

EIR

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Bush at NATO summit: a day of infamy
U.S. turns back on Argentina crisis
CFCs do not deplete the ozone layer

**LaRouche appeal seen abroad
as way to stop U.S. fascism**



LaRouche Delivers the Signal

A worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance struggle

Issued on Nov. 14, 1988 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.:

Moscow's pre-orchestration of the forced resignation of West Germany's Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger set off the trip-wire warning.

In this circumstance, like that of the fabled Good Samaritan of the New Testament, I find myself in the circumstance the responsibility for a certain action falls upon me. So, as the Hand of Providence fell upon that Good Samaritan, in that fashion, it has demanded that I do an awesome deed, which I do here and now.

So, let the alarm be sounded; the trumpet shall not sound an uncertain note.

Let those who refuse to submit to Soviet worldwide imperial aggression rally to the ranks of a new, global resistance movement, prepared to fight the agents and accomplices of Soviet interest in the same spirit as anti-communist resistance organizations fought the fascist tyrannies of Germany and Italy.

Let us swear the Rütli Oath from "Wilhelm Tell." Let it be made clear, that wherever the communist imperial interest shall destroy governments, or subvert them to such a degree that they become virtually pro-Soviet varieties of Quisling rule which so cease, treasonously, to be lawful authority, the new Resistance shall launch what modern China's experience defines as "People's War" against the communists and their accomplices.

Let no one doubt, that once such conflict were forced upon us, there is no turning back, whatever the cost, until the mop-up of the last remnant of the adversary has been accomplished within each and all of our nations.

The Jenninger issue

For the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Nazis' 1938 Kristallnacht atrocities against Germany Jews, the president of West Germany's lower house of parliament, the Bundestag, Philipp Jenninger, prepared the written form of an address. On the subject of the conditions leading into that Nazi crime against humanity, the written text of the address is among the noblest utterances in honor of the victims during the entirety of the past fifty years.

Almost the entirety of this address was delivered to the Bundestag's open session by Herr Jenninger. During that delivery, certain members of the Bundestag walked out in actual or simulated protest. Promptly, the KGB's assets and most of the European liberal press responded to the address with statements about it which are shown to be utter lies by comparison with the written text and electronic record of the oral reading.

Investigation shows that this reaction among the liberal press was pre-orchestrated, in cooperation with known assets of the Soviet KGB, such as the VVN organization.

This coincides with a pattern of recent and current developments which show institutions of Western governments capitulating to demands of Soviet agencies and KGB-controlled or KGB-complicit persons and agencies, in a more or less equally naked, and shameless way. The fact that Herr Jenninger was induced to resign his

post under such Soviet-pre-orchestrated pressures, makes that incident the signal occurrence within a pattern of developments requiring the mobilization of a global anti-communist resistance force.

The rules of resistance

Wherever we are faced with the conditions which compel the forces of anti-communist resistance to launch "People's War" against the adversary and his instruments, we shall wage such forms of war under the following rules and conditions.

- 1) It shall be a form of warfare described as "People's War."
- 2) It shall be fought according to those rules of justified warfare associated with St. Augustine.
- 3) The heroes around whom this resistance shall be mobilized is the memory of those anti-communist resistance fighters, who fought German and Italian fascism, and often communists, too, during the period up to and following 1945.

To affirm our honor to the memory of those heroes, we teach children to despise Beate Klarsfeld, and all witting accomplices of the KGB's VVN, as wearing the face of the enemies of God and humanity. For the same reason, we despise as low dogs those who betrayed U.S. justice and spat in the face of God, by sending the American citizen Karl Linnaeus to his death at Soviet hands. These persons are an example of those we demand be brought to trial for their crimes against God and humanity.

4) The enemy is communist authority and the accomplices of that authority's actions against our forces. All who fit that description are the forces of the enemy for the purposes of defining our actions of warfare. All these bear the face of the enemy, and shall be brought as low as required, whenever it serves the cause for which we fight that that be done.

5) All who die or suffer otherwise in this war shall be to us as martyrs, whose honorable deeds in this cause shall be legendary in the tales told to future generations.

6) If we are obliged to enter into such warfare, it would be the enemy who has forced this upon the world. Were he wise, he would hesitate to provoke this war.

Organization of the resistance

1) The resistance is organized and spontaneous, and whether organized or spontaneous, is variously open or covert.

2) Openly organized forms of organization, serve to carry the political banners of the resistance as a whole. These are the voices which define the principles and policies of the resistance.

3) Covertly organized forms of organization flank and envelop the enemy in the institutions of society from which the enemy seeks allegiance and support. Covertly organized efforts seek to cause those institutions to exist to the enemy's disadvantage.

4) The most covert form of activity is that which is either spontaneous activity, or is caused to appear so.

