes even in an obvious effort to influence the process of war strategy and aims.

It is not inconceivable that the diplomatic representatives of the warring nations, thrown together in the small piece of real estate that is Vatican City, could occasionally have been brought together to discuss the probabilities of ending the calamitous conflict that was World War II.

After the fall of Rome, the pre-war ambassador to Germany, Hugh Wilson, was reported to have had a most friendly reunion with Germany's ambassador to the Vatican, Baron Ernst von Weizsacker, whom Mr. Wilson had known as an anti-Nazi in Berlin. They reportedly had a most cordial chat about events, past, present, and future.

A possibility that evidently might well have been overlooked by Angleton in his unilateral examination of *Vessel* was that the Vatican may have allowed this information to leak out in order to indirectly influence world policies, and that in furtherance of this objective, it did not shut off the valve. (It was CIA that had Scattolini arrested and not the Vatican. X-2 documents clearly indicate that in November 1944, Scattolini had free access to the Vatican Secretariat (para 24, 25, and 26, page 5, Report JZX-6318, 27 February 1946) and as a matter of fact, Scattolini is reported to have seen *Dusty* reports lying on the desk while Monsignor Montini was attempting to compare handwriting in order to ascertain the source of information leaks.

Paragraph 25 of X-2's *Plan Dusty* Summary (1949) would seem to outline clearly Angleton's obtuse approach to intelligence gathering. It is a view that guided his life-long career in the intelligence community. It is a view that unfortunately was allowed to prevail, but which CIA Director Bill Colby finally brought to a close at the end of 1974.

Angleton's view was and continues to be, that the product of intelligence operations should not be secured without adequate counter-intelligence or counter-espionage controls.

This is to say that (offensive) intelligence gathering must be made totally subservient to (defensive, anti-penetration) counter-intelligence controls, thus stultifying intelligence-gathering operations. It is a view that is held by all counter-espionage "experts" who would soon be out of work if those responsible for offensive espionage on opposing sides, were to pay any mind to that dictum.

Black ministers tell the *Post*: 'Repent!'

by Don Baier

A consensus may well be developing that the U.S. capital would be a great deal better off without that beacon of liberal journalism, the *Washington Post*. It was only last December that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger accused the *Post* of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," matching the definition of treason provided by the U.S. Constitution, after the newspaper sought to create an uproar about "militarization of space" by leaking classified material on the Space Shuttle mission. Now a group of black ministers and others, led by Rev. Cleveland Sparrow of the Schiller Institute, has convened what they promise will be a weekly picket line outside the *Post*'s offices, which began Jan. 23.

"D.C. isn't Katie Graham's plantation; Bury the *Post* and save the nation," they chanted. "What newspaper does Moscow like most? It's not *Pravda*, it's the *Washington Post*."

Post censors King Day rally

Reverend Sparrow and his associates are furious that the *Washington Post* completely blacked out all mention of the Schiller Institute's 10,000-person march and demonstration Jan. 15, which appealed to President Reagan for emergency food and economic development assistance to Africa, and a "crash program" approach to realizing his beam defense anti-missile policy to maximize jobs and production.

"This rally of approximately 10,000 people was by far the largest Martin Luther King Day rally in the nation," Reverend Sparrow pointed out—more than 12 times bigger than rallies staged by Jesse Jackson and Washington, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, lavishly publicized in the *Post* and other liberal national media, and in Jackson's case generously funded by networks of the Anti-Defamation League. The theme of the Schiller Institute rally was making the Inalienable Rights of Man proclaimed in the U.S. Declaration of Independence a living reality for all mankind. "The fact that the *Washington Post*, *New York Times* and the other media chose to totally black out this historic event can only be likened to the press censorship imposed in Nazi Germany or Soviet Russia," said Reverend Sparrow.

Moreover, Reverend Sparrow added, "The *Washington Post*, knowing it would black out the march, printed a 15,000-word slander of the Schiller Institute immediately before the

march. NBC crews filmed the entire six-hour march and rally, stating all the while that they had no intention of airing the footage on the evening news." The *Post* threw most of its mud at *EIR* founder and Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga, the founder of the Schiller Institute, in what it more or less frankly admitted was a journalistic hatchet job ordered to destroy any policy influence the LaRouches might have on the Reagan administration.

