

EIR

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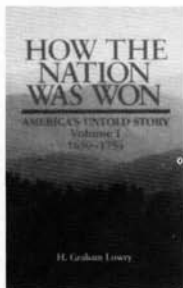
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**Argentine military resistance:
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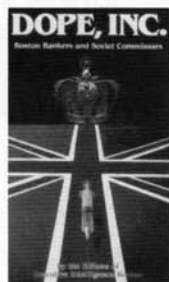
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From the Editor

This issue completes Vol. 15 of *EIR* for the tumultuous year of 1988. Appropriately, we focus on reports of the anti-Bolshevik resistance which was laid out in detail in the last issue by Lyndon LaRouche, and this is doubly appropriate following the sham of Soviet leader Gorbachov's "Christmas present" to the West, which is analyzed on pages 28-31.

- The Argentine military resistance. On Dec. 3, Lyndon LaRouche hailed the action begun by Argentina's war hero Colonel Seineldín, as a crucial move to turn the tide of defeat in the face of a wave of Soviet-steered "people's war" assaults against the institutions of the Ibero-American nations. Seineldín and his co-thinkers in the Argentine Armed Forces have demonstrated the kind of courage which could still stop the Soviet takeover of this hemisphere—and as we go to press, the story is still unfolding. Turn to page 20.

- The Food for Peace movement. On page 9, we report on the second international conference of the three-month-old mass movement. After *EIR's* deadline, the third such conference opened in Chicago on Dec. 10-11, with LaRouche as keynote speaker. It came on the heels of the travesty known as the GATT meeting in Montreal, which agreed to destroy farming and food supplies.

- The Third Trial of Socrates. This week's National section brings a report on the defense case in the witchhunt trial of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates in Alexandria, Virginia. Not only have government witnesses who presented a picture of financial fraud been refuted, but the real profile of LaRouche as an internationally respected economist, scientist and statesman has begun to emerge in the proceedings.

- Music. The campaign to reunify art, science, and morality is exemplified in the Brainin-Ludwig concert in Washington (page 65) and the Schiller Institute's Paris conference on tuning (page 43).

- Captive Nations. Turn to page 41 for an eyewitness report on Soviet genocide in the Ukraine.

Finally, we have very extensive, exclusive reportage on Asia this week, exemplified by the outlook for Pakistan (page 32) and the dossier of European controllers behind the Philippines' New Peoples Army (page 52).

The next issue, dated Jan. 1, 1989, will contain our annual Year in Review.

Nora Hamerman

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Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldín (center) during the Malvinas War of 1982, looks at materiel captured from the British by Argentine commandos.

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Food cartels run the show at GATT talks

by Marcia Merry

After extended haggling at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks in Montreal, Canada, an "agreement to disagree" was announced on Dec. 9, by the 892 delegates to GATT's "Uruguay Round" of agricultural and other trade negotiations. The final communiqué was a diplomatic feint, to conclude a staged brawl that had dragged out all week between the United States and the European Community (EC), Canada, Australia, and, in between, other food exporting nations.

Despite the theatrics of the feud in the conference hall, and whatever the final wording of the Montreal texts, the process is well under way to dismantle the traditional Western system of agriculture based on the independent farmer-producer, and to pave the way for neo-feudalist agriculture, cartel control of food supplies, and famine. GATT is being positioned to serve as the "trade police" to prevent opposition to this transformation. The sovereign right of a nation to develop its own agro-industrial sectors as it chooses, is being denied by GATT.

And representatives of the international food cartel companies, like Cargill and Ferruzzi, were on hand to make sure that their marching orders were carried out by the assembled nations.

The chief beneficiary of the agricultural trade feud between the United States and the EC is the Soviet Union, as food trade war widens the breaches among the North Atlantic nations. While acrimony pervaded the GATT talks, new bilateral agreements between GATT nations and Russia are committing huge grain, dairy, and meat flows to the East.

It was obvious throughout the Dec. 5-9 Montreal proceedings, that the respective delegations of the United States and the EC were fully aware of this underlying strategic process, and were feuding only on the surface, in order to

"play back" agriculture trade war into their respective home populations. On the first day of the conference, there was even a demonstration of 4,000 farmers and representatives of Third World Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), coordinated as a "photo opportunity" outside the Palais des Congrès conference center, in order to appear as "friendly" opposition.

A phony conflict

Inside the conference halls, the real issue was whether to slit the farmer's throat from right to left, or from left to right.

The U. S. delegation presented the position that all agricultural subsidies among GATT nations should be eliminated by the year 2000, and any short-term reductions in subsidies should be undertaken only on condition that this timetable is agreed on in advance.

The EC took the position that agricultural subsidies should be gradual, and begin right away, for the short term, and that no long-term pledge should be made in advance.

This deadlock prepared the stage for hours of name-calling, threats, and counter-threats, orchestrated for the benefit of the 617-person international media contingent.

The head of the U.S. delegation, Trade Ambassador Clayton Yeutter, said: "No agreement is better than a weak, watered-down agreement." He was joined by the chairmen of the congressional Agriculture Committees, Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) and Rep. Kiki de la Garza (D-Tex.) on the eve of the Montreal conference, to threaten that, if there was no agreement with the U.S. position at GATT, then the United States would institute agriculture export subsidies of its own in 1989.

Frans Andriessen, European Commissioner for Agriculture, retorted: "We will never find a solution for complicated

agriculture issues, if we are not prepared to compromise. . . . The U.S. administration are free traders by definition." French Agriculture Minister Henri Nallet called the words of Senator Leahy "ignorant and insolent."

Ending national sovereignty

Since the origin of the current GATT round of negotiations at Punta del Este, Uruguay in September 1986, multi-lateral negotiations began on 15 main areas, including services (banking, construction, labor), tariffs, "intellectual property" (trade secrets, pharmaceuticals), tropical products, and the expanded Functioning of GATT System (FOGS). The foremost issue among these is that of agricultural trade, which GATT, since its inception in 1948, has done the least about. The "Uruguay Round," which was scheduled to end in 1990 with a completed set of agreements, was dedicated to "liberalizing" world agricultural trade, by attempting to reduce tariff and non-tariff restrictions to trade, and further, to reduce subsidies to farmers. The rationale for this was the same as the disgraced arguments of Adam Smith for free trade, developed over 150 years ago on behalf of the British East India Company, which desired unlimited access, to control trade around the world.

The rhetoric used today is that the population of any nation must have the "right" to buy food from anywhere in the world, and be "free" of any restrictions their own government might impose. In turn, farmers anywhere in the world must have the "right" to access markets anywhere in the world. Taking this to the fullest implication, the United States has presented a food security proposal to GATT, which says that nations have no right to be self-sufficient in food—no right to grow their own food!

The U.S. proposal reads:

"Food security and self-sufficiency are not one and the same objective or goal. Food security is the ability to acquire the food you need, when you need it. Food self-sufficiency means producing some portion of one's own food supply from domestic resources, regardless of market forces, with deliberate intent of displacing imports or reducing import dependence. However, food security does not demand food self-sufficiency. In some cases, in fact, self-sufficiency can actually work against food security goals.

"Self-sufficiency, as distinct from food security, is no longer justified by the possibility of massive global food shortages. Throughout human history, up until the technological advances of the green revolution, a global food shortage due to crop failures was a conceivable, and often real, threat. Today, due to the greatly diversified sources of agricultural products and the worldwide integration of agricultural trade, it is highly improbable that food shortages caused by shortfalls in agricultural production would have a lasting or harmful impact."

There has been no mention at the GATT proceedings of the present crisis in world food stocks, despite the call of the

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization for a 13% increase in world cereals output this year to begin to restore depleted world food stocks. On the contrary, all the talk at GATT is about controlling "surpluses"! Typical is the view expressed by John MacGregor, U.K. minister of agriculture, who told *EIR*, "We need to have the Uruguay agreements, because if you look beyond next year—unless you think we will have a drought every year—we may move back into surpluses. I am very conscious of the movement of land back into production in the United States. We had 30 million tons of surplus grains this year in Europe. We will still have surpluses."

There was no dispute at all between the European Community and the U.S. delegation on this issue of ending the right to food self-sufficiency, despite all the supposed ill-feeling between the delegations. French Agriculture Minister Nallet said that national food self-sufficiency should be contingent on "the level of development" of a nation. "A nation sufficiently rich and powerful should open up to food flows. There are other countries that need to develop, not food sufficiency, but develop somewhat . . . some degree of food self-sufficiency."

U.S. agricultural trade negotiator Daniel Amstutz said: "We would not endorse any kind of production-incentive program of farm production for food security reasons. We would permit governments to have their own storage facilities, and to enter the market and to buy food. But we must stop the kind of programs that *force* farmers to produce," he said with emphasis.

No opposition to this view of ending the sovereign right of nations to produce their own food was formally raised at the plenary sessions, or at press briefings, except under specific questioning by the media. The GATT member nations are going along with the tide. When pressed, however, the Scandinavian nations, India, Japan, Austria, and some others indicated that they do not agree with the idea.

Indian Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh told reporters, "We have food sufficiency now in India. Depending on the climate, soils, and weather. . . . I think it would be good for a country to have food self-sufficiency. A country should be able to feed its population if it has the resources. . . . If they want to go into a commercial crop, that should be their national decision."

Gunnar Soder, director general of Sweden's National Board of Trade, said that 83% sufficiency in food is the current goal of his government. "Normally, of course, all of us buy food from the world market. But food security is needed in the Scandinavian countries. And that means also that we must have our own land to produce food, not forests everywhere and so on."

Whether or not GATT concludes a Uruguay Round set of agreements to reduce agriculture subsidies and food trade restrictions around the world, the bilateral trade process is producing huge commitments of Western food to the Soviet Union. One week before the GATT talks, the United States

signed a two-year grain pact with Moscow. France announced a 2 million-ton cereals sale to the Soviet Union for January 1989. The GATT Australian delegation head, Michael Duffy, reported that a commodities agreement is under negotiation between Australia and the U.S.S.R. U.S. agricultural trade negotiator Amstutz said that the Soviet-Western food trade will continue, regardless of GATT, and "with or without treaties."

The means by which "free trade" would be imposed over the sovereign rights of nations was indicated in several proposals made by the GATT secretariat from Geneva, and by the representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. GATT director general Arthur Dunkel called for "closer collaboration between the GATT, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund." World Bank President Barber Conable and IMF chairman Michael Camdessus concurred with their view. Camdessus also castigated the developed nations as heartless toward the developing sector, if they did not agree to open their borders to unrestricted imports.

Cartel practices free trade

The advance picture of what worldwide agriculture free trade would look like, is taking shape in Canada, the United States, Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, where farmers are being driven out of business. Farm income in England is at a postwar low. The milk quota system has forced down production and farm income throughout the EC. In New Zealand, over one-third of farms are being forced out of operation. In the United States, the drought, plus the credit squeeze and programs to reduce production, are dispossessing farms at disaster rates.

In the midst of this, the international food cartel companies are tightening their grip over farm production, processing, and trade. In Ontario, Canada, for example, the giant Cargill Corp. has bought 25 grain elevators. Cargill is building a huge hog facility in Alberta, and making other changes. The head of Cargill's Canada operations, Kerry Hawkins, said: "There's no doubt about it. The free-trade agreement enhances our ability to look at the U.S. market. The beef industry was very supportive of the free-trade agreement." In Europe, the Ferruzzi group is expanding in the same way, including extensive deals with Russia.

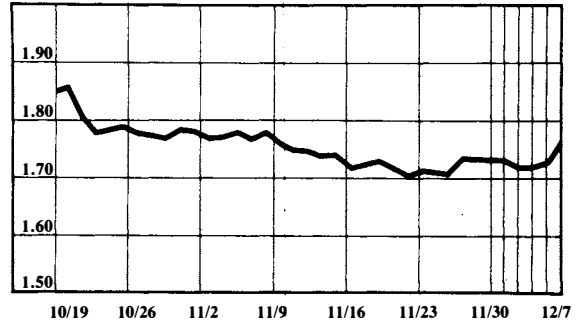
The reduction of food output which this cartelization entails is called necessary "adjustment" by the GATT free-market advocates.

Representatives of the food cartel were personally on hand in Montreal. Two Cargill executives, Robbin Johnson and Robert Pearce, participated in U.S. "private group" press conference on the opening day of the conference, to state their advocacy of eliminating all farm and food subsidies worldwide by the year 2000. And U.S. delegate Daniel Amstutz was a top Cargill international executive for 25 years, before joining government service in 1983.

Currency Rates

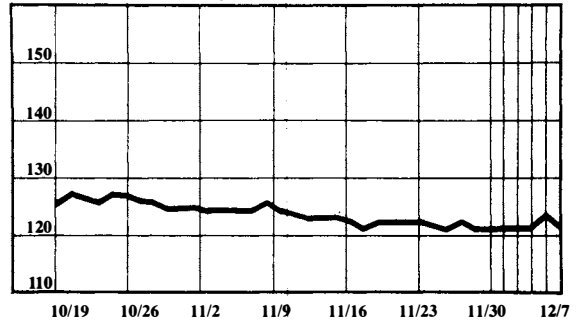
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



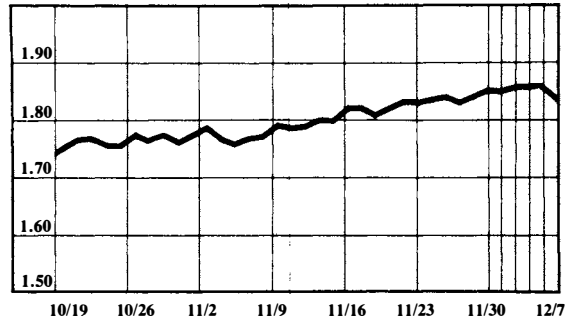
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



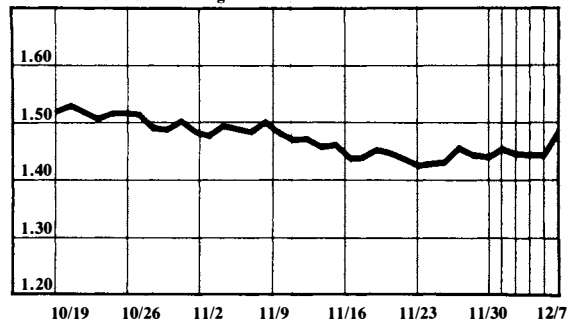
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Will Mexico's new President get away with another year of austerity?

by Carlos Méndez

In his Dec. 1 inaugural address, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari asked his countrymen to make "an additional effort" in the economic realm during 1989. He affirmed that the Economic Solidarity Pact, which freezes wages, prices, and exchange rates, would continue throughout 1989. With more grinding austerity as his fundamental policy premise, Salinas used the rest of his speech merely to try to calm the people and the nationalist factions within his Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). In the July 6 elections, Mexicans had voted overwhelmingly against Salinas and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity he represents. Few believe he actually won.

Having defined his economic policy, Salinas faces the problem of whether patriotic forces inside and outside the PRI will let him continue to destroy the country.

Mexico's creditor bankers are nervous, not in respect to Salinas himself, but because he may be so weak as to have to make concessions to those resisting usury. The *Wall Street Journal* reported Dec. 2 that some bankers feel that "the Salinas administration may get tough on debt to broaden its political appeal in Mexico. One U.S. banker commented, 'They have a lot to prove politically.' "

Cabinet includes all factions

That bankers' fears may be warranted is shown by the composition of Salinas's cabinet, in which all factions of the PRI are represented. Unlike his predecessors, Salinas could not choose his own cabinet. This was because he came to office in a position of severe political weakness, due mostly to the dubious legitimacy of his election victory and to opposition in the ranks of the PRI.

The main opposition to Salinas's candidacy and to his economic policies came from the PRI's "Democratic Current." A year ago, that faction split from the PRI to become the main base of the National Democratic Front (FDN), led by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, son of the great Lázaro Cárdenas, who ran against Salinas. Opposition to Salinas and the gang which imposed his nomination has not ceased inside the PRI, although it is expressed in different ways. For example, the "Critical Current" inside the PRI has already taken on organized form; its formal unveiling is expected in January.

If departing President Miguel de la Madrid got away with

paying \$57 billion in interest at the expense of real wages, which were cut in half in the same six years, it was partly because, during his administration, there was no organized force like Cárdenas's FDN, which has changed the country's political picture irreversibly.

On Dec. 1, 1982, De la Madrid was handed a growing country. He has given his successor an economy in ruins. Large and growing unemployment, a burgeoning food deficit, and political arrogance by the technocratic gang in power have spawned social discontent which could explode.

On Nov. 19, Cárdenas explained to 200,000 supporters gathered in Mexico City's Zócalo Plaza, "The administration now ending has consciously and systematically focused its activities on undermining the accomplishments of the Mexican Revolution and destroying national popular resistance as part of its political design for making our country a dependency of the powerful economy of our neighbor to the North." Such "dependent modernization," he added, "clashes with whatever worker resistance remains." Therefore, the opposition leader concluded, "ungovernability begins to emerge from within" the PRI regime.

Tactical alignments

The composition of the cabinet shows, among other things, a tactical realignment and weakening of the forces which Salinas had expected to use to purge the PRI—and the government—of the so-called "old guard," and to destroy the pillars of the party's mass base: the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), especially the oil workers' union, and the National Peasant Confederation (CNC). The cover story for his "reforms" is provided by accusations that the "old guard" was corrupt. The intent of this is to try to hide the fact that the "old guard," whatever its deficiencies, identifies itself with the economic and political program of the Mexican Revolution, i.e., that the Mexican government exists to defend sovereignty and improve the lives of all its people.

The economic side of the cabinet is dominated by the technocrats of austerity and financial speculation. De la Madrid, the great elector of Salinas, left several of his key men in the cabinet. Thus, Miguel Mancera was reappointed director of the Bank of Mexico, Mexico's Federal Reserve. Mancera masterminded the economic recession and financial

speculation which prevailed during the past administration.

Another hold-over, Labor Secretary Arsenio Farrell, imposed the economic austerity pact on the unions. Pemex, the state oil company, remains in the hands of Francisco Rojas, a personal friend of De la Madrid.

De la Madrid said it himself in his Nov. 29 final address, "Miguel de la Madrid does not say goodbye; a President who has finished his constitutional term says goodbye; Miguel de la Madrid remains in Mexico."

Salinas named Juan Serra Puche to be Secretary of Trade and Development. Serra is the son of Spanish exiles linked to the Soviets' old Comintern networks and himself has a leftist past. Manuel Camacho Solís, an environmentalist and political scientist, was named mayor of Mexico City. He is the author of a book urging the destruction of the CTM, the PRI party's labor sector.

Agriculture and Water Resources went to Jorge de la Vega Domínguez, who, as president of the PRI, imposed Salinas's nomination on the party.

Manuel Bartlett, government secretary in the previous administration and competitor of Salinas for the PRI nomination, had not been expected to remain in the cabinet. Yet, he was designated Education Secretary, allegedly on pressures from Miguel Alemán Velasco, the head of Mexico's private television monopoly, Televisa.

Carlos Hank González, the most successful of PRI businessman-politicians, was named Tourism Secretary, which is considered an endorsement of those business and political groups which want casino gambling legalized. They have failed up to now, largely because the gambling dens were closed in the 1930s by the revered nationalist, President Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas. Also, many rightly fear that casinos would be used to launder dollars from the narcotics trade. Hank's son, Jorge Rohn Hank, owns the Tijuana race track, and Hank's nomination has put casinos back on the agenda.

The most prominent nationalist in the cabinet is Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios, who was named Government Secretary, the most important political post in Mexico after the presidency. Gutiérrez Barrios is the most capable and most experienced official on national security questions. From 1977 until 1987, he was the number-two man in the government secretariat. He is also considered a great political negotiator, "with wide political relations inside and outside the country," which is important, if one bears in mind that the Government Secretary is the official who deals the most with opposition political parties and state governors. Gutiérrez Barrios has been governor of the state of Veracruz for the past two years.

The nationalist Fernando Hiriart, a defender of nuclear energy, was retained as Secretary of Energy, Mines, and State Industry.

A 'transition' toward suicide

Salinas declared Dec. 1, "As for the foreign debt, the current situation impedes economic recovery. We will not

start growing again . . . if we continue . . . to transfer 5% of the national product abroad every year. That situation is unacceptable and unsustainable. We will avoid confrontation. But I emphatically believe and declare that the interests of Mexicans are above the interests of creditors. The priority will no longer be to pay, but to start growing again." Determined not to declare a moratorium on Mexico's \$104 billion foreign debt, Salinas said the debt should be renegotiated and that the renegotiation "should take place in a reasonably brief time" and must provide "permanent," not just temporary, debt relief.

In a *Wall Street Journal* interview Dec. 5, Salinas reiterated that he will not keep "sending abroad 5% of the GNP." But he also made clear, "I never said we would not pay; I just said that to pay, we first have to grow." He also said Dec. 1, "Our economic policy for 1989 will be one of transition. That is necessary to give time for the process of firmly renegotiating the foreign debt. . . . While that is going on, economic management must remain under strict discipline. . . . I ask my compatriots to make the extra effort this transition requires."

"Transition" means more austerity, as shown by the freezing of wages for another year at half their 1972 levels. In his *Wall Street Journal* interview, Salinas also said he would continue selling off to private buyers industries built up by government investments.

The transition from austerity to suicide is already under way. Energy, Mines, and State Industry Secretary Fernando Hiriart announced Nov. 30 that the federal expenditures for 1989 are budgeted to be 6-7% lower in real terms than those for 1988.

The National Chamber of Manufacturers (Canacindra) declared Nov. 30, "National industry is going through a decapitalization process which threatens its survival, given the recession the country is in and the regression suffered by the productive apparatus, particularly during the last three years."

On Nov. 29, the CTM labor movement ran an ad in the daily *El Universal* saying that Mexicans are asking, "What economic path should the nation follow in the next few years: the path of liberalism or the path of the Mexican Revolution?" The CTM says that the liberal model imposed in the last few years "has entered a stage of frank decline because it has led to the generalized ruin of the population. . . . The CTM has not the slightest doubt that the path to take is the one traced by the Mexican Revolution and the Constitution of the Republic."

But, such declarations are not enough to change things. As Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas said in a Nov. 19 speech, "The situation is so grave that it demands that the most varied revolutionary, political, and social forces of the nation come together to carry out the task of political, economic, and social reconstruction and recovery, with full respect for democracy and for differences among themselves."

'Food for Peace' holds European-wide conference in West Germany

by Michael Stalla

"For the Third World, the lack of food supplies already means the spread of regional warfare, banditry, and piracy. The lack of food has become the driving force behind the unexpected uprisings in the East bloc and in the Soviet Union. The resulting tensions are becoming an increasing threat to world peace."

This passage from the final resolution of the international "Food for Peace" conference on Dec. 3-4 in Nauhaim, West Germany, highlights the concern which brought together the conference's 500 participants. Speakers from such diverse nations as the United States, Denmark, and the Philippines went to the podium to deliver situation reports on food production and supplies in their respective countries, and every speech returned to the same theme: There exists a howling discrepancy between food shortages and hunger—not only in many underdeveloped countries, but even in the United States—and the policy of strangling agricultural production being pursued by the European Commission of the European Community, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and supranational institutions such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

And on top of this, shortages are leading quite directly to conflicts which not only bring along with them the destruction of social institutions, but raise the specter of war. Especially the food crisis in the East bloc can quite directly escalate into a military confrontation, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairman of Patriots for Germany, frankly put it during her opening address on the morning of Dec. 3.

"If the Russians haven't anything to eat, while the West unilaterally disarms itself, what is to prevent an imperialist, chauvinist, aggressive military dictatorship from obtaining its food from where it can still get it—in this case, Western Europe?"

In her lecture, entitled "Transforming Impending Defeat Into Victory," Helga Zepp-LaRouche also specified that the intention of the conference was not to merely join in a chorus of despair. She set an entirely different tone, calling upon the participants in a combative spirit, to overcome this crisis with a resistance movement organized according to the concept of

"People's War."

In addition, the conference discussed the package of "Food for Peace" proposals that Lyndon LaRouche had presented in Berlin on Oct. 12. The Western nations must give up their post-industrial policy of hostility to production, and must return to increasing their industrial and agricultural production. The farmers in the European Community and the United States desire nothing more than to once again be able to produce at fair producers' prices and without bureaucratically dictated quotas. In this way, the West's newly gained strength must be utilized toward realizing two strategic goals, as are laid out in the conference's Final Resolution:

"1) For an immediate halt to the genocide in the Third World, and for finally creating the preconditions for the economic development of the developing sector; and

"2) For the mitigation and overcoming of the hunger crisis in the East bloc and in China, under clearly delineated political and military conditions.

"We demand a policy of 'Food for Peace,' which ensures universal human rights for all nations and for every individual."

In the next speech, Luigi Bogliolo, rector of the Urbaniana Pontifical Academy in Rome, spoke in terms similar to Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche, about world hunger as a moral challenge. In this connection, he laid special stress on the efforts of Pope John Paul II to achieve social justice.

The same problems worldwide

A panel discussion of farmers from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, and New Zealand, introduced by Rosa Tenenbaum, coordinator of the Schiller Institute's European Agricultural Commission, with an historical review of the German Peasant Wars and the Prussian Reformers, made it impressively clear that the agricultural situation in each of the countries represented on the panel is equally oppressive and can be traced to a common cause. It was astonishing to see how the German farmers, who attentively followed the presentations, would repeatedly nod in agreement when their

colleague from New Zealand or the United States would report how they have been trapped by high interest rates, bureaucratic regulations, and low producers' prices. They know most of these problems from first-hand experience.

The consequences of these policies were laid out in a shocking speech by Margaret Box, who works with the Urban League in Michigan in the United States. She reported that on Nov. 11, 1988, eighty thousand indebted U.S. farmers received letters from the government informing them that their farms would be foreclosed unless they immediately came up with a plan to pay their debts. At the same time, the distribution-points for food to the needy can no longer get enough food to support hungry families.

Two things stood out in the discussions about how this situation can be turned around. First, many presentations noted that the destruction of the farmer affects not only that sector, but very directly endangers supplies to the consumer. Therefore, it is necessary to draw the entire population into this struggle, since "everyone is a consumer."

The second point was that no one can have any more illusions about the political and professional organizations that have either linked up with the European Commission, GATT, etc., or else have failed to protect the farmer and thus to ensure food production for the future. Rosa Tennenbaum pointed to the heavy responsibility this placed on those assembled at the conference: "Today, only we, the Schiller Institute, represent the continuity from the Peasant War, through the Prussian Reforms, and extending into the future. Parties and institutions have all once again buckled under pressure. We can expect little or nothing from anyone outside of ourselves. Today, we who are sitting here, must be the vom Steins; we must be what Joss Fritz, the brilliant head of the *Bundschuh*, what Wendel Hippler was for the Peasant War. We must become the 'resisters,' the 'movers.' If we decide to do so, then victory will be ours."

Political consequences

Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm Grunewald (ret.), from the executive committee of the Patriots for Germany, and *EIR*'s Konstantin George went into the strategic dimensions of the food crisis in the East bloc. Failed harvests, high rates of spoilage during storage and transport, and the lack of adequate food-processing facilities are forcing the Soviets to rely on record amounts of food shipments from the West. Western financial circles are prepared, in the framework of their "New Yalta" policy, to support the Moscow dictatorship with tribute-payments. Nevertheless, it would be naive, George warned, to see this as normal trade. In view of the economic crisis in the West, Moscow is systematically preparing to obtain by force whatever the West does not provide voluntarily. General Grunewald used a series of examples to show how the West is becoming ever less willing and able to resist a military threat from the East.

Zbigniew Dziakowski from the Polish Exile Movement

Food for Peace was the target of a new coalition of KGB tools on the eve of its third international conference, which began in Chicago Dec. 10. On Dec. 9, a new grouping, made up of the National Council of Churches, the American Jewish Committee, and "Prairie Fire," held a well-publicized press conference to denounce the organizing of Food for Peace. The National Council of Churches (see *Investigation*, this issue,) functions as a conduit for funds to terrorist-linked fronts around the world; Prairie Fire is closely tied to the Washington, D.C. Institute for Policy Studies, the main U.S. think tank justifying terrorism since the 1960s. It appears that this curious leftist alliance has swung into action to defend the food cartel which is out to destroy world farming and world food supplies.

greeted Lyndon LaRouche's proposal to tie food aid to the Soviets to such political conditions as the reconstruction of Poland's economy. Only a strengthening of private agricultural enterprises can ensure adequate food supplies for the Polish people. Up to now, he said, the Polish government has utterly failed to make effective reforms possible.

The situation in the Third World countries was detailed by representatives from the embassies of Bangladesh and the Philippines, a representative of the Angolan resistance movement UNITA, and another from the Mozambique opposition movement CUNIMO. They all called upon the industrialized countries to support them with food and in the building up of their own domestic agricultural base. At the same time, their presentations laid out how the "food weapon" is used to foster the spread of communism. The representative from the Philippines embassy described in minute detail, how the communists deliberately create food shortages and hunger in order to destabilize the government and prepare for its overthrow.

A more optimistic picture was presented by Juan Rebaza, director of the Peruvian fishing firm Pesca-Peru, on how he was able to overcome many hurdles he encountered in pulling his fish-processing firm out of the red, and making it into an earner of foreign exchange for his country. He did this with very little help from other countries. Peru wasn't even able to prevent other nations such as the Soviet Union from fishing off its coast, since Peru started out with no ships of its own.

At the end of the conference, other resolutions were passed in addition to the main one, including: rejection of the "Europe 1992" project, a demand to revoke exaggerated environmental regulations, a demand for food assistance and support for the building of democratic governments in Africa, and finally, the participants supported the "Declaration of Honor for Lyndon LaRouche." There was also a discussion of who would go as a representative of the European farmers to the Food for Peace conference in Chicago on Dec. 10-11.

More on the Moscow 'grain robbery'

There is an Argentina angle, too, on the scramble by Western multinationals to give succor to the Russians.

Moscow is in the midst of what informed Western agriculture insiders believe is the second "Great Grain Robbery" in the past 20 years. This time, unlike in the early 1970s, the Western world is far less able to weather the effects of the impact of what is becoming a flood of Western grains and meat to feed Mr. Gorbachov's empire.

As reported in this column last week, during the week of Nov. 26, Moscow made a surprise agreement to extend its Long-Term Grain Agreement with Washington. Not for the five years Washington wanted, but for 29 months. The amounts would remain at 9 million tons/year but with the option of buying an additional 12 million tons at any time before Dec. 31, 1989 they choose. Within hours of that agreement, European sources revealed that France had just agreed to sell 2 million tons of grain to the Russians. Not only the French Moscow-connection Michel Doumeng, but all major grain coops are reportedly involved, and the amounts are likely contracted at significantly higher levels.

Then, during November, a highly secret arrangement was made by a large American grain trader with capacities also in Argentina, to export 100,000 tons of high-protein soymeal extract to Argentina. There, it will reportedly be mixed in a 20% ratio to make 500,000 tons of "hamburger," "Burger King" style, in a blend with Argentine beef, and be quietly exported to Moscow at a price far cheaper than ordinary meat.

Industry sources report the presence of the powdery soymeal extract

is not detectable up to a 20% level. "This deal is being done purely to help Gorbachov calm the demand in Russia for fresh meat in the shops," reported an informed West European grain dealer who asked not to be named. Cargill Corp. is believed involved.

Since early November, Moscow has also contracted an additional 1.5 million tons of high-protein soybeans and soybean meal for animal feed from the U.S. market alone. "The Russians have been buying extremely cleverly and extremely much, but they are telling their suppliers to keep it confidential in order to keep prices low," reported a major Danish grain dealer in a recent discussion.

Agriculture specialists familiar with the Russian trade pattern of recent weeks conclude that Gorbachov is clearly heading for the second largest level of import of grains in its history. The largest ever occurred in the harvest year 1984-85 when Moscow grabbed an astonishing 55.5 million tons, estimated to have been at least 3 million tons above the capacity of their inferior and decaying transportation infrastructure to handle.

This year, according to grain experts in Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia, Moscow will import at least 37-45 million tons, and most in animal feed grains. The large grain multis and the USDA are deliberately claiming a far lower "normal" number to keep market prices depressed, say traders.

Vienna grain trade sources who deal exclusively with the Soviet bloc states report an estimate of at least 4 million tons of soybean and soymeal will be imported by Moscow this season. Two years ago soybean imports

averaged between 1 and 1.5 million tons/year. The United States is the world's most important supplier of soybeans, the world's most effective animal protein feed.

What is going on here? Should we become alarmed? You bet we should. Over the past two years, Western world grain reserves have been plunging at record levels under the combined "free market" madness of U.S. Department of Agriculture and Brussels European Community dictates to slash production and reduce "over production." The geniuses succeeded beyond their hopes, and then came the worst drought in North America since the Great Depression dustbowl, to devastate the U.S. harvest of wheat, corn, and soybeans. A severe drought now threatens the February-March harvest of soybeans from Argentina and parts of Brazil.

For four months running, even the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning section has sounded the alarm, warning world governments that global cereals stocks have dropped by record levels this year added to a severe drop last year. By FAO reckoning, already it is ensured that we will come into next summer with the "lowest level of [cereal stocks] since the world food crisis of the early 1970s."

That time was when, with the aid of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Moscow got the staggering amount of 22 million tons of grain with U.S. government credit and subsidies, making their cost below the domestic cost in the United States. Popular press subsequently dubbed it the "Great Grain Robbery" but the grain multinationals, led by Cargill, continued to ship the scarce grain to Moscow. It's probably only coincidental that today Henry A. Kissinger is on the board of Cargill.