5) He or she is a member of the resistance, who adheres to the principles and policies of the resistance. These principles and policies are defined by the open political organizations associated with the resistance, from whatever location, and under whatever circumstances they are able to perform this function.

6) The combat functions of the resistance are estimated to be about one percent of its total warfare-effort.

7) For the most part, the resistance does its work silently, cloaked in mystery, avoiding as much as possible, to report what it has done, or not done, or to report where it has been or not been. As much as possible, the spoor of its work is a shadowy presence in the statistics until such time as its victories enable it to assert its presence and work in its own name.

You can join the resistance, where you sit or stand, without contacting any office or person to do so. But swear the Rütli Oath against communist tyranny and its accomplices, to God and to yourself, and you have joined. Thereafter, act accordingly, as your conscience, and your knowledge of the resistance's signals, principles, and policies, compels you.

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Two days before the conference of the philosophical association founded by Lyndon LaRouche, the NCLC, attorneys for LaRouche and six co-appellants in the political frameup that has sent them to jail filed an appeal in Richmond, Virginia, to overturn the entire trial and conviction. This week's *Feature* presents an overview of that appeal, the domestic and foreign "friend of the court" briefs presented along with it, and the deep philosophical issues embedded in this fight, the pivotal battle for stemming the tide of fascism in the U.S.

The NCLC conference, co-sponsored by the Schiller Institute, brought together the leadership of the mass movement that is determined to restore constitutional order in the United States. Our first report is on page 60, and to remind readers of the strategic context in which it occurs, we reprint facing this letter, LaRouche's call for a worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance. Bolshevism and fascism are the two faces of the same bankers' dictatorship, against which the Chinese students have risen up in a demonstration that is inspiring the world.

The contents of last week's *EIR* national lead article, exposing the relations of the prosecutor of LaRouche, John Markham, to Satanic killer cults, have become part of a leaflet being circulated in 5 million copies in the United States. The full story of the conviction of LaRouche by a Satanist-dominated judicial system is coming out next week in a book entitled *Railroad*, published by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations. The book will contain the court documents and texts of the appeals and various *amicus curiae* briefs showing the most appalling miscarriage of justice in action.

As we go to press, we have the following updates on this case. First, a Joint Petition for Writs of Habeas Corpus was filed on June 2 for LaRouche and the six other prisoners by the noted constitutional law attorney Charles W. Bowser of Philadelphia, calling for their release on the grounds that their First Amendment rights were massively violated. Second, we have learned from LaRouche's defense that the Justice Department has filed opposition to attorney Edwin Vieira's *amicus* brief exposing the "secret government" role in running a "political prosecution masquerading as a criminal prosecution" (see excerpts on page 38).

Nora Hamerman

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Correction: On page 23 of our May 26 issue, in the article, "Beethoven as a physical scientist," Table 2 on "Vowel harmony" contained an unfortunate transposition of two phonetic symbols in the sequence of the seven Italian vowels. Following /a/, the next vowel to the right should be /ε/ (the "open" vowel) followed by /e/, the "closed" version of that vowel. Our table showed the two vowels in reverse order. We regret any confusion this caused.

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Bush's new 'strong' dollar: the same old insanity

by Richard Freeman

George Bush and company have been imitating the economic policies of the first two years of the first Reagan administration. Part of the purpose of this is to create a short-lived appearance of calm in the dollar sector, the better to sell a traitorous arms control deal with the Russians. The whole world is once again expected to bail out the U.S. Bush administration. Such efforts cannot long be successful.

To further this goal, Bush's administration, together with Alan Greenspan's Federal Reserve, have initiated interest rate increases worldwide. The soaring dollar is a calculated feature of this policy. It works as follows: Fed chairman and former Morgan Guaranty board member Alan Greenspan—a student of Ayn Rand, who herself was a devotee of Friedrich Nietzsche—and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady have attempted to return to the strong dollar policy used by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan during the first half of the first Reagan administration. The aims of this policy are:

- 1) to loot the rest of the world, increasing the level of debt service drained from the Third World, as well as buying imported products cheaper, because of the exchange rate differential (this exposes U.S. trade war measures, accusing other countries of "unfair" practices, as total hypocrisy);

- 2) to artificially buoy the stock market, with the Dow Jones Index rising from 2,240 on March 23 to 2,517 on June 2, a surge of 12%;

- 3) to bring in funds to finance the U.S. budget deficit, not only the on-budget items, but the off-budget items as well, especially housing. The fact that Freddie Mac, the quasi-governmental, quasi-private U.S. secondary housing market mortgage purchaser, was allowed to go public on the stock market in a little-publicized move in December 1988, is part of this operation. The ultimate consequences for the economy

can be nothing but disaster.