Reverend Sparrow and his fellow picketers report they are currently circulating an Open Letter to President Reagan, members of Congress, and the Federal Communications Commission to "take appropriate action" in response to the *Post*'s yellow journalism.

Into the streets

Meanwhile, they have taken to the streets. On the Jan. 23 picket line, Reverend Sparrow addressed *Post* employees and residents of the district with a fire-and-brimstone sermon on the bullhorn, urging the newspaper to repent its evil ways. Noting a point which has frequently occurred to others, Reverend Sparrow observed that the *Post* became truly enthusiastic about Dr. Martin Luther King only after he was assassinated.

Rally participants also hit the *Post*'s complicity in African genocide. Given its unswerving support of the International Monetary Fund and U.S. State Department policy of restricting the continent's economic development, the *Post*'s appetite for mass murder is a matter of record. The *Post* was also chastised for its record in support of Nazi euthanasia of the elderly and its liberal pro-drug record.

Reverend Sparrow, chairman of the D.C. chapter of the Moral Majority, was joined by Rev. George Gary, pastor of the All Nations Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., who frequently punctuated his sentences by pointing toward the *Post* offices, shouting "Shame, Shame, Shame!"

Post employees seemed somewhat disconcerted by a pile of decaying matter in the middle of the street bearing a sign identifying it as "Washington Compost." A bumper sticker appeared and was distributed to passersby, bearing a drawing of the same stinking pile, and the legend "The Washington Compost—bury it!"

Reverends Sparrow and Gary called on "all concerned citizens and honest media to join our effort to break the censorship. Proclaim the truth regarding the movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man!"

Reverend Gary was asked if the *Post* could avoid further embarrassment by a change in policy.

"I will call off the dogs," he said, "if the *Post* will repent and print coverage of the Schiller Institute."

No *Washington Post* reporter would admit to covering the picket line. However, a lurking photographer snapped pictures, while a decrepit, filthy derelict, with matted hair and a crutch, was observed taking copious notes.

How to reduce health costs

Diagnostic instruments recently developed show the vast potential of non-military uses of advanced laser technology.

In yet another demonstration of the spin-offs which can be expected from the development of directed energy technologies, Los Alamos National Laboratory recently announced the development of two new laboratory instruments to rapidly detect many dangerous diseases. One instrument will identify viruses in a few minutes, rather than the two to 14 days currently required; the other will identify bacteria in less than an hour, rather than the one or more days using conventional methods.

The potential of this technology is enormous. Clinical microbiology laboratories in the United States generate some \$30 million per week in the process of isolating and identifying micro-organisms—viruses, bacteria, fungi, and protozoa—from patients suspected or known to be suffering from an infectious disease. Infectious diseases are still a leading cause of death and disability in this country, as well as in the developing sector.

In this context, current microbiology laboratories do not provide information on which initial treatment decisions are based, but rather, retrospectively, confirm or deny an initial clinical impression. Ideally, microbiology should provide at least a tentative identification of an infecting organism before treatment is started. These new instruments provide the possibility of attaining that ideal.

A clinical microbiologist, quoted in a paper published by the Los Ala-

mos scientists, stated the problem succinctly: "It is quite proper to question the relevance of clinical microbiology when the clinician must rely on an educated guess—to intercede effectively during the crucial early hours of disease manifestations."

Present methods of identifying micro-organisms rely either on growing the organisms in culture, which may take days to weeks, inspecting stained specimens microscopically, or using various immunological techniques which require an hour or so to perform. These tests are primarily useful for bacteria, protozoa, and fungi. Very few laboratories, about 4% of approximately 12,000 in the United States, are equipped to do virus isolation, even though viruses account for a large volume of maladies, from the common cold and various diarrheas to such devastating and lethal diseases as AIDS and *Herpes encephalitis*.

Herpes encephalitis can kill up to 70% of infected individuals and leave survivors with serious brain damage. Prompt treatment with drugs effective against herpes can reduce mortality by 50%, but the disease is difficult to diagnose without rapid identification of the virus.

Unlike the standard laboratory methods listed above, the Los Alamos instruments measure the scattering of left- and right-polarized laser light by the micro-organisms. This technique, called circular intensity differential scattering (CIDS), requires about 4

minutes to obtain a spectral signature which is specific for each organism.

About 7% of bacterial infections are polymicrobial, i.e., caused by more than one organism, and these infections have a worse prognosis (probable outcome) than infections with a single organism. To apply the CIDS technique to specimens containing more than one organism, the Los Alamos scientists plan to couple the CIDS spectrometer to another device called a flow cytometer.