Business Briefs

Underdevelopment

Study reveals child malnutrition in China

Children in the People's Republic of China are suffering from malnutrition, roundworms, and underdevelopment, the *China Daily* reported Nov. 30. In two provinces, Heilongjiang in the northeast and Hunan in the southeast, schoolchildren were severely affected by diseases due to malnutrition and dirt, studies by the health departments of both provinces disclosed.

Children are suffering from anemia due to malnutrition are prone to heart and lung diseases and high blood pressure, and most are nearsighted.

In the impoverished northern province of Heilongjiang, 75% of schoolchildren have no oral hygiene, and 50% suffer from roundworms. In one school in the city of Shanghai, 56% of boy students suffer from underdeveloped genitalia, most because of physical underdevelopment, but some also due to lack of personal cleanliness.

Food

East Germans facing shortage of basics

The East German people are faced with a shortage of basic foodstuffs, like bread and milk products, according to a report East German leader Erich Honecker gave to the SED party politburo Dec. 2. He reported that of 205 target goals in the state plan for consumer goods, 95 have not been reached.

Supplies with meat and meat products, fruit and vegetables of all sorts are insufficient, and even more so after the bad grain harvest in East Germany this summer. Western estimates are that East Germany suffered a drop in its grain harvest of 10-12%.

In past months, East Germany has frequently contacted Western grain and feed-grain dealers, as well as food exporters, to improve the supply for its people. Under

state policy, however, communist party members come first.

East Bloc

'Customs war' erupts over Christmas shopping

What one economist characterized as a "full-scale customs war" has erupted between Soviet satellite states, after Czechoslovakia slapped strict curbs and stiff penalties on Christmas shoppers from several "fraternal socialist states," including Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and the Soviet Union itself. Czech authorities feared that shops would otherwise be stripped of limited consumer goods before Christmas.

Under the Czech measures, a long list of goods cannot be taken out of the country, including clothes, shoes, household appliances, and many basic foodstuffs. Other goods will now require export licenses. And even then, the worth of goods a person may take out of the country has been cut from the equivalent of \$100 to \$50.

The move prompted quick retaliation from neighboring states. East Germany, Poland, and Hungary responded to Prague's new restrictions by extending existing curbs on what tourists may take from the country. The Soviet Union has not yet followed suit. In Warsaw, a Czech diplomat was called to the foreign ministry to be given a formal protest against the measures.

Meanwhile, in Austria, retailers are reporting increased sales as liberalized travel rules permit large numbers of Hungarians to cross the border to shop in Vienna.

AIDS

Costs of care to rise dramatically

"State expenditures on AIDS in the United States are estimated at U.S. \$1.467 billion for the current year by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. By 1992, it is estimated that 172,000 AIDS patients will need

medical care and that costs will be in the region of U.S. \$5 billion to \$13 billion," the magazine of the Swiss Reinsurance Company stated in December.

"According to an estimate by the Public Health Service, in 1992 alone, 66,000 people will die of AIDS. . . . It should be noted, that AIDS patients are often not registered at such . . . so that the number of AIDS-related deaths given in the statistics could be just the tip of the iceberg.

"Estimates for the cumulative medical costs of treatment for the period up to 1991, for example, range between U.S. \$6.3 billion and \$45.4 billion. One of the reasons for these differences is that the studies assume varying lengths of hospital stay. The estimated total outlay per patient ranges from U.S. \$50,000 to \$80,000. In Great Britain, the National Health Service estimates that the total cost of treatment per patient amounts to U.S. \$48,000.

"Losses caused by premature death corresponded to over 90% of the estimated earnings per patient of U.S. \$541,000 to \$623,000. Estimated AIDS cases for the years 1981-1991 give an estimated loss of earnings of U.S. \$146 billion to \$168 billion."

Technology

Japanese introduce new supercomputer

Japan's Fujitsu, Ltd. has introduced a new supercomputer which it says is even faster than the latest product of its chief competitor in the field, Cray Research of Minneapolis. Cray had introduced a powerful machine last February, the Y-MP.

Supercomputers are an essential tool of engineers, auto and aircraft designers, molecular physicists, A-bomb makers, code-breakers, and intelligence analysts. The machines can graphically simulate enormously complex phenomena, and quickly perform calculations that would otherwise take days, months, or even years. Only the United States and Japan have built them, and in the competition, they have frequently leapfrogged one another for the "fastest machine" title.

Briefly

Keiichior Uchida, who headed the new VP-2000 machine's development at Fujitsu, told an interviewer at company headquarters Dec. 6, "We wanted to develop the fastest single processors in the world. That is what we accomplished."

The Fujitsu VP-2000 gains speed by including ever faster components in only two processors. Cray's Y-MP gets its speed by incorporating eight processors, which, while slower individually, share the burden of complex calculations.

The VP-2000 "sounds like quite a good machine," the Dec. 7 *New York Times* quoted Christopher Eoyang of the Institute for Supercomputing Research in Tokyo. "But everyone thought it would include more processors than it does. But multiple processors require new systems software. The task is technologically more complex than many people thought it would be for the Japanese."

Nevertheless, the new machine can, according to Fujitsu, perform 4 billion "floating point" operations per second, i.e., basic arithmetical tasks like addition. That is more than twice as many as the supercomputer it replaces.

Securities Markets

Top British bank cuts back its workforce

Morgan Grenfell, one of the City of London's top investment banks, has laid off 450 persons and closed down most of its stock market and bond trading operations. The company cited low market volumes since the Oct. 19, 1987 crash of stock markets around the world.

Morgan Grenfell spokesmen say the company lost more than \$33.5 million in the first 11 months of 1988.

The 450 employees represent one-fourth of its London workforce. It is one of the largest layoffs in City of London history. More than 12,000 jobs have been lost there since October 1987. Some of those dismissed at Morgan Grenfell reportedly made up to \$370,000 a year, on top of perquisites like sports cars.

"This is big, big news," one London broker commented. "And it could be just the beginning."

In fact, the move was not unexpected, but is part of a drive to "bring the City's manpower into line with reduced business," commented one newspaper editorial. Since the 1986 "Big Bang"—the deregulation of the London markets—six firms have halted operations in convertible securities and options (gilts). Morgan Grenfell is the first big investment bank to do so. According to banking analysts, losses in the gilt market are probably running about £100 million a year.

About 1,500 more jobs in the securities industry could be lost in coming months, according to a recent study commissioned by the City of London and the London Stock Exchange.

Agriculture

Fowler bill pushes environmentalist policy

Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.) has proposed provisions for the 1990 farm bill, which he introduced before the U.S. Senate recessed, incorporating the environmentalists' wildest dreams.

The bill proposes incentives for "low-input" farming methods without chemical fertilizers, and loans to farmers making capital investments for the switch. It would also establish a Farmers' Conservation Service dedicated to low-input farming; provide for restoration of "wetlands," and deny farm benefits to any farmer who drains "natural wetlands"; expand the Conservation Reserve Program and encourage the planting of more trees; penalize farmers who clear trees; establish new restrictions for water testing to curb the use of pesticides; and establish U.S.-certified "organic" foods.

Fowler's proposals are praised by the American Farmland Trust, a group that represents the food cartel companies. Jim Riggle of that organization said that Midwestern states are already involved in experimental "low-input" farms, otherwise referred to as "sustainable" agriculture.

● **TRADE** between the Soviet Union and Cuba has risen tenfold over the past 15 years, and now stands at \$9 billion annually. Cuba joined the Soviets' Comecon trade bloc in 1972.

● **MEXICANS** are opposed to joining a North American Common Market with the United States and Canada, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, the defrauded loser in Mexico's July presidential elections, told the Overseas Development Council Dec. 8 in Washington. "Inevitably, our natural resources, labor, productive plant, and markets would be incorporated into the U.S. economic and political system," he said.

● **HYPERINFLATION**, Weimar-style, could erupt in Brazil at any time, the *Wall Street Journal* warned in an article Dec. 8. It said that Ibero-American nations must receive some debt relief soon or they will collapse. Brazil now has a 2,000% inflation rate. The *Journal* fears that in January, Brazil's currency could balloon overnight and become utterly worthless.

● **4,000 CATTLE** were shipped hundreds of miles in New Zealand in early December, in an effort to save some breeding stock from the effects of that country's worst drought in history. The drought is expected to cost 1,000 jobs, at a time that unemployment is already at record levels. Many farmers who would normally be grazing 2-3,000 sheep on spring grass now have empty paddocks.

● **KIICHI MIYAZAWA**, Japan's finance minister and a deputy prime minister, may be forced to step down soon if opposition parties are to consider a tax reform plan that is a key part of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's economic package. Miyazawa is accused in a stock scandal which involved private purchase of certain stocks before they were listed publicly. The tax reform involves a controversial 3% indirect tax on all goods and services.

U.S. military capability placed in jeopardy

As a government report underlines, the U.S. not only has no industrial mobilization capability, but has lost the industrial foundation for even peacetime military readiness. By Carol White.

While the Justice Department was seizing headlines with fanciful tales of corruption in the Pentagon and avarice in the "military industrial complex," the Defense Department was sponsoring a study more closely tied to reality. This was the *Report of the Defense Science Board (DSB) Summer Study on the Defense Industrial Technology Base*, which was released on Oct. 21. As the excerpted sections of that report show, America's technology base is eroding at a rate which, in the words of the report, "threatens the effectiveness of our deterrent."

As any serious defense analyst knows, at least nine-tenths of a nation's war-fighting capability depends upon the infrastructure of production and the morale of the population. Therefore, we emphatically agree with the premises of this study, that reversing the deteriorated state of the United States economy is a number-one priority for defense.

The study is particularly welcome, since it has been a shibboleth of the Reagan administration to pretend that the U.S. economy is fundamentally sound. It also usefully challenges the obsessive Reaganite concern with free-market economics and deregulation, which would axiomatically rule out support to industry.

In line with the findings of the report, the authors recommend that the President sign an Executive Order or a National Security Directive which would create an Industrial Policy Committee to be chaired by the National Security Adviser. They would also have the Secretary of Defense take an active role in the formation of national economic policies, including membership on the Economic Policy Council.

The criteria for industrial preparedness of a military mo-

bilization include *surge capability*. As we have reported in detail in *EIR*, the U.S. electric power grid no longer even functions with a margin for peak demand under *peacetime* conditions—and this is only one example. The state of the deregulated airline industry is a disaster in its own right, and symptomatic of the destruction of transportation systems, including the U.S. rail system. The report emphasizes the decline of the U.S. maritime industries, which they say, "has reached the stage at which they can no longer deliver America's forces or supplies to the theater of war."

The report indirectly attacks the Justice Department assault on military industry, which was particularly promoted by William Weld during his tenure at Justice, and is presently being continued by his hatchetman, Alexandria, Virginia U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson. They emphasize that the "defense industry does *not* conduct business in a free-enterprise system" since there is only one purchaser to whom they sell their wares—the government. The result of tendencies to micro-manage defense contracts, and then subject them to intensive judicial review with criminal penalties, has been to cause defense contractors to withdraw from the market.

We would take exception with the report's authors' acceptance of what they term the "globalization" of the U.S. defense market, which they view as an irreversible dependence by the United States upon its allies. Not only is such vulnerability highly dangerous in time of war, but it can also add to the kind of paralysis of will that is now feeding tendencies toward appeasement of the Soviet Union which are afflicting a large section of U.S. (and Western European) policymakers today.

Military system applications of superconductors

In October of this year, the Pentagon's Defense Science Board (DSB) issued a general report on the deterioration of the U.S. industrial and technological base, and a report on the U.S. failure to take the lead in the development of a crucial new technology, high-temperature superconductors.

Last week, EIR presented an analysis of the DSB's more general study, The Defense Industrial and Technology Base, together with Marsha Freeman's analysis of the Avtex Fibers case, thus documenting the collapse of existing technological capabilities, and with them, America's potential for future technological leadership. In that first installment, we also began our analysis of the DSB study, Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on Military System Applications of Superconductors, October 1988.

In the final section of last week's report, we noted that in 1986, Jane's Fighting Ships had put forth the hypothesis that the Soviets "had developed a wide range of advanced submarine systems, including super-cold, absolute-zero cryogenic electric superconducting motors and propellerless propulsion based on electromagnetic and MDS drive." The DSB report of October 1988 finally admits that this hypothesis might be right, and continues:

"Another application of well-known laws of physics is the principle of electromagnetic thrust (EMT). In this case, a magnetic field is set up by passing an electric current between this field and a second field set up by a line of electromagnets placed on the center-line develops a forward thrust in the water. This option is currently being developed in Japan and has also received careful attention in the U.S.S.R.

" . . . Thus, the Gorshkov forecast of the need for colossal electric power output may well have been met by one means or another. . . . In some cases, those with MHD or EMT propulsion, there will be no need for propellers or pump jets, both of which are liable to damage, particularly under ice, and both of which emit radiated noise. As well as increased speed, these developments would decrease the sonic signature and could have an effect on the magnetic signature. The second of these would also be reduced by the use of titanium alloys for the hull and fittings, an advantage to be added to the increased diving depth." These last characteristics have been demonstrated by the Soviet Alpha nuclear submarine.

In the concluding part of EIR's report below, we quote extensively from the DSB report's findings, which, we be-

lieve, speak for themselves.—Charles B. Stevens

Executive summary

In 1911, a Dutch scientist discovered a class of materials which, at temperatures near absolute zero, could conduct electricity with no resistance and therefore zero loss of power. In spite of the revolutionary potential of this superconducting material, the difficulty in producing engineered materials and in maintaining low operating temperatures precluded practical applications for many decades. The recent dramatic discoveries of high temperature superconducting materials (up to 125° Kelvin) have prompted an intense international surge in superconductivity research and development.

This surge of research and development activity, particularly that of the Japanese, combined with the promise of revolutionary performance improvements in many applications, prompted President Reagan to establish a national program in high temperature superconductors. The Defense Science Board was tasked to study the military system applications of superconductors. The attached report presents the findings of this study.

The Task Force found a number of superconductivity applications that could result in significant new military capabilities, including electronics and high power applications. In particular, superconducting materials could enable significant military improvements in:

- *Magnetic Field Sensors* with greatly increased sensitivity for improved detection and identification capability
- *Passive Microwave and Millimeter-wave Components* enabling increased detection range and discrimination in clutter
- *Staring Infrared Focal Plane Array* sensors incorporating superconducting electronics permitting significant range and sensitivity increases over current scanning IR sensors
- *Wideband Analog and Ultra-Fast Digital Signal Processing* for radar and optical sensors
- *High Power Motors and Generators* for ship and aircraft propulsion leading to: decreased displacement; drive system flexibility; increased range; or longer endurance on station
- *Magnets/Energy Storage* for high power microwave, millimeter-wave or optical generators (e.g., free electron laser); capability for powering quiet propulsion systems
- *Electro-Magnetic Launchers* capable of launching hy-

pervelocity projectiles for anti-armor weapons and close-in ship defense weapons

- *MagnetoHydrodynamic (MHD) Propulsion* enabling ultra-quiet drives for submarines, torpedoes, and surface ships.

As these examples illustrate, superconducting materials have potential for significant military applications. It is important to note that many of the applications have high value for commercial and scientific applications as well. However, an extensive program of basic and applied research and materials development will be necessary to make these applications possible. The present R&D level in the U.S. is below critical mass to achieve the desired applications in a timely way. By comparison, the Japanese effort in superconductors is substantially greater than that of the aggregate U.S. commercial and government effort. If these trends continue, the U.S. may fall so far behind in this field that defense and important commercial applications will be achieved only by using foreign source materials and designs as they become available to the U.S. It is the judgment of the DSB that such dependence on foreign sources is an unacceptable position for the U.S.

We have recommended a significantly expanded superconductor R&D program for the Department of Defense which increases the 1989 effort by 50% and triples the current effort by 1992. The Task Force members believe such an aggressive program is required to assure U.S. leadership in the many high leverage superconductivity applications. This recommended R&D effort is balanced between exploitation of old (LTS) materials and development of new HTS materials. It includes a vigorous program of building engineering models that will demonstrate the substantial performance advantages achievable with superconducting materials. The demonstration programs recommended include engineering models of a space surveillance system, mine detector, hypersonic tank gun, undersea MHD propulsion system, and a millimeter-

wave radar. Most of these efforts involve old (LTS) materials. To achieve the very real cost, weight, and logistic benefits of the new (HTS) materials in these applications, substantially more progress must be made in the U.S. R&D program, particularly in the development of new material processing techniques. We have also recommended the development of improved militarized cryogenic devices, because even the new HTS materials will require cooling. In the near future we do not anticipate room temperature operation of superconducting materials.

In summary, superconductor materials represent a major opportunity to significantly improve performance in important defense missions as well as in commercial applications. To achieve these benefits, we will need to make substantial, focused increases in R&D over a sustained period. While U.S. superconductivity research is competitive with that of other countries, we cannot count on our commercial developments providing this capability for defense. In fact, U.S. industry is already well behind Japanese industry in the development of superconductivity applications. . . .

Section 2: Findings

(. . .)

U.S. and foreign research expenditures in high temperature superconductivity. With the discovery of high temperature superconductivity, substantial R&D efforts have been undertaken in the U.S., Europe, Japan, and very likely in the U.S.S.R. It is very difficult to make estimates of national R&D efforts. 1988 estimates of U.S. and foreign high temperature superconductivity research, as drawn from CIA and NSF inputs to the Task Force, are as follows:

	FY88 FUNDING (\$M)	# OF PROFESSIONALS
U.S.		
Government	95	500
Industry	50	250
Japan	135*	1,000*
U.K.	25	300
France	20	200
West Germany	15	150

*See Appendix H for more detailed information. The above estimates for Japan do not include salaries of the researchers. All other funding numbers do include such costs.

. . . It is estimated that in 1988 approximately 500 professionals are supported by U.S. government funding. Most of the U.S. industrially-funded research is concentrated in a few large research laboratories (e.g., IBM, AT&T, etc.) In addition, several start-up companies have been formed. The rest of U.S. industry is investing relatively little and maintaining a wait-and-see attitude.

The intensity and emphasis of the Japanese effort is not-

Abbreviations

DARPA—Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

DSB—Defense Science Board

LTS—Low Temperature Superconductors

HTS—High Temperature Superconductors

MHD—MagnetoHydroDynamic

R&D—Research and Development

IR—InfraRed

FEL—Free Electron Laser

DDR&E—Defense Development Research and Engineering

SDIO—Strategic Defense Initiative Organization

DoD—Department of Defense



U.S. Department of Defense, "Soviet Military Power"

A Soviet OSCAR class submarine. The October 1988 Defense Science Board report suggests that Soviet submarines may be driven by MHD rather than by propellers.

able. Both basic research and rapid industrialization are emphasized. Single crystal materials with significant current carrying capacity at 2 tesla fields have already been achieved. In contrast to the U.S., Japan is already applying significant effort toward the industrialization of both LTS and HTS. According to a recent OTA [Office of Technology Assessment] report,

Japanese companies have been more active in pursuing the commercial potential of HTS. They have more people at work, many of them applications-oriented engineers and business planners charged with thinking about ways to get HTS into the marketplace. . . . As the scientific race becomes the commercial race, Japanese firms could quickly take the lead. Indeed, they may already be doing so.⁶

The European efforts are mainly concentrated in universities and emphasize basic research.

At the present time, it seems clear that high-temperature superconductivity research is geographically widespread and that the U.S. is not the principal focus of research.

Section 3: Conclusions

Based on these findings, the Task Force came to the following conclusions:

1. The new high temperature superconductors are of great significance because of their high operating temperatures and magnetic fields.

6. *Commercializing High Temperature Superconductivity*, OTA Report Brief, June 1988.

2. The discovery of high temperature superconductors has rekindled interest in low temperature applications which have not been exploited.

3. There are superconductor applications of potentially significant military impact. . . .

4. To make these military applications possible, intensive research and development in the following areas will be required:

- Expanded efforts in superconductor theory and basic research should provide the fundamental understanding of the new materials to guide applied research. Such basic research (theory and experiments) could also lead to the scientific breakthroughs which will make the speculative applications feasible.

- Thin HTS film fabrication, with emphasis on lower processing temperatures, perfecting surfaces/interfaces, reducing RF surface losses, minimizing electronic noise, and increasing environmental stability, including radiation hardness.

- HTS composite films/conductors/wires with emphasis on increasing current densities in high magnetic fields to useful levels, minimizing persistent current creep and AC losses, and attaining requisite mechanical strengths and flexibility.

- Militarized cryogenic coolers with long lifetimes and increased reliability, especially portable, miniaturized coolers.

- High strength structural materials for magnet support systems.

FIGURE 4-1

Suggested DoD superconductivity funding*

(Dollars in millions)

	88	89	90	91	92	93
6.1 Basic Research including Theory	17	20	20	25	25	30
6.2 Applied Research on Processing of New Materials, Manufacturing Sciences, Cryogenics, and High Strength Composites	22	50	60	70	70	75
6.3 Engineering Demonstrations of Electronics Applications of New Materials (e.g., Magnetic Sensor, IR Sensor, and Microwave Antenna)	13	10	20	30	40	50
6.3 Engineering Demonstrations of High Power Applications of New Materials	0	0	0	0	10	20
6.3 Early Exploitation of High Power Engineering Test Models Using LTS (e.g., Quench Gun, MHD Torpedo for Quiet Propulsion)	22	30	50	70	80	70
6.3 Early Exploitation of Electronics Engineering Test Models Using LST (e.g., digital signal processing, squids, millimeter-wave sensors)	5	10	10	20	20	15
TOTAL	79	120	160	215	245	260

*This funding is over and above that being invested by agencies and organizations outside of the Department of Defense

5. DoD sponsored developments in basic research, materials, and manufacturing processing will provide direct benefit to commercial manufacturing organizations.

6. Some applications of great military significance could be embodied in engineering models in the near future. The following programs, which combine a high degree of significance with a reasonable expectation of technical success, could be started in parallel with the efforts to develop improved high temperature superconducting materials:

- Space Surveillance System. Build an IR focal plane array demonstrating high resolution and low power consumption by combining detectors using existing extrinsic silicon materials with signal processors employing LTS materials. In parallel, a 6.2 program could develop sensor elements with HTS materials.
- Mine Detector. Build and demonstrate a magnetic field sensor with LTS materials suitable for use as a mine detector. In parallel, a 6.2 program could develop sensor elements with HTS materials.
- Hypersonic Tank Gun. Build and demonstrate an electromagnetic projectile launcher using LTS materials. This launcher should achieve hypersonic velocities capable of penetrating reactive armor and modern composite armor.
- Undersea MHD Propulsion. Build and demonstrate a small-scale MHD propulsion system with LTS materials. This engineering model would be designed to power a torpedo. Later models would be scaled up for submarine applications.
- Millimeter-wave Radar. Build and demonstrate a millimeter-wave radar. This radar would embody HTS materials in its filters, transmission lines, phase shifters and possibly

the reflector.

7. Foreign investment in superconductivity research and development is increasing rapidly and significantly exceeds that of the U.S. Japan is currently spending considerably more than the total U.S. effort in superconductivity research and has targeted superconductivity as an important commercial area.

Section 4: Recommendations

Based on this evaluation, the following recommendations are made:

- DDR&E should implement a focused plan for superconductivity basic research (theory and experiments), materials development, and application demonstrations. This plan should include cooperation with industrial organizations in order to build a strong industrial base in the area of superconductivity. This plan should also incorporate substantial funding which increases over the next several years. A model funding profile is shown in **Figure 4-1**.
- The Services, SDIO and DARPA should implement an aggressive plan for early exploitation of high-temperature superconductivity in electronic applications, including sensors and data processing, as well as weapon and propulsion systems. Initial emphasis should be placed on electronic applications. A suggested funding profile is included under the high-temperature 16.3 lines of Figure 4-1.
- To facilitate the earliest military applications of superconductivity, the Services, SDIO and DARPA should build a number of engineering test models exploiting existing low temperature materials. Estimates for funding of these efforts are shown in Figure 4-1 under the last two 6.3 lines.

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Argentine military resistance boosts regional security

by Robyn Quijano

Argentina's Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldín, the legendary hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, took military action on the morning of Dec. 2 to save his nation's armed forces as an institution capable of resisting the Moscow-inspired communist onslaught plaguing Ibero-America.

A 96-hour action led by Colonel Seineldín accomplished the restructuring of the military, thereby stalling the destruction of Ibero-America's military forces. This is a blow to the U.S. State Department and its Soviet counterparts, who have a behind-the-scenes deal to dismantle the military capabilities of Ibero-American nations. Ibero-America's military defenses are being torn apart, under pressure from Russian-spawned narco-terrorist guerrillas on one side, and the U.S. bankers' "Project Democracy" apparatus, which uses human rights organizations to bludgeon the armed forces, on the other. Ibero-American governments, one by one, are being pressured to surrender to the subversives' "right" to take over the continent.

Military forces in Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru have been under double assault, from Amnesty International and the international "human rights" lobby, and narco-terrorist guerrillas. The narco-terrorists, armed with high-technology weapons they buy with the millions they get in protection money from the drug mob, have a war plan to seize control of the entire Andean region by 1992. Should the communists gain control of the Andean Spine, they could soon dominate the entire continent. The Ibero-American debt crisis has led to budget cuts in already meager defense expenditures, leaving the armed forces out-gunned by the narco-terrorists.

Seineldín's demands

Argentina's President Raúl Alfonsín had insisted at least three times during the four-day action, that the "rebels" had "surrendered." In fact, there was no surrender, nor any danger of the military coup hyped by the media. Colonel Seineldín took over the large military garrison at Campo de Mayo on Dec. 2, and 14 units around the country rallied to his call to save the army from the assault it



Javier Ainaño

A riot scene at the National University in Bogotá, Colombia last July; such prolonged student riots feature in the Soviet irregular warfare scenario for carrying out a "Tet Offensive" and capturing control of the country, while the armed forces are steadily undermined.

had been under since Alfonsín took office in 1983.

Colonel Seineldín had stated that his actions do not threaten democracy, but are a military matter. His demands, backed by majority sections of the army, which refused to repress the action, included the restoration of the military budget, an increase in military wages, and amnesty for jailed officers. Officers have been jailed by the Alfonsín government for fighting subversion, for rebellion, and even for having fought the Malvinas War to retake part of their national territory from British usurpation. Chief of Staff General José Dante Caridi had rubber-stamped the near-dismemberment of the army.

When President Alfonsín demanded that General Caridi refuse to negotiate, and repress Seineldín's troops, army units refused. In Córdoba, the 4th Army Airborne Division, with 50 planes, was ordered to move in on Seineldín. The commander, Gen. Adolfo Patricio Etcheun, responded, "Seineldín's ideals are the same as the whole army's."

After the entire army adopted Seineldín's demands as their own, an agreement was reached: Both General Caridi and Colonel Seineldín will resign, and the new army chief of staff will be a general agreeable to the nationalists.

The commander-in-chief, President Alfonsín, in effect found himself with no military force willing to follow his orders. Whatever he tries to say at this point, the people of Argentina realize that Colonel Seineldín forced the President to call off the dismantling of the army.

On Dec. 6, President Alfonsín still insisted that no deals had been made. But political observers agree the army is

united behind Colonel Seineldín's demands, and a deal was Alfonsín's only choice.

Seineldín announced on Dec. 5 that he had dropped the demand for amnesty for all officers because it could cause a constitutional crisis. "We know that on this subject the government is inflexible and that demanding it could break the constitutional system, and we don't want that to happen," he said. "Those who know me know I am not a coup-maker. I can't say the same for the generals who would like to repress me," said Seineldín.

He said that as part of his agreement with General Caridi, he took "full responsibility" for the action. The colonel agreed to be court-martialed, but will not face a civilian court, and the troops and officers who followed him will not be punished.

As of Dec. 9, Colonel Seineldín was in the Palermos barracks in the center of Buenos Aires, under the guard of the Patricios Infantry Regiment, which had backed him throughout the action. According to the *Financial Times* of London, "It is understood that he is far from under lock and key at the barracks, and that Colonel Seineldín has received a number of retired senior army officers. . . . The ranks of some units previously thought loyal to the government have turned towards Colonel Seineldín, including the Grenadiers who traditionally guard the presidential palace."

The strong backing Seineldín enjoys among the lower level officers, and the respect among key generals for his demands, makes it dangerous for him to be martyred. The colonel enjoys a reputation for bravery, and morality.

Seineldín has become a legend because of his heroic actions during the Malvinas War. He is a devout Roman Catholic who rallied his soldiers with the battle cry, "God and the fatherland or death."

The commando units he trained and led, suffered the fewest casualties, and inflicted the most on the British. This success was partly due to Seineldín's mining his own rear flank. Other stories of the colonel's capabilities have already made it into the history books. The most famous is on the subject of "Operation Rosary."

The invasion of the Malvinas took place as winter set in. The Argentine landing vessels were being battered in a South Atlantic storm, troops were in danger of drowning, and it looked like the capture of the islands was going to end in disaster before it even began.

At that point, then Lt. Colonel Seineldín approached the fleet commander and insisted that the only way to save the operation was to dedicate it to the Virgin Mary. The fleet commander accepted his proposal, and renamed the landing "Operation Rosary." A Reuters wire of Dec. 3, 1988 reports the story from a history of the Malvinas War: "On one occasion he led his men in prayers to the Virgin Mary to calm a storm as they sailed to take up their posts in the Falklands. The storm was said to have abated almost immediately."

Perhaps that is why, when President Alfonsín gave orders to army chief of staff, Gen. José Dante Caridi, to "suffocate" the rebellion immediately, the chief replied, "So I have to fight?"

Seineldín came out of the disastrous Malvinas campaign as virtually the only Argentine officer recognized as a hero. But he was seen as a threat to the plans to dismantle the armed forces slated to be carried out by President Raúl Alfonsín, a Socialist International-linked politician.

So the colonel was assigned to what was considered a backwater posting, Panama, first as military attaché, and later as adviser to Panama's Defense Forces (PDF), at the request of PDF commander, Gen. Manuel Noriega. There, Seineldín helped the Panamanians create their first military academy to train their own officers, and helped train their commandos and special forces. He taught his trainees by example. For his services to the PDF, General Noriega personally pinned a silver medal on Seineldín Nov. 23.

Army refuses to repress rebellion

General Caridi, who has allowed the army to be nearly destroyed under Alfonsín's government, was unable to mobilize a counteroffensive to Seineldín's action from within the army. There was even a move to use federal police against the military, demonstrating the inability of the government to mobilize the armed forces.

Long after Caridi was sent by Alfonsín to put down the rebellion, nine trucks and tanks filled with troops loyal to Colonel Seineldín, left the infantry school at Campo de Mayo, and drove to Villa Marteli, a logistics base and munitions

depot closer to Buenos Aires. Seineldín himself led the taking of the base without a shot. Campo de Mayo was supposed to have been surrounded by government troops by then, but no effort was made to stop the colonel.

According to Reuters, rebel commandos left by Seineldín to hold the infantry school inside the Campo de Mayo complex, said they were prepared to fight to the death and would avenge their leader, if he were killed. "If Seineldín dies, we will effect special operations until everyone who opposes the colonel is assassinated," an officer who identified himself as Captain Brum told reporters.

Seineldín has declared that his men are not in reality the rebels, but the patriotic forces reestablishing respect for the army. The colonel, who was scheduled for promotion to general, was passed over two weeks before, as were all of the nationalist officers. Most of the Argentine high command was filled with liberal monetarist generals, who will threaten any incoming President bent on imposing a nationalist economic policy.

Caridi had personally vetoed Seineldín's promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, for accusing the high command of failing to uphold the honor of the army.

Alfonsín concedes

Hoping the nation would forget that he ordered General Caridi to crush the rebellion at any cost, Alfonsín admitted on Dec. 8 that a dialogue between "rebel" and "loyal" troops was better than a battle, which would have produced "hundreds of deaths." Alfonsín also made a conciliatory reference to the war against subversion: "It is true that there was a fight that was almost a war . . . that was necessary to recover the institutions of the nation."

In an attack aimed at Seineldín, Alfonsín said that he rejects "fundamentalist or messianic" solutions, but he went on to acknowledge the problem of low budgets and low salaries in the military. He blamed the economic crisis for the unhappiness in the military. Anxieties exist within the military that "only a fool could ignore," said Alfonsín. However, the President chose to ignore that the economic crisis has worsened because of his policy of capitulation to foreign bankers and the International Monetary Fund. The President promised that "within the framework of economic penury," faced by all Argentinians, he will seek improvements for the military.

All of this was seen as a way of meeting the demands of Colonel Seineldín while saving face. But it is clear that, if Alfonsín does not come through with his part of the deal, he could face another military action.

"We knew that they were not going to shoot," said a spokesman for Colonel Seineldín. Even though "loyalist" troops had them surrounded, at no point were they really threatened. That is the best insurance the military can get that they finally have an agreement to insure the institution's survival.

Statement by Lyndon LaRouche on Seineldín's action

The first four paragraphs of the following were issued as a formal statement by former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, 1988. They serve as a prologue to his further remarks, below, which were written particularly for North American and West European policymakers.

During the past two days, the military hero of the 1982 Malvinas War, Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldin, has moved into Argentina's Campo de Mayo military base to direct operations aimed to prevent the destruction of that nation's military forces. Although I was not privy to this action or its timing, I am aware of, and obliged to report the larger strategic considerations at stake in this action.