In response, the British have also raised interest rates. On May 24, the Bank of England raised the discount rate a full percentage point to an amazing 14%. (The economy is Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Achilles heel, largely of her own creating.) The German Bundesbank, the Bank of Japan, and the Banque de France have had to respond to this increase by raising their rates, to prevent the loss of funds in the form of flight capital. Reports in the media, including the London financial press, that the Germans have initiated the interest rate increases, are wrong and as far as can be determined, sheer propaganda. For example, on Jan. 29, the interest rate on three-month U.S. Treasury bills trading in London was 7%; the respective rate was 4.2% for Japanese treasuries and a little above 3% for German treasuries. By mid-May, thanks to Greenspan, the U.S. rate for the same security had been twisted up more than 200 basis points to above 9%. The Japanese had to raise their rate to 5%, and the German rate was pulled up to over 6%. The rates softened a little in the last two weeks of May.

The Federal Reserve began hiking the federal funds rate—the rate of interbank borrowed funds which the Federal Reserve influences—in late February. This reversed the Dow Jones stock average which had taken several weeks of a nasty fall starting in mid-February, as a nervous Bush, in office all of one month, looked on. The timing is exact. Bush also needed a re-invigoration of the *appearance* of the Potemkin Village "recovery," as background to complete the next phase of sellout negotiations with the Russians. In reality, the real economy collapsed further in the intervening period since the start of 1989, as even the rise in the heavily faked U.S. unemployment figures show.

Greenspan's psychosis

Before developing each of the three major features of the Bush-Greenspan-Brady "high interest rate, strong dollar" policy, two points are in order.

First, it should be evident that the United States is playing with fire. The U.S. prime rate is already 11.50%, about four times the rate it should be. The Federal Reserve-directed federal funds rate is trading at 9¾-10%. The size of the bubble of debt and speculative instruments in the U.S. alone is \$18.3 trillion, according to calculations made by *EIR* using Morgan Guaranty, Salomon Brothers, and Federal Reserve Board statistics. The bubble will explode if rates tighten. The growth of the U.S. paper economy continues at a dizzying pace.

For example, in March, credit card debt grew by a staggering \$4.3 billion, and for the first quarter of 1989, credit card debt grew by \$8.1 billion—the highest level in a decade. Plus, as other OECD nations raise rates to compete with the United States, they generate in turn their own internal debt bubbles.

Second, what little remains of the real physical economy is being wiped out. For example, despite \$1,000-2,000 dealer rebates and financing ranging as low as 5.9% down to 0%, car sales in mid-May slipped to 6.8 million from 7.4 million earlier in the month. This is two-thirds the level of car sales in 1979, and significantly down from last year. New durable goods orders, which have been climbing steadily for the last four months, and which are cited by all the economic pundits as a sure sign of the overheated economy, are at \$129.1 billion in April, below the level they were at in December. Capacity utilization figures are up, but only because there is much less capacity. In 1988, the U.S. steel industry produced 99.6 million tons of raw steel. Against the 1988 rated level of steel capacity of 112 million tons, this registered a seemingly impressive 89% capacity utilization rate. But the U.S. steel industry has dynamited or otherwise destroyed 48 million tons of capacity since 1977! Had the U.S. not destroyed or else modernized that needed 1977 capacity level of 160 million tons, the 1988 capacity utilization rate would only be 62%.

Georgios Bush Rex

Like Czar Mikhail Gorbachov of Russia, George Bush would like to ride a wave of adulation, created by his supposed achievements. Hence the three features of the "high interest rate, strong dollar" policy. In reality, the policy is a cheap imitation of Donald Regan's of eight years ago, which merely continued the Jimmy Carter-Paul Volcker depression.

We examine each of the three features cited above.

1) There are two means by which the strong dollar loots the rest of the world. First, by adding to the interest debt charges that drain the Third World of capital, as well as by attracting flight capital from nations all over the globe. Second, it makes the cost of imports cheaper, providing the

United States with other countries' real physical goods. It is estimated that for each percentage point increase in American interest rates, the Third World makes an extra \$5-6 billion in interest payments per year, with Ibero-America paying \$3 billion. The higher dollar brings in funds from every country. According to Nomura Research Institute economist Mark Cliffe, Japan put \$10 billion into foreign bonds in April, most of that in dollars. They also bid heavily at the \$28 billion U.S. Treasury bond auction in early May. "Investors want to take their money out of Tokyo and put it in the U.S.," says Takenori Kato, the foreign exchange chief in Japan for America's Continental Bank. "Demand for dollars is tremendous" stated Liliana Nealon, a Union Bank of Switzerland vice president. The dollar stands at 1.98 deutschemarks and 143 yen.

The stronger dollar will allow the U.S. to steal more from the Third World. For example, in 1982, the Mexican peso traded at 40 to the dollar. The floating peso today is 2,460 to the dollar. Mexico must sell many more physical goods to the United States to earn the same amount in dollars. The U.S. hopes it can mask its import-dependency by cheapening the cost of imports. It won't work. In the first three months of 1989, U.S. capital goods exports, adjusted for inflation, actually fell. As the rising dollar makes U.S. exports more and more expensive in six to eight months, the trade gap will widen, sending Bush to certain ruin.