The flow cytometer is another instrument developed at Los Alamos for rapid analysis and sorting of cells. In the instrument, cells, or micro-organisms, are passed rapidly through a light source and their spectra are read individually. The spectra are then stored in a computer during the run, and at the completion of the test, a report of the type and percentage of each organism is available to the physician. One area in which this technique has great potential is the detection of the virus responsible for AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) in donated blood. The present tests being developed for this actually detect antibodies to the virus, but the significance of this result is unclear since, in some cases, it indicates an active infection and, in others, immunity to the virus. In the latter case, transfusion of such blood might actually enhance resistance to AIDS. But in the former case, presence of the virus itself in a unit of blood is an absolute reason not to use the blood and provides the basis for possible early treatment for the donor, which could lead to a cure.

The major significance of these instruments, however, is that they give but an inkling of the non-military technological spin-offs that will be generated from a mobilization to develop directed energy weapons, such as lasers, for strategic defense.

Arthur Burns leaving ambassadorial post

Arthur F. Burns, the U.S. ambassador to West Germany who was acting behind the scenes to decouple Western Europe from the United States, will be leaving his post this May, an embassy spokesman said Jan. 24. The spokesman said he had no information to release on who will succeed Burns.

In a Washington, D.C. address on Jan. 2, 1984, European Labor Party head Helga Zepp-LaRouche had demanded the recall of Burns. She charged:

- that Burns was advising "any West German who will listen" that the Federal Republic should leave NATO;
- that Burns was promoting the idea that the U.S. defense budget must be slashed—starting with cutbacks of U.S. military commitments to Europe;
- that Burns was openly promoting the Nazi-modelled West German Green Party. The State Department even organizes tours for Green leaders in the United States, and Burns was reportedly responsible for hushing up a report by the German law enforcement services proving massive Soviet funding of the German "peace movement."
- that Burns, who had helped to topple the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in 1982, was now attempting to undermine the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl by putting out the word that the West German mark would eminently collapse;
- that Burns was a factor in the near assassination by terrorists of Vice-President George Bush in Krefeld, West Germany in May 1983 because he had minimized the danger and encouraged the reduction of Bush's security in West Germany;
- that Burns was lying to European leaders that President Reagan's beam weapons defense initiative would lessen the U.S. commitment to the defense of Europe.

Engineers: New York needs nuclear power

New York State faces an electrical power shortfall in the next 10 years, and the least expensive "best option" for filling the gap is nuclear power, the New York State Society of Professional Engineers said Jan. 23. The Society released a study showing that the state's electric generating capacity of 30,000 megawatts has to expand 10% by 1995.

The study was designed to provide a "fresh, unbiased look at the future demand for electric power." The most viable options for meeting the increased demand are the development of nuclear and coal power, increased imports of oil, and import of electricity from Canada, with nuclear power being the best option, the study said.

The study said that protests against nuclear power had led to widespread public perception that nuclear power is unsafe, which has led to excessive regulation of the nuclear industry. The study calls on state officials to take the lead in correcting the "false impressions and unnecessary fears" about the safety of nuclear power. "No member of the public has been killed as a result of a safety accident at a nuclear power plant. That's a pretty good record, and it's not just luck," a society spokesman said.

Spanish *Dope, Inc.* released in Washington

A Washington, D.C. press conference Jan. 25 releasing *Narcotrafico, S.A.*, a Spanish update of the 1978 bestseller *Dope, Inc.*, drew representatives of the U.S. Customs Office and the intelligence community, diplomats from five Ibero-American countries, and reporters from six news services.

The event was addressed by counterintelligence specialist Jeffrey Steinberg, one of the authors of the English-language first edition of *Dope, Inc.*, which was commissioned by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche.

Steinberg delivered a sharply worded message from LaRouche, that should there be an attempt on Pope John Paul II's life during his Ibero-American tour, the blame will be laid on the doorstep of the oligarchical families Thurn and Taxis and Bragança family oligarchs. These families, Steinberg detailed, presently control the narco-terrorist and cult networks which are deployed to attempt the Pontiff's murder.

Steinberg reported that when *Dope Inc.* in 1978 named the names of the politicians and bankers who direct the international drug monopoly, its charges were initially greeted with skepticism. "The skepticism is vanishing," he said, since the premises have now been verified by investigations carried out by agencies of various governments.