The action is situated within a series of recent Soviet-directed developments in Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Argentina.

I should also stress, that whatever the outcome of the action in Argentina, Colonel Seineldin is the most effective combat commander currently active in the Americas, whose skills are those which great commanders such as Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Frederick the Great, and Lazare Carnot would have praised as in keeping with their tradition. To the good colonel, there is no purpose in warfare but victory; although he is capable of the most terrifying exercise of military will when this is required of him, he is also a commander who has shown his excellence in achieving the required goals with the minimal expenditure of human life possible.

He is, above all, a devout Christian, who would never willingly undertake any action he deemed shameful in the eyes of the Creator.

1. The Soviet thrust for world empire

According to its own state of mind, the Soviet government has committed all its resources to the single primary purpose of establishing Moscow as the eternal capital of a Third Roman world empire before the close of the present century.

The most immediate objective of the Soviet strategic

operations, is the virtual dissolution of the mutual military commitments among the nations of Western Europe and the United States, and the self-weakening of the military capabilities, foreign deployments, and political strategic will of the United States. The prize most sought for this phase of the now-ongoing Soviet offensive, is the capture of the industrial and agricultural potential of Central Europe as part of the Soviet Empire's economic orbit and sphere of strategic political influence.

The political assimilation of West Germany into the Soviet sphere of influence is the principal short-term to medium-term target of all Soviet foreign-policy and related warfare exertions. All Soviet actions in every other geographic and topical dimension of global affairs are pivoted upon this Germany objective.

The Soviet strategic view continues to be, that if the industrial potential of Central Europe is brought into the Soviet zone of strategic influence, the balance of power shifts to the effect of making Moscow the dominant world-imperial power, and the U.S.A. a second- to third-rate power existing at Soviet pleasure. This was the view of V.I. Lenin during and following World War I; Moscow has never deviated from that strategic assessment during any time up to the present date.

Hence, all Soviet actions in every other part of the world, outside Central Europe, are defined as flanking operations relative to the pivot of the Soviet targeting of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Soviets' notable global strategic flanking theaters are: the Balkans, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East, Northern Africa, the strategic mineral shield of southern Africa, the Asian subcontinent, the Asiatic Rim, New Zealand-Australia, and what post-1850s jargon identifies as "Latin America."

For historical reasons, related to the roles of such as M.N. Roy, Agnes Smedley, and the Soviet-controlled Frankfurt School's Richard Sorge, Soviet operations in Central and South America are coordinated through Evgeni Primakov's Soviet Oriental Institute. The Soviet strategy for operations upon the South American flank of the U.S.A. is what is known as the "Andean Spine" doctrine once echoed by Che Guevara. In this area Moscow continues to operate in collaboration and also competition with Beijing, as the case of Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*) illustrates this collaboration.

The key assets of Moscow-Beijing strategic operations against the United States in the Andean Spine region are 1) the narco-terrorist operations set into operation by KGB Director Yuri Andropov beginning 1967; 2) Socialist International operatives, including those of the ICFTU, who are the principal agents of influence of Moscow, on the ground, throughout South America today; 3) the "human rights" mafia of Amnesty International and allied lobbying interests, without whose assistance Shining Path and other Soviet and

Beijing terrorist insurgencies could not operate as they have done during recent years.

The key to the Andean Spine operation, otherwise, is the ethnic composition of the populations along the Andean Spine, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, most notably. Through complicit networks of sociologists, anthropologists and pseudo-Christian (gnostic) missionaries, the so-called "indigenous" and "mestizo" populations are targeted as potential recruits to an anti-Hispanic (i.e., anti-Catholic), paganist insurgency. Rural strata of such ethnic characteristics are targeted to serve as the environment in which narco-terrorist insurgency is developed to the level required for general destruction of governments based upon principles of Western European Judeo-Christian civilization.

At this moment, in South America, the principal battlefields on which ongoing major Soviet-directed operations of this type are in progress include Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Argentina. The Soviets are exploiting to the fullest the follies embedded in the policy-shaping processes of the United States, as the opportunity for destroying the governments of these nations to a degree beyond the means of the U.S. to reverse this by corrections of its own policy toward the nations of the region.

The tendency of the U.S. government, to address the problems of narco-terrorism and related Soviet insurgency by methods of "case by case" "crisis management," affords Moscow the widest opportunities for advancing toward its regional objectives within each of these nations.

If recent and present trends in U.S. policy were to be continued, within a few months the U.S. strategic flank throughout South America could be lost irreparably.

2. The role of Colonel Seineldin

Increasingly, beginning 1974, the author and his associates have been engaged in efforts to defeat this subversion. During the course of the 1980s, the author's friends working within this region have been toe-to-toe against Soviet forces to a degree the U.S. government and its intelligence services have in fact been muddling in nearly every instance.

There exists a network of military and other patriots throughout the Americas, each and all among us sharing the common purpose of defeating the Soviets' Andean Spine strategy, together with the broader, global purpose, of preserving the benefits of Western civilization as a trust, a precious gift intended for the benefit of all nations and individuals. Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin is an outstanding figure in these circles.

There is nothing "darkly conspiratorial" in the existence of this network. The most famous precedent is that Transatlantic network, associated with figures such as America's Cotton Mather and Europe's Gottfried Leibniz, at the beginning of the 18th century, whose continued exertions made possible the existence of the United States, and which contin-

ued that effort for the benefit of other nations in collaboration with such as Gilbert Marquis de Lafayette, the friends of Friedrich Schiller, and John Quincy Adams deep into the 19th century.

This is part of a worldwide ecumenical network, which includes Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Muslims, Buddhists, and Vedantists, all sharing the principle that each and every people must have the opportunity to choose those forms of government and forms of relations among sovereign states implicit in the U.S. Declaration of Independence and federal Constitution.

We share the conviction expressed by the U.S. Declaration of Independence, that there exists a natural law, above all man-made law, which governs not only the ordering of the physical universe, but which governs the proper natural rights of the human individual without regard to ethnic distinctions, and the proper ordering of relations among individuals and in the relationship of the state, society, and individual to one another.

We are united by the often stated, or at least implicit agreement, that to each of us is given a mortal life, that we might spend that gift to the benefit of present and future generations of humanity as a whole, an expenditure of self which must be governed by awesome submission to the notion of natural law. Each of us, like the New Testament's Good Samaritan, must recognize, even in the form of apparently accidental occurrences, the clear call to our duty according to natural law, and must sometimes act, in smaller or larger ways, as instruments of Providence, even to the extent of being martyrs in the service of that duty. We thank the Creator, that He has afforded us the strength of conscience to live and act according to that devotion.

For the Christians among us, the image of Jesus Christ at Gethsemane, is the principal instruction given to us in all great matter. Such a man is Colonel Seineldin.

We recognize, that when we are called to act as soldiers, our true adversary is the evil principalities and powers of this planet. Our implicit compact is no earthly conspiracy, but a unity we share in combat against those transcendental principalities and powers of evil, a power for which Soviet Communism is but an instrument. This spiritual quality of our association is our source of strength.

The war we fight may include actions of regular warfare, as circumstances require this. However, we know that regular warfare is but an aspect of warfare in general. Warfare in general is what the leadership of the Kuomintang defined, during the 1930s, as "Peoples War," primarily cultural warfare. We are engaged in resisting the Peoples War which the Communist forces and their auxiliaries continue to wage, and to escalate against the Creator and humanity.

In our actions, we work, as much as possible, to do good, as the great American patriot Cotton Mather prescribed this. Always, we work to shape the dynamic of the process of

events, such that, strategically, the cause of the good is strengthened relative to the cause of evil. Although our particular action must always be a moral one by standards of natural law, the purpose of that action lies not within the confines of its particularity, but in the effect of that action on the strategic correlation of the conflicting forces of good and evil.

We know, that insofar as society has come to enjoy the benefits of truth and freedom in greater or lesser degree, that enjoyment was secured at the price of blood of many political and other martyrs in this cause. We know, that that cause of truth and freedom will be lost unless there are sufficient numbers of men and women ready to spend their mortal lives, if need be, to preserve this gift for the benefit of future generations. In most among our nations, as in the morally decayed United States of today, truth and freedom are becoming a lost cause, unless men and women find the courage to restore these natural rights at whatever cost.

Knowing that these are matters so essential to our mortal life, that we become as nothing in mortal life unless we defend them, we find in that the strength to risk our mortal lives that we might save that which makes mortal life worth living. On this account, we put our faith in the Creator and His Natural Law, persuaded that if we act so according to His Will, our lives and our actions are just and fruitful. So, from this, we take the moral strength to become martyrs if it need be so.

In this cause, we know we have no true adversaries but either those who wear the Mark of the Beast, or corrupted fools who serve the cause of evil wittingly or unwittingly.

So, on this account, Colonel Seineldin is not only a patriot hero of his own nation, but, as a soldier of Christ, also a soldier-citizen of all humanity. His stature is not only his exceptional military qualities, but, more essentially, the devotion which governs his conscience.

His current actions in Argentina are those he chose to take in concert with responsible members of the patriotic institutions which he is pledged to serve. In this matter, we others, jealous of the sovereignty of his republic, have no particular authority. Yet, as his actions touch upon the security of his continent, the security of the Americas against the Soviet "peoples warfare" aggression, and the welfare of humanity at large, his actions to save the imperiled integrity of the constitutional military instruments of Argentina are a crucial flanking counterattack on the Soviets' Andean Spine offensive.

3. Regional strategic implications

From a military planning standpoint, the operation now occurring under the leadership of Colonel Seineldin had a calculable 30% chance of success from the outset, which is the best percentile possible in any military operation of this nature. The essential elements of this calculation include the

following:

1) Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldin is known by his brother officers, and enlisted ranks of the Argentina forces as the most capable, combat-tested commander of his nation. He is no "political general" of the sort who starts a fight and waits for the negotiating-team to shape the result of the conflict. That justified reputation, as a known quality of the commander, has a decisive spiritual effect upon the combat qualities of the forces under his command, and influences the temper of the command and ranks of any forces deployed against his own command.

2) His actions are not aimed at effecting a political coup d'état against the state, and constitute no intended threat against the integrity of non-military institutions of government of the civilian population. His stated goal is to defend the integrity of a constitutional agency of the Argentine state, its military institution currently in the early stages of dissolution, a dissolution being sought by forces sympathetic to the Soviet cause. Moreover, these actions against the integrity of Argentina's military forces were intended to create the preconditions for a later coup d'état against the Argentine republic, should Peronist candidate Carlos Saúl Menem be elected President. Hence, Colonel Seineldin is acting as defender of the constitutional republic, against those wittingly or otherwise complicit in a projected coup d'état.

3) He has personally broadest sympathy among the military forces of Argentina, and his actions threaten the vital interests of no section of those armed forces.

4) The majority of the population of Argentina has no sympathy with the project of crushing Colonel Seineldin's effort. This is attested by the fact that merely 5,000 rallied initially to a protest demonstration against Colonel Seineldin, and that the crowd grew to no more than 50,000 late in the evening of a typical Buenos Aires Friday night most favorable to spontaneous attendance at large political rallies.

This is no "chocolate soldier's" operetta coup; it is a deadly serious, well-prepared operation with limited objectives, constituting no intended threat to the civilian institutions of representative self-government. Its intent is in fact a resistance to the "politicization" of the military command, against the type of politicization which various agencies, including Israeli military advisers, have introduced into other nations of the hemisphere.

Its broader intent, which is proper concern to all patriots inside and outside the Americas, is a flanking assault against the Soviets' Andean Spine aggression, as part of the defense of all South America against that ongoing Soviet aggression. Whether the action succeeds in its short-term objective, or not, it is an action in defense of Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and other imperiled nations of South America; it is also a defense of the southern hemispheric flank of the United States. It is a defense of Western civilization as a whole against Soviet imperial aggression.

The Andean Spine

In early 1986, several of the key irregular warfare armies of Soviet subversion on the South American continent joined forces in the so-called Americas Battalion, which claimed to adopt Simón Bolívar's dream of continent-wide "liberation" and "one great fatherland." At first representing guerrilla forces from Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador, the Americas Battalion was led by the Cuban-supplied, narcotics-financed terrorist M-19 of Colombia. It also included the Alfaro Vive, Carajo of Ecuador (believed created by the Ecuadorian Communist Party) and Peru's MRTA (Tupac Amaru), linked both to Cuba and Moscow's Peruvian Communist Party. The remnants of Venezuela's largely defunct Red Flag gang were also loosely affiliated.

During 1987 and 1988, the guerrilla arm of the Moscow-run Colombian Communist Party, the FARC, undertook to forge inside Colombia the most effective insurgency force to date, as the spearhead for Andean-wide penetration and takeover. It sponsored the creation of the narco-terrorist Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinating Council, which brought in the M-19 (and thus, the resources of its Americas Battalion regional allies), plus the Cuban-trained and sponsored ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional) and the Maoist EPL (Ejército Popular de Liberación). The FARC, which has some 45 different fighting fronts in Colombia and dates its origins to the Communist Party's defense squads of the so-called *Violencia* period of the 1950s, effectively deploys these terrorist groups at Moscow's command.

Superbly armed and financed by the profits of the drug trade in Colombia, the Guerrilla Coordinating Council has successfully challenged the Colombian armed forces on at least a dozen different fronts, while blackmailing the government through a combination of selective terrorism at home and pressure from Moscow-controlled "human rights" lobbies abroad. The Barco government has only recently showed tentative signs of resistance, after having virtually offered the narco-guerrilla a white flag of surrender following the January 1988 terrorist killing of Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos.

Over the past 12 months, Colombia's narco-guerrillas have moved to consolidate an infrastructure in Venezuela. They already have a network of corrupt judges, politicians, and others working on their behalf. Last year, a Superior Court judge freed a group of Medellín Cartel cocaine traffickers from a Venezuelan jail, after being bribed by elements

linked to the Venezuelan Communist Party. Venezuelan congressman and Gnostic "bishop" Walter Márquez has used his parliamentary immunity to flout the law by sheltering two suspected terrorists wanted for interrogation by the courts.

The Colombian ELN has a contract to run protection for marijuana and coca growers on the Venezuelan side of the border; the June 12, 1987 massacre of nine Venezuelan National Guardsmen deployed to eradicate marijuana in the Sierra de Perija zone is attributed to the ELN. The ELN has been generously financed by Occidental Petroleum, the property of Moscow agent Armand Hammer.

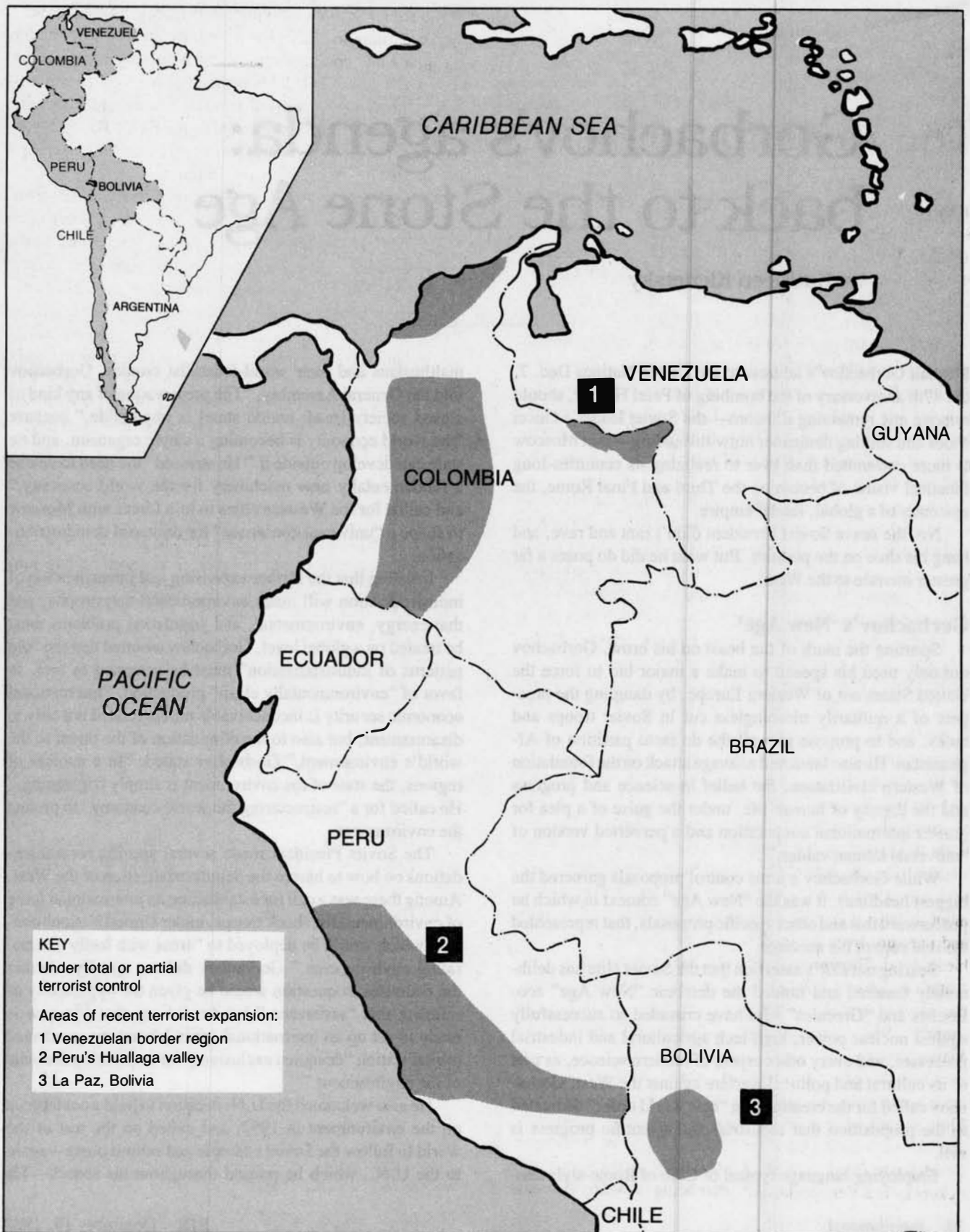
Peru: From 1980, when Shining Path narco-terrorists entered "armed struggle" until Nov. 21, 1988, the terrorists caused 12,201 deaths, according to a congressional study group headed by leftist senator, Enrique Bernales. During that period, 6,663 subversives, 4,745 civilians and 793 members of the armed forces and police were killed. These figures do not include at least 150 more people reported dead during the last nine days of November. The statistics show the body count through Nov. 21 to be 1,775, up 50% from the 1987 total. November was the bloodiest month of the entire armed insurgency, with an average of 13 reported dead each day.

Former President Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez stated in *Oiga* weekly, Nov. 28, "They dominated the Andean ridges, then moved toward the coast and the mountain ranges. . . . The subversive movement currently controls over 80 areas, especially in the northern mountain range, the southern mountain range, the central and northeastern jungles and Lima." He found it interesting that Shining Path, which grew undisturbed during his military government, began armed actions just weeks after he handed power over to civilians. Morales Bermúdez argued, "Subversion has reached dangerous levels to the extent that national security is at serious risk. We do not know what will come next, whether it be a coup or civil war." He volunteered to lead a coup against President Alan García.

The terrorists are trying to provoke such a coup, since Morales Bermúdez's IMF austerity policies would drive into their arms the Peruvians who still hope García will provide them with a better life. On Nov. 22 a Shining Path army of at least 300 launched an offensive to eliminate all government anti-drug troops from Peru's key cocaine growing area, the Huallaga Valley, proving the truth of the expression "narco-terrorists."

Shining Path has done an estimated \$10 billion in material damage, dynamiting electric lines, factories, railroads, and government offices. Its savagery is characterized by daily murders of elected government officials and economic development experts and the leaders of peasant communities who cooperate with the Peruvian government. On Nov. 22, it invaded a village near Ayacucho and exterminated 68 peasants accused of being militia members. Shining Path raided an agricultural extension station and killed over 1,000 imported hybrid cattle, part of the García government's plan to rescue the highlands from poverty.

Terrorist expansion in the Andean Spine



Gorbachov's agenda: back to the Stone Age

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Mikhail Gorbachov's address to the United Nations Dec. 7, the 47th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, should remove any remaining illusions—the Soviet leader's Gucci shoes and smiling demeanor notwithstanding—that Moscow is more committed than ever to realizing its centuries-long fanatical vision of becoming the Third and Final Rome, the epicenter of a global, feudal empire.

No, the suave Soviet President didn't rant and rave, and bang his shoe on the podium. But what he did do poses a far greater menace to the West.

Gorbachov's 'New Age'

Sporting the mark of the beast on his brow, Gorbachov not only used his speech to make a major bid to force the United States out of Western Europe, by dangling the prospect of a militarily meaningless cut in Soviet troops and tanks, and to propose as well the de facto partition of Afghanistan. He also launched a savage attack on the foundation of Western civilization, the belief in science and progress and the dignity of human life, under the guise of a plea for greater international cooperation and a perverted version of "universal human values."

While Gorbachov's arms control proposals garnered the biggest headlines, it was the "New Age" context in which he put forward this and other specific proposals, that represented the real core of his message.

Bearing out *EIR's* assertion that the Soviet elite has deliberately fostered and funded the demonic "New Age" eco-fascists and "Greenies" who have crusaded so successfully against nuclear power, high-tech agricultural and industrial processes, and every other aspect of modern science, as part of its cultural and political warfare against the West, Gorbachov called for the creation of a "new world order" dedicated to the proposition that industrial and scientific progress is evil.

Employing language typical of Club of Rome-style neo-

malthusians and their world-federalist cronies, Gorbachov told the General Assembly, "The preservation of any kind of closed society [read: nation state] is impossible," because "the world economy is becoming a single organism, and no state can develop outside it." He stressed "the need to devise a fundamentally new machinery for the world economy," and called for the Western elites to join forces with Moscow to shape a "universal consensus" for universal deindustrialization.

Insisting that the further expansion and intensification of industrialization will mean environmental catastrophe, and that energy, environmental, and population problems must be treated on a global level, Gorbachov asserted that the "old patterns of industrialization" must be scrapped *in toto*, in favor of "environmentally clean" production. "International economic security is inconceivable unless related not only to disarmament, but also to the elimination of the threat to the world's environment," Gorbachov stated. "In a number of regions, the state of the environment is simply frightening." He called for a "restructuring the world economy" to protect the environment.

The Soviet President made several specific recommendations on how to hasten the deindustrialization of the West. Among these was a call for establishing an international force of environmentalist shock troops, under United Nations control, which would be deployed to "areas with badly deteriorating environments." Gorbachov did not specify whether the countries in question would be given the opportunity of refusing this "assistance," but he did say that Moscow is ready to set up an international space laboratory or manned orbital station "designed exclusively for monitoring the state of the environment."

He also welcomed the U.N. decision to hold a conference on the environment in 1992, and called on the rest of the world to follow the Soviet example and submit plans—again to the U.N., which he praised throughout his speech—for

the conversion of their military industries. And, in a jab at the Strategic Defense Initiative, he called for preserving the ABM Treaty, and ensuring against the militarization of space.

Gorbachov coupled this declaration of war on Western industrial and military power with the most cynical imaginable proposal on Third World debt. Despite the fact that the Soviet Union has mercilessly looted its Eastern European colonies to the point of breakdown, Gorbachov attempted to portray Moscow as the great defender of the Third World against Western colonialist policies.

Announcing that the Soviet Union has already decided to institute a 100-year moratorium on debt servicing by the leading developed countries, and "in quite a few cases to write off the debt altogether," the Soviet President called on the West to follow suit. He also suggested setting up a "specialized international agency" to oversee the creditor-debtor negotiations.

Although Gorbachov's debt proposals were a transparent attempt to embarrass the West—after all, the Soviet Union holds approximately \$50-60 billion in external debt, a mere 5% of the total \$1.2 trillion in outstanding debt, and a tiny sum relative to the \$700 billion in U.S. external loans—they doubtlessly will have their effect. It is no secret that political antipathy toward the United States is spreading in Ibero-America, Asia, and Africa, as a direct result of the crushing debt burden these areas bear, and Washington's immoral failure to correct the situation.

Arms-control ploy: fraudulent

Gorbachov's heralded arms-control "Christmas present" to the West was just as cynically crafted. In proposing to unilaterally reduce Soviet forces by 500,000 men over the next two years, including withdrawing six tank divisions from the Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary, the Soviet leadership is simply pursuing its goals of inducing the United States to pull its troops out of Western Europe, and reducing its overall defense spending even further.

Already, fools and traitors in the West are saying that Gorbachov's gesture proves beyond doubt that Moscow truly wants peace, and that the United States and NATO must respond in kind.

Within minutes of Gorbachov's speech, leading American "Trust" agents Armand Hammer and Dwayne Andreas went on television to sing his praises. The Soviet President's speech was "terrific, great," gushed Hammer. "It shows that he is not interested in exporting communism. He wants to put fires out all over the world." Andreas, head of the Archer-Daniels-Midland food cartel firm, gloated that Gorbachov's initiatives lay the basis for mammoth cuts in the U.S. defense budget, and for a dramatic increase in East-West economic dealings.

William Hyland, editor of the Council on Foreign Relations' journal, *Foreign Affairs*, told an interviewer that Gor-

bachov had clearly seized the initiative, and that the United States "will have to pay for it" by reducing its military presence in Western Europe. ABC-TV's White House correspondent Sam Donaldson chortled that Gorbachov's proposals on arms had put President-elect Bush in the hot seat. A U.S. State Department spokesman acknowledged that Gorbachov's move is "extremely significant. We are already fighting to keep up our defense budgets, and this is going to make that a lot tougher." The same official added that Gorbachov's announcement "really screws up our ongoing position" in the conventional arms negotiations which are slated to begin in 1989. "We're coming in with very modest proposals, when he's just taken some very substantial cuts. We'll have to reassess things."

Key Western leaders also hailed Gorbachov's speech. President Reagan said of the proposed Soviet troop reduction, "if it is carried out speedily and in full, history will regard it as important, significant." Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she "warmly welcomed" the move. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl issued a similarly worded statement. George Bush, who sat in on the meeting between President Reagan and Gorbachov, had no public response.

Cover for war plans

This is all very dangerous hogwash. The Soviet Union enjoys massive military superiority over the West; Gorbachov's announced reductions will only affect that slightly, at best. But more to the point is that these vaunted arms-control initiatives are simply the cover for a sweeping overhaul of the Soviet military, with the aim of making it an even more efficient combat force. This is precisely what the Soviets did with the INF Treaty: they were prepared to move to more advanced war-fighting systems, and decided to offer to junk their already obsolete systems, in exchange for devastating concessions from the West.

Gorbachov admitted in his speech, "All of our forces are being reorganized. Their structure will be different from what it is now." Far from being reorganized along the lines of "defense sufficiency," as Gorbachov and his Western liberal admirers would have us believe, they are being streamlined, as *EIR* warned over a year ago, into slightly smaller force levels, but with greater mobility and firepower. *Spetsnaz* commando forces are replacing armored assault in the Soviet order of battle, as per Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov's war plans, in preparation for a Soviet assault on Central Europe. That's the real content of Gorbachov's so-called "concessions."

Judging from the reactions to Gorbachov's speech coming from most influential circles in the West, the same craven desire for appeasement that led to the Munich sell-out and World War II, continues to blind the United States and its allies to the terrible menace which the Soviet Union under Gorbachov poses. George Bush has a great opportunity to change this situation; if he doesn't, Gorbachov's "new age" will engulf us.

Gorbachov troop cuts exposed as fraud

by Konstantin George

Gorbachov's United Nations announcement of a "unilateral cut" in the Soviet Armed Forces was a well-staged propaganda trick, where the numerical cuts indicated will in fact greatly strengthen the Soviet Union's combat power. Moscow's fraudulent troop "reductions" are designed to catalyze U.S. troop reductions in West Germany, accelerating the process of United States-Europe strategic decoupling, and simultaneously open the door for fools and appeasers in Bonn to institute severe reductions in the size of the West German Armed Forces.

This intended effect was being achieved within hours of the conclusion of his U.N. speech. From West Germany, the appeasement leaders went into high gear, in the following public reactions, monitored from West German TV and radio:

- Christoph Bertram, former director of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, now editor of the liberal pro-appeasement weekly *Die Zeit*. Interviewed on West German television, he called for a "20% reduction in the West German Armed Forces," and for NATO to scrap "its nuclear field artillery."

- Volker Rühle, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the governing Christian Democratic/Christian Social Union parties. He said on West German television that now "we must concentrate all of our energy on the negotiations in the conventional realm," to achieve troop cuts in Europe. A week earlier, Rühle had called for Bonn to spearhead a "new Western defense concept" which would eliminate nuclear battlefield artillery.

- Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic (SPD) opposition party parliamentary group: "It was a great speech. It was a great offer," and, now is the time for "a comprehensive answer to Gorbachov," with the goal of achieving "on both sides, a non-attack capability in Europe."

- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, of the minority party in the ruling coalition, the Free Democrats. He

was quick to declare that the West should eliminate anything that "could aggravate the next round" of conventional arms talks, and the West German government should abstain from calling for modernization of NATO nuclear weapons.

Gorbachov's announcement

Let's start by reporting what Gorbachov actually said, and then show the sinister increased war readiness plan behind the apparent "generous" move.

Gorbachov announced: "Today I can report to you that the Soviet Union has taken a decision to reduce its Armed Forces in the next two years by 500,000 men." Gorbachov then added, "We have decided to withdraw six tank divisions from the Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary, and to disband them. . . Airborne assault troops and assault landing units are also to be withdrawn." The withdrawn six tank divisions would amount to "a reduction by 50,000 men and by 5,000 tanks."

He also added that "airborne assault units . . . assault landing units" and some of the bridge-laying engineer units would be *withdrawn* as well.

Next, he declared that the total to be cut from the Soviet forces in Eastern Europe and in "the European part of the U.S.S.R.," would be "10,000 tanks, 8,500 artillery pieces, and 800 combat aircraft." Gorbachov then specified, "In agreement with the government there, a major portion of the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia will return home."

The reality behind the fraud

Gorbachov himself tipped us off to a large part of the aims behind the so-called "disarmament" plan: "All of our forces and those of the Warsaw Pact are being reorganized. Their structure will be different from what it is now."

Over one year ago, *EIR* had reported that Moscow was in the midst of reorganizing its Ground Forces into a new corps and brigade structure, eliminating the division, and warned the West to watch out for a Soviet propaganda move taking the form of a grand announcement of "withdrawals" from their forces in Central and Eastern Europe, that would leave behind at best slightly smaller force levels, but with much greater firepower and mobility. Beyond that, the new structure allows for extremely rapid reinforcing and expansion of the corps and brigades to a much higher wartime strength.

Let's look at the facts, keeping in mind that the Soviet Army has three readiness categories among its Ground Forces troops: Category A, meaning fully combat ready and at full wartime strength; Category B, meaning 50-75% of wartime strength, and correspondingly under-equipped; Category C, meaning below 50% of wartime strength, the divisions with the poorest soldiers and the most outmoded equipment. Category C divisions tie down a significant fraction of the Soviet Armed Forces' logistical component to service and maintain these—from a combat standpoint—worthless units.

Fact 1. Broadly speaking, the cuts will eliminate Category C divisions and their manpower, giving the Soviet Ground Forces the “free energy” in terms of “liberated” manpower and resources to transform all Category B troops into Category A—full wartime readiness. Through the reorganization of the Ground Forces into the corps/brigade structure, Moscow gets a bonus increase in all crucial firepower and mobility. Here the purpose of Gorbachov’s sleight of hand “unilateral cuts” move becomes clear. Had Moscow undertaken the same plan to upgrade its entire Ground Forces into full wartime readiness *without* “cutting” their size, even the blind and half-blind of the West’s leadership would have seen the plan for what it is—an acute intensification of *war* preparations, or certainly, preparations for outward military thrusts.

Fact 2. Notice how Gorbachov only specified that the *divisions* to be withdrawn from Eastern Europe will be “disbanded,” *not* the precious Category A manpower. The troops will be transferred to increase the combat readiness of other Soviet combat units in accordance with the plan we outlined above. Notice also that the airborne units will only be *withdrawn* from Eastern Europe, i.e., transferred elsewhere. These elite units are extremely mobile and can be back in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, or Hungary within hours at any time. Ironically, by temporarily leaving Eastern Europe, they add tremendously to the Soviet airborne forces concentration available for *other* near future military missions, perhaps in the Balkans, or against Turkey or Iran, to cite but a few possible options.

Fact 3. The amount of troops to be withdrawn from Eastern Europe, some 50-60,000, is *less than 10%* of the Soviet forces stationed there.

Fact 4. Reflecting the internal crisis inside the Russian Empire, Gorbachov omitted any mention of reducing Soviet troop strength in Poland.

Equipment ‘cuts’

Let us now analyze the “cuts” to be achieved in equipment categories.

Fact 5. The 10,000 tanks to be cut are T-55s and T-62s, that is, tanks built in the 1950s and 1960s, which are still used in the Category C divisions. Eliminating them will not only get rid of a lot of obsolete junk, but by giving Russia a large surplus of tank crews and maintenance personnel, allow Moscow to staff the remaining, strictly modern tank forces with a markedly higher quality of tank crews and tank repair troops.

Fact 6. The 800 combat aircraft to be disposed of are the ancient MiG-21s, flying coffins for their pilots in any modern war. Here again, nothing is lost.