2) The rising dollar makes foreign investments in dollar-denominated stocks appreciate in value, even if the individual stock doesn't rise in price. This offsets the fear of buying stocks on margin, with borrowed money, because of the higher interest rates. This opened the way for foreign money to help artificially "bull" the stock market by 12% in the last 10 weeks. *Business Week* magazine underscored the trend with an article in its May 22 edition, "Europe's Smart Money Heads Back to Wall Street." Billions of dollars have crossed the Atlantic. For the first time in at least two years, a "window of opportunity" to buy American stocks appeared, said Walter Temperli of Vontobel and Co. Bank of Zurich, Switzerland. Temperli thinks the Dow Jones Industrial Average will advance to 2,600 by the summer.

3) Higher rates offered on U.S. Treasury bills and bonds, attracting funds from around the world, relieved the anxiety, temporarily, with which the United States entered each Treasury auction up until February of this year. This provided a seemingly smooth background against which Bush could conduct arms deals with the Russians. It also covered for one of the more remarkable Ponzi schemes in history.

And, now? The dollar has been run up, the stock market artificially re-inflated, all by means of policies whose consequences mean the destruction of the allies who support them. The means adopted have thereby increased the instabilities in the financial and economic system, and those instabilities will, sooner or later, surface with a vengeance, as they did between August and October of 1987.

United States turns back on crisis in Argentina

by Cynthia Rush

The breakdown of the Argentine economy has surpassed crisis proportions. The day-to-day existence of the average citizen, let alone the poorest sectors, has become a nightmare. Obtaining the most basic necessities of life, including food, getting to and from work, and providing for one's family, have become often impossible tasks under conditions of hyperinflation, food shortages, a recently imposed state of siege, and riots and looting now afflicting major metropolitan areas. At least 1,000 people are under arrest in the industrial city of Rosario, another 500 in the capital city of Buenos Aires, and 14 are known dead as a result of the social upheaval which occurred during the last week of May. Soup kitchens have been set up in several cities to distribute food to the poor, in an effort to avert further violence.

The social and economic crisis in Argentina worsened dramatically after the May 14 presidential elections, in which Argentines voted overwhelmingly against the International Monetary Fund's policies, implemented during the last six years by social democrat Raúl Alfonsín of the Radical Civic Union (UCR). Peronist Carlos Saúl Menem came away from the elections with a solid mandate for repudiating the IMF and embarking on a program of national economic and industrial development.

Despite the magnitude of this crisis, the Bush administration and affiliated banking circles have shown no interest in rescuing their erstwhile ally, the Alfonsín government. Fearing that a future Peronist government will rally nationalist forces to break Argentina out of the IMF's grip, these groups are prepared to write off the country, letting its institutions dissolve, in the hope that this will weaken Menem's ability to govern. Always an enthusiastic supporter of Alfonsín's "democracy," the State Department saw no problem with the May 30 suspension of constitutional guarantees, and its only public comment thus far has been to "urge Argentine political and economic leaders to work together to implement measures to stabilize the economic situation."

Because Argentina has failed to make interest payments on its \$60 billion debt for the past year, banks are now deciding whether to categorize the country's credit as "value impaired," a move further affecting its standing in the international banking community. In a June 1 Reuters report, Susan Kaufman-Purcell, speaking for David Rockefeller's Americas Society, explained that Argentina shouldn't expect

any foreign assistance because of its long history of mismanagement. "Why do anything for Argentina? It's just pouring money down a deep, dark hole," she said. Kaufman-Purcell argued that the current crisis was unrelated to Argentina's debt burden.

'War economy'

Having failed to rope Menem into a scheme for "co-government" or a coalition arrangement following the elections, in which the President-elect would become complicit in continued application of IMF austerity, Alfonsín announced his intention to stay in office until Dec. 10, the scheduled date for Menem's inauguration. This, despite a national outcry for an early transfer of power. "We are facing a social explosion," warned Saúl Ubaldini, secretary general of the Peronist-dominated General Confederation of Labor (CGT). "This government has lost the credibility it once had, and we think that handing over power could lend a different consensus to any steps that may be taken," the labor leader said on May 31. One joke making the rounds of Buenos Aires bars, according to Reuters news service, is: "The Radicals are like Halley's comet. No one is going to see them again for 86 years."

Despite the popular disdain with which he and his government are viewed, on May 23 the Argentine President announced the formation of a new "crisis cabinet," including members of the same UCR inner circle responsible for the government's repeated policy disasters. New Finance Minister Jesús Rodríguez is a 33-year-old protégé of former Finance Minister Juan Sourrouille, who was forced out of office in late March because of his inept handling of the economy, but who has remained at Alfonsín's side as a key adviser. Rodríguez, a member of the UCR's left-wing *Coordinadora*, is a political nobody and has no credibility among the country's political and financial circles.