He then reported on the results of intensive investigations since the publication of the first edition, which uncovered the role of the Soviet dirty-money empire, the major Swiss banks, and the Nazi-communist syndicate which runs "narco-terrorism" worldwide.

Reporters covering the press conference were from CBS radio and television, the German press agency DPA, Berns News Service Bureau, Accuracy in Media, and *Spotlight*. A representative from the Organization of American States was in attendance, diplomats from Peru, Venezuela, and Trinidad/Tobago, an Ecuadorian military attaché, and a representative from the Bolivian military.

From government and law enforcement agencies came representatives of the Council of InterAmerican Security; the Sheriff's Department of Loudon County, Va.; U.S. Customs Service; the Arlington, Va. Police Department; the Association of Former Intelligence Officers; and others.

Goldwater: U.S. living standards must go down

Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) urged President Reagan on Jan. 24 to adopt a series of severe austerity measures. Speaking on the Senate floor, Goldwater proposed that

these measures include deep domestic spending cuts and a possible tax hike, even though this would mean a sharp decline in the American standard of living.

In late December, Goldwater had proposed that the same thing be done to the defense budget, but he reversed himself on Jan. 11, stating that this "would seriously damage U.S. national security" (see article, p. 54).

"The possibility of national bankruptcy is a distinct reality if we persist in unabated spending across the board," Goldwater said in his Jan. 24 speech. The senator called on President Reagan to go to the American people and tell them that "Social Security is in bad shape, that civil service retirement is in trouble, the retirement funds of all the military personnel stand in jeopardy, and there are many, many welfare performances we are funding today that need to be cut down or eliminated completely."

Goldwater added: "The wage earner, the wealthy and the middle class, the retired people and particularly the people living on the wages of others have to know that everyone is going to have to make a change in life. It is not going to be easy and I recognize that," he said. "It is not easy to tell someone to lower their sights and lower their way of living."

ACLU upholds 'right' for poor to freeze to death

The American Civil Liberties Union announced on Jan. 23 that it would bring suit against New York Mayor Ed Koch for ordering that homeless people wandering the streets in sub-zero temperatures be taken to city shelters even "if it means by force."

"They have a right not to go inside," howled the civil libertarians; they have a "right not to go into those dirty shelters."

Mayor Koch retorted: "If you think I'm going to let these people freeze to death, you're crazy. I couldn't look at myself in the mirror in the morning if I did that."

The New York-based Coalition for the Homeless on Jan. 24 jumped in to back up

the ACLU. It claimed that the reason why the former mental patients—now funneled out of state mental hospitals because these facilities were too "dehumanizing"—and others wander the streets is because the shelters are "unsafe" and "dirty." The gutters of New York are presumably safe and clean.

Marianna Wertz, vice-president of the Schiller Institute sent Mayor Koch a letter of congratulations on Jan. 24, and offered the Institute's help "to actually make New York City a suitable place for human beings."

ADL covers its flank, attacks the Nazi Greens

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith published an editorial in its newspaper *The Messenger* on Jan. 11 attacking the West German Green Party as anti-Semitic.

Titled "The Greens' Anti-Jewishness," the article notes that Jews all over the world "are becoming increasingly concerned about the Green Party" and the "parallels . . . to the rise of the Nazi Party in the Weimar Republic more than a half century ago."

The editorial focuses on the Green Party's selection of author Luise Rinser as its presidential candidate, noting that Rinser's books have "anti-Semitic overtones."

A second article in the *Messenger*, a news item datelined Bonn, reports "disturbing evidence accumulating on the anti-Semitic tendencies of the Greens."

The ADL's sudden adoption of anti-Green polemics is a panicky attempt to cover for its own actual support of the Greens, a focus of growing concern within the American Jewish community and in Israel. The ADL is backing Rev. Jesse Jackson's anti-apartheid campaign, in an effort to build a Green Alliance in the United States, with the help of European Greens (see "The fraud of the new anti-apartheid drive," *EIR*, Jan. 8).

The ADL's support of the Greens should come as no surprise to anyone who remembers that organization's sabotage of anti-Hitler activities among American Jews in the 1930s.

Briefly

● **PAULA HAWKINS**, senator from Florida and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, has announced that the first Western Hemisphere Conference on Narcotics Control will be held in Washington Jan. 31-Feb. 1. Its goal is "to raise international narcotics control to a higher foreign policy priority through an exchange of ideas by the senior narcotics-control officials of the Western Hemisphere."