Fact 7. The 8,500 artillery systems to be eliminated are *towed* artillery, and will thus complete the reorganization of artillery begun at the start of this decade, when Russia started a huge program to replace old towed artillery with highly

From our archives: In our Nov. 27, 1987 (Vol. 14, No. 47) issue, under the headline, “European experts: Soviet arms control is a fraud!” *EIR* carried an exclusive report on a conference in The Hague on the theme, “Europe’s Security After the Zero Option.” The article stressed that the Soviet Ground Forces would be restructured along the lines of corps and brigades and that the division would soon disappear from the Soviet Order of Battle. We stated at that time: “With the new corps structure, Moscow can maintain a ‘post-conventional cuts’ Order of Battle in East Germany and Eastern Europe of corps with a strength of 24,000 men each. If and when Moscow decides for war, each corps can be almost overnight filled to a wartime strength of 41,000 men. And what counts the most, Moscow will have a structure which can best accomplish a ‘deep strike offensive’ and ‘breakthrough’ on the central front, i.e., against West Germany.”

mobile, far more combat effective, tank-like, self-propelled guns. If one actually includes the thousands of self-propelled guns added to the Ground Forces inventory during the 1980s, and those to be added over the next two years to replace these obsolete, indeed useless, towed artillery pieces, one gets a *de facto* increase in tank-like mobile, armored artillery, greater than the total of the 10,000 obsolete tanks now to be retired from service.

The final element underlying the fraud in Gorbachov’s package was contained in his announcement that most Soviet troops would leave Mongolia. This would have soon occurred anyway. It was signaled at the end of November in the “agreement to settle border issues” signed by mainland China and Mongolia in Peking, directly prior to the Dec. 1 arrival of the Chinese foreign minister in Moscow, and all part of the moves toward a Soviet-Chinese summit.

The Mongolia announcement underscores that one of the main policy agreements worked out between Russia and mainland China has been for heavy reductions in the Soviet military presence opposite China. The Soviet troops in Mongolia are Category A, and like those to be withdrawn from Eastern Europe, will be *transferred*, in this case *away* from the Far East, and not disbanded. In short, behind the smokescreen of “reductions” in the Armed Forces, we will see an actual increase, a very large one, even in numerical terms, of totally combat-ready Soviet Armed Forces facing NATO, and in place for military operations in the Balkans or opposite Transcaucasia against Turkey or Iran.

If appeasement and illusions do not continue to blind Western governments, they too will see the same ugly and menacing reality taking shape behind the mask of Gorbachov’s “reductions” fraud.

Can Bhutto bring unity to Pakistan?

by R. Maitra and L. de Hoyos

On Dec. 1 in Islamabad, acting President Ghulam Ishaq Khan nominated the 35-year-old Mrs. Benazir Bhutto-Zardari as Pakistan's new prime minister. Describing her as one who is "endowed with all the qualities of leadership," President Ishaq Khan said: "She has an enviable love for the country and to serve the people. Over and above this, she is the choice of the nation."

The peaceful conditions in which the elections were held and the lack of social violence in the 14 days of negotiations which preceded Mrs. Bhutto's nomination, testify to the degree to which the Pakistani people want a democratic process reinstated. It also shows the degree to which Pakistan's elites—from Mrs. Bhutto to the military leadership that overthrew and then judicially murdered her father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977—have jointly acted to ensure a smooth transition of power. In the face of the continuing Soviet menace against Pakistan, and near-daily Soviet air attacks on Pakistani villages from Afghanistan, the rise of social chaos and ethnic and religious violence at this time could easily have created the conditions for Pakistan's disintegration.

In her acceptance speech Dec. 8, Mrs. Bhutto stated: "I would like to salute President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the armed forces chief for doing whatever they could for restoring democracy after the incident Aug. 17," referring to the death of President Zia in a plane crash. Bhutto said that Pakistan has been torn apart by linguistic, ethnic, and sectarian strife, which she said, she would do everything in her power to end.

Blames IMF for poverty

She also pointed to the economy as a major point of concern. "Economic policies based on wrong thinking have destroyed our human and natural resources and our country is on the verge of bankruptcy. We are on the brink of catastrophe." She pledged to eliminate hunger, poverty, and illiteracy and to hand over more power to the four provinces to effect the development of their areas. Bhutto's father was an ardent supporter of nuclear energy.

Bhutto indicated that she herself would retain the post of finance minister. Bhutto said she would attempt to delay Pakistan's answer on the conditions put forward by the International Monetary Fund for an \$800 million restructuring facility until June. "Alternatively, as our hands and feet have already been bound [by the IMF], let this be the last legacy

of the last regime."

The economy may be the key issue that Mrs. Bhutto faces. Although Pakistan has shown a 6.6% growth rate, in Gross Domestic Product, during the period of 1983-88, the economy has been devouring itself. Pakistan's internal debt, which was \$2.2 billion in 1977-78, has now jumped to \$15.1 billion—almost a seven-fold rise. External debt, which has to be paid back in hard currencies, has also grown significantly from \$6.3 billion in June 1977 to about \$12.5 billion or more in 1988. Overall debt servicing, which includes repayment of principal and amortization, now stands at \$2.2 billion annually. Overall debt is almost 40% of GDP.

To pay external debt, Pakistan now depends increasingly upon fresh foreign loans, which only build up larger debt to be paid in the not-so-distant future. The country, which has depended heavily on the remittance of foreign exchange by the Pakistani workers in the Persian Gulf and export of commodities, is finding its foreign exchange reserves dwindling fast. Lower oil prices have brought about a recession in the Gulf area, which in effect, has seriously reduced Pakistan's foreign exchange earnings. In 1982-83, remittances of Gulf-based workers reached the high of \$2.8 billion. In 1988-89, it is estimated that the earnings will be as low as \$1.8 billion.

In the area of foreign trade, Pakistan has incurred an imbalance of \$1.4 billion in 1987-88. According to the indicator, the deficit will be no less this year. One problem area is the country's heavy dependence on agricultural products for export. Last year, 75% of exports were related to agricultural commodities with heavy emphasis on cotton and manufactured cotton products. The trade imbalance and shortage of available foreign exchange due to a crippling debt-servicing burden have kept the import of capital goods, an essential ingredient for nation-building, abysmally small. As a result, industry has remained weak and incapable of changing the country's heavy dependence on agriculture.

Another distortion has occurred. Proliferation of drug trafficking, smuggling, and unaccounted-for remittances from the Gulf have created a huge black economy—according to one estimate, involving the circulation of some \$8.5 billion in currency notes. Besides underground activities, this black economy is boosting consumer product and service industries. About 31% of Pakistan's workforce is involved in service industries. The revitalization of the economy will require a major shift in economic strategy, away from the prescriptions of the World Bank, whose representative, Mahbulul Haq, had ruled over the economy for the last five years.

Foreign policy

Mrs. Bhutto has stated that she will keep Yaqub Khan as Pakistan's foreign minister. This determination ensures a continuity of Pakistan's foreign policy, including its stance against continued Soviet rule over Afghanistan. The retention of Mr. Khan, the Press Trust of India reported from Islamabad, was a condition of support for Mrs. Bhutto from

the United States. Khan is, however, Pakistan's most eminent foreign policy leader.

Despite the fact that her brothers were involved in Soviet-directed terrorism, Mrs. Bhutto has indicated that she has no intention of turning Pakistan into a Soviet puppet or asset. To the contrary, Mrs. Bhutto likely can be relied upon to keep Pakistan out of the orbit of anti-American Islamic fundamentalist states led by Iran.

In addition, it can be hoped that Mrs. Bhutto's coming to power will bring about an improvement in Pakistan's relations with India, which have suffered since the Pakistani military came to power in 1977, and became even worse with India's condoning of the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sent warm congratulations to Mrs. Bhutto Dec. 8. His letter, which was released to the press, states in part: "You and I are both children of an era which followed the creation of Pakistan. . . . I would wish to work closely with you for removing the irritants which have vitiated relations between our countries. The news of your assumption of office . . . has been warmly greeted and widely welcomed throughout India," Gandhi said.

Gandhi is expected to meet Bhutto later this month when he travels to Islamabad for a summit of South Asian heads of government. Bhutto visited India with her father in 1972 when he signed an accord with then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi paving the way for the return of more than 90,000 Pakistani soldiers captured during the 1971 war. "The . . . agreement signed by your father and my mother provides the basis for our building together a relationship of mutual trust and friendship. . . . We are confident that together we can make our shared subcontinent safe for us to work out our respective national destinies," Gandhi's letter said.

Mrs. Bhutto's coming to power opens a new window of opportunity for Pakistan. Although she did not win a majority of seats in the Nov. 16 parliamentary elections, the Pakistani People's Party took 92 out of an elected 207 seats, and has gained another 12 seats in the 20 reserved for the appointment of women to parliament.

The PPP's primary rival, the Islamic Democratic Alliance, took approximately 52 seats, and contended that Mrs. Bhutto should not be named prime minister because she had not achieved a majority. However, the way was cleared for Mrs. Bhutto, when Gen. Nawaz Sherif, leader of the IDA, decided to keep his post of governor of Punjab state, rather than continue to seek the country's top office.

Although her party rivals will control Punjab, the largest and wealthiest province and the stronghold of the military, Mrs. Bhutto has emerged from the elections with a clear mandate. If she and the military are able to maintain a consensus based on defense of Pakistan's national sovereignty and the rejuvenation of the economy, Mrs. Bhutto's coming to Islamabad could give besieged Pakistan a new lease on life.

New Soviet envoys in South Asia

by Ramtanu Maitra

Since late July, Moscow has replaced its envoys in five South Asian nations. While former Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov's arrival in Kabul as the new ambassador to Afghanistan drew the media attention, the posting of other envoys in the region went virtually unnoticed. Though the new appointments to Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India could be construed as simply installation of a Gorbachov team in South Asia, in all likelihood there is more to it.

The arrival in Kabul of Yuli Vorontsov, who had long been Moscow's envoy to New Delhi, is a move by the Kremlin to try to "fix" things their way in Afghanistan. Vorontsov's assignment in increasingly unstable Kabul included staving off the ruling party hardliners from ousting President Najibullah and thus enhancing chaos; tightening the screws on Pakistan for its continuing support to the mujahideen rebels; making clear that the Soviet troop withdrawal by Feb. 15, 1989 is not a foregone conclusion; and delivering sophisticated and lethal weapons, which can hurt the Pakistanis, to the Najibullah regime, in violation of the Geneva Accord.

The Kabul capers

Vorontsov's maneuvers are aimed at creating an atmosphere in which the Afghan mujahideen, out of despair, will agree to a Soviet-formulated broad-based coalition government in Kabul. Vorontsov's job is to see to it that such a government contains the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and is recognized internationally prior to the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. Once such a government is established, Najibullah can be sacrificed. It is not totally unlikely that Najibullah may even defect to the West, since 10 of his relatives have already chosen to do so. But for now, Vorontsov will shore up Najibullah as part of the "Fortress Kabul" image that he must cause to loom large before the mujahideen.

It would appear that Vorontsov's "tough stance" is paying dividends. The Soviets, helped by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, will be meeting the Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahideen (IUAM) leader Burhahuddin Rabbani sometime soon in Riyadh. The subject: ways to install a coalition government in Kabul and expedite the Soviet withdrawal.

A back-up in Islamabad

Viktor Yakunin, an old India hand, was named Soviet envoy to Pakistan in late July, about three weeks before half of the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan and in the midst of the anti-Pakistan tirade that the Soviets had unleashed.

First, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told the visiting Pakistan foreign minister on Aug. 4 that "the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will have to find ways to counter the growing interference in the internal affairs of the latter." On Aug. 16, one day before President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan died in a fatal plane crash, suspected to have been an act of sabotage, the First Information Secretary of the U.S.S.R. embassy in New Delhi, Oleg Bondar, cautioned Pakistan at a press conference about its "obstructionist policies." Bondar served a terse warning, "The Soviet Union reserves for itself, in that case, the right to take measures that are necessitated by the situation."

Stationed in India from 1977 to 1984 as a high-ranking official in the Soviet embassy, Yakunin is at home with the issues which can create tensions between the two neighboring nations. He is knowledgeable, through the many contacts that a high-ranking Soviet official usually has in India, of the "sleaze factor" in Indian politics. He knows how the Indo-Pak game is played.

Cloak and dagger in Colombo

More indicative of the Soviet Union's reappraisal of the region is the appointment of Yuri Kotov as ambassador to Sri Lanka. Kotov was among the 47 KGB officers expelled from France in 1983 for spying. Kotov was posted as Counselor at the Soviet Mission to UNESCO at Paris. Kotov was brought back and put in the foreign ministry, and subsequently nominated as ambassador to Togo—a post he never took up, possibly because the authorities of Togo resented having a Soviet intelligence officer as ambassador. In sending Kotov to Sri Lanka, the Soviet Union did not even bother to change his name and prepare a new file, as is customary with detected KGB operatives.

Kotov's appointment raises interesting questions. The Sri Lankan situation has been in flux for awhile now, and it is generally thought that the ruling United National Party (UNP), so long as it stays in power, will back the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. They exhibited unusual caution in hailing it as an instrument of peace. Some Indian commentators did not fail to notice that the joint communiqué of Nov. 20 issued by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Soviet President Gorbachov, following the latter's three-day visit to India and nine and a half hours of face-to-face discussion, did not even mention the Indian initiative in Sri Lanka.

That the Soviets are gearing up for a future following the UNP and the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord, became apparent when Pieter Kenneman, the chairman of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, told the Soviet Union sometime last November that

the Indian Peace-Keeping Force (INPKF), stationed in Sri Lanka as part of the accord, is shoring up the ruling UNP. According to Kenneman, the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), led by former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and backed by the Sri Lankan left forces, would come to power if the elections were held. Kenneman blamed the presence of the IPKF for allowing the UNP to delay the elections. Before the accord was signed, Kenneman had gone to Moscow to express his reservations on the agreement. Some believe that it was due to Kenneman's briefing that the Soviets took almost four months before welcoming the accord.

In this context, it is also significant that Gorbachov, during his recent visit to India, brought along R. Nishanov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party. Nishanov, who told the Press Trust of India in an interview that the Soviet Union welcomes good relations between India and the People's Republic of China, was himself Soviet ambassador to Sri Lanka between 1970-78—the period when Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was prime minister and was bringing Sri Lanka, to India's dismay, closer to China. It was also in this period that the ultra-leftist Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), led by the Moscow-educated Rohan Wijeweera, made a splash in Sri Lanka. Wijeweera's underground terrorist gang tried an instant revolution in 1971, by seizing police stations and arms depots. Today, it is no mere coincidence that the JVP has emerged as the most domineering terrorist group in Sri Lanka, and is now in a position to dictate terms in southern and central Sri Lanka. Mrs. Bandaranaike, eager to get back to power, wanted the JVP endorsement for her presidential candidacy. But, the JVP is in no mood to give it.

Displeasure with Bangladesh

The last of the new Soviet envoys to arrive in the region was Vitali Smirnov. Within a month of presenting credentials to Bangladesh President H.M. Ershad, Smirnov announced his extreme displeasure at the Bangladesh press for spreading what he termed anti-Soviet propaganda. Smarting from this little country's disrespect toward the great northern superpower, Smirnov expressed "pain and concern" that, while his country's relations with the United States and the P.R.C. were improving, it was not so with Bangladesh. Implying that Bangladesh was a mere stooge of the United States and China, Smirnov said that Bangladesh, therefore, must make friends with the Soviet Union.

It is evident that Smirnov has his hands full. In 1983, fourteen "undesirable" Soviet diplomats were told to leave the country following their "non-diplomatic activities" within Bangladesh. Later, on March 1, 1984, President Ershad told an American daily that the Soviet Union was trying to bring down his government. The Soviets "want someone here, in my position, who toes the Soviet line," Ershad said. Smirnov is upset that almost five years later, Bangladesh still does not toe the Soviet line.

Diplomatic paralysis greets Arafat's offer

by Thierry Lalevée

Jordan's King Hussein, commenting on the international diplomatic reaction to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's recognition of the state of Israel, warned on Dec. 8 that any stalemate in the search for peace in the Middle East "will lead to a major war, which could unleash World War III." Indeed, while Washington fiddles with the transition to a Bush presidency, the time for decisive action is running out.

At a press conference in Stockholm on Dec. 7, after two days of talks with a delegation of American Jews led by Rita Hauser, the chairman of the International Committee for Peace in the Middle East, Arafat underlined the formal PLO recognition of Israel. The resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, taken in mid-November in Algiers, he explained, mean that the PLO recognizes "two states in Palestine: an Israeli state and a Palestinian state." Asked to repeat himself by bewildered journalists who expected him to remain diplomatic, and hence ambiguous, Arafat stressed again that the resolution of the PNC meant "recognition of the state of Israel."

Hence, more than 20 years after the takeover of the PLO by Arafat's Fatah faction, and the elaboration of the Palestinian Charter which called for the eradication of Israel, the PLO has finally and formally recognized the state of Israel. The timing of Arafat's declaration was no coincidence. It came two days before the first anniversary of the Palestine uprising in the Occupied Territories (the *Intifadah*) and some 10 days before Arafat is to address a special session of the United Nations, moved from New York to Geneva after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz refused to grant the PLO leader a visa to address the world body in New York.

But he is deaf, who does not want to hear. Arafat's declaration was greeted by virulent denunciations from the Israeli leadership, from both from the Likud and Labor parties. For Yitzhak Shamir, who is currently trying to put together a new government, "Arafat can say whatever he wants. The PLO is committed to Israel's destruction." After an initial statement indicating that Washington would like to study

Arafat's declaration before taking a final decision, George Shultz pushed aside the PLO declaration as irrelevant, saying that there was still "no one to talk to in the Palestinian camp."

Everything is 'on hold'

The Israeli and American reactions have little to do with whatever Arafat or the PLO might say or can do. They stem from the fact that, in the interim period between the Reagan and Bush administrations, Washington has already decided upon its own agenda. Officially, the U.S. argues that, given the ongoing internal political crisis in Israel, there should be no external diplomatic initiative.

The same rationale seems to have convinced the West European countries at their Dec. 4 summit in Rhodes that it was unnecessary to send their foreign ministers to the upcoming Geneva U.N. session. Only the Greek foreign minister, representing the entirety of the European Community (EC), will be present; the other countries would be represented only by their ambassadors. The British government, which had earlier mooted a first official meeting between a representative of the PLO and a British cabinet minister, even if a junior one, decided on Dec. 5 to cancel the meeting. London's puzzling statement spoke of the "radicalization" of the PLO since the November PNC meeting. Arafat's personal spokesman, Abu Sharif, due to arrive in London, canceled his trip, including appearances at pro-PLO gatherings called to celebrate the *Intifadah*.

Though this sudden disinterest in the Middle East and the major steps taken by the PLO may be reversed after the EC countries further analyze Arafat's statement in Stockholm, it is Israel and the United States that are going to have to budge from their recalcitrant positions.

Putting aside Washington's public argument, there are two reasons for the U.S. foot-dragging. First, the incoming Bush administration has a different view on how to treat the Middle East powderkeg than does Shultz, and is not eager to inherit the consequences of any major moves by Shultz during the transition period. There is little credibility to Shultz's statements that he had not consulted Bush or Secretary of State-designate James Baker in denying Arafat a visa. It "just happened" to correspond to Bush's wishes: Shultz will catch all the blame for the unpopular move.

This ploy is accompanied by deliberately spread rumors to the effect that the administration of former CIA director Bush could be expected to be more "pro-Arab" than the previous administration. Lending credibility to such speculation, Henry Kissinger was quoted by the Nov. 29 *Jerusalem Post* as having stressed privately during a cocktail party in Italy that Israel should "withdraw from Gaza and Nablus. The next administration cannot be expected to be as soft toward Israel" as the previous one. In fact, Bush's Middle East guidelines, elaborated by his foreign policy adviser Dennis Ross of the Institute for Near East Studies in Washington, call for the United States to abandon any thought of an inter-

national peace conference, and just wait for the Israelis and the PLO to get together, if they want to.

But such benign passivity bears no relation to the actual pace of events. During a secluded seminar which was held at the end of November near Moscow by the Soviet foreign policy think tank IMEMO, a selected group of Soviet, American, and Israeli diplomats gathered to discuss the world's regional conflicts. The Americans and Soviets reportedly agreed that the key to the Middle East is not a solution to the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, but, according to Israeli diplomat Gideon Raphael, to ensure a "de-strategization" (sic) of the conflict: "Let them stew in their juice and kill each other," as long as this does not threaten world peace. According to Raphael, the idea is that the Middle East conflict should be lowered from a strategic conflict to the level of the Sudanese or Sir Lankan ethnic riots—an endless and unsolvable crisis, which, however, does not involve either of the superpowers directly.

The Soviet-Israeli connection

A key step toward that goal, is for the Soviets to establish with Israel the same kind of relations it has with the Arab countries. Intelligence sources report that this is close to being achieved, since the orchestrated hijacking that took place in the Soviet Union on Dec. 1. Four people seized a busload of Soviet schoolchildren and their teachers in the Caucasus, then demanded and were given a Russian military transport plane, on which they flew to Israel. The four were seized by Israeli authorities at the Tel Aviv Airport and returned to the U.S.S.R. The Israeli daily *Haaretz* commented, "The hijacked Soviet plane fell like a gift from heaven on the stagnant diplomatic channel between Moscow and Jerusalem."

Most analysts believe that the hijacking was an elaborated diplomatic exercise whose aim was to justify Moscow's establishing of diplomatic relations with Israel. Not by chance, it followed a secret visit by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, to Moscow on Nov. 27. The visit was denounced by Israeli officials who claimed that they were "unaware" of it. Yet, they cannot claim that they were unaware of the fact that the Soviets had quietly allowed the Israeli consular delegation in Moscow to be upgraded, with Arieh Levin, an Israeli diplomat with the rank of ambassador, replacing Consul Gordon Meron in mid-November. And who could protest when seeing Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze congratulating "Ambassador" Arieh Levin for the cooperation between the two countries?

The Soviet-Israeli rapprochement may take some months still, and the Bush administration seems set on a timetable of doing nothing before February or March. The diplomatic ploys bear little relation to reality, as King Hussein pointed out. How long can a region filled with medium-range and even long-range missiles, equipped with nuclear or chemical warheads, be "de-strategized" and put on the back burner?

Burmese 'undesirable' tours Europe, Asia

by Our Special Correspondent

During October, Brang Seng, the leader of the guerrilla army known as the "Amiable Assassins" and head of the Kachin Independence Organization in Burma, made a remarkable, extended international tour, ending up in Europe. Brang, as Britain's *Observer* noted Oct. 30, is one of "the most wanted men in Burma," and for years was on the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's "undesirables" list as a drug-runner, insurgent, and associate of communists.

EIR reported from Bangkok Sept. 30 that the Kachin minority group, unlike the much larger, strictly no-drugs Karen insurgents, controls 5-10% of Burmese opium production and also deals in jade and gold.

Brang himself purports to be a leader of the Burmese opposition to the military government, and during August of this year, called on resistance fighters united in the National Democratic Front to join in a nationwide military offensive against the armed forces.

On this tour—run in Europe, at least, by Amnesty International and a circle of "Burma hands"—Brang met with representatives of the governments of Japan, Pakistan, Italy, West Germany, Great Britain, and the Vatican. There was no official sponsor of the tour outside of the Kachins themselves, several sources said. He apparently "has lots of money," as one source said, "because, after all, they are at war, and these people always waste all kinds of money."

According to a source in Great Britain, Brang met with "prominent people" in Tokyo, including representatives of the Socialist Party, and government officials, some from the Foreign Ministry. In Pakistan, he met with Gen. Nawad Khan, and the leadership of the Muslim League and the Seven-Party Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen.

Those who organized it say that his tour of Europe was equally impressive. But there were very different accounts from a number of the West German government officials who encountered Brang, ranging from denials that he actually met with many of the people his friends claimed he did, to charges of outright fraud over the trick Brang used to put pressure on West German Chancellor Kohl to support the opposition in Burma. One source in the office of the West German national security adviser said that an important feature of Brang's operation is to "pretend that he has met half the government and half the opposition."

According to one intimate of Brang in Europe, the Kachin leader gave a press conference in Italy on "human rights issues" with Margherita Boniver, who is the international

secretary of the Italian Socialist Party and was deputy chairman of the Italian Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. Boniver has been president of the Italian branch of Amnesty International since 1976, and is a senior Italian member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission.

Brang's visit to the Vatican was not quite so impressive, however. He did visit the office of Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, but only in his capacity as a Christian, and not as a representative of the Kachins or the opposition.

The "Burma hands" in Britain and West Germany are a tight little group, all well acquainted with the *Far Eastern Economic Review's* Burma man, Bertil Lintner. Chief among Brang's friends apparently is one Martin Smith, a "free-lance journalist" who was at Brang's side during his visit to Britain. Brang's current trip was three to four years in preparation, and he was so widely received because there has been, according to Smith, a "change in perception" among European governments, of the Burmese opposition and of the Kachins, especially on the drug-running issue. Whereas he was officially regarded as a drug-runner, now he has become acceptable to meet with, as the international campaign against the "military government in Burma" has made the opposition movements more and more fashionable.

However, Smith complained that the new Burmese government is far more "on-the-ball" than the old one, and is much more interested in foreign opinion, as is notable in the government's attempts to crack down on the British Broadcasting Company for its coverage of events in Burma.

The latest incident in the government's campaign against the BBC was the arrest of a lawyer, Nay Min, in Rangoon on charges of sending "false news and rumors" to the BBC, the *Observer* reported Nov. 27. A member of the Burmese State Law and Order Restoration Committee recently stated that if it had not been for the BBC, students need not have died during the disturbances this summer. The BBC, the official claimed, had so destabilized the country that the army had to move in.

Genscher's role, and an embarrassment for Kohl

Smith considered Brang's trip to West Germany especially important, for one reason: Germany was the first European Community country to freeze aid to Burma, back in August. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, citing "human rights" issues, had ordered the freeze.

The EC, Smith stated, would make the next move. It was after the meeting of EC foreign ministers on Nov. 4 that Great Britain also finally agreed to freeze aid, one Bonn source said. In the German case, the ban will now effectively end many aid programs that had only been frozen, the source added, because most aid programs are re-negotiated every October; some have already been phased out, although some technical programs are continuing.

However, although Brang met representatives of all parties in the West German Bundestag, a spokesman at Social Democratic headquarters denied that he had met former Chancellor Willy Brandt or anyone at Brandt's office. He added that Brang's activity in Bonn appeared to be under the wing of Amnesty International.

Although Brang met with National Security Adviser Horst Teltschik, there were no published accounts of the nature or results of the meeting, according to Teltschik's office. But, the spokesman said, there was a "very nasty, and very unpleasant" incident as Brang attempted to claim Chancellor Kohl's support. Brang gave a press conference in Bonn, where he read a letter from the Chancellor outlining future German policy to Burma, making all aid contingent upon economic reform, improvements in human rights, and steps by Rangoon to find a peaceful solution to the civil war, being fought against the Burmese opposition and against the minorities which now control some 25% of Burmese territory.

But Brang Seng had no right to even have this letter, and certainly not to make it public. It was an entirely private reply to a letter to Kohl from a German church official asking what Germany could do to foster democracy in Burma. How he got his hands on it is not known, the spokesman said, and his use of the letter was tantamount to fraud. Brang himself later denied he had claimed that the letter was addressed to him.

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Malaysian opposition leaders spurn Mahathir's olive branch

by Sophie Tanapura

The Malaysian opposition to Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mohammad Mahathir, with the backing of the liberal press in Great Britain and the United States, has refused offers of compromise from Mahathir. For the last year, Mahathir has managed to hold on to power, despite defections from the ruling party coalition and operations against the government coming from the same Theology of Liberation networks that have been operating in Singapore and the Philippines.

In November, Mahathir had been working for unity talks between the Johore Barisan, Malaysia's ruling coalition of parties, and opposition leader Musa Hitam, a former deputy prime minister under Mahathir who went into the opposition 18 months ago. But the opposition, led by Musa, has refused to talk. In a strategy of chaos, Musa and others have indicated that they will resign their parliamentary seats, provoking a series of unnecessary by-elections.

One such Member of Parliament, Tawfik Tun Dr. Ismail, stated unabashedly that the recent peace offer by Mahathir's United Malay National Organization (UMNO), the most powerful party in the Barisan coalition, has "not affected our plans. . . . We will hold a meeting next month to plan our strategies and to draw up a list of MPs and state assemblymen in Johore [Musa's stronghold] who will take turns resigning to seek re-election. Elected representatives supporting us in other states will also step down," according to the pro-opposition newspaper *The Star* Nov. 5.

The Mahathir peace offer includes extraordinary initiatives taken by UMNO at its Oct. 27-30 General Assembly, to open its doors to all Malays, even those responsible for challenging in court the legality of the previous 1987 General Assembly, which had resulted in the court-ordered de-registration of their party. Even opposition leaders challenging Prime Minister Mahathir would be permitted to rejoin. The Assembly's thinking was that, with 1 million new members recruited over the past few months, they were in a position of strength sufficient to extend the olive branch in the interest of Malay unity to their opponents. The prime minister himself, during his closing remarks at the General Assembly, dropped the biggest bombshell when he announced, "As we all want unity, and serious efforts must be made toward achieving this objective, I invite Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah [former trade and industry minister seeking to replace Mahathir as prime minister] and Datuk Musa Hitam to become

members of the cabinet as ministers without portfolio."

Typical of the response within UMNO to this offer, were the comments made by UMNO Vice-President Datuk Wan Mokhtar Ahmad: "Dr. Mahathir's decision was made in the footsteps of the Prophet Mohammad, who pardoned those who condemned him. This is the Islamic way. I am very happy that the prime minister has proven once again that he is successful in getting Malays together."

British war against Malay unity

"Malay Unity" has been the key factor in the development of the country since UMNO was formed in 1946 and the Alliance was created in the first cooperative elections between the races during the 1952 municipal elections. During this period, which coincided with a communist-led, Pol Pot-style bloody insurrection, the British actively attempted to sabotage the existence of a single united Malay community led by UMNO. According to the late T.H. Tan, one of the three participants in the first mission to England to seek independence, Britain was especially worried that then flourishing cooperation between UMNO and the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA), in the form of the Alliance, would spread to Singapore. They had no intention of giving Singapore independence along with the mainland.

Thus, the British chose to promote the UMNO split-off parties, ironically named the Independence for Malaya Party and Party Negara (National Party), to wreck both internal Malay unity and the Alliance. British divide-and-rule tactics became so notorious that the British Commissioner General at the time, Malcolm MacDonald, had to officially deny it. Today it is widely and correctly perceived that there is no way that national racial harmony and economic stability can be maintained with a divided Malay community.

The UMNO strategy

It is a relevant question, whether inviting the opposition back into the party and even into the cabinet will not give them the opportunity to organize the destruction of UMNO from within. However, Mahathir's approach so far has been to identify opposition members for what they are, thus creating a controlled environment around them within the party.

For example, at the UMNO General Assembly, Mahathir stated: "This group got its idea from the Philippines. They

even use the same color for their shirts as members of the Laban Party. Do we get inspiration from an incident in a foreign country?" referring to the "people's power" ouster of Ferdinand Marcos. UMNO Deputy President Ghafar Baba, speaking before the joint session of UMNO Youth and Wanita (women's division) stated equally clearly: "Unfortunately, there are people with a negative attitude who want to topple the government, because they want to grab power by destroying a growing country. Such tactics were also used by the Communist Party of Malay. Before grabbing power, they plotted first to destroy the economy."

Ghafar's comments were especially relevant, given the recent defamatory speech by Musa to the Hong Kong Foreign

Correspondents Club, where he depicted Malaysia's Barisan Nasional coalition as weak and falling apart, and Mahathir as only holding onto power through dictatorial means. The foreign press lent a sympathetic ear, as Musa knew they would.

But at home, Malays were appalled at the speech; some even labeled it traitorous. Many felt it could only have a negative effect on foreign investment in Malaysia. Mahathir, however, during his UMNO General Assembly address, put the cards on the table: "The aim of these foreign media and these groups is to undermine the stability and development of Malaysia. . . . Thus, whoever threatens stability and causes problems to the nation receives their support. In this, the

Senator Moynihan joins the opposition

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), the self-proclaimed anti-LaRouche spokesman who has called for an end to party primaries in the United States, to ensure that no more LaRouche supporters could win, has recently surfaced supporting Malaysia's jailed "human rights" activist Karpol Singh, who was arrested in October 1987 with about 100 others under Malaysia's Internal Security Act (ISA), for inciting racial tension. The most recent issue of the opposition monthly *Aliran* featured an Aug. 10 letter of support for Karpol Singh signed by Senator Moynihan, along with Rep. Dave Durenberger (R-Minn.), Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio), and Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.). The letter claimed that Singh "is a respected human rights lawyer" and should be freed to "permit him to return to his human rights activities without interference."

Joining Moynihan is AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, whose letter was featured in the previous issue of *Aliran* supporting former ISA detainee Dr. V. David. David, who is both an opposition member of Parliament and general secretary of the Transport Workers Union (MTUC), has been the point man for the AFL-CIO in its efforts to destabilize Malaysia, through the threatened withdrawal of special trade privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences. GSP privileges permit developing countries to pay reduced tariffs for their exports to the United States. The loss of GSP benefits would jeopardize at least 75,000 Malaysian jobs and over 11% of Malaysia's exports to America. The AFL-CIO has filed a petition with the U.S. government to end these privileges, due to the alleged violation of the human rights of Malaysian workers.