It is no secret that both Sourrouille and the hated former finance undersecretary, Mario Brodersohn, formulated the economic program which Alfonsín presented to the nation on May 29 under the rubric of a "war economy." Argentines who have suffered repeated IMF "shock" programs for the past six years, are now asked to swallow what the discredited President had the audacity to call "the last great undertaking of my presidential term": a new round of spending cuts,

increased public utility rates, suspension of all state-financed public works, and taxes on agricultural and industrial exports.

Within hours of this announcement, people were out in the streets in several cities, ransacking supermarkets, stores, and small businesses. On May 30, the country's second largest city, Rosario, in the province of Santa Fe, was the scene of violent looting. Mobs attacked and cleaned stores and supermarkets out of food stocks, and forced those merchants who chose to remain open to arm themselves with whatever weapons they could find. Looters also attacked private homes in residential areas. Looting occurred in several areas of metropolitan Buenos Aires.

In response, the government ordered the imposition of a nationwide state of siege, and sent in national guardsmen and police from neighboring provinces to restore order to Santa Fe. Some local observers told *EIR* that the on-the-ground situation did not justify the imposition of a national state of siege, and saw the announcement as a political maneuver by Alfonsín to preempt an early takeover by Menem, perhaps even leading to a form of self-inflicted coup which could prevent Menem's takeover altogether. However, on May 31, the national Congress approved the state of siege for a period of 30 days.

Among the 1,000 people arrested in Rosario were known leftists belonging to the MAS (Movement Toward Socialism) party, and the Trotskyist MTP (All for the Fatherland Movement), whose members participated in last January's terrorist assault on a Buenos Aires military base. At that time, it was revealed that members of Alfonsín's own cabinet were linked to MTP. Interior Minister Juan Carlos Pugliese reported that many of the looting groups were well organized, and made effective use of cars, weapons, and sophisticated electronic devices that interfered with provincial police communications. "Therefore, there is an entire organization that has nothing to do with people's needs, which are valid."

It is known that these leftists used poor people, largely women and children who inhabit city slums, as cannon fodder in confrontation with police. Among the dead were children as young as 9 years old.

Policy brawl

Raúl Alfonsín met with Carlos Menem privately on May 31, apparently in another attempt to seek the President-elect's backing for new austerity measures. But a communiqué released after the meeting, which was signed only by Alfonsín, stated that the two had agreed to form a bipartisan commission of Radicals and Peronists which would travel shortly to the United States to discuss Argentina's debt. Menem told reporters, "I am ready to assume responsibility when circumstances demand."

Menem has maintained a strict distance from Alfonsín's policy. Within the Peronist camp, however, a battle is raging over the nature of the economic program which should be

adopted by Menem. In what is reportedly a move against an openly monetarist program prepared by economist Domingo Cavallo, who calls himself a Peronist, but is a disciple of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-based economist Rudiger Dornbush, Menem announced that he intends to adopt a program prepared by the Argentine-based Bunge and Born grain cartel and to name a former vice president of that firm, Miguel Roig, as his finance minister. The Bunge and Born plan is based largely on the econometric model of American Nobel Prize-winner Lawrence Klein, whose poisonous recipes have propelled other Third World nations down the path to collapse—among them, Mexico.

In a private presentation given to Menem on May 23 in Buenos Aires, an executive of Bunge and Born's Peruvian affiliate, Jorge Vaca, explained that the program was intended to reduce inflation to 12% annually over a period of 18 months, not by provoking recession, but by stimulating the internal market, raising wages, and controlling prices. The plan is supposed to provide cheap credit for industry and reactivate idle installed capacity.

Premised on Argentina's agricultural and oil producing sectors forking over a total of \$3.5 billion in capital, an advance against future grain and oil sales, the program includes few specifics on implementation and no strategy for national development. It calls for removing national tariff barriers, "opening up" the economy to make it more competitive, and devaluing the national currency.

Described by some analysts as the "least bad" of the options available to Menem, the Bunge and Born plan is said to be modeled on the economic strategy adopted by Peruvian President Alan García in 1985. An elaborate public relations job paints Bunge and Born as a purely "Argentine" company, which employs thousands and has made major contributions to the nation's economy.

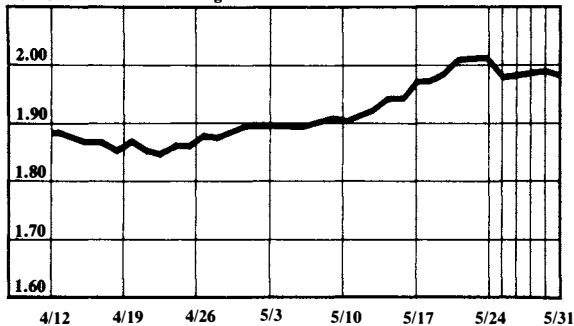
Under current conditions, however, anything less than an aggressively nationalist industrial-development program, premised on a full break with the IMF, could not last more than a month or two, once Menem were in power. The breakdown of economic structures is such that the incompetent "B&B Plan," as it is being called, would quickly result in a further blowup of the debt crisis and certain confrontation with the powerful CGT trade union.