● **MORT DOWNEY**, the talk-show host who sponsors the nightly "Executive Intelligence Report" utilizing the resources of this news service, relocated from Sacramento, California to radio station WERE in Cleveland eight weeks ago and the Cleveland station's rating has now jumped to number one. The well-known conservative talk-show host received the American Life Lobby's 1984 award for excellence in media.

● **LOWELL WOOD**, head of the laser physics department at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, believes that "there are people who say that the X-ray laser does not propagate in the atmosphere; they belong to the category of uninformed scientists. People should not confuse their own limitations with natural law." Wood was quoted by Prof. Antonio Zichichi, a scientific adviser to the Vatican and director of the Erice institute in Sicily, in a Jan. 24 interview with the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*.

● **NORMAN PODHORETZ**, publisher of the American Jewish Committee's *Commentary* magazine, has jumped on the bandwagon for the Strategic Defense Initiative. In an op-ed printed in the Jan. 26 *New York Times*, Podhoretz derided arms control as the "great superstition of our time," and called the SDI "the rational hope of an escape from the threat of nuclear war."

For a 'global technological revolution'

The most fundamental strategic issue now being fought out in the fiercest terms imaginable is the question of whether, and in what form, the world will have a cultural-technological revolution in the decades ahead.

On Jan. 13 Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko firmly presented a policy opposed to a worldwide scientific-technological revolution on Soviet national television: "We know the handwriting of the American administration, and we are familiar with the situation in the United States. Therefore I wish to firmly underline that a policy of conducting scientific research work with the aim of creating a large-scale missile-defense system does not withstand criticism, neither politically nor morally. It is vulnerable, it must be rejected." The top political leadership of the Soviet Union have warned against certain "dangerous" ideological elements in the United States who wish to trick and induce the Russians into a joint scientific-technological revolution around sharing anti-missile beam technologies.

From the U.S. side, Ronald Reagan on Jan. 21 in his inaugural address personally enunciated a policy for a new technological revolution in the following terms: "From new freedom will spring new opportunities for growth, a more productive, fulfilled and united people, and a stronger America that will lead the technological revolution, and also open its mind, heart and soul to the treasures of literature, music and poetry, and the values of faith, courage, and love."

Three days after the Reagan speech, the West German daily *Die Welt* in a remarkable lead editorial presented the question from a European standpoint: "The Americans face a long, complicated and tiresome, maybe sometimes not even successful process of education which can lift the enemy to their own level of ethics. Can an indeologically-petrified colossus [like the U.S.S.R.] be induced to sacrifice its own stubbornness for the sake of conclusions to be drawn from modern technology?"

Readers of *Executive Intelligence Review* will recognize

the substance of the issue now being debated as *The LaRouche Doctrine*, first published as the cover story of this journal on April 17, 1984. In place of the fatalistic nihilism that World War III is inevitable, LaRouche argues that there exists a basis for a joint agreement among the superpowers through the joint research and application of "new physical principles." In short, *cultural optimism* revolves for a century to come around the universal tasks of a defensive shield for all peoples against nuclear missiles, the exploration of space, and the ending of economic backwardness in the developing sector.

It is ironic that the Russian leadership, which has heretofore pompously intoned dogmas about their ideological commitment to a "scientific and technological revolution" should now be publicly campaigning against loosening the fetters of scientific and technological progress. The decayed priest-caste structure of Mother Russia's orthodoxy, which struggled against scientific development in Russia during the 18th and 19th centuries, is once again rearing its ugly head.

There does exist another tradition in the Soviet Union. Lyndon LaRouche's policy for unleashing a worldwide scientific-cultural renaissance by his own account was inspired by great principles embedded in the works of the Gottfried W. Leibniz (1648-1716). Not only were America's founding fathers like Benjamin Franklin avid Leibnizians, but so, too, were the scientific currents associated with the St. Petersburg Scientific Academy, founded according to the plan Leibniz gave to Peter the Great in 1712.

As both Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, have repeatedly emphasized, for mankind to survive these perilous times we need nothing less than to "spark off" the beginnings of a worldwide scientific-cultural renaissance in 1985. Not merely the "whether," but more emphatically the "content" of that scientific-cultural revolution is the number one strategic issue of our age.

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