Though Kirkland claims in his letter to David that their intention is "not to cause Malaysia to lose its GSP privileges," that is exactly what he has told the U.S. government to do. Kirkland himself admits that this "is a paradox that some find difficult to understand."

It is ironic that in light of the AFL-CIO's efforts to unleash havoc in Malaysia, its representatives are protesting the withdrawal of the very same benefits from Israel, for human rights violations. No less an expert on human rights than AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee chairman and president of the American Federation of Teachers Albert Shanker recently testified before a Washington, D.C. interagency panel investigating whether six nations—Malaysia, Haiti, Burma, Liberia, and Israel—should have their special trade benefits revoked. Israel was placed on the list as a result of charges filed by the Arab-American Anti-Discriminatory Committee, citing violations against the rights of Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Over 300 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli troops during the past year's uprising. At the hearings, Shanker expressed his outrage that Israel should be put "in the same category" as the other five nations.

Mahathir hits back

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, in a speech before the U.N. General Assembly last September, implicitly attacked the hypocrisy of the likes of Moynihan and the AFL-CIO leaders. "It would be tragic," he said, "if a working, prosperous nation is destroyed because some self-appointed democrat felt it was not democratic enough. This holier-than-thou attitude is out of tune with modern mores. . . . As with fanatical religious proselytizers, the so-called champions of democracy are not adverse to using undemocratic and coercive means to force their particular brand of democracy on the weak and poor. Refusal to comply results in all kinds of economic and political arm-twisting."

UMNO breakaway group has been used by the foreign media to undermine Malaysia's development. But members of this group willingly allowed themselves to be used. It is better for them if anarchy reigned on Malaysia and the country did not progress, as long as they obtained the foreign support to promote their interests."

It seems clear that the UMNO strategy has been to defeat the opposition, then provide them the opportunity for an escape route: reconciliation. Will it work? So far Musa has turned down the cabinet offer, Razaleigh has made no formal decision, and prominent opposition backer Tunku Abdul

The opposition, charged Prime Minister Mahathir, "has been used by the foreign media to undermine Malaysia's development. . . . It is better for them if anarchy reigned on Malaysia and the country did not progress, as long as they obtained the foreign support to promote their interests." Still, Mahathir has offered to bring opposition leaders into his cabinet, in the national interest.

Rahman has described the offer as adding insult to injury. Reports are continuing to circulate that the Chinese-based opposition party, the Democratic Action Party (DAP), whose leader has been under detention for the past year, is about to form a coalition with the disgruntled Malay opposition. This, in fact, has been publicly recommended by the Tunku. Because of the widespread recognition among the ethnic Malays that the DAP is primarily committed to undermining the country's Malay leadership, it is not likely that a DAP-Musa-Razaleigh coalition could gain acceptance by Malays.

However, it would strengthen the DAP and serve to divide the Chinese community which plays a crucial role in the Barisan Nasional government alliance. Therefore, perhaps the most important next step to ensure stability in Malaysia, is to strengthen UMNO-MCA cooperation. Strains within this relationship have recently surfaced when the MCA and the Barisan Nasional. Resolution of these problems will be primarily determined through the ability of the coalition government to work out racially harmonious plans for economic development in the post-1990 period, particularly the development of rural Malaysia.

EIR

Special Report

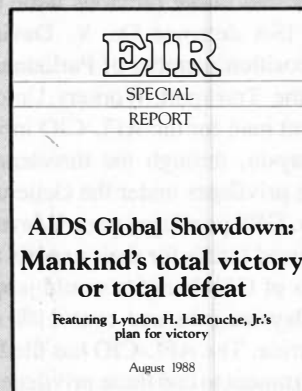
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How the Bolshevik regime starved the Ukraine, by an eyewitness

If there is any doubt as to the imperialist nature of the Muscovite Bolshevik regime and its destructive purpose, the man-made famines of 1921-23, 1932-33, and 1947 in the Soviet Republic of Ukraine, hideously show that regime's annihilation of a subject population. As *EIR*'s researches on the power nexus known as the Trust have shown, the Bolshevik system was a project, on the one side, of Western power-brokers and financiers and, on the other, of their Russian and East European counterparts, to be a battering-ram to smash sovereign nations and plunge them into a new world order, an imperial dark age. The Ukrainian experience shows the Bolshevik regime, in practice, to have been a precursor of Hitler's Nazism, and today's dictatorship of the International Monetary Fund.

Until the recent work of the International Commission on Famine, initiated by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, these three man-made famines were utterly covered up, even though more than 15 million people died of starvation. The causes for the famines were, in each case, Russian forceful confiscation of grain for Russia and for export to the West. The fact that famine killed about 12 million Ukrainians in the first two famines, even though Ukraine had a bumper crop in 1932, or that in 1921 famine could have been avoided had the Russians merely left half a million tons of grain or equivalent foodstuffs per year in Ukraine out of the many million tons the Russians took during 1921-23, is proof beyond a shadow of doubt, that the work of the Trust then, as today, is willful destruction of entire nations.

In 1986, the International Commission on Famine released a documentary film, *Harvest of Despair*, on the first two man-made famines. Father Alexander Bykowecz of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Detroit, Michigan testified in that heartbreaking documentary. He granted this interview to Irene Beaudry of *EIR* because, in his words, he is ready to testify against Soviet genocide anytime, anywhere.

EIR: The documentary film, *Harvest of Despair*, very painfully details how these man-made famines occurred. You were an eyewitness to this horror even though you were a

young boy of eight years. Could you tell us why these famines occurred in your view?

Fr. Bykowecz: First of all, let me give you a few historical facts. The Ukrainian people proclaimed their independence after the Russian Revolution, and the Muscovite regime, first under Kerensky and then under Lenin, were against it. Also, the ideological differences were very important, because they confessed Marxism, and our people were against it, because they were for private property, for democracy, and for freedom without dictatorship of person and proletariat. But, according to their ideology, they wanted to keep the Russian empire intact under a new flag, under new colors of the so-called U.S.S.R. which exists presently. Very soon they overcame our Ukrainian army, and in 1921 they occupied the entire territory of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian army had to depart from the Ukraine, and then, after destroying this political and military leadership in Ukraine, they started to destroy the Church, which was the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which I mentioned in my testimony in that film that you mentioned. After destroying the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in 1930, they came to destroy the backbone of the entire Ukrainian nation, which is the peasantry, the grain-producing class, which was able to produce so much grain even without all this technology which American farmers have; they were producing because they know how to work in the fields, and their fields were their very own, they possessed them, so they were producing so much grain that Ukraine was known as the breadbasket of Europe.

So, when they started collectivization, they started to break households of this grain-producing class. So, the only thing they could use against them, because they were disorganized—but nevertheless they stuck to their ideals and to their property and to their land—so, the only thing they could do to fight them and destroy them was to use a very dreadful weapon, famine. First of all, they sent 60,000 Communists from Russia into Ukraine, in order to organize groups which went from one household to another, confiscating not just grain and other products, but even the cooked potatoes on the stove, and even the piece of bread or the grain which was

prepared for next season to be sown in the field. They confiscated everything. They used the expression that they had a Red broom and the Red broom cleaned everything.

In late 1932, the villages started to feel famine very badly, so all the animals, the house animals like cats and dogs, were eaten by the people. So, they started to move into the cities to find a piece of bread. They were not allowed to go into the city, but some managed and could buy some food and bring it back to their villages to their families. Then, all the borders of the Ukrainian republic were closed so that nobody could leave the country and go to Byelorussia or Russia proper and buy some food and bring it home. People who are in my parish today, who were at that time in Moscow, told us that in Moscow all the stores were full of food. In Ukraine, in Poltava where I was as a boy, there was nothing in the store but acorn coffee, and so the people in the city, the working class they called it, were getting rations but the peasants were denied everything, so it was a very criminal weapon on the part of the Marxist Communists against these peasants.

To understand it better, let us turn to Ethiopia today, where the Marxists use the same weapon against those who oppose their regime.

EIR: What are the lessons that we can draw for today, since daily we hear reports of food shortages in the East bloc.

Fr. Bykowiec: Since they destroyed the grain-producing class, they never came to those standards which existed before the revolution, and the peasants who were forcibly put into this collectivization, this collective farming, hated it. After the season they would get only drops of this grain and crops. So they could survive until Christmas, and then they had to take their better clothes which they had from the old times, and go to other regions of Ukraine where the people were little better off and exchange this clothing for bread, for potatoes, for some beets, or for some other crops, you see? I know this because I used to live in a village, after my father was arrested by the NKVD members and destroyed in Poltava, so I was in the village of Vilika Bahadjka where my godparents lived.

My mother left me with them, and she went out of Ukraine altogether to find new, better documents because my father was a priest. So she could not find any work in Ukraine because she was dependent on the minister of religion, which is like being an enemy of the state, and, besides that, that minister of religion was also destroyed, so that means that he was not reliable to the Communist state. So she went as far as Siberia, and she had to change the documents. But during these three years that I was in the village, I saw how these poor peasants were working from sunup to sundown 365 days a year, and yet they didn't have anything to eat.

Yesterday I was under the impression that they were doing something better in some spots, in some cities like in Odessa, for example, because Mr. Gorbachov is coming to the United States and is going to present his speech in the

United Nations. But as of today, I received some information from people who visited Ukraine last summer, who said that the economy and food situation in Ukraine are getting worse instead of getting better.

EIR: Were these man-made famines?

Fr. Bykowiec: Yes. In the post-revolutionary period there was no regular agricultural production, so the communists from the north, to save the Revolution, came into Ukraine and they expropriated—they used this word—expropriation of all grain and everything for Petrograd, which is Leningrad today, for Moscow and other working-class centers up north to save their face to save the Revolution.

EIR: Lyndon LaRouche recently proposed in a nationwide television broadcast that the West would send food to the East on condition that the West rebuild the economy of Poland and allow the reunification of Germany.

Fr. Bykowiec: This is a very good precondition, and I congratulate Mr. LaRouche on this. I also read in the London *Sunday Telegraph* that Mrs. Thatcher, while on a visit to Poland, also made clear that the West will help the East economically and technologically, but on the precondition that they have more freedom, that human rights be honored by the Soviets in Eastern bloc countries as well as within the Soviet Union, too.

EIR: Would you tell us a little bit about the work of the International Commission on Famine?

Fr. Bykowiec: First of all, I am very glad that the United States was the first country to seriously look into this problem and appoint this commission. Also, I am very glad that we have this International Tribunal in the Hague which is also interested in gathering the facts and making their decision as the jurists of the free world. So, we Ukrainians who suffered, and in the name of those who passed away, the number of whom is between 7 and 10 million, who perished in this man-made famine, we appreciate very much what this commission and what this tribunal is doing.

EIR: Documents released by the International Commission clearly expose that all three famines were known in the West, even though the media covered them up. The British Foreign Office and Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent for the *New York Times*, knew, but deliberately covered up the truth in order to benefit the grain cartels, and the various forces in the West who wanted to have deals with the Soviets. Is this not so?

Fr. Bykowiec: Yes. I oppose very highly this expression "dirty politics," but in this instance this was real dirty politics on the part of the Western powers which ran this coverup to gain some credits with the Soviets. And, also, it was a blow to all of Ukraine and many other enslaved nations of the Soviet Union, that the United States in this crucial year of

1933 recognized the Soviet regime.

EIR: On the inspiration of Mr. LaRouche, we founded an organization called Food for Peace, this past Labor Day. It is clear that solutions exist to eradicate hunger worldwide, East and West; what is lacking is the political will to do so. In that regard, what do you think of Sakharov's statements here in the United States that if the West does not finance *perestroika* then the Soviet empire will be forced to expand?

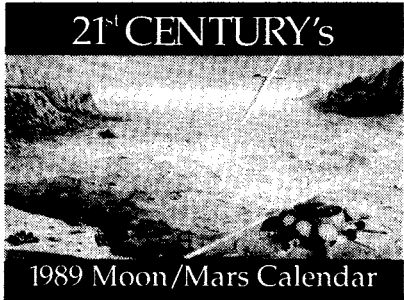
Fr. Bykowecz: It will collapse if the West does not finance it. And the entire meaning of this *perestroika* and this so-called *glasnost* is just to get the credits from the West to rebuild, to give another shot to this system which is terrorizing and killing people by famine, by any other means. I congratulate you on founding such a Food for Peace federation, because when the Marxists, when the Communists use food as a weapon against humanity, humanity has to use this same weapon against communism. This is the strongest weapon. Famine is worse than the atom bomb. Many people object to atomic weapons, they have to object to famine as a weapon in the hands of this killer, this hangman of the human race.

I wish you success, and my prayers will be with all those who are working for the benefit of humanity and the free world, and may God bless all of you.

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Paris music-lovers join the battle for a lower tuning

The international campaign to restore the lower tuning fork of A = 432, initiated by former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, took another big step forward on Nov. 28 in Paris, when professional singers, voice teachers and students, musicologists, acousticians, and other music-lovers gathered at a conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute.

The conference in the French capital in favor of what has become known around the world as the "Verdi A," was followed by a gala concert in the Salle Gaveau, featuring a young Italian soprano who has won the coveted Bergonzi and Pavarotti vocal competitions, which was later extensively reported on Italian national television.

This was the first major event outside Italy to promote the restoration of the classical tuning fork based on a Middle C of 256 Hz. In Rome, the Italian Senate is now considering Bill No. 1218, which would mandate setting the A at 432 Hz, the equivalent of C at 256, for all state-subsidized concerts. Four days before the Paris conference, on Nov. 24, the Schiller Institute held a meeting in Rome to present the scientific, musical, and historical evidence for passage of this bill (see report in last week's issue).

On Dec. 12, more musical history will be made as the campaign for lower tuning moves to Munich, West Germany, another one of the cultural capitals of Europe. At the Max-Joseph-Saal in the Munich Residenz, the famed violinist Norbert Brainin, who was first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet, and pianist Günter Ludwig of Cologne, will perform a concert, playing works of Schumann, Bach, and Beethoven at the "Verdi tuning" in public for the first time.

Since the Schiller Institute officially launched its campaign on April 9, 1988 in Milan, Italy, the majority of the world's most renowned operatic singers and recitalists, as well as numerous other prominent musicians, have signed the petition to return to the classical "Verdi tuning," based on a Middle C of 256 Hz, which is grounded in the physical laws of the universe. Today the official international "concert pitch" is A = 440, but many orchestras tune even higher. The high tuning destroys the singing voice, makes it impossible to perform the music in the way the classical composers

intended—and, as recent experiments inspired by the Schiller Institute have now conclusively shown, also undermines the beauty and longevity of the finest musical instruments ever built, the Cremona violins.

French history on tuning

While the “Verdi A” has become a matter of patriotic pride in Italy, where it is seen as a question of defending the priceless patrimony of Italian singing voices, Stradivarius violins, and Verdi’s operas, France, too, has long been a center of opposition to high tuning. Back in 1859, a national decree was issued which established the concert pitch at $A = 435$. Although this was criticized by Italians like composer Giuseppe Verdi—who observed that it had probably failed to win universal acceptance because it did not correspond to the laws of the physical universe as does $C = 256$ —it continued to represent an important bastion of resistance to the high, “brilliant” tunings imposed by the clique around Richard Wagner.

One speaker at the Paris conference, Laurent Rosenfeld, editor of the French science magazine *Fusion*, described the history of the battle and French opposition to $A = 440$ when the Goebbels-controlled Radio Berlin sponsored the London conference that decided International Standard Pitch should set the A at 440 Hz.

Among the French musicians who have endorsed the petition circulated by the Schiller Institute in support of the Italian $A = 432$ law is baritone Gabriel Bacquier. He is, after Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau of Germany (another endorser of the tuning initiative), one of the best-known international recording artists in the domain of the classical art-song form perfected by Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms.

Another particularly “French” angle to the campaign for restoring the primacy of the singing voice in music, was provided at the Paris conference by Christine Bierre of the Schiller Institute of France, who spoke on the links among art, science, and morality. She called for a general education in singing from the primary schools upward, through using a method called “mutual teaching” developed by Wilhelm, a colleague of Lazare Carnot, France’s great scientific and military leader in the period of the French Revolution. Wilhelm, she reported, wanted all of France to sing in choruses.

The evidence assembled

The Paris conference included a full day of workshops and presentations on every aspect of the tuning issue, from the physics which makes the lower tuning lawful, to the musical questions faced by performers, such as the importance of register shifts in the human singing voice.

Italian soprano Antonella Banaudi, a winner of the Bergonzi and Pavarotti awards, sang an aria from Verdi’s *Aida*, first with $A = 440$, then tuned to $A = 432$, showing the greater ease with which the piece is performed at the lower tuning,

and the greater richness of the sound.

Jonathan Tennenbaum of the German *Fusion* magazine presented the evidence that a tuning of $C = 256$ corresponds to the laws of astronomy and physics—and even to the acoustical properties of DNA.

Prof. Bruno Barosi of the Cremona International Institute of Violinmaking presented proof that the old Stradivarius violins sound best at $A = 432$. He showed a videotape of violinist Norbert Brainin performing with both tunings, and acoustical studies which confirmed what the audience had heard earlier in the case of the voice: that at the lower tuning, Brainin’s violin had the greatest complexity of tone and carrying power, even though it was less brilliant.

Jacques Moreau, a pianist and teacher at the Reims Conservatory, demonstrated how Bach and Mozart composed their instrumental works with the principles of choral polyphony in mind, bringing out the register shifts natural to the human voice—which can only be done properly at the low tuning.

Muriel Mirak of the Schiller Institute discussed the links between language, music, and poetry: Music comes from the prosody of the language and prosody is defined by the vowels. She took examples from songs by Franz Schubert to show, first, how specific vowels are used to create certain ideas, and later, how these vowels in a sense already define a certain musical form for the piece.

Yva Barthelmy, director of a Paris singing school, gave a presentation on the physiology of the voice, showing how the vocal apparatus produces the “bel canto” voice of the celebrated Italian singing tradition.

Dr. Abitbol, an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist and phonologist, showed a film of how the larynx works as a singer changes registers, in experiments conducted by introducing tiny optical fibers into the pharynx through the nose. Since these fibers make the minimum of disturbance, it is possible to do what could not be done in the past—photograph the larynx in the actual process of singing. The vocal chords are thicker in the low register, while they tense up and become thinner in the high register.

The Paris conference drew significant press coverage, including a spot on French national television that evening, and echoed back into Italy, where the debate over Senate Bill 1218 is intensifying. The Paris correspondent for Italy’s RAI TV, Giorgio Fanti, interviewed Antonella Banaudi, asking her, “We hear Verdi wrong today, because he wrote for $A = 432$. How does it feel to sing it at $A = 432$, as you did in this gala?” She replied, “It feels much more natural, and makes it possible to express the color Verdi wanted.”

Italian television also reported on the Paris concert, and also covered the Nov. 24 meeting in Rome. Italian National Radio aired interviews with Liliana Celani of the Schiller Institute, Professor Barosi of Cremona, and the world-famous Verdi baritone Piero Cappuccilli, all staunch supporters of the bill.

There's madness in his Method

by Lana Murawiec

From Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, 1988, hundreds of people came to Paris to participate in a conference led by 50 of the world's most influential actors, directors, and drama historians. Representatives of the theater world from nearly every Warsaw Pact country, the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Brazil, Argentina, Japan, and the People's Republic of China paid tribute to a man commonly recognized as having most shaped the 20th century entertainment history. The man, Constantin Sergeevich Alexeyev, known as Stanislavski, was born in Moscow in 1863 and died on good terms with Stalin in 1938.

They called it the "Stanislavski Century"—a symposium with masters of his famous "Method." The American masters of the so-called "Method" or "System" have directly inspired the careers of Hollywood's top draws such as Marlon Brando, Marilyn Monroe, Jane Fonda, and Dustin Hoffmann. Director Sidney Pollack, whose film *Out of Africa* received seven Oscars, was a participant in a panel including actresses Ellen Burstyn (*The Exorcist*) and Susan Strasberg.

"The master's methods" are a most successful tool to deprive Judeo-Christian culture of its ability to understand its great classical dramatic tradition. Stanislavski is not a harmless purveyor of tricks to help expand the poor actor's imagination, as he is sometimes misunderstood. He deliberately seeks to destroy what Shakespeare has described in *Hamlet* as "that God-like reason." He explicitly wants to deny the audience and the actor their intellectual ability to grasp ideas, in favor of provoking the irrational "unconscious" of the psyche.

Throwing out the text in drama

In his book *An Actor Prepares*, Stanislavski explains that the actor should never communicate ideas to the audience. He should experience instead, "solitude in public" and provoke the same feeling in the audience. For example, when an actor speaks Hamlet's famous soliloquy, "To be or not to be," Stanislavski says: "It is not his sole purpose to render the lines so that they shall be understood." It is only necessary that "the spectators feel his own inner relationship to what he is saying." Stanislavski and his co-director Gordon Craig toyed with the idea of eliminating much of the text in their famous "landmark" production of *Hamlet* in 1911. They

finally settled on simply adding atonal music to the play to enhance its "mystical" aspects. In another book, *Creating a Role*, Stanislavski writes that the "essence of art and the main source of creativeness are hidden deep in man's soul . . . in the realm of our inaccessible superconsciousness, our mysterious 'I.' "

The seeds planted by Stanislavski's method have unfortunately borne fruit in Hollywood, where the film and television industry thrives on using quick, brutal psychological images to manipulate viewers.

"Stalin, Stanislavski and Political Power" was the title of one conference panel during which top Soviet cultural officials stood on their heads to clean up the "pro-Stalinist" image of Stanislavski in order to revive their hero in both East and West. L. Kheifetz, Director of the Theater of the Red Army, was displeased that Russians revere the great Russian author Aleksandr Pushkin more than Stanislavski. He also explained, using a flow of religious images, that Stanislavsky has been used as an "icon" but without the spiritual content that must be restored. He equated the idea of going back to Stanislavski to bringing the "soul" to a "state of genuflection and prayer."

What effect would a revival of Stanislavski have now from the standpoint of the Soviet leadership? Firstly, the West would be further culturally weakened from the standpoint discussed above. Secondly, the myth of *glasnost* and openness under Gorbachov would be advanced as the massive old ties of Stanislavski all over the world were re-opened. This would open further possibilities for Soviet penetration and subversion in the West. Thirdly, in the Soviet Union and Eastern countries themselves, food shortages are creating the conditions for rebellion. The Russian leadership has no plans to solve these problems with less suffering, food, and freedom. Therefore, cultural warfare is called for—a return to a world where an irrational unconscious reigns to explain suffering.

This ideology in Russia is as old as the steppes. It is particularly enunciated in the pseudo-religious doctrine of a centuries-old sect in Russia called the "Old Believers." The milieu of the textile trade in Moscow in which Stanislavski grew up was well known for its "Old Believer" adherence. The sect rejected all Westernization of Russia in favor of its domination by an unchangeable, unknowable, tyrannical force expressed as God or the Czar. Today it could be called the KGB. In fact, a pseudo-religious revival in Russia of this type has been taking place all this year as the Russian Orthodox Church celebrated the millennium of Christianity in Russia with no problem under a "Communist" regime. No wonder the director of the theater of Mother Russia's soldiers called for embarking on the pathway of a "genuflectory attitude" and to have a "non-self-interested" attitude to better understand Stanislavski and find his "pathway." The best thing we in the West could do for Russia would be to help it reject this cultural monster.

High stakes in India's Tamil Nadu election

by Ramtanu Maitra

During the last 10 months, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has barnstormed through the southern state of Tamil Nadu seven times. The purpose is to bring his ruling Congress-I party back to power in the state assembly elections scheduled to be held on Jan. 21.

During these visits, most of which are dubbed "official tours," the prime minister and his entourage have gone through 216 of the 234 assembly constituencies at a breakneck speed. At the latest rally in Madras, the state's capital, Gandhi's speech drew 100,000—an indication of his party's growing capability to gather crowds in a state where it had long been relegated to second place.

Winning in Tamil Nadu is considered important for the Congress-I and Gandhi for a number of reasons. First, the death of former chief minister M.G. Ramachandran ("MGR") exposed the weakness of the then-ruling AIADMK and gave the Congress-I an opening. Second, the Congress-I lost all four southern states in the last state assembly elections, and has had to depend more and more on the northern states for a plurality of seats in the Parliament. An electoral victory in Tamil Nadu will not only snatch away a southern state from the regional hold, but will reassure voters nationwide that the Congress-I is back in good health. Third, Tamil Nadu is adjacent to Sri Lanka, separated by the 21-mile-wide Palk Strait. Some militant Tamils who have aspired for years to carve out an independent nation within Sri Lanka, and who are opposed by both New Delhi and Colombo, have consistently drawn support from the non-Congress-I parties in Tamil Nadu. A Congress-I victory will show that even the Tamils in Nadu endorse the New Delhi policy toward the Sri Lankan crisis, and the territorial integrity of both nations.

Strategy of the Congress-I

Otherwise, Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress-I leaders are most eager to dash the opposition's hopes that the Congress-I, under Gandhi's leadership, has grown weaker and can be defeated. In Tamil Nadu, the strongest opponent of the Congress-I is the DMK, under the wily leader M. Karunanidhi. A former chief minister, Karunanidhi has been preparing an all-out effort to return to power, following MGR's death. The DMK has joined the National Front, set up as a combined opposition to the Congress-I for the December 1989 parliamentary elections. It is expected to bring the top opposition guns to fire at the Congress-I in Tamil Nadu between now and Jan. 21.

The death of MGR on Dec. 24 last year, led to a split within his party. The two factions—one led by his wife Jananki Ramachandran, and the other by his girlfriend Jayalalitha—fought bitterly, each claiming the mantle of the fallen leader, but only succeeding in breaking the party vertically. The ensuing chaos, which culminated in violent acts within the state assembly hall, led to the dissolution of the government in January 1988. Since then the state has been under the President's Rule, run by the governor, P.C. Alexander.

The Congress-I had been the dominating force in the state in the post-independence years, but lost control in 1967 to a regional party, the DMK. The DMK subsequently split and MGR carried his faction, the AIADMK, to power in 1977. With a populist style of administration and his charisma as a popular movie star, MGR became an institution. For a decade he remained chief minister of Tamil Nadu, in an alliance with Congress at the national level, until a couple of heart attacks ended his reign.

The present campaign is shaping up as a no-holds-barred electoral battle. During his recent visit to Madras, Gandhi said, referring to the DMK's association with the National Front, which is dominated by leaders from Hindu-speaking northern India, that he wonders how the Tamil chauvinists of yesterday have joined hands with the Hindi chauvinists of the North. "How can the Tamil heritage be safe in the hands of Hindi chauvinists?" he asked. This is a blatant appeal to the subterranean feeling of southern Indians, and Tamils especially, that India's affairs should not be in the hands of a clique representing Hindi-speaking northern India. In the 1950s, Tamil Nadu had resorted to violence to reject the imposition of Hindi as the national language.

On the other side, DMK leader Karunanidhi charged: "Rajiv Gandhi is misusing the state government's money for his visits. The state spends over Rs. 10 crore [\$7.5 million] on each of his visits. Poor Tamilians are going to pay for his extravagant tours. We will expose him." Karunanidhi said that his party would focus on three issues: a demand for more power for the state and a greater share in national resources; reinforcing the stand of the party against the imposition of the Hindi language; and the ills of the governor's rule.

It will, however, be very difficult for either the Congress-I or the DMK to secure an absolute majority Jan. 21. The Congress-I, had won 62 seats in the previous election and the DMK won only 20 seats. The factionally split AIADMK will lose a large number of the 120-plus seats that it had won in the last elections.

Political observers in New Delhi believe that the Tamil Nadu elections will be a definite indicator of the coming general elections. A resounding Congress-I victory would give the prime minister and his party a much-needed political boost. If the Congress-I fails to make any dent, however, the party bigwigs will have to re-evaluate the political scene and devise new strategies.

Benchmark in Sri Lanka

Swearing in the North East Provincial Council regains the momentum for a peaceful settlement to the ethnic crisis.

On Dec. 9, the newly elected chief minister of the North East Province, A.V. Perumal, and his cabinet were sworn in, establishing a crucial beachhead in the battle to defuse the ethnic crisis that has torn the island nation of Sri Lanka to shreds over the past five years.

The Tamil-majority Northern and Eastern provinces were merged, and a scheme for devolution of power to elected assemblies devised, as the political framework for settling the conflict between the majority Sinhala and minority Tamils, under the terms of the accord adopted by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene in July 1987.

Election of the North-East Assembly and establishment of the ministry are victories critical for the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord, as they establish a democratic alternative to the separatist terror of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). LTTE, the dominant Tamil group, reneged on its agreement to the process envisioned in the accord, and took up arms against the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) deployed to disarm the Tamil guerrillas.

President Jayewardene and the Indian authorities went against the tide of fear and withdrawal generated by the violence and threats of the LTTE and its counterpart among Sinhala chauvinists, the Maoist-fascist Janata Vimukhti Peramuna (JVP), to proceed with the North-East elections.

Unlike in the northern districts of the province, where in the midst of

open warfare between the LTTE and IPKF, candidates were elected with no contest in October, in the three eastern districts voter turnout was a high 60% on Nov. 19. Now, the leader of a militant Tamil group heads a major state government. A.V. Perumal's party, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), won 41 of the 71 assembly seats, for an absolute majority. The Sri Lankan Muslim Congress came in second with 17, and the EPRLF's electoral ally, the Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front (ENDLF) won 12 seats.

Critical as it was, this victory does not mean that the war is won. The EPRLF, whose leaders acknowledge their total dependence on the IPKF, will now have to build up its own institutional strength as an effective instrument for reconstruction and reconciliation in the war-weary province.

The drama in the North East takes place in a broader national arena, which has itself been transformed into a political and military minefield by years of ethnic strife. Here, attention is focused on the Dec. 19 presidential elections, to be followed by dissolution of the Parliament Dec. 20 and new parliamentary elections Feb. 15.

In the Dec. 19 contest the ruling UNP's candidate, Prime Minister R. Premadasa, is pitted against the former prime minister and leader of the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. In this fight, the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord has been made the central issue. The accord is the target for the chauvinist sentiments of the Sinhala

majority, which has found it opportune to mask its anti-Tamil bigotry in a patriotic defense of Sri Lankan sovereignty against Indian impositions.

Significantly, the Indian High Commissioner in Colombo, J.N. Dixit, issued a public warning on Dec. 1 to both presidential candidates, on the "unpredictable consequences" that would follow any unilateral abrogation of the accord.

Informed opinion here is that the presidential contest is a toss-up, with the result depending on the JVP, which has emerged as the controlling factor in the south and central regions. Other things being equal, Mrs. Bandaranaike should win, but if the JVP follows through on its boycott call, the 20% of the electorate in the south who are solidly behind her, will forfeit their votes.

Neither Mr. Premadasa nor Mrs. Bandaranaike have dared condemn the JVP, whose terror campaign against the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord (recently three Indian expatriates were murdered at an industrial project in southern Sri Lanka) and the present government continues unabated. In recent months, JVP terror has rivaled, if not exceeded, the toll exacted in LTTE-IPKF warfare.

It is evident that the JVP design goes beyond the elections. In mid-November the JVP collapsed talks among the eight opposition parties to unite around Mrs. Bandaranaike's candidacy, and issued notes to all SLFP office-holders to quit or face execution. JVP supremo, the Moscow-educated Rohan Wijeweera, stated that he would not contest the elections. JVP's priority, he said, was to "chase out the Indian troops, repeal the act of betrayal [the accord], dissolve the provincial councils, and chase out the Jayewardene-Thondaman government." Wijeweera later told the local *Sunday Times* that he was building a "patriotic army" to do the job.

Renewed offensive against Noriega

The waning Reagan presidency, and the Massachusetts liberals of the Dukakis camp, share the same really dumb idea.

President Ronald Reagan telephoned former Panamanian President Eric Delvalle Dec. 6, "to reaffirm U.S. policy toward Panama and to express support for President Delvalle," said White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater. Delvalle, who was impeached and dismissed by Panama's Congress last March for violating the Constitution, is still recognized as President of Panama by the United States, the only country in the world to do so.

Reagan's call to Delvalle, who has been in Miami meeting with leaders of Panama's State Department-sponsored opposition, was to bolster a renewed drive to destabilize Panama and to try to force the removal of Gen. Manuel Noriega, the nationalist commander of Panama's Defense Forces.

As reported here last week, the outgoing Reagan administration would like to launch a last-ditch effort to clear up the Panama imbroglio before George Bush takes office.

The plan put into effect is to meld the squabbling opposition forces into a unified coalition, that will exercise political pressure and carry out violent street action in the hopes of provoking the PDF officer corps itself to stage a coup against their commander, Noriega. If this fails, the unified opposition would provide the fig leaf to justify a direct United States military intervention, as proposed by liberal Massachusetts Sen. John Kerry.

Under the personal supervision of Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, the first step was accomplished on Nov. 22, when, after meet-

ing for several days in Miami, representatives of several opposition parties issued a "unity" document, in which they agreed Noriega and President Manuel Solís Palma would go, and a "provisional government" would preside over national elections.

One of the key framers of the document was reportedly Carlos Rodríguez, former candidate to Panama's vice presidency and co-owner and top executive of Miami's Dadeland National Bank, a bank cited in U.S. courts for drug-money laundering. Rodríguez met with representatives of U.S. President-elect George Bush, who approved the deal. The Panamanian daily *Mediodía* reported Nov. 30 that Bush's people said "they will have solved the problem with Panama by Jan. 20, 1989, but they needed to have the opposition abandon its radical attitude and open up 'the political spectrum' to allow other sectors to participate in a government of national reconciliation."