The day-to-day existence of a large portion of Argentines is in jeopardy. In May alone, consumer sales have dropped by 70% as a result of hyperinflation. Because of a severe shortage of the national currency, the austral, all commercial transactions are now conducted in dollars. CAME, the Coordinator of Business/Commercial Activities, reports that citizens can only afford items such as meat, eggs, or vegetables by buying them in the smallest possible quantities—meat portions of no more than 150 grams each—about one-third of a pound. Many workers have decided to abandon their jobs, finding that the cost of transportation and a meal amounts to 90% of their wages.

Currency Rates

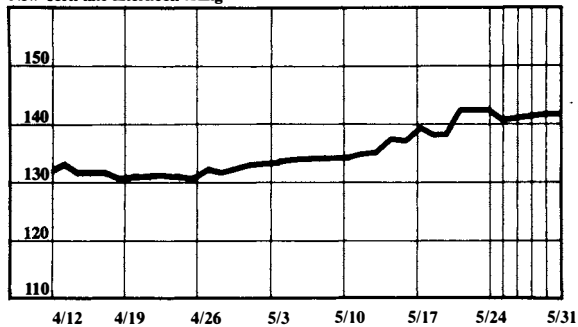
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



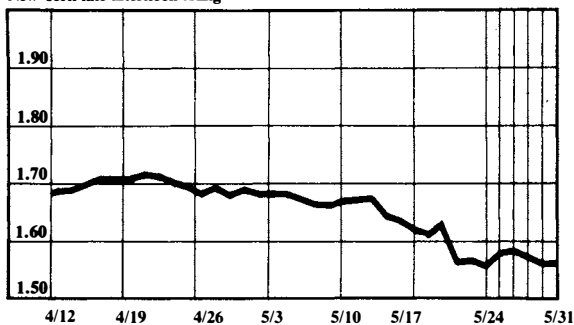
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



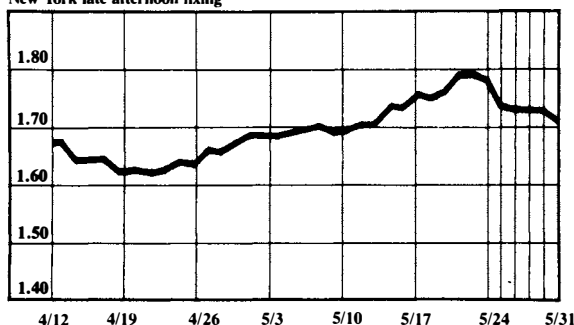
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



512 million have died of hunger this decade

by Marcia Merry

On May 22, the World Food Council opened a four-day international conference in Cairo, Egypt on world hunger. Although the proceedings have not been publicized in the general press, the wire services reported the message to the conference from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, sounding the alarm over world food shortages.

In a speech read on his behalf, President Mubarak said that 512 million people have died of hunger so far in this decade alone. He called for the industrialized nations to forgive some foreign debt of Third World nations, in order to finance food projects. In the prepared text, according to Reuters wire service, Mubarak said, "I hope your conference will be able to have contacts with the industrialized countries to give up a percentage of debts owed by the Third World countries to finance food projects."

The World Food Council is a U.N.-affiliated body. In April this year, it met in Rome with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and other agencies. At that meeting, James Ingram, head of the WFC, said that today there are 500 million people worldwide who are malnourished. The Rome group set the May 22 Cairo meeting to address the "political" issues behind hunger.

What these grim figures show is that almost 20% of the human race has been forced into hunger in this decade, and millions have died of starvation, due to the catastrophic decline in food availability per person, and the precipitous decline in the capacity to produce food. This crisis situation shows that the human race itself is threatened with self-extermination because of the moral lassitude in those parts of the world with the ability to reverse the crisis, and because of the self-feeding process of biological collapse.

The situation on the continent of Africa manifests the horror of the crisis. About one out of every four Africans depends on food imports, despite the vast fertility and potential fertility of the continent's soils. This decline and food dependency reflects the decades of World Bank and International Monetary Fund denial of agricultural, industrial, and infrastructural development projects (irrigation, transport grids, etc.).

Hard hit for food at present are the Mediterranean littoral nations of North Africa. Although last year's cereals harvest rose to 78.8 million tons—an increase of more than 18% over the previous year—the North African nations' harvests declined from a combination of drought, locusts, and other factors. There have been food riots in Algeria and Tunisia.

Egypt alone has imported nearly 6.2 million tons of wheat and coarse grains for the 1988-89 season. This is nearly one-third of all African cereals imports for this period. Tunisia and Algeria had to sharply increase cereals imports in 1988.

Grain import prices have skyrocketed since the 1988 drought in the North American breadbasket and the huge flow of scarce world food to the Soviet Union. Compared to last year, export prices of wheat and corn from the U.S. are 38% and 30% higher, respectively. Thai rice exports are up 9% over last year at this time. U.N. officials estimate that in two decades, Africa will have to spend over \$28.5 billion a year on food imports, when its own cash crops (cocoa, coffee, tea, etc.) at that time might only bring \$12 billion a year.

At the same time, food aid is being drastically cut by the United States and other donor nations. Overall, the World Food Program (U.N.-affiliated) has pledged of only 9.7 million tons of cereals this year to use for world food assistance, when the annual goal is 10 million tons; and in recent years, 11 to 13 million tons of cereal grains were distributed annually for relief.

In April this year, world attention was focused on a special food mobilization for Sudan, where a goal of 170,000 tons of food relief shipments for the month was set, in order to avert an anticipated death toll this year of 100,000 people. Last year, 250,000 people died from starvation in Sudan,

where today, at least 2 million people are severely malnourished.

Speaking at the WFC's Cairo meeting, Egyptian Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Premier Youssef Walley said that there is no alternative to redoubling agricultural production in Africa. Walley pointed to the need for new policies for rapid application of technologies, and for developing the human and material resources to produce more food. He said that the matter will have the utmost significance if the predictions of widespread food shortages prove accurate.

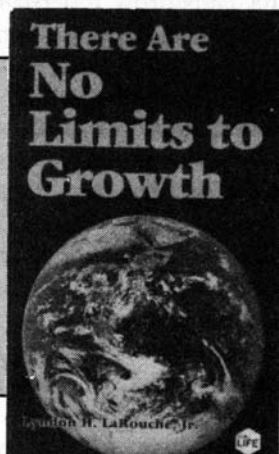
But U.N. food agencies, permeated by malthusianism, are making proposals that only ensure more malnutrition and starvation. At the April meeting of the U.N. Commission for Africa, officials adopted "The African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programs," calling for Africans to give up "imitative modernism" in terms of Western food preferences (beer, wheat bread, etc.). Wheat, oats, barley, rice, and such grains for bread and beer, are inappropriate for Africa, where yam, cassava, corn, sorghum, and millet should be grown.

The World Bank earlier this spring issued a ridiculous report on the great "progress" being made in economic development in Africa. To the Robert McNamara-type accountants at the bank, human life is of no concern if debt payments are being made.

Overpopulation Isn't Killing the World's Forests—the Malthusians Are

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Book Review

Genocide is not a state of mind

by Peter Rush

Underdevelopment Is a State of Mind, the Latin-American Case

by Lawrence E. Harrison

Madison Books, U. Press of America, 1988
210 pages, paperback, \$9.95

Lawrence Harrison, late of the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development (AID), has written an apology for a century of malignant U.S. and European economic domination of Ibero-America, dressed up in the guise of a "theory" of development. Superficially combining crankish psychologizing with facile glosses on Ibero-American history, Harrison has produced a propaganda tract on behalf of the effort of the international banking community, and their ideological hangers-on, to induce Ibero-American society to conduct itself quietly to the gas chambers.

Since the late 1970s, an operation has been afoot to reverse the nationalist economic policies that have characterized most Ibero-American states for the past half century. This operation was announced in *Alternatives to Monetary Order*, by Fred Hirsch, published in 1977 by the New York Council on Foreign Relations' "1980s Project," in which nationalist policies, alternately called "Gaullist" or "mercantilist," were strongly attacked. By the 1980s, the effort to create strong factions within Ibero-America opposing this policy approach bore fruit, notably in the De la Madrid administration in Mexico, and also in the creation of Ibero-America-based institutes, "think tanks," and other organizations dedicated to advocating the "free market" as the solution to Ibero-America's economic problems.

In 1982, the bankers lowered the boom on every country in the continent, suddenly refusing to lend any more money. Within a year, countries like Mexico and Brazil halved their imports and began exporting large quantities of net capital to pay interest on debts largely acquired to finance flight capital, while imposing severe austerity at home that has only gotten worse in the intervening years. The bankers, and their agent, the International Monetary Fund, demanded the full gamut

of austerity policies, from cutting investment budgets to lowering wages, selling off state sector industries and opening up foreign trade to unrestricted imports, while focusing on exports to the exclusion of domestic development needs.

In tandem, the movement launched by the 1980s Project, which, since the 1981 congressional funding of the National Endowment for Democracy has come under the name of "Project Democracy," pushed the "free market," "liberalization," "private initiative," and the "informal economy" against the dirigism of "mercantilism" and protectionist policies.

Harrison's book is part of this propaganda assault. It is a tendentious attempt to find in the Catholic religion and Spanish culture the alleged "cause" of the region's underdevelopment, in explicit rejection of the thesis that baleful colonial and post-colonial influences from abroad, notably Spain and England and, later, the U.S., had much to do with the region's failure to develop. The book was published under the auspices of Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, run since the 1970s by top Project Democracy operative Samuel Huntington, whom Harrison singles out for particular thanks for his comments on the manuscript. Others mentioned favorably in the acknowledgements include State Department Ibero-America specialist Luigi Einaudi, fanatic "free-market" columnist Georgie Anne Geyer, theologian and writer Michael Novak, and Venezuelan journalist Carlos Rangel. The latter two have also singled out the Catholic Church for blame for economic backwardness, and Rangel, quoted at length in the book, reciprocates on the book jacket with effusive praise for Harrison's exposition.

The thrust of Harrison's thesis is that Ibero-America has always had an "authoritarian," stultifying, collectivist culture, unconducive to the growth of capitalism—a cultural matrix purportedly fostered by the Catholic Church, and imbedded in Spanish, Mediterranean culture. An early chapter is devoted to citations from various "authorities"—starting with Max Weber and his turn of the century tome *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*—collectively stating all the "theoretical" points Harrison uses later. From Carlos Rangel he quotes, "Latin America's history bears witness to the failure of Catholicism, in contradistinction to Protestantism, or at least to the defeat of the Catholic ethic by the Protestant ethic, which shaped the development of the United States."

In his last chapter, he sums up his argument: "In the case of Latin America, we see a cultural pattern, derivative of traditional Hispanic culture, that is anti-democratic, anti-social, anti-progress, anti-entrepreneurial, and, at least among the elite, anti-work. . . . One can disagree with some of Weber's analysis and ideas, but it seems to me apparent that Protestantism in general and Catholicism in particular have played a role in the success of many industrialized nations. . . . It also seems to me that traditional religions (including Catholicism), while they may help people endure

lives near the margin of survival, often do stand in the way of a progress their adherents earnestly desire.”

This view of Spanish Catholicism has been the stock ideology of the imperialist U.S. ruling elite since Teddy Roosevelt. In 1912, Roosevelt, who initiated a third of a century of military interventions into Ibero-America, commented that “the assimilation of the Ibero-American countries will be long and difficult as long as those countries continue being Catholic.” Then Nelson Rockefeller—whose family ran portions of Ibero-America as a virtual private fief for decades—recommended replacing Catholicism with Protestantism in a 1969 speech in Rome. In the 1970s and 1980s, certain circles in the U.S. have fostered the spread of nominally Protestant cults, such as the cult that put Rios Montt in power for several years in Guatemala, in their continuing effort to erode the predominance of the Catholic Church in the region.

Precisely this effort is also central to Project Democracy, as made clear by Elliott Abrams’s 1987 State Department Special Report #158. Abrams, a former American Enterprise Institute hack and Project Democracy operative, who became Reagan’s Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, wrote in Report #158, “The pervasiveness of hierarchical structures with deep historic and cultural roots created authoritarian habits” which “must be overcome” in Ibero-America. To do this requires “forcing religious and military institutions—the cross and the sword’ of the Spanish conquest and key pillars of traditional order ever since’ ” to yield to “new values and organizational diversity.”

The Church and military represent the two primary institutions presently or potentially opposing IMF austerity and debt looting. Harrison, of course, lines up with the IMF. In a July 22, 1988 *Washington Post* commentary on Mexico, he fully backed what he called President De la Madrid’s “economic glasnost”—the stock IMF prescriptions for “opening up” the economy—which he characterized as “unleashing the forces of economic pluralism.” In reality, the De la Madrid “reforms” put tens of thousands of businesses out of business since the latest economic program of December 1987, credit is all but unavailable and very expensive, and Mexican capitalism is being strangled, not “unleashed.”

The Catholic Church has put itself at the forefront of those demanding that people come before debt. In repeated writings, most notably his 1988 *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis* encyclical, and speeches during numerous trips to Ibero-America, Pope John Paul II has stressed these themes, and the Catholic Bishops’ Conferences in many countries have done likewise in their national contexts. That Elliott Abrams, the IMF, and the leading creditor banks privately detest the Pope and the Church for this intervention is well-known. Lawrence Harrison is their self-appointed hatchetman. He has already had Portuguese and Spanish language translations made of his book, anticipating a major push to promote it.

Bogus ‘cultural’ argument

In the opening chapter, Harrison says that years of observation have convinced him that “it is culture that principally explains, in most cases, why some countries develop more rapidly and equitably than others.” By culture, he says he means “the values and attitudes a society inculcates in its people through various socializing mechanisms, e.g., the home, the school, the church.” (p. xvi). He thus lines up with a long-discredited school of sociologists, including Max Weber and