In an open attempt to incite the PDF to betray Noriega, the opposition changed its previous stance that the armed forces be replaced by an unarmed police force. The new document vows that the PDF's "institutional integrity will be respected." And, contrary to prior demands that not only Noriega but also the entire high command be removed, the new line is that the chain of command will stay intact. As opposition Christian Democratic Party leader Ricardo Arias Calderón explained: "We feel that it is preferable for the PDF to make these changes

according to their regulations, their personnel situation, and their own evaluation of the current military leadership's conduct."

But in case the PDF does not take the bait, former labor leader and opposition figure Isaac Rodríguez delivered an ultimatum that there would be "no alternative other than non-peaceful struggle." Rodríguez made his threat from Spain, where he fled after getting caught with funds sent from the United States to sabotage Panama's electrical system.

And on Dec. 1, U.S. Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) said that the United States should revive Teddy Roosevelt's "big stick" against Panama, to "protect American interests" in the Canal Zone. Kerry, a stalwart of Project Democracy—the "parallel government" body that runs U.S. foreign policy—told the Democratic Women's Club in Washington that the United States should "hold out the possibility of military action when it is truly needed," as in the case of Panama.

A liberal, who says that any attempt to cast problems in Latin America in terms of East-West confrontation, is "a bad definition of national security," Kerry nonetheless charged Noriega is "Cubanizing" Panama, cutting deals with Fidel Castro and Libya, and "getting rid of the middle class." Kerry also repeated the lie that Noriega is a "drug kingpin."

Instead of "putting billions of dollars into Salvador and Nicaragua, into extraordinary military expenditure and loss of life," said Kerry, the United States should use military force against Panama.

"I can't think of a greater rationale for keeping a military option on the table, particularly when you have a treaty which requires you to protect property and life with respect to our interest in the Panama Canal."

Pérez wins Venezuelan elections

The socialist's hatred of everything military and his amity with Castro and Colombian narco-terrorists are a danger to regional security.

Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP), once the vice president of the Socialist International, won Venezuela's presidential elections Dec. 4 with 54.56% of the vote. His main rival, the Social Christian Eduardo Fernández, won 41.74%.

Former terrorist Teodoro Petkof, of the Movement to Socialism (MAS), won only 2.72% of the vote.

Many voters were fed up with politicians who spent \$60 million on a campaign in a country with fewer people than New York City, without any serious debate on the country's incipient economic and political breakdown. The 20.3% rate of abstention, the highest in the past 25 years, was significant because, in Venezuela, voting is mandatory.

CAP's Democratic Action Party lost its congressional majority. In the Chamber of Deputies, it won only 43.76%. That gives it 98 deputies out of a total of 203 and 23 out of 49 senators. A congressional alliance will be required, but the big question is, with whom?

Many leaders of Democratic Action want to preserve the "Institutional Pact" by which it has shared power with the Social Christians for the past decades. CAP, however, responded, "What pact?" when asked about it Dec. 7. He would prefer to rule in alliance with the MAS ultra-leftists, who obtained 19 deputies and 3 senators. The Social Christians won 67 deputy and 22 senate seats. The "new right" party called New Democratic Generation took six deputy seats and one senatorial

race. It, too, spent a lot of money and was played as "the great novelty" by the press.

The only one of the 45 parties which had a detailed program on how to deal with the foreign debt and develop the country's agricultural and industrial potential was the Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV). Its candidate, Alejandro Peña, had 1,500 of his ballots from the first 5% of the ballot boxes counted, but was only credited with a total of 2,600 votes at the end of the count. That suggests that the political mafias who run Venezuela decided that the PLV was too real a threat and began giving sewer service to its ballots.

There are signs that Fernández "threw" the election to Carlos Andrés Pérez by running only a half-hearted campaign. Fernández conceded defeat shortly after the polls closed. He congratulated "President-elect Sen. Carlos Andrés Pérez" and added, "Although the Supreme Electoral Council has only issued a partial vote count, I invite all Venezuelans to recognize the results."

CAP told an election day press conference he would begin "the reform of the political system," including creating a prime minister and holding state and local elections in mid-1989. He wants to renegotiate Venezuela's foreign debt under International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditions and firmly opposes declaring a debt moratorium.

CAP's longstanding friendship with Fidel Castro could turn Venezuela into a vital base for the irregular

warfare the communists are waging to seize control over the "Andean Spine." Cuba supports the M-19 and other narco-terrorist guerrilla groups in neighboring Colombia. These groups have begun crossing the border into Venezuela to gain funds by kidnaping ranchers and to get logistical support. The Venezuelan security forces are trying to thwart this expansion of irregular war. CAP opposes their efforts and would like to debilitate every military institution in Ibero-America.

This question came to a head Oct. 29 when Venezuelan police killed 16 subversives, some of them Colombians, near the border town of El Amparo. CAP initially claimed they were his "campaign workers," and still calls them "innocent fishermen." CAP has joined with the pro-terrorist left in a violent campaign against the Venezuelan military for its alleged excesses in these events. The most virulent agitator in this campaign has been Deputy Walter Márquez, a director of the Universal Christian Gnostic Church.

After the PLV and others put the heat on Walter Márquez for hiding two survivors of the El Amparo incident against whom there were arrest warrants and escorting them to the Mexican ambassador's residence in Caracas, Carlos Andrés Pérez denied that Márquez's behavior was criminal; it was just "a little heterodox" said the heterodox President-elect. Márquez could become part of CAP's government if it allies with his MAS party.

CAP seems blind to the truth stated by President Jaime Lusinchi, Nov. 25. The incumbent explained that Colombia has "a subversive problem, in which guerrillas and narcotics traffickers take part. . . . Some sectors in this Colombian internal confrontation are trying to internationalize that struggle, making our country one of their immediate targets."

International Intelligence

Aide to Prince Philip hails Russian theology

Dr. Martin Palmer, a gnostic adviser to Britain's Prince Philip, is working closely with the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviets in a project to revise religious liturgies and prayers along "ecological" lines.

Palmer, in a recent discussion with a journalist, praised the Orthodox Church for having a "wholly different tradition, a more sophisticated reading of Genesis," than traditions in Western Christianity and Judaism. "The Orthodox Church is extremely sympathetic to our work," he said. "The Orthodox see themselves as priests of creation, not owners of creation. This is a much more dynamic and less utilitarian view than Western views."

The Soviets generally, Palmer said, "are very much more thinking of ecological necessities. They have just produced a new 'Constitution on the Environment,' which is incorporated in some form into Soviet law, which moves beyond the stage of justifying nature based on anthropocentric views. In this way, in their arguments for why you should care for nature, they have moved beyond the extremely utilitarian views of Western ecology groups."

Brazil's Sarney sees socialist takeover

Brazilian President José Sarney, in an interview with the daily *Estado de São Paulo*, declared that he views a Marxist takeover of Brazil as inevitable. Not hitherto known as a "Leninist" theoretician, he went still further to claim that world socialist revolution was also inevitable. The interview was published on Dec. 4.

Brazil is headed toward a "socialist revolution and totalitarianism," and "no one appears capable of stopping it," said the Brazilian President. According to a report in the Dec. 5 *Washington Times*, Sarney referred to the victories of Marxists and other leftists in Nov. 15 municipal elections

throughout Brazil. This, he said, is proof that "the country's political center was fragmented and that the time was ripe for a leftist takeover," reports the *Washington Times*.

Sarney did not take responsibility for the crisis, nor blame the International Monetary Fund's austerity regime—implemented by himself—for the advances of the Marxists.

Greenies riot in Taiwan parliament

A riot broke out in the Taiwanese Parliament over left-wing charges that some parliamentarians are "over-aged," the West German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported Dec. 5.

The opposition Democratic People's Party (DPP), which is linked to the Green Party in Germany, denounced a motion by the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) on early retirement of older deputies. The motion did not satisfy DPP demands for retirement of all older deputies. The older deputies, as a rule, are anti-Communist veterans of the Chinese civil war and Chiang Kai-shek's rule.

The DPP claimed that many older KMT deputies were "appointed" to the Parliament, never elected, and therefore should not remain in office.

When the KMT motion passed, pandemonium broke out. DPP members threw books and microphones at KMT members, and tried to storm the caucus room of the KMT. But the DPP's demands were not met. Police had to intervene to restore order.

The leaders of the DPP opposition were trained by Green and other Soviet assets in West Germany. They are the pointmen in a destabilization plot against Taiwan, part of the regional picture that has seen the overthrow of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, and the destabilization of South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, and Indonesia. Taiwan is slated, under superpower agreements, to be returned to mainland Communist China.

The West German newspaper asserted that the Republic of China is being "liber-

alized." A Soviet trade office is likely to be opened in Taipei soon, and the border is being opened to Red Chinese who want to settle in Taiwan.

Russia-China-India summit in offing?

India's ambassador to Moscow, T.N. Kaul, told an interviewer that the possibility of a Soviet-China-India summit cannot be ruled out. A report on the conversation appeared in the "Behind the Scenes" column of India's *Hindustan Times* Nov. 28.

Soviet journalists who accompanied Mikhail Gorbachov to New Delhi in late November intimated that such a three-way summit might take place. But it would take "a little time" after the Sino-Indian summit in January, and a Sino-Soviet summit in 1989.

"If relations between India and China improve, this will be of help to the Soviet Union, and if relations between the Soviet Union and China improve, it will help India," said Kaul. The three nations are vital to any development in Asia, he said, and therefore, their relations are important.

Japan uneasy over Soviet 'Potsdam' policy

The Soviet response to the disturbances in Estonia and other Baltic states has "tempered" Japanese "optimism" that relations with the U.S.S.R. might improve, the *International Herald Tribune* argued from Tokyo Dec. 1. The Soviet position in the Baltic states was established by the same Potsdam Agreements that established the Soviets' occupation of Japan's Kurile Islands.

Japanese officials were reportedly encouraged by the "apparent" removal of Ivan Kovalenko as head of the Soviet Communist Party's policy apparatus dealing with Japan, because Kovalenko, who ran a Siberian prisoner-of-war camp during World War II, is a hardliner toward Japan. And, "If things

go well with China, it will give Moscow more freedom to handle the Japanese case," one Japanese official is quoted.

But the Soviets have recently hardened their line on the Kurile Islands, which they occupied from Japan at the end of the war. In addition, because Soviet control of the Baltic republics was confirmed in the Potsdam Declaration, "Estonian demands for sovereignty could make Moscow reluctant to alter other provisions of the agreement" in relation to Japan, the *Tribune* argued.

West German nuclear 'accident' never happened

Charging that the management of the Biblis nuclear plant in West Germany hushed up an accident "worse than Chernobyl" in 1987, anti-nuclear forces have gone wild in West Germany. The truth is that there never was any accident.

The cited source for the Greenie lies is a McGraw Hill publication in Washington called *Inside NRC*, dated Dec. 5. In reality, that publication ran a story entitled "NRC Studying Implications of Unpublicized German Reactor Incident," in which it is noted simply that the NRC is considering a change in a sequence of steps required when a valve in the emergency core cooling system fails.

Inside NRC says that the incident occurred in mid-December 1987 at the 1,204-megawatt Biblis-A pressurized water reactor. "Although it resulted in a negligible release of primary steam with radioactivity below reportable levels, the incident was considered a precursor to an interfacing systems loss-of-cooling accident."

A reactor operator noticed that an isolation valve was open as the reactor was starting up, and tried to close it according to procedures spelled out in the operator's handbook. When this was unsuccessful, he moved to shut the plant down. In the 2 to 5 seconds that this took, "there was a small release of primary circuit steam" into the atmosphere.

The incident was not reported publicly by the German utility, because the amount of radioactivity released was far below the

level that would have required the utility to report it as a radiation incident. The German nuclear industry then altered the procedure on similar pressurized water reactors to have operators check sooner during a reactor startup for a failure of the valves opening to the emergency core cooling system.

"West German safety authorities placed information on the event into the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency's reporting system, but stamped it proprietary. NRC officials said that that meant they could not discuss the incident publicly or identify the country or reactor involved," wrote *Inside NRC*. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission staffers discussed the incident Nov. 29, 1988 in their regular closed meeting on reactor incidents. *Inside NRC* quotes Thomas Murley, director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, saying that he didn't see "anything alarming" in the Biblis event, and "that he was not troubled that NRC did not learn of it sooner."

South Africans walk out of Angola talks

The South Africa delegation walked out of negotiations over Angola and Namibia Dec. 4, as they were apparently being denied any role in verifying Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola. It was left unclear whether the South African move would merely delay or block a final agreement.

South Africa has already pulled its own troops out of southern Angola—imperiling the position of Dr. Jonas Savimbi's pro-Western UNITA guerrillas—on the understanding that Cuba would also soon withdraw its 50,000 troops from Angola.

The Cuban-backed Angolan delegation denounced the South African move as "sensationalist," and Cuban leader Fidel Castro, speaking in Mexico City, said that the South Africans should not have a role in verifying Cuban withdrawals. "If we have to be there 10 more years, we have sufficient valor, sufficient force in our people, sufficient internationalist spirit to be there 10 years," Castro said.

● **LOCUSTS**, blown across the Mediterranean from North Africa, have landed on a six-mile stretch of the Turkish coast. The mayor of Kale, a village in the area, called this the first time locust swarms have been seen in the region.

● **EXTREMISTS** wearing masks stormed city council meetings in Bremen and Hamburg, West Germany, disrupting debates over anti-riot measures. Police moved in to protect council members and arrest rioters. On Dec. 2 in West Berlin, 50 masked extremists attacked an exhibition commemorating the 50th anniversary of Otto Hahn's crucial experiment in nuclear fission, destroying it in a matter of seconds.

● **KEY INDUSTRIES** in the Soviet Transcaucasus will be put under round-the-clock guard, the Soviet government announced Dec. 3. A resolution passed by the Council of Ministers called on authorities in Armenia and Azerbaijan, torn by ethnic strife, to ensure that all enterprises were working normally and warned against attempts to disrupt key industrial plants and transport.

● **YOUNG REZA SHAH**, son of the late Shah of Iran, has been denied entry into West Germany to address a rally of anti-Khomeini exiles. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he feared that granting an entry visa would harm relations with Iran.

● **THE SOVIET** embassy in London set up a special press center to meet British "human rights groups," to receive complaints about British actions in Northern Ireland. Mikhail Gorbachov was expected to be there at the time, but his visit was canceled following an earthquake in Armenia Dec. 7.

Financing a revolution: the NPA's European backers

The following report by an EIR special investigative team is the third in a series on the Philippines insurgency and its international supporters. Part 1 appeared in Vol. 15, No. 38, Sept. 23, 1988, and Part 2 was in No. 41, Oct. 14, 1988.

On June 8, 1988, Filipino authorities arrested two Europeans returning from a "solidarity visit" to a New People's Army guerrilla camp. One was a certain Klaus Schmitt, a West German Protestant minister, and the other was Stellan Hermansson, the head of the Swedish Communist Party youth group who, in 1987, had led a violent riot against Nancy Reagan while she visited Stockholm.

Despite clear evidence of violations of numerous Filipino laws, including complicity in murder, the highest levels of the Swedish and West German governments intervened on their behalf. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher interrupted an important diplomatic trip to personally intercede for Schmitt. Their subsequent release and deportation followed what was reported to be tremendous diplomatic pressure on Manila.

This open support for a terrorist and avowedly Marxist-Leninist movement, the NPA, besieging a democratic government in the Philippines, is striking confirmation of the Philippines government's charge that the New People's Army is receiving substantial support from Western Europe, and not merely from the leftist extremist elements of the numerous solidarity and Green groups, but from the highest levels of European governments. This amounts to foreign intervention into the internal affairs of a sovereign republic. Our previous reports documented that the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA have enjoyed an international apparatus for financing their terrorist insurgency. In fact, the money of European taxpayers, as well as the charitable do-

nations of the largest Catholic and Protestant philanthropic organizations, is going to pay for guns and ammunition for a terrorist insurgency that has taken tens of thousands of lives over the past decade.

The elimination of this support apparatus is one of the keys to eliminating the NPA threat and stabilizing the Philippines.

This support apparatus did not come into being because the Communist Party of the Philippines sent emissaries to Europe to mobilize support. Rather, the reverse. Three key multinational centers based in Europe, with close ties to Soviet capabilities, set into motion a process that led to the creation of the CPP/NPA.

These three international centers are:

- The World Council of Churches, an international institution comprising nearly 300 churches in 100 countries, including the Orthodox churches under the authority of the Moscow Patriarchate.
- The key Jesuit and other promoters of the "Theology of Liberation" within the Catholic Church.
- A broad layer of non-church political forces, ranging from the extreme left represented by the Green Party and various anarchist-terrorist organizations to leading elements of the European Social Democratic and Christian Democratic parties. One of the coordinating centers for these forces is the Transnational Institute, the Amsterdam-based sister organization of the Washington, D.C.-based Institute for Policy Studies.

These church and non-church networks overlap with one another, generally coincide with Soviet irregular warfare capabilities in Europe, and in the Philippines case, interface with the CPP/NPA's own Overseas Revolutionary Work (ORW). ORW is coordinated by the CPP/NPA's Internation-

al Department, and is administered by the leadership Council of the CPP/NPA's above-ground political arm, the National Democratic Front.

The Council's European Committee, one of several regional committees, is chaired by Luis Jalandoni in the city of Utrecht, the Netherlands. The NDF's Utrecht headquarters serves as the coordinating center for European-wide "revolutionary work," which is divided into three main areas of activity: mobilizing broad "solidarity" movements; mobilizing the overseas Filipino community via the Commission on Filipino Migrant Workers; and international diplomatic work. (See Figure 1).

1.1 Liberation Theology and the creation of the Communist Party of the Philippines

One cause of the failure of the old Philippines Communist Party (PKP) and its guerrilla army, called the Huks, in the 1950s was their failure to subvert the morality of a people that was 90% Christian, the vast majority of those being Catholic. The old PKP was avowedly atheist and saw religion as the "opiate of the people." The CPP/NPA, by contrast, has adopted the moral image of the Church to conduct a campaign of terrorism and violence in the name of Christ. Their doctrine, called *Liberation Theology*, is a doctrine provided to the Philippines by *Liberation Theology's* creators, who reside in Europe. Given Soviet strategic interest in the removal of U.S. bases from the Philippines, and thereby, the removal of the United States from Asia, the Philippines became one of the Liberation Theologists' early targets.

The four relevant leading Liberation Theologists in Western Europe are former Swiss Jesuit priest Hans Küng, the Belgian Jesuit François Houtart, former Spanish Jesuit José María Díez Alegría, and the Dutch Dominican, Eduard Schillebeeckx. All were censored after 1979, following the accession of Pope John Paul II, but their operations in the Philippines flourished under the post-Vatican II reforms of Pope John XXIII.

Spanish Jesuit José María Díez Alegría is a case in point. Díez Alegría was the head of the Sociology Department of the Jesuit Gregorian University in Rome. One of his protégés was Luis Jalandoni, current director of the National Democratic Front's international office in Utrecht, who studied there in the 1960s. Díez Alegría was subsequently forced to leave the university and the Society of Jesus. Upon returning to his native Spain, he joined the Spanish Communist Party and is currently one of its most outspoken representatives and one of the most vocal opponents of the Pope in Spain. His vicious attacks on Pope John Paul II and the Roman Church can be read weekly in *El País*, one of the largest-circulation Spanish daily newspapers, on whose board sits the Duke of Alba, whose famous ancestor served King Philip II—for whom the Philippines was named—in crushing resistance to the Inquisition. Jalandoni's early relationship to Díez Alegría in Italy no doubt explains why some of the earliest NDF

support work was initiated in Rome.

But the most powerful schismatic tendencies within the Church are based in northern Europe. These northern churches, moreover, are the wealthiest in terms of contributions to the Church. The excommunicated Hans Küng and Eduard Schillebeeckx are the leaders of the schismatic tendency in the Swiss, German, and Dutch Churches. Küng, a Swiss national and currently professor at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, often travels to the Philippines to aid in the creation of such organizations as Philippines Priests, Inc. and other centers of Liberation Theology, which formed the recruiting grounds for the NPA's own "Christians for National Liberation." (See Figure 2.)

Schillebeeckx teaches theology at the University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands' only Catholic university. One of his and the university's great patrons is the Jurgens family, founders of the huge multinational, Unilever, and one of the wealthiest families in the Netherlands. Unilever accounts for 25% of all Philippines trade with Western Europe. For over 100 years, this family has been one of the great supporters of schismatic tendencies within the Church. A scion of this family, Erik Jurgen, is the director of one of the government-owned national radio stations and the founder of the Politieke Partij Radikalen (PPR), or Dutch Radical Party. The PPR is the leading Dutch environmentalist party and one of the first European political parties to offer the NDF official recognition.

A third leading figure in the northern European Church is François Houtart, currently professor of sociology at the Belgian University of Louvain. Houtart is director of CETRI,

FIGURE 1
NDF support network overseas

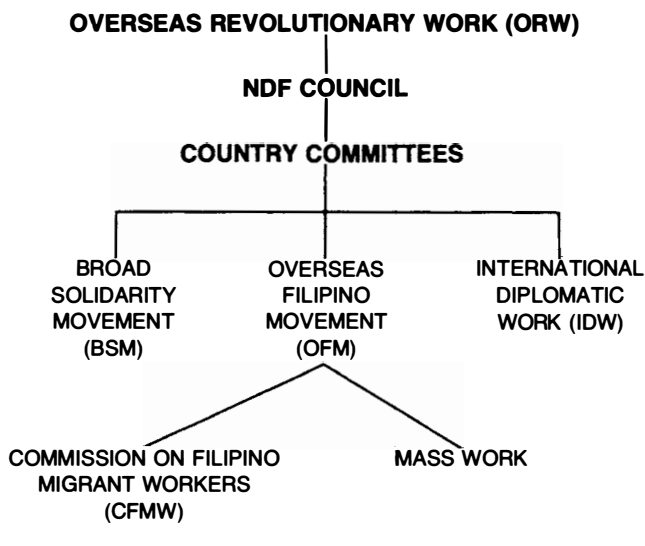


FIGURE 2

List of legal and underground mass organizations in the different sectors

Sectors	NDUGMOS*	Legal mass orgns
Health	MASAPA (Makabayang Samehang Pangkalusugan)	HEAD (Health Alliance for Democracy)
Labor	KRM (Katipunan ng mga Rebolusyonaryong Manggagawa)	KMU (Kilusang Mayo Uno)
Peasant	PKM (Pambansang Kaisahan ng mga Magsasaka)	KMP (Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas)
Youth	KM (Kabalaang Makabayan)	LFS (League of Filipino Students)
Teachers	Kaguma (Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan)	ACT (Alliance of Concerned Teachers)
Church	CNL (Christians for National Liberation)	CROSS (Christians for the Realization of Sovereign Society)
Women	Samasaka (Samahan ng mga Makabayang Kababahan)	GABRIELA (General Assembly Binding Women for Reform, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action)
Professionals	SMP (Samahang Makabayang Propesyonal)	SPADE (Society of Professionals for the Advancement of Democracy)
Moro	MRO (Moro Revolutionary Organization)	—
Moro Youth	MNY (Moro National Youth League)	—
Cordillera National Minorities	CPDF (Cordillera People's Democratic Front)	CPA (Cordillera People's Alliance)
Cordillera Youth	DATA KOI (Democratika a Tigna Dagiti Agiutubati Kordilyera)	—

*National Democratic Underground Mass Organization

the Tricontinental Center, a documentation center that serves as a base for operations into Asia, Africa, and Ibero-America. He is president of the Association Belgique-Vietnam, a professor at Managua's Jesuit Council in Nicaragua, and a member of the Soviet-backed World Peace Council.

Houtart's relationship to the Philippines is extensive. In fact, during the Marcos years, he was banned from entering the country, only to return recently.

Houtart is the mentor of Ed De la Torre, leader of the NDF's "Christians for National Liberation," who lived in Houtart's home in the 1970s after he was released from prison by Marcos on the occasion of the visit of Pope Paul VI. Since his second arrest and subsequent release when Cory Aquino assumed power, De la Torre has often been his house guest. De la Torre also traveled with Houtart to Nicaragua, where he established direct relations between the communist Central American state and the CPP/NPA.

Houtart was behind the Permanent People's Tribunal on the Philippines, which held its first meeting in Antwerp, Belgium in 1983. It was this tribunal which served as the strongest impetus to the European-wide support apparatus. At its inspiration, the subversive "social action programs" of the Philippines Catholic Church were created, for example, the National Secretariat for Social Action and Peace (NASSA). NASSA was recently reorganized by the Philippines Bishops' Conference, because it came out publicly that its financial resources were finding their way into NDF political front groups.

1.2 World Council of Churches

The World Council of Churches, with its many member churches, of all institutions, maintains the most organized and active intervention in the Philippines. Despite the small size of the non-Catholic Philippines Christian community, no more than 10% of Christians, the leading Protestant church institutions such as West Germany's Brot für die Welt or the Netherlands' Inter Church Aid, have financial aid programs equal in size or larger than those of the Catholic Church.

The World Council of Churches was founded in 1948 in the city of Amsterdam, bringing together Anglican, Protestant, and Orthodox churches of North America and Western Europe. These represented the same circle of one-worldist ideologues who formed such supranational institutions as the United Nations Organization, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. In 1961, the Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate joined the WCC, giving churches living under the rule of the Soviet Union and its immediate satellites 40% of the WCC membership. The head of the Russian Orthodox Church delegation, and a member of the WCC's executive committee, is Archbishop Kiril of Smolensk, who travels between the World Council's Geneva headquarters and Moscow.

Thus, through the WCC, Soviet KGB operations have been mounted in support of everything from the international peace movement to opening up channels of support to the radical oppositions in South Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and the Philippines.

The moderator of the WCC's Unit I: Faith and Witness is Prof. Todor Sabev of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. Conducted under its wing is one of the WCC's most politically aggressive "social action programs," the Urban Rural Mission, which has stage-managed violent demonstrations in the Philippines and South Korea.

Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the World Council of Churches has a budget of over \$90 million, but it also influences the funding decisions of its member churches, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. The World Council's Justice and Service program is the coordinating center for its international activities, involving transfer of funds to projects and programs in the developing sector.

The WCC operates through an international network of national councils of churches of various countries. For instance, West German Protestant Minister Klaus Schmitt was working out of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines when he was arrested last June on his return from an NPA guerrilla camp.

In Europe, this network includes the Evangelische Kirche Deutschlands e. V. (EKD: German Protestant Church [Lutheran]), the Netherlands Reformed Church and the Reformed Churches of the Netherlands, the British Council of Churches, etc.

During the so-called Euromissile Crisis of 1982-83, these institutions played the key role in the peace movement. Russian Orthodox bishops and priests, many known to have been KGB officers, could be found at church council meetings in West Germany, the Netherlands, and elsewhere. In West Germany, the Aktion-Gruppe Philippinen, the leading CPP/NPA support group in West Germany, which has just opened a Philippines information center in the Cologne, was founded by a group of Protestant ministers.

This church apparatus interfaces with the most powerful political currents within the various countries. In this fashion, the CPP/NPA has gained direct and indirect support and legitimacy not merely among left-wing circles, but also more conservative circles of the Christian Democratic and Liberal Democratic parties. It is this influence which accounts for the Philippines government's inability to force European governments to put a halt to this flagrant foreign intervention.

Consider the Netherlands. Here, the Philippines government had clear evidence of church financial aid going to organizations such as the May 1 Movement (KMU), clearly documented to be a front of the NDF. An investigation by a panel including representatives of the Dutch government and church institutions gave the accused church organizations a clean bill of health, not by denying that funds went to the organizations the Philippines government identified, but by justifying that allocation.

1.3 Transnational Institute

The Transnational Institute (TNI), based in Amsterdam, is the most important political institution in the European

support apparatus for the NPA. TNI is the European sister organization of the notorious Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies. Although TNI and IPS have been identified as extreme left-wing organizations, they are in fact much more. They are a private intelligence service of the left and not-so-left wing of the Anglo-American and European liberal establishment, with strong links to various national intelligence services, both East and West. Consider IPS's founder, Marcus Raskin, who, from 1960 to 1963, was a member of the Kennedy administration's National Security Council under McGeorge Bundy. Richard Barnet, another IPS founder, started his career in the elite Boston Brahmin law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart. He moved on to the State Department, and later worked under Robert McNamara when the latter was Secretary of Defense in the Kennedy administration. Most telling are IPS's financial backers, which include the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Stern Family Fund, and the Rubio Foundation.

IPS serves as the coordinating center for the full spectrum of the American left, from the "peace movement" to the pro-Nicaraguan and Cuban support groups, as well as the American terrorist and proto-terrorist scene. Almost without exception, the leaders of the American terrorist organizations of the 1960s and early 1970s, from the Weathermen to the Symbionese Liberation Army famous for the Patty Hearst abduction, received inspiration and indoctrination at IPS "seminars."

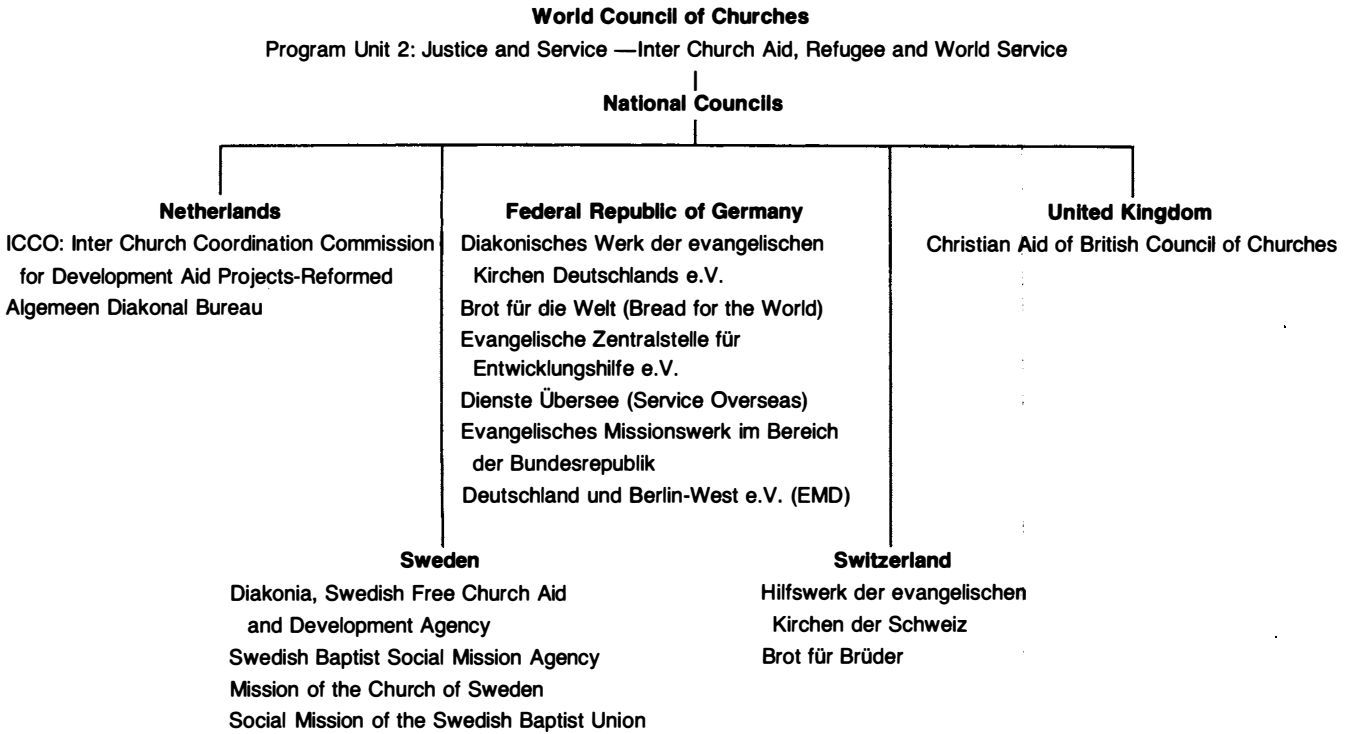
In Europe, the TNI plays a similar role. And, like IPS, it also maintains strong links to "mainstream" political layers.

TNI/IPS played a crucial role in coordinating operations that led to the downfall of President Ferdinand Marcos. It is now out to paint the "transitional" Cory Aquino with the same brush, on behalf of the CPP/NPA. In 1985, with Marcos still in power, the TNI, backed by leading Catholic and Protestant organizations, convened a European-wide conference on the Philippines entitled, "Philippines Crisis: the European Response." This conference brought together members of the European Parliament from the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, West Germany, and other countries. Among the speakers were Bishop Hulo Labayan, one of the leaders of the Philippines Catholic Church's left wing; Sr. Mairani Dimaranan, chairperson of the Task Force of Detainees, which is considered heavily infiltrated and influenced by the NPA; and Dr. Joel Rocamora, director of the Philippines Resource Center of the United States, a leading CPP/NPA support organization.

Following the downfall of Marcos, TNI organized a fact-finding tour of the Philippines for parliamentarians from the Dutch Christian Democratic Alliance (currently the ruling party), the British Liberal Party, the Swedish Center Party, and the Dutch Labor Party. The object now is to shift European governments' policy away from support of the Philippines' Aquino government toward the so-called people's movements and non-governmental organizations, that is, the

FIGURE 3

The World Council of Churches network



main support apparatus of the CPP/NPA. It is this that has both enabled European Communist Party members and ministers and priests to collaborate with the CPP/NPA inside the Philippines with almost total impunity, as the Schmitt/Hermanssen affair illustrates.

2.0 The financial institutions

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been transferred from Europe (and the United States) to the CPP/NPA support apparatus, as well as other insurgencies in targeted Third World nations. This was in part made possible by the primary shift that was effected in the foreign aid policies of Western governments during the 1970s. Overall foreign aid from the industrial nations to the developing nations dropped sharply during this period, and at the same time, foreign aid by governments was increasingly “privatized,” i.e., channeled through private institutions, or what are called non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The emphasis in foreign aid was also taken away from support for programs of the *governments* of the developing sector nations, which served to build up the sovereign institutions of those nations. The aid money available was channeled by NGOs into NGOs, and programs devoted to “consciousness building,” “human rights,” “consultation” for ex-political prisoners, “people’s

theater,” etc.

So, the CPP/NPA, for example, created front organizations in the health, labor, peasant, youth, student, teacher, church, and other areas. They have two parallel apparatuses, an underground apparatus and an aboveground legal apparatus. Now, as much as 60% of Western nations’ foreign aid goes to non-income-generating “social” projects. It is, therefore, apparent how easily the money has found its way into CPP/NPA hands.

The Dutch NGO aid agency, the X-Y Movement, in a statement supporting the CPP/NPA and the NDF, confirmed this process. The statement appeared in the NDF’s own October-November 1987 *Liberation* publication. “The NDF has always attracted much attention by its well-tuned strategies, in which underground struggle is combined with semi-legal and legal organizations,” it said. The statement cited examples such as health care organizations, which receive a great deal of funding from Western NGOs. Citing an example, it explained, “The sectoral underground groups set up health projects and organizations from the illegal to the legal level; they increased their reach enormously. By that time, the NPA, with 28 fronts, was clearly present in more than half of the provinces.”

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands,

and other countries, the government gives grants to its own church-related or private sector foundations, who in turn choose the projects to be financed in various countries. In the Netherlands, the government has even agreed to not review the projects.

2.1 Church and private sector foundations

Church-related foundations account for most of the aid that is finding its way into secret NPA bank accounts. All these finances are derived from public sources, most given by individuals who think it is going to humanitarian causes. One source is church-related donations such as the Bishops' Lenten Campaigns mounted throughout Western Europe. Another source is taxpayers' money, given to the church foundations by governments for disbursement into develop-

ing sector countries.

The accompanying charts (Figures 3, 4, and 5) show the aid agencies. On the non-Catholic side is the World Council of Churches. While having its own aid program under its Justice and Service department, it serves as the policy-shaper for the various national councils, which, in the case of the Netherlands and West Germany, have very large programs. Examinations of annual reports and lists of projects of these agencies reveal vague, not-to-say misleading titles such as "Disaster Relief Program," "Leadership Training for Urban Poor," or "Human Rights Program." Though it is difficult to prove the transfer of funds on a project-by-project basis, the fact that the transfer to insurgents is occurring is clear. For instance, NASSA, the Philippine Bishops' Conference's leading aid agency and social action program, was reorga-

FIGURE 4
The 'liberation theology' network

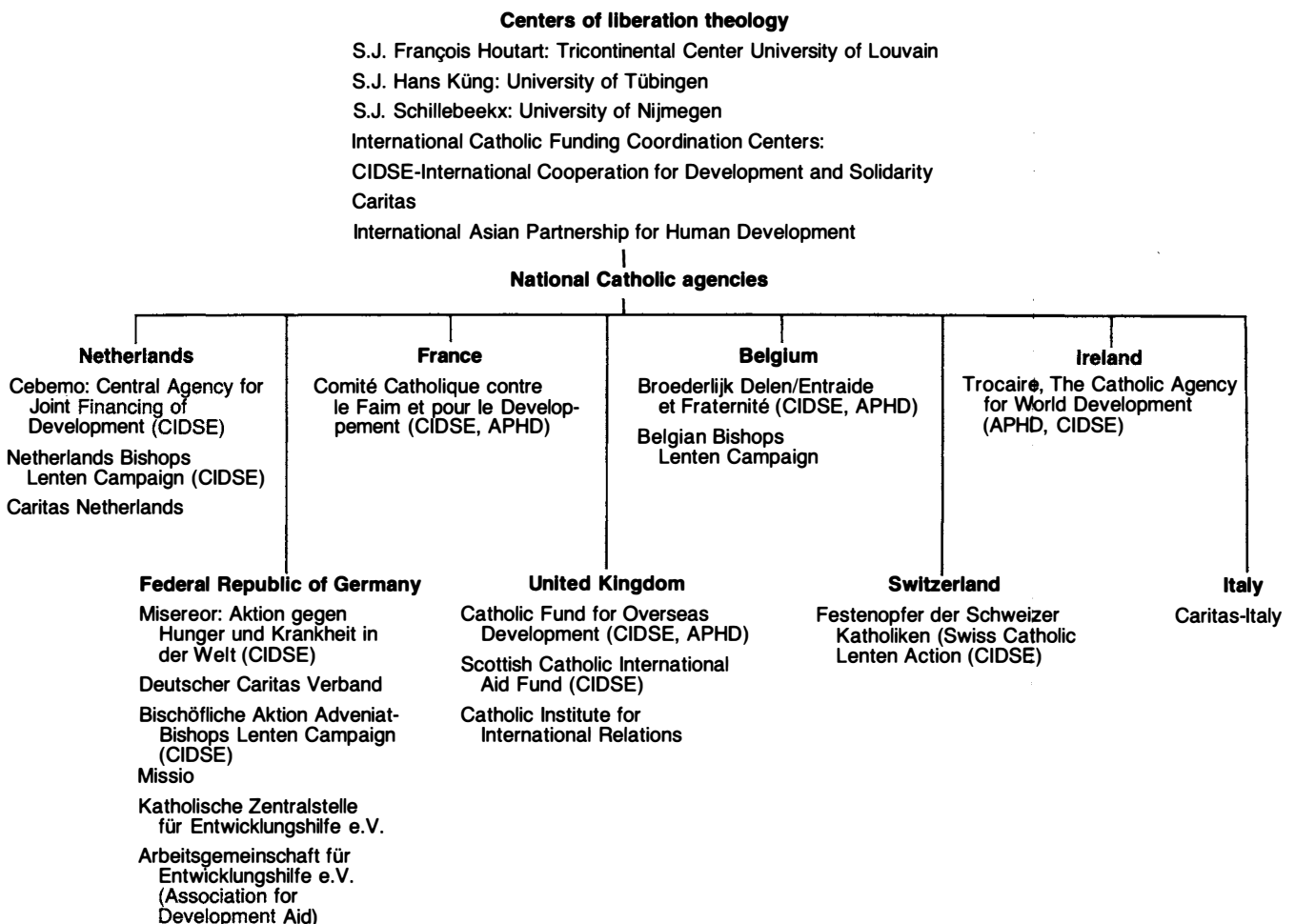
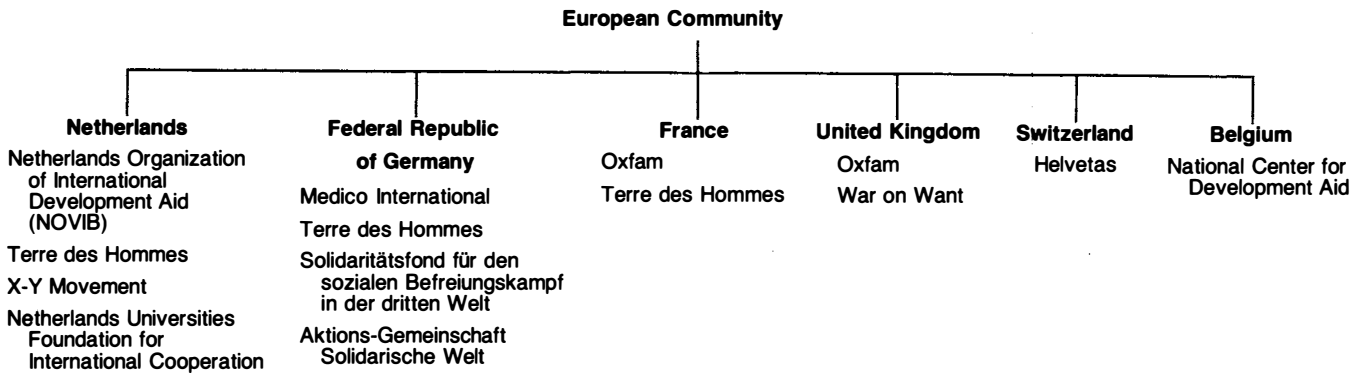


FIGURE 5

Private, non-church-related aid groups



nized only last year because aid was falling into the hands of the CPP/NPA and its various fronts. NASSA and its regional Philippines branches, VISSA (Visayas), MISSA (Mindanao) and LISSA (Luzon), receive large amounts of foreign aid to administer projects, which, for example, employ many of the 1,000 or more Catholic priests in the Philippines who secretly belong to the NDF.

On the Catholic side, at the European-wide level are CIDSE or the Foundation for International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity, and Caritas International. The former is the Brussels-based umbrella organization for Western European and Canadian Catholic foundations. Caritas International is the Catholic Church's disaster relief organization and has national chapters in almost every country. It is primarily from the North American and Western European countries that most of its funds are derived. Although food and disaster relief is its primary concern, it has been discovered that some of its relief monies find their way into CPP/NPA front organizations at the community level.

A third important organization, Asian Partnership for Human Development, is an umbrella for European church foundations. It is based in Hong Kong where the transfer of funds into CPP/NPA bank accounts (or anything else, for that matter) can be facilitated.

On the private side, many NGOs have extremely large programs, where policy input overlaps greatly with the above church programs.

The European Community has its own \$160 million international program of grants to NGOs within the participating nations. Its Philippines aid amounts to over \$1 million annually. In fact, in 1986, the EC made a grant of about \$22,000 to the National Federation of Sugar Workers, an NDF front founded by Luis Jalandoni, current director of the NDF's International Bureau in Utrecht.

2.2 National sectors

2.2A Netherlands

The Netherlands, host to the NDF's International Bureau in Utrecht, the base of its European operations, is the one country where the largest amount of aid is finding its way into the CPP/NPA. But then, the Netherlands is one of the largest European trade partners of the Philippines, or rather, Unilever is, accounting for a full 25% of all European imports, mostly coconut products. Under pressure from the Philippines government, aid agencies, including that of the government of the Netherlands, conducted a review of their aid projects. Although they denied financing the CPP/NPA underground, they not only confirmed support for the aboveground left, but praised it.

The Dutch Reformed Church's Inter Church Coordinating Committee for Development Projects (ICCO), which gives over \$2.5 million in aid to Philippines NGOs yearly, justified its aid program by stating, remarkably, that it aimed at fighting the "concentration of feudal, capitalist, and military power." An ICCO spokesman, Biem C. Lap, is quoted as justifying this shift: "Most of the people we talked to concluded that, because of the concentration of feudal, capitalist, and military power, even small income-generating projects are considered threats to the establishment. So they see instead the urgency of building an awareness of national issues, of the structures that prevent people from determining their own lives. . . . The legal democratic left represents a very important part of society and they contribute to the debate. That is also why the co-financing agencies are supporting leftist organizations here."

The leading Netherlands funding organizations include:

The X-Y Movement. Although the smallest of aid agencies, the X-Y Movement is the most outspoken in its support of the CPP/NPA. It is a member of the much larger NOVIB

organization (see below) and has transferred over 390,000 Dutch guilders to known NDF front organizations. It is the only organization thus far to be cut off from government subsidies because of Philippines government pressure. It also supports other "liberation movements" in El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Thailand, and other countries. It subsidized the European stay of Sison, founder of the CCP/NPA, who was released from prison by an amnesty declared by President Aquino. He has most recently had his passport invalidated by the Philippines authorities. Sison is currently believed to be in West Germany.

NOVIB. The Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation is a private, non-religious agency that disburses over 100 million guilders annually to projects abroad. It finances over 50 projects in the Philippines. Besides supporting the NDF-infiltrated Task Force of Detainees, which was recently criticized by Philippines Cardinal Jaime Sin for its pro-NDF bias, it works closely with the World Council of Churches. It finances the movement against U.S. bases in the Philippines, including the "Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition" as a "peace and development project." In 1985 and 1986, it extended financial aid to BALAI (Building Asian Links Against Imperialism), an organization that cooperates with European Nuclear Disarmament (END). In fact, one of BALAI's leading people, University of Philippines Prof. Roland Simbulan, author of *The Bases of Our Insecurity*, toured Great Britain as a guest of END Nov. 15-30. NOVIB also funds the "Anti-Bases Coalition." It has also funded organizations known to be semi-legal fronts for the CPP/NPA and NDF, including the Mindanao Interfaith People's Conference (MIPC) which the Philippines Bishops' Conference disavowed several years ago for its NDF sympathies. In fact, MIPC's former executive secretary, Bern Cacayan, is NOVIB's project consultant in the Philippines.

CEBEMO. The Catholic Organization for Joint Financing of Development Programs: This is the organization of the Catholic Church of the Netherlands. It is also a member of the Brussels-based CIDSE. With 137 million guilders in foreign aid, it finances over 60 projects in the Philippines, totaling over 4 million guilders. The description of the projects it finances are extremely vague, but they clearly interface CPP/NPA and NDF front organizations. Many of its projects in the field of "labor education" are no more than recruiting centers for the NDF's trade union, the May 1 Movement (KMU). CEBEMO has been investigated by Peruvian authorities for financing the Shining Path terrorists there.

In addition to CEBEMO, the Catholic Bishops' Lenten Campaign, which makes contributions to the Brussels-based CIDSE.

ICCO. The Interchurch Coordinating Committee is the aid agency of the Dutch Reformed Church and works closely with the World Council of Churches. It has a foreign aid budget of almost 150 million guilders, a large percentage of which is provided by the Dutch government. Despite the fact

that the Philippines has a very small percentage of non-Catholic Christians, not more than 5-10% of all Christians, its Philippines aid program totals over 7 million guilders, almost double that of the Catholic CEBEMO. In 1986, its largest grant to a Philippines project was 648,601 guilders to the Manila-based "People's Drama." This, in fact, was the Philippines Education Theater Association (PETA), a revolutionary theater group which was identified in the Malaysian 1988 White Paper on Internal Security as the training center for members of the Malaysian radical "Marxist Group," who traveled to Manila both to participate in anti-government demonstrations and to receive training by PETA. ICCO also supports the anti-bases groups and has extended over 1 million guilders to "human rights programs."

Medical Committee Philippines (MCF). Founded in 1983, this relatively small foundation exemplifies how seemingly benign programs are Soviet irregular warfare operations. The MCF is linked to the pro-NDF Philippines Support Group Netherlands. It has little to do with medicine. It proclaims that health projects "must offer a liberating perspective. . . . This means that the committee only supports health projects if political, economic, and social analysis are an integral part of these projects."

The CPP/NPA and the NDF place a great deal of emphasis on medical and health programs as part of their "Peoples War" strategy. The CPP/NPA maintains the National Association of Health Workers (MASAPA) as its underground "health" organization and the Health Alliance for Democracy (HEAD) as its legal mass organization. While they use terror to enforce their authority and discredit the authority of the government, they do set up medical programs, in some cases more advanced than the government's—after all, they may be better funded.

2.2B Federal Republic of Germany

West Germany maintains the largest "aid" program toward the Philippines of any nation, through a network of private civic and religious foundations. These foundations interface directly with German-based NDF support groups, and peace movement and Green Party groups, as well as the highest levels of government. They include:

Catholic Church. The German Catholic Church is the wealthiest in Western Europe, and support from its foundations is the largest. Misereor: Action against Hunger and Sickness, a member of CIDSE, funds over 100 projects and annual programs to the tune of over 11 million deutsche-marks. They have added "consciousness-raising" and similar programs to the category of "Hunger and Sickness," and also fund more overtly political programs. The German chapter of Caritas has a 1.5 million deutschemark budget. Although its programs mostly involve food donations, it also funds "social programs" and is suspected by the Philippines authorities of funding leftists, if not the NDF directly.

Then there is the German Bishops' Lenten Campaign,

which is also a member of CIDSE, and other programs shown in the chart, Figure 4. Among them, Missio, based in Munich and Aachen, serves as a coordinator of information for the various funding agencies. Although publicly critical of the CPP/NPA, it played host in 1987 to Sister Mary John Mananzan of Gabriela and Ed De la Torre of the NDF's "Christians for National Liberation."

Protestant Church. The German Protestant Church (EKD) is one of the most influential institutions in West Germany. It represents the outlook of the old Central European aristocracy, is decidedly pro-Russian, and is at the center of the "peace movement." The Aktion-Gruppe Philippinen, the primary NDF support group, was founded by protestant ministers, and its Cologne-based Philippinen-Büro is a beneficiary of EKD financing. Being ecumenical, it has also hosted the Philippines Liberation theologians, Sr. Mary John Mananzan of Gabriela and Ed De la Torre, as well as members of the Philippines Educational Theater Association.

One of the EKD's most important funding organizations is Brot für die Welt (Bread for the World). Its 2.6 million DM aid program has stretched the concept of "bread" to include a great deal of "consciousness-raising" and obvious left-wing political programs. The other major foundation is the Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V. which maintains over 50 million DM worth of Asian programs. Its annual report gives no breakdown of projects for the Philippines, and its staff refuses to release any information on its programs.

Private foundations. Among the private foundations giving aid are Terre des Hommes and Medico International, both openly leftist and open supporters of all the national liberation movements.

Terre des Hommes is an international foundation with its German, Swiss, and French chapters all sending aid to the Philippines left-wing scene. In an article openly supporting the NPA, it writes that the ideal of Philippine politics would be "that the forces that seek compromise on both sides would work together, that the NDF would strengthen the left wing of the Aquino government and weaken the right wing." The projects they support include such open NDF fronts as the Medical Action Group, Women's Workers Movement (KMK), and the National Federation of Sugar Workers.

Medico International is another foundation openly supporting national liberation groups including the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) of El Salvador and an extremely large program for Nicaragua. Although its projects appear as charitable medical help programs, in reality the medical help is for the NDF or anti-government scene. One case is a 10,000 DM grant to establish an "emergency fund for street medics in Manila." It was later found that these "street medics" were accompanying anti-government street demonstrators. Medico International began supporting the NDF directly by making a 90,000 DM grant to the National Association of Health Workers (MASAPA), a member of the NDF.



Cardinal Jaime Sin of the Philippines: He criticized the Task Force of Detainees for its bias toward the National Democratic Front, the above-ground arm of the Communist Party/New People's Army.

2.2C United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom leading organizations include both Catholic and Anglican aid agencies as well as several private agencies such as Oxfam and War on Want. All work with the NDF's immediate British-based support group, The Philippine Resource Centre/Philippine Support Group based in London. One of the key information coordination agencies is the Catholic Institute for International Relations (CIIR) which cooperates very closely with the Transnational Institute. Despite being a Catholic organization, it receives funding from the World Council of Churches and the Anglican Church's charitable trust, Christian Aid, as well as the leading British and West European Catholic aid organizations. It serves as the key information agency for the various church organizations. Among its publications are those of the Ed De la Torre, chairman of Christians for National Liberation, constituent member of the NDF. It also publishes the works of Philippine Liberation Theologist Louie B. Hechanova, including his essays entitled "The Christ of Liberation Theology" and "Towards a Moral Theology of Violence."

The two principal aid agencies of the British Catholic Church are the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and the Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF). Both organizations, while maintaining a modest number of projects, contribute most of their aid through the Asian Partnership for Human Development in Hong Kong and NASSA in the Philippines.

The Anglican Church's foundation is called Christian Aid which maintains a development assistance program of over

£13 million worldwide. It cooperates very closely with the World Council of Churches, CIIR, and the Transnational Institute.

The two leading non-church organizations are Oxfam and War on Want. Oxfam, although founded in the United Kingdom as a relief organization to send humanitarian aid into Greece during the post-World War II civil war, currently has chapters all over the world. Its British chapter maintains aid programs totaling £135,347 in 1986 to the Philippines. According to its recent annual report, it has given financial assistance to the Philippine Resource Centre in London, the leading NDF support organization in the U.K. and to the Commission for Filipino Migrant Workers, an organization believed to be a key NDF front group for recruiting and fundraising from the overseas Filipino community. It has also given aid to the NDF's National Federation of Sugar Workers and the pro-NDF Task Force of Detainees. Oxfam also financed Philippine programs of the Transnational Institute and the CIIR while paying the expenses for a U.K. trip of the abovementioned Philippine Education Theater Association.

War on Want has an annual budget of over £3.4 million, with grants from the British government. It takes the lead in supporting financially all the left-wing causes and leading national liberation movements. It has cooperated or given financial assistance to the Philippine Resource Centre in London, CIIR, the KMP affiliated Philippines Peasant Institute, the National Federation of Sugar Workers, the KMU, and Gabriela. One of its programs, a "Revolving Land Scheme," is to "support small farmers displaced by conflict."

2.2D Other European countries

While the Netherlands and West Germany have the largest programs, other European countries play an important role in this type of support, either through such multinational agencies as CIDSE, the WCC, and APHD, or through direct support of Philippine support groups in their own countries. In France, the Comité Français Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement has come under critical attack for its support of the National Federation of Sugar Workers, the KMU, and other NDF-linked organizations. In Italy, which has the largest number of Filipino migrant workers, COSPE, the leading Italian NGO, not only has programs in the Philippines but lends support to the considerable number of pro-NDF support groups. Belgium, Norway, and Sweden also maintain programs.

On the European level, the European Economic Commission has a \$250 million foreign aid program. Its second largest recipient after India is Nicaragua, and the Philippines is among the largest recipients. EC aid is channeled through NGOs of various EC member states such as CEBEMO, NOVIB, and Brot für die Welt. According to the EC's annual report, one of its grants of over \$22,000 went to War on Want to co-finance a project for the National Federation of Sugar Workers. Another \$12,000 went to War on Want for a program with the KMP.

In Defense Policy and as a Military Phenomenon

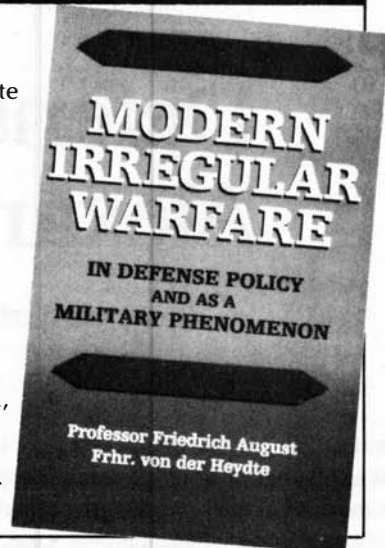
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Defense case begins in Alexandria witchhunt

by Marianna Wertz

On Dec. 9, day eleven of the trial of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates, the defense began the presentation of its case in the federal courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia. From the very beginning of the defense case, the Big Lie that the prosecution has been trying to present to the jury, and to the slander-hungry press that often crowds the courtroom, was torn to shreds.

In the course of nearly seven hours of testimony, 13 defense witnesses finally put to rest, for any honest man to judge, the government's concoction that the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) is a conspiracy, run top-down by and for the sole purpose of promoting Lyndon LaRouche. With two more full days of defense testimony, it is expected that if this is an honest jury, it will acquit the defendants on all counts by the end of the week.

The testimony accomplished two important objectives, in addition to tearing apart the prosecution's theory of the case: It positively established the reality of the LaRouche movement's political influence in the world; and it destroyed the credibility of the prosecution's two key witnesses in the conspiracy case.

The first witness for the defense was Herbert Quinde, member of the NCLC, *EIR's* national security correspondent, and expert on security-intelligence matters for the philosophical association. Outlining the actual extent of LaRouche's influence, Quinde testified to the subscriber circulation of publications associated with LaRouche to over 300 cabinet and sub-cabinet level officers in the early years of the Reagan administration, including, by name, former Energy Secretary James Watt, National Security Council member Norman Bailey, and Presidential Science Adviser Ray Pollock. He identified subscribers in the CIA, NSC, DEA—"the

whole alphabet of government agencies"—to such publications as *Executive Intelligence Review* and *Fusion* magazine. "We had two feet in the government," Quinde said.

Then, according to Quinde, opponents of LaRouche's pro-SDI, anti-drug views began to set up "a chill" through the media in late 1983/early 1984. A "vicious and violent attack" in the *New Republic* magazine in November 1984, and the same year's so-called exposé on NBC's First Camera show, forced a break from LaRouche by the administration, and launched what has become one of the greatest witchhunts in modern political history.

The purpose of this testimony was to refute the government's claim, that fundraisers for the LaRouche movement took loans in the years 1983 to 1987, though they knew that the money did not exist to repay those loans in a "timely" fashion. Quinde demonstrated instead, that the movement's expectations were founded on real accomplishments, and, despite "financial warfare" and "a cyclical barrage of newspaper attacks," the organization remained "culturally optimistic. Obstacles were seen as part of our political activity," he said.

A real war on drugs

A second major charge of the government is that fundraisers raised loans based on false claims that the money would be used to finance the publication of the book *Dope, Inc.* The defense contends that the funds were raised not just to publish the book, but to conduct a real war on drugs, where the American government has just been "saying no."

Quinde gave the jury a gripping account of how a real "war on drugs" was run by the LaRouche movement in 1985. "Operation Guatusa" was launched when the government of

Guatemala was convinced, by LaRouche's associates, to run the first military action in Ibero-America against narcotics traffickers. LaRouche investigators had identified for the Guatemalan government a drug running operation in Guatemala that was financing Marxist guerrilla activities. The government gave *EIR* an exclusive view of the drug raid, from a command post in the jungle. Participating in the observation team were defendant Dennis Small, together with official representatives of the CIA, Pentagon, and the Delta Force.

Prosecution zealot hands LaRouche victory

The highpoint of Quinde's 90-minute testimony came during his cross-examination by prosecution attorney John Markham, the Boston attorney who also led the prosecution of LaRouche in last year's Boston trial. Through his overzealousness to discredit Quinde's powerful testimony, Markham thought he could trick Quinde into lying on the stand. He asked, "Is it important to tell the truth? Haven't you made calls when you haven't told the truth?" Defense attorneys loudly objected. Presiding federal district Judge Albert Bryan sustained the objection, instructing Markham to give a "specific example" to the witness. Markham was caught.

"You called Edward Bennett Williams, using a false name, didn't you?" Markham asked, referring to the recently deceased Democratic Party power-broker. Quinde assented. "That's lying, not to give your right name, isn't it?" Markham asked, nearly salivating in his enthusiasm. Quinde replied, "yes."

For so little gain, the prosecution opened the door to LaRouche's attorney Odin Anderson, who asked Quinde to give the jury the full account of his phone conversation with Williams. According to Quinde, Williams told him in the 1986 conversation, that he "wanted to nail LaRouche to the boards." Williams's client, *Washington Post* publisher Katharine Graham, was furious at LaRouche for recent articles exposing her role in her husband's death in LaRouche-associated publications. In addition, Williams's former client, Henry Kissinger, was part of a faction in the National Security Council who wanted to "get something started" against LaRouche in the Justice Department.

"We could never have gotten that in, without Markham," commented one defense attorney after Quinde's testimony ended. Now the jury knew who had in fact been the masterminds behind this trial.

Soviet operations against LaRouche

But the onion was peeled for the jury still further by subsequent witnesses, who detailed from their own top-level expertise, the role of the Soviet government in top-down command over the "get LaRouche" operations.

Gen. Louis Giuffrida, counter-terrorism expert and former Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) under the Reagan administration, gave expert testimony on the reasonableness and prudence of the security

surrounding the residence maintained by the LaRouches as a safehouse in Loudoun County, Virginia. After stating that, according to his independent investigation, the threat against LaRouche from pro-Soviet terrorist organizations was real, Giuffrida testified that the security for the residence was "reasonable and prudent."

His testimony exploded the government's contention that the LaRouche movement spent money extravagantly in securing LaRouche's life, at the expense of loan repayments. Asked by defense attorney Kenly Webster, "Would you call this a 'Cadillac defense'?" Giuffrida responded, "In the car context, I'd call it a VW bug."

In the afternoon, Brig. Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer reinforced the Giuffrida testimony, with his own expert opinion. Former head of military intelligence for the West German armed forces, Scherer testified that his independent investigation of LaRouche, conducted over the past five years, led him to conclude that LaRouche was the subject of Soviet operations, aimed at discrediting him, for the ultimate purpose of destroying him physically. General Scherer further stated that he had volunteered to come to the U.S. to testify on LaRouche's behalf, because "In my opinion, anyone who tries to work against the Soviet threat should have protection." Asked about LaRouche himself, Scherer said, "The man is ready to sacrifice himself for his ideals and goals."

International impact

Other witnesses testified to LaRouche's international impact, and the importance of the work his movement has conducted around the world. Following Herbert Quinde, NCLC member Sylvia Brewda, a computer analyst, testified to dozens of projects she had worked on, to design plans for economic development for such countries as Peru, Argentina, Japan, West Germany, and Mexico.

Mrs. Brewda detailed at length a project contracted by the Peruvian equivalent of the National Association of Manufacturers with *EIR*, to design a computer model that would chart the best path for the growth and development of the Peruvian economy. This kind of work also demonstrated to the jury the economic viability of the LaRouche movement itself, which was being paid for its economic consulting by governments around the world.

Juan Rebaza, president of the largest fishing company in the world, Pesca-Peru, testified following Mrs. Brewda, on the work that defendant Dennis Small, leader in the LaRouche movement's Ibero-American organization, had done throughout Ibero-America. He spoke of their meeting with Rebaza's friend, Peruvian President Alan García, and of numerous meetings with trade union leaders throughout the continent, to promote the economic integration of Ibero-America.

Later in the day, Dr. John Seale, the British AIDS expert, testified on the impact of the LaRouche movement's work on AIDS internationally, and on the harassment which he had

suffered as a result of working with LaRouche in the United States.

Prosecution's case discredited

The discrediting of the prosecution's case actually began with their own final "defector" witness, Wayne Hintz. Hintz resigned from the NCLC in 1986, according to his own testimony, because he had concluded that the "loan situation" was "too difficult" for him to manage. However, unlike the other former members, Steve Bardwell, Christian Curtis, and Charles Tate, who had testified with clear prejudice earlier, Hintz refused to give the prosecution the venomous lies that the others had so willingly concocted.

At every point, Hintz remained honest in saying that the defendants' organizations were attempting to repay the loans, although with inadequate funds. In fact, Hintz's testimony was so favorable to the defense that prosecutor Kent Robinson early on began virtually to cross-examine his own witness. This fact was noted in open court, and acknowledged

by Judge Bryan.

The lies of other prosecution witnesses were exposed in turn, as the defense put on three NCLC members and three FBI agents to conclude the first day of their case. The FBI agents were brought to the stand to testify to the accuracy of Tate's and Curtis's testimony, relative to statements they had earlier given those agents. The impeachment was clear, as both Tate and Curtis had substantially changed key parts of their testimony between the time they were interviewed by the FBI and the time they appeared as government witnesses on the stand in Alexandria.

Richard Spida, the only other person identified by Tate as being present when defendant Will Wertz is alleged by Tate to have said "there is no such thing as a loan," denied ever having heard Wertz make the statement, and denied ever having spoken with Tate about the subject. Since Spida himself was not a fundraiser at the time of the alleged remark, Tate's mendaciousness became abundantly clear.

Another NCLC member, Sanford Roberts, testified that

International figures speak up for LaRouche

While only a few international figures were able to become witnesses in the LaRouche trial, numerous others have sent personal messages of support to be available to the court. We excerpt them here:

My friend Lyndon LaRouche

. . . As head of the "Alliance" Resistance network, a network of 3,000 persons (more than 30% of them died in serving our fatherland)—ambassadors, generals of the French Army, civil servants of the higher ranks and concerned citizens from all walks of life—I learnt during the whole period of World War II, between 1940 and 1945, to make judgements on people. The correctness of my judgments was a matter of life and death for the individual fate of all the men and women patriots under my orders, as well as for the collective fate of my country.

It is therefore from the standpoint of this knowledgeable judgement, formed under such tragic circumstances, that I can assert with a firm conviction that Mr. Lyndon LaRouche is a perfectly generous and honest person on all accounts. He is the kind of man who acts according to his word; and if he displeases some, it is because of his constant lack of diplomacy in defense of what he believes to be the truth.

I will add that I am even shocked and, to say the truth, angry, to have to stand for a man whom I deeply regard

and whose reputation should hold by itself, were those who judge him themselves inspired by truth and fairness.

Marie-Madeleine Fourcade

Commander of the Legion of Honor, France

As a Spaniard, and a practicing lawyer who is personally involved in fighting narcotics traffic, I have carefully followed over a period of years the debate around the case of Lyndon LaRouche.

I am convinced:

—that Mr. LaRouche is the object of merciless persecution, caused by the worst political intriguing I have ever seen

—that behind the supposedly legal forces used against Mr. LaRouche, are hidden political and economic power which Mr. LaRouche threatens. . .

Víctor Girauta y Armada

Lawyer, Spain

I declare that I have known Mr. Lyndon LaRouche for several years, have read the majority of his works, and have followed his social-political direction with great interest.

He appears to be a correct and honorable person, very clear in his concepts and determined in his ideas, with a vision of the world and of politics very much in line with Christian humanism, and which offers real perspectives in the future for a better and more just world.

Father Pedro Rubio

Augustinian Order of the Philippines

Madrid, Nov. 22

Tate's alleged meeting with him about Wertz's alleged statement was actually about a statement that Wertz had made, stating that the LaRouche presidential campaign committee would be seeking loan forgiveness from those to whom it still owed money in 1984.

Marjorie Hecht, NCLC member and former manager of *Fusion* magazine, showed through her testimony that former member Steven Bardwell was lying when he stated that *Fusion* had not fulfilled the full sum of issues for which subscribers had paid.

Finally, NCLC member Dana Scanlon, who had refused the government's offer of immunity to testify as a prosecution witness, testified to having personally paid for the furniture in the safehouse used by the LaRouches in Virginia, and that the furnishings were done "in the cheapest possible way."

The defense expects to complete its case by Dec. 14. If so, and barring extensive rebuttal witnesses by the government, the case will go to the jury for final determination a week before Christmas.

I am a long-time defense analyst and commentator, with an international reputation as a writer, broadcaster and lecturer. In the course of my many activities I have had to familiarize myself with a broad spectrum of opinion. . . .

Lyndon LaRouche's material formed part of that spectrum of opinion. . . . It is well known I have marked reservations concerning his "conspiracy" theses, preferring a more casual relationship between events. Nevertheless, I have always respected and admired his wide-ranging interests and his ability to construct plausible analyses on subjects he has addressed in his public statements.

S.R. Elliot

Surrey, England

1) I am a medical practitioner and elected Councillor in the City of Exeter and have been engaged for some years in campaigning on pro-family issues and in other social and moral issues. I act as adviser to a pressure group known as Conservative Family Campaign. Through publicity given to my work relating to AIDS, I was contacted by the LaRouche organisation in Germany and known to me as *Executive Intelligence Review*.

2) On several occasions my advice has been sought and my opinion canvassed both via telephone and letter and concerning measures political and social needed to help curb the spread of AIDS. . . .

8) In all my communications with *Executive Intelligence Review* I have been of the impression they are a legitimate organisation . . . and seeking to promote his [LaRouche's] views in a sensible and democratic manner.

Dr. Adrian A. Rogers, Exeter, England

Brainin, Ludwig dedicate concert to Lyndon LaRouche

by John Sigerson

To be exposed to the works of a truly great man or woman, or still better, to meet with them in person, can never fail to uplift any but the most withered soul. But to hear one great man, in his own language of preference, paying tribute to another of equal stature, not only elevates us, but makes us, so to speak, junior senators among the great assembly of those composers, statesmen, and scientists who confer with each other across continents, generations, and even millennia.

It was this higher dialogue which characterized the violinist Norbert Brainin's beautiful musical tribute in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 2, "Dedicated to Mr. Brainin's Good Friend Lyndon H. LaRouche." Mr. Brainin, the first violinist of the world-renowned Amadeus Quartet, and the West German pianist Günter Ludwig performed three classical sonatas in a way which could not have failed to please Mr. LaRouche, who, along with a number of associates, has been warring in an Alexandria, Virginia court against those agencies of evil who believe that Western civilization is a horrible mistake, never to be repeated.

The concert was sponsored by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, for the benefit of the Constitutional Defense Fund, which is funding the legal defense of LaRouche and his associates. In a short introductory remark to the concert, Mr. Brainin said he was "here tonight to pay homage to a great man," and "to bear witness to his stainless character." Mr. Brainin added that he was also playing the concert "because I love the United States. God bless America!"

But the fact that the concert was a tribute to LaRouche, was only one element of the productive tension around the event. With the help of a recent National Public Radio program about the Schiller Institute's initiative to lower the standard tuning-pitch to A = 432, rumors had been flying around Washington musical circles that Mr. Brainin would lead the charge by playing at the lowered tuning.

Alas, that was not to be, mostly because the very short

notice on which the concert was arranged made it impossible to get a suitable piano tuned down to that pitch. But in Munich, West Germany, Mr. Brainin and Mr. Ludwig are scheduled to play the same program at A = 432 later in December. Our sweet consolation is that we will now be able to compare the recordings of the two performances, and judge for ourselves which tuning is superior.

And why complain, when we were able to hear what Mr. Brainin considers the finest Stradivarius violin in existence today, the 1713 “Huberman”? Much could be said about this instrument, which was only rediscovered three years ago after having been stolen in New York City in 1936; but let the following suffice: During the afternoon of the concert, this reviewer had the honor of bringing Mr. Brainin and Mr. Ludwig to rehearse, and was standing nearby when Mr. Brainin took out his Stradivarius and began to play a few notes. I was immediately struck by how scratchy the instrument sounded, more like some cheap cigar-box violin—quite unlike what I expected from a Strad.

But then I stepped a few paces away and listened again. Lo and behold! The loudness and richness of the instrument’s sound dramatically increased as I moved further away! I remarked on this to Mr. Brainin, and he informed me that, “When I play, all I really hear is a kind of buzz.” One couldn’t get a clearer demonstration of the “lasing” principle of the electromagnetic propagation of sound.

These remarkable qualities of the Stradivarius were the subject of a scientific experiment recently carried out by Mr. Brainin and acoustical experts from the International Institute for Violin-Making in Cremona, Italy (*EIR*, Dec. 2, 1988, “Experiment proves music sounds better at low tuning.”) They demonstrated conclusively that music sounds richer and more colorful, and has a greater volume and carrying capacity, when the violin is tuned to A = 432.

As for how Mr. Brainin plays his Stradivarius, most striking is his unique way of bowing the strings: At first glance, he seems often to literally throw the bow onto the string; but when one looks more closely, he is doing a very complex action, which involves quickly settling the bow onto the string *before* moving the bow. This gives him a tremendous freedom, in which he often seems to be bowing in exactly the reverse direction than the music would seem to call for; and yet the result sounds like it could not be any other way.

The pianist, Günter Ludwig, for his part, is an ideal “dialogue partner” for Mr. Brainin, now that Mr. Brainin can no longer play with the Amadeus Quartet, which broke up after almost 40 years, following the death of the violist Peter Schidlof in August 1987. Mr. Ludwig’s special love for chamber music showed in the care with which he poetically shaped each phrase, without any of the “pianistic” quirks which so often destroy the vocal contrapuntal line. Perhaps this has something to do with his wife, who is a fine Korean-born soprano. Mr. Ludwig informed me that together, he and

his wife are now beginning to investigate Beethoven’s *Lieder* (songs), and I fervently hope that they fully carry out that project.

The three sonatas

Only a few remarks will have to suffice about the three sonatas which the two artists performed at the concert. The first one, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart’s Sonata in G Major, K. 379, dates from 1781, only shortly after Mozart had come to Vienna to work with the republican circles surrounding the Emperor Joseph II. Although all three movements are in G—either major or minor—this does not prevent Mozart from creating a great potential for development, with the simplest of means. Already in the section leading to the second movement, in G minor, we find material in D minor which only gets full treatment a decade later, in his *Requiem*. Throughout the piece, not only the violin, but also the piano sings like the well-trained bel canto voice, in a way seldom heard before this time. In the “theme and variations” movement, Mozart takes a rather silly-sounding theme (reminiscent of the Pachelbel Canon) and develops a rich Socratic dialogue between the two instruments, culminating in the *pizzicato* variation, in which Mr. Brainin drives the expressiveness of a plucked string to the very limits of his instrument.

In the second piece, Robert Schumann’s Sonata Op. 105 in A minor, the artists proved that contrary to the textbooks, Schumann is not a romantic, but a scientifically rigorous composer in the classical tradition. Composed in 1851, while Schumann was music director in Düsseldorf and was close friends with the great violinist Joseph Joachim, the piece especially exploits the lower reaches of the violin, seeming to use a mezzo-soprano’s register-shift (between D-sharp and E-natural), rather than the soprano’s shift between E-natural and F. This, plus the very “singable” way both violin and piano move throughout, shows that Schumann was a master of the contrapuntal potential of vocal register-shifts, following his breakthroughs of a decade earlier in composing such song-cycles as *Dichterliebe*. It is this—and not the architectonics of the so-called “sonata form”—which is the mark of the great classical tradition of musical composition.

The third and crowning work was the great Beethoven C minor Sonata Op. 30, No. 2. As its key would lead us to expect, the same material as in J.S. Bach’s *Musical Offering* confronts us again in all sorts of joyful ways, and already in the sixth measure we have the telling stepwise chromatic movement over the span of a fourth, which is one of the major “drivers” of Bach’s earlier work. In the second movement, marked “Adagio cantabile,” our surprise is turned to amazement as the opening theme of the *Offering* is introduced in the unlikely key of A-flat minor, creating a tension cleverly resolved by a series of sudden C-major scales which to the casual listener might seem utterly out of place. Mr. Brainin’s and Mr. Ludwig’s performance of this piece was nothing short of superb.

A look at the 101st Congress

by Ronald Kokinda

The new, 101st Congress, which will be sworn into office in January, is anticipated to reflect some major changes, primarily in the Senate. Whatever criticisms could be made of outgoing Senate Majority Leader Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.), and there are many, the election of George Mitchell (D-Me.) as Majority Leader will likely result in a Senate even more anti-defense, and more rabidly environmentalist than before. It is as if the Senate were restructured to accommodate major new Soviet initiatives to disarm the West, impose a global shutdown of industry under the name of environmentalism, and impose debt restructuring such that no real economic recovery takes place.

But first, the personnel changes.

While Mitchell beat Sens. Daniel Inouye (D-Hi.) and Bennett Johnston (D-La.) to become Majority Leader, the rest of the Senate Democratic leadership is as follows: Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), a world federalist, won reelection as Majority Whip, defeating a challenge from Wendell Ford (D-Ky.); David Pryor (D-Ark.) won election as Secretary of the Democratic Conference, defeating Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.); Alan Dixon (D-Ill.) was elected Chief Deputy Whip; and Senator Inouye was appointed by Mitchell to chair the Steering Committee.

Mitchell, who chairs the Democratic Policy Committee *ex officio*, filled out his own chain of command by creating a co-chairmanship to the Policy Committee to which he appointed the very liberal Sen. Thomas Daschle (D-S.D.). To the legislative review subcommittee of the Policy Committee were added three newly elected senators: Richard Bryan (D-Nev.), Charles Robb (D-Va.), and Herbert Kohl (D-Wisc.).

While Byrd was anti-Soviet and could be considered pro-defense and pro-NATO, Mitchell and coterie have been consistently against both higher defense spending and most of the specific weapons systems controversial enough to come up for specific votes. He is strongly against the Strategic Defense Initiative. While Byrd, from the coal-mining state of West Virginia, was against actions on acid rain which would shut down industry, Mitchell has consistently pushed for quick and radical measures.

A series of initiatives to shut down industry under the fraud of the "Greenhouse Effect," which got off the ground during 1988 with hearings by the Energy and Natural Resources, and Agriculture Committees, will have a great deal of play under Mitchell. A major conference by the Climate Council entitled "Preparing For Climate Change" and calling

for deindustrialization was chaired by Mitchell last year.

A senator who might have advanced somewhat realistic solutions on the debt crisis, John Melcher (D-Mont.), was defeated by Conrad Burns (R). Melcher correctly placed much of the blame for the destruction of Third World nations' economies on the International Monetary Fund.

Among the changes in committee assignments, Byrd will now chair the Appropriations Committee, replacing the retiring John Stennis (D-Miss.); James Sasser (D-Tenn.) will chair the Senate Budget Committee, replacing the retiring Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.); Senator Pryor has assumed the chair of the Committee on Aging, replacing Melcher; and Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) will chair the Banking Committee, replacing the retiring Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.). Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) will take over Proxmire's chairmanship of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies, which includes NASA and the space program. None of these changeovers is expected to represent a major policy shift from its predecessor. Riegle may be even more populist than Proxmire, and may be more willing to take on the major banking interests.

Senators Robert Kerry (D-Neb.), Brock Adams (D-Wash.), and Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.) have been added to the powerful Appropriations Committee, which, by controlling the purse strings always facilitates a senator's reelection chances. Sen. Charles Robb, who won election handily, has been given a post on the Foreign Relations Committee, possibly an indication that he is being groomed for a run at the White House.

The only change on the Republican leadership side was the selection of Sen. Don Nichols (Okla.), who defeated Sen. John McCain (Ariz.), to replace Sen. Rudy Boschwitz (Minn.) to head the Republican Campaign Committee.

On the House side there were similarly very few changes in the leadership or committees. Rep. William Gray (D-Pa.), whose term as chair of the House Budget Committee had expired, was elected chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, the number four leadership position, replacing Rep. Dick Gephardt (D-Mo.) whose term had also expired. Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) was elected vice chairman of the Caucus. Rep. Leon Panetta (D-Calif.), a malthusian budget cutter, was chosen chair of the Budget Committee.

Perhaps the only interesting change in the House was the selection of Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) as chairman of the House Banking Committee. Gonzalez has consistently been an outspoken critic of usury and the destruction of the productive U.S. economy.

Rep. Bill Chappell (D-Fla.) was unfortunately beaten in his reelection bid, and the chairmanship of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense is expected to transfer to Rep. John Murtha (D-Pa.). While Murtha is considered pro-defense, Chappell's loss means the loss of an important defense advocate.

Big brawl over the Defense appointment

by Kathleen Klenetsky

As *EIR* went to press, one of the most important positions in the Bush cabinet, that of secretary of defense, remained empty. The appointment has been up in the air for weeks now, the result of a political fracas that has broken out in Washington over U.S. military policy.

Extreme pressure is now being brought to bear by certain influential policy circles to make further reductions in the defense budget; junk the SDI, MX missile and B-1 bomber; weaken the U.S. defense commitment to Western Europe and other allies; and to engage in an orgy of arms-control dealing with Moscow. These circles want someone at Defense who'll act as a lawyer for these sell-out policies; what they want to avoid at all costs is another Caspar Weinberger. Whom Bush chooses to run Defense will go a long way toward indicating whether he'll cave in to the appeasement gang, or reassert a strong national security policy.

Tower 'swinging in the wind'

Although congressional and transition sources insist that ex-Sen. John Tower remains a top contender to head the Defense Department, there is increasing evidence that the job will ultimately elude him. The Texas Republican, who formerly headed the Senate Armed Services Committee, is a dyed-in-wool pragmatist, but apparently not pragmatic enough for some.

According to Senate sources, Brent Scowcroft and James Baker III have been the principal sources for the stories that have appeared in the liberal press reporting on Tower's messy divorce, and criticizing him for being a "captive" of the military-industrial complex.

The latest round of stories focused on the fact that Tower and Associates, the consulting company he set up after leaving government service, counts five major defense companies among its clients.

In response, Tower has resorted to pathetic pandering. His associates are putting out the word that he now realizes he was mistaken when he fought for the Reagan-Weinberger defense buildup, and is prepared to accept zero increases in military spending, to join the witchhunt against "defense corruption," and to pull some American military forces out of Western Europe.

The Bush transition team has let it be known that there is nothing in Tower's background that would rule him out for the cabinet post. But, in spite of incoming White House Chief

of Staff John Sununu's insistence that the delay in naming him is unavoidable, because "we have to check everything out," the postponement has had the effect of raising serious questions about just how much Bush wants him. Some observers have even asked whether Bush has deliberately delayed appointing Tower, as a way of gently encouraging him to withdraw his name from consideration.

Sen. John McCain (R-Az.), a Tower supporter, charged that the delay has "dragged on too long" and "weakens any effectiveness once he becomes the secretary, if he does. . . . It's got to be harmful." According to the Dec. 9 *Washington Post*, McCain said he told Bush transition officials that, while he understands the necessity of conducting a thorough background check, he thinks "those who want a different secretary or a weakened secretary" are behind the various allegations that have surfaced against Tower.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a Tower opponent, told a businessmen's group Dec. 8, "If Tower is named defense secretary, he will come into office in a weakened position. . . . For one thing, with all that twisting in the wind, questions will be raised about how much confidence the President has in him."

The other contenders

There are a number of other contenders waiting in the wings. Scowcroft and Baker are reportedly promoting Adm. James Woolsey (ret.) for the spot. Woolsey, who served as Jimmy Carter's Navy secretary and as an adviser to Democrat Al Gore's presidential campaign this year, is politically allied with Scowcroft. The two have issued a steady stream of commentaries over the last several years, calling, among other things, for U.S. adherence to the "narrow" interpretation of the ABM Treaty, and attacking the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Woolsey and Scowcroft co-wrote the defense and foreign policy chapter of the recently released American Agenda report, co-chaired by ex-Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. It claimed that canceling major programs and reducing the size of the armed forces by cutting "divisions, air wings, and carrier battle groups," will be required to accommodate the minimum of \$300 billion in defense cuts over the next five years which, they say, will be needed to redress the budget deficit. For Bush to name Woolsey to Defense would be to court disaster.

Fortunately, there is another leading candidate for the post who takes a very different view of national security requirements: Norman Augustine, the chief executive officer of the defense company Martin-Marietta. Augustine, who reportedly refused the number-two spot at Defense, is a vigorous supporter of the SDI. He also has an acute sense of the interrelationship between industrial and defense capabilities, and has repeatedly argued that revitalizing the U.S. industrial base is essential to protect national security.

Gorbachov's 'gift' was no surprise

Gorbachov's touted "Christmas gift" announcement of a unilateral cut should have come as a surprise to no one. The official White House record shows that in press briefings from Nov. 15, when the Reagan-Gorbachov summit meeting was first announced, onward, this *EIR* reporter repeatedly sounded the alarm about the impact of a Soviet offer to reduce conventional arms.

The height of irony came when Vice President George Bush answered my question at a Dec. 6 press conference, just hours before the summit, by saying that the idea of such a Soviet ploy was "so hypothetical that I see no likelihood of that happening whatsoever."

That was the afternoon prior to the summit. Cable News Network was carrying the President-elect's press conference live, and cut away from it only moments later to announce the first rumors that Gorbachov was planning a conventional arms cut, using almost the exact language I had used in my question.

CNN also said at the time that Jack Matlock, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, said the rumor "came as a total surprise to him."

Here are some samples from the record:

Nov. 22: Bush says 'I would wait'

Benton: "Mr. Vice President, there's a lot of speculation, given the pressure on you to reduce the federal deficit, that Secretary Gorbachov will be coming to the United States with the

idea in mind that he can make you an offer that you can't refuse. That is, a conventional force reduction proposal that will allow you to cut the defense budget, thereby to lower the deficit without having to raise taxes. What would your reaction be if Gorbachov made a proposal of that kind?"

Bush: "My reaction would be that I will not accept or reject any proposals until I become President of the United States. . ."

Nov. 30: Fitzwater says 'it won't happen'

Benton: "The concern was expressed that Gorbachov could gain a significant advantage in shaping public opinion in Western Europe if he made a proposal for even an asymmetrical reduction of tanks or troops in Europe. If the West was not prepared to address the proposal immediately, if we waited until next March to make a counterproposal, in the meantime Gorbachov's proposal would simply be sitting there on the table gaining greater and greater support from the Europeans when in fact this proposal would not represent an actual parity. How are you going to counter that obvious advantage that Gorbachov would gain?"

Fitzwater: ". . . The purposes of the meeting, the length of the meeting, the participants, the setting and all tend to dictate that we won't have the kind of result you're suggesting. . . ."

Dec. 2: Powell says 'no specific proposals'

Benton: "It has been speculated that if he [Gorbachov] were to make a new proposal, either in his U.N. speech or in his meeting with the President, that it would regard even an asymmetrical reduction of conventional forces in

Europe. The question is how much asymmetry would have to be overcome to have a proposal represent parity, or to be equitable, from our point of view?"

Powell: "A lot of asymmetry would have to be overcome, and I speak not only from a Washington perspective, but having been a corps commander and looking at that asymmetry on a day-to-day basis. . ."

(Another reporter): "Do you expect a surprise from Gorbachov?"

Powell: "No, I don't, I really don't."

Dec. 6: Fitzwater says 'I can't see'

Benton: "What's the administration's reaction to the concern that if Gorbachov was to make a proposal for a troop withdrawal in Europe tomorrow, Congress would leap at the opportunity to begin reacting to that proposal, preempting negotiations?"

Fitzwater: "I can't see long distance."

Dec. 6: Bush sees 'no likelihood whatsoever'

Benton: "Mr. Bush, you may be prudent, but if Gorbachov makes a Christmas surprise tomorrow to propose some kind of grandiose, but self-serving, conventional arms reduction, for example, Congress may not be prudent. The public opinion may not be prudent and in fact, may try to preempt an orderly negotiating process by even beginning in January to discuss troop reductions in response to that proposal. What would you do to prevent that kind of stampede?"

Bush: ". . . I see no likelihood of that. That is so hypothetical that I see no likelihood of that happening whatsoever."

National News

Microwave weapons on Soviet defense agenda

The development of microwave weapons—pulsed electromagnetic radiation used to disrupt electrical systems, disable weapons, and disorient or kill individuals—is on the agenda, said Dr. Theodore Taylor at a conference of scientists in London on Dec. 2. “Neutrons, gamma rays, x-rays, plasmas, radiowaves, radar waves, visible light,” are all examples of the new types of systems, he said, “each one with the potential to disrupt and destroy something.”

Dr. Taylor, a researcher at Los Alamos National Laboratory until 1956, is now deputy director of the National Security Agency, which is responsible for a broad range of intelligence and security functions dealing with advanced technologies.

Detailing some of the effects of these new weapons, he said that “microwaves can produce all sorts of complicated effects that are very hard to anticipate, but which at very low power levels will cause confusion.” Such systems could be used to attack command and control centers, he said.

Illinois court rules for LaRouche distributor

Cook County Circuit Court Judge Thomas Hoffman ruled on Nov. 30 that Illinois Secretary of State Jim Edgar must demonstrate that he is *not* running a political vendetta against Midwest Circulation Corp., a distributor of materials written by or covering Lyndon LaRouche and his associates. Edgar must show that a subpoena issued to MCC was not frivolous and did not represent an impermissible violation of MCC’s constitutional rights to distribute and disseminate political ideas, policies, and proposals.

MCC’s attorney, Michael Null, said that, in the context of years-long efforts by Illinois officials to silence supporters of LaRouche, Judge Hoffman’s decision was a major victory which puts the state on the defensive for the first time. It also opens the

way to prove the political motivation of both Edgar’s office and that of Illinois Attorney General Neil Hartigan.

Judge Hoffman’s ruling came in a hearing on a motion to quash the subpoena and on a civil rights suit filed against Edgar by MCC and its officers, charging that the subpoena was part of an ongoing politically motivated fishing expedition against the company. The subpoena was issued in June for books and records of MCC in an investigation of Caucus Distributors, Inc. and MCC for alleged violations of the Illinois securities and charitable solicitation laws. Edgar has had a civil suit pending against CDI, Campaigner Publications, and four individuals for more than two years on the same issue. CDI and Campaigner were placed in involuntary bankruptcy by the federal government in April 1987, in an unprecedented action.

Null successfully argued that the subpoena was nothing but an attempt to obtain discovery illegally for the action against CDI et al., and was designed to harass and chill MCC’s capability to continue to function as a protected political organization.

Cuomo defeated, Shoreham survives

Gov. Mario Cuomo suffered a serious political setback Dec. 2, when the New York State legislature refused to approve his plan for dismantling the Shoreham nuclear power plant on Long Island. Legislators let the deadline for the plan pass.

Cuomo told the press that he had told the legislators, “You win. Politically, you bought yourself some headache. You just pushed me out of the way so you could jump on the *Titanic*, and good luck with your seat. I’ve suffered this terrible political setback, and I hope you enjoy the water. . . . The deal is over. We’re out. It’s over. . . . The legislature has now effectively opened the plant that will be their monument and imposed a rate hike of 100%. . . . We ought to remember this date as ‘Black Friday.’”

Continuing a shift among the Eastern Establishment press in favor of nuclear energy, the *New York Times* broke with its

usual anti-nuclear position and called for the opening of Shoreham in an editorial on Dec. 4. Entitled “Next Step for Shoreham: Open It!” the editorial advises Cuomo to play an “ace,” that is, to open Shoreham and “restore a political balance in his favor. He can also help assure Long Islanders of what they will otherwise have trouble achieving: an adequate, safe source of power.”

Nir revealed secret U.S.-Israeli accord

“A confidential Israeli-American agreement authorized still-secret counterterrorist operations” that Israeli official Amiram Nir and Lt. Col. Oliver North supervised, according to the Dec. 4 *Washington Post*. The *Post* also reported that American and Israeli officials confirmed that the agreement existed.

While an unnamed White House official quoted by the *Post* said they would have no comment on it or the operations conducted under it, Yossi Gal, spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington, was quoted saying, “We have never maintained that Nir was operating on his own or as a renegade. . . . Everything he did was being done by the government of Israel.”

Nir, who died early in December in a plane crash in Mexico, told Bob Woodward of the *Post* last June that less than half of the story of the secret arms transactions has become publicly known; that he and North carried out at least two secret joint operations outside normal intelligence channels which were “only part” of their covert activities. “There is much more,” Nir reportedly said. The Israeli report to the U.S. Congress, prepared by Gen. Raphael Vardi, Nir said, conveyed very little of substance.

The *Post* noted that some sources said the agreement was signed by President Reagan and then-Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, while others said it was handled at a lower level. Either way, Congress was not notified of these intelligence operations, as was legally required.

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater officially denied the existence of the secret agreement on Dec. 5.

Kissinger warns of war, stampede of Bush

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov is trying to stampede George Bush into concessions by rushing to meet with Bush in New York, according to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in a syndicated column published Dec. 4. The meeting was "in reality to stampede the new administration into committing itself" to arms control "before it has had an opportunity for a serious appraisal," Kissinger said.

Kissinger also warned that the superpowers are moving closer to war. Because of the success of Gorbachov's "remarkably empty publicity campaign" and "in the absence of a political dialogue, the two sides are working themselves—in the name of peace and arms control—into a classical European crisis of the kind that produced World War I. . . . By circuitous routes, the issue of world peace has returned to Europe."

Kissinger suggested that the West should "boldly accept" the challenge of a "European home," i.e., a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, but redefine Gorbachov's intent to ensure real military security, and a permanent role for the United States in Europe.

Dukakis budget disaster grows

The Massachusetts budget disaster which Gov. Michael Dukakis desperately tried to sweep under the rug during the presidential campaign, is coming back to haunt him with a vengeance. Many now allege that by his steadfast refusal to acknowledge the gravity of the state's revenue woes until the last possible moment—which critics charge is an unwillingness to face reality that borders on a willful suspension of belief—Dukakis has further aggravated the state's difficulties in a way that will likely result in layoffs and tax increases.

Rep. Richard Voke (D-Chelsea), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said Dec. 2 that the governor's revenue projection was \$333 million too high, and that the Dukakis administration was spending at least \$300 million above the pace in the budget, a combined \$633 million budget gap. "For too long this problem has not been realized and recognized, and too many areas of government have had their heads in the sand saying this will get better," Voke said.

It was learned on Dec. 1 that November tax receipts, which had been projected to grow 11.8% over last year, actually fell 5.6%.

In a press conference Dec. 2, Dukakis did not deny Voke's overspending charge. Frank Keefe, secretary of administration and finance, confirmed that layoffs are being considered.

House Minority Leader Steven Pierce (R-Westfield), a Dukakis critic, said, "There's no reward and no satisfaction to be proven right when the problem is as serious as it is."

Carl Sagan under fire as a scientific fraud

Carl Sagan, popularizer of the "nuclear winter" hoax and disarmament advocate, has come under criticism in the December issue of *Space World* magazine. Editor Leonard David states that the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. manned Mars mission that Carl Sagan and his Soviet counterparts have been pushing for four years, is "not a space program, but a peace program."

David writes: "An image of American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts loping across Martian dunes together in utopian scientific kinship while decrying past decades of ideological claptrap that sparked between the two countries is appealing." Sagan's approach "weakens the foundation needed to build a sustained, logical, and orderly movement into the inner and then outer Solar System. . . . Carl Sagan's space program has all the markings of a dead-ended love affair with Mars."

● **DAN QUAYLE** urged the scrapping of a comprehensive Strategic Defense Initiative in favor of a limited system which would only protect military targets instead of population centers, in an interview with the *Washington Times* published Dec. 2. The vice president-elect said, "A limited system is more protecting military assets, protecting certain assets with a defensive capability."

● **GEORGE SHULTZ** should be "fired or sent to the woodshed" for his refusal to grant a visa to enable Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat to address the United Nations, the founder of the daily newspaper *USA Today*, Allen Neuharth, wrote on Dec. 2. Better that "Shultz leave with egg on his face, than Uncle Sam sustain a black eye."

● **THE REAL BUDGET** deficit for FY88 was really \$255 billion, not \$155 billion, but was covered over because of borrowing from various trust funds, according to financial columnist Hobart Rowen Dec. 4.

● **THE NATION** "needs to hear from the White House what [NATO Supreme Commander Gen. John] Galvin says about the [Soviet] iron that can be brought to bear on the battlefield," syndicated columnist George Will wrote Dec. 4, giving some advice to George Bush. "The production rate of the Soviet T-80 is approximately 3,400 per year, 280 per month, the equivalent of a tank division a month," he reported.

● **JIM WRIGHT**, the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, gets tips about how to maneuver the shoals of Washington politics from a seer, according to *U.S. News and World Report*. Despite this help, he remains embroiled in charges of financial hanky-panky.

Editorial

Gorbachov: no man of peace

Days after the Soviets ratified a new constitution which gives Mikhail Gorbachov explicit emergency war powers as President, he presented himself before the United Nations in the guise of a man of peace. The fact that the socialist "republics" of Armenia and Azerbaijan are under military occupation by Soviet troops is ignored by pro-Gorbachov cheerleaders, while the troop reductions he promised, receive rave reviews.

The irony is that the proffered troop cuts, etc., will not reduce Soviet war-fighting capability, or their ability to rapidly mobilize. They are a planned part of a major reorganization of the Soviet force structure, coincident with a transformation of the order of battle, to take advantage of the potentialities of next generation weapons, such as radio frequency anti-personnel devices. Moreover, it is an open secret that the tanks and artillery which Gorbachov said were to be phased out, are both old and obsolete in design.

Armored assault by tanks, amphibious units, and the like, is being replaced under the Ogarkov war plan by use of Special National Forces (*spetsnaz*) units. These can be either parachuted in behind NATO lines, or may already be in place, to take out all 250 of the leading Western European command-and-control targets without firing a single missile.

Russian irregular war is advancing on all fronts. They knock our planes out of the Western European sky, one by one, using laser and radio technology, and the policy of Western governments is to ignore it, while their citizens—particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany—are being whipped up into an anti-military hysteria by the KGB-controlled peace movement.

They also have control of the Balkans tinderbox—as soon as they decide to move. U.S. blundering has given them a strong position in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Rim. Immediately the spots to be watched are Yugoslavia and the Indian subcontinent. Gorbachov's U.N. visit was not just an exercise in manipulating popular opinion, but it was intended to test Western response to future Soviet moves.

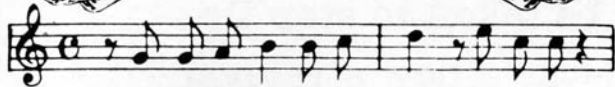
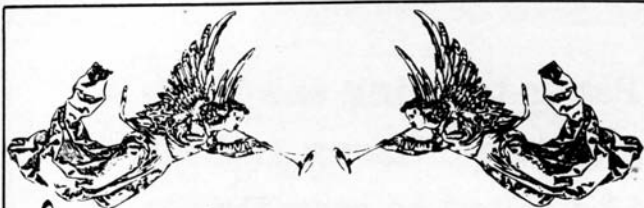
One possibility is the placement of Russian troops on the shores of the Adriatic, under the pretext of a Yugoslav civil war. In Afghanistan, he is offering not to remove Soviet troops, but to freeze the situation with a new cease-fire, opening the area up to partition. In the Middle East, particularly after the bizarre incident of the so-called airplane hijack from Moscow to Israel, the Soviets are playing with the Israelis as well as the Arabs, in order to be placed at the center of a negotiated peace settlement.

While the media in the West seized upon the disarmament issue, the thrust of Gorbachov's speech was political. A major portion of it was devoted to a New Age treatment of so-called environmental and ecological issues.

Over the years we have documented the fact that the environmentalists are a Soviet operation, KGB controlled and financed—and, in the case of the West German Greens, with East German "refugees" in leading roles. Now, in his speech before the United Nations, Gorbachov has openly admitted that the KGB is the mother of environmentalism. He announced that the Soviets were prepared to institute a new, worldwide greenie peace movement, to force the West to disarm.

The Greens in Germany are infamous for tactics such as the forced resignation of Philipp Jenninger, formerly Speaker of the Bundestag, on the absurd charge that he was insensitive on the Jewish Question. Less known but equally dangerous is the role of the Greens, and similar environmentalist movements in other countries, in covert operations, to create an ambience in which hard-core professional terrorists are free to operate.

Within the West, we find citizens not willing to fight to defend their nations. The spiritual fiber of Western civilization is slackening in a hedonistic frenzy unparalleled since the Dark Ages. Were this not the case, Gorbachov's pretensions would have been laughed out of court. He is no less a clown than Nikita Khrushchov, nor less dangerous, even if he does wear Gucci shoes.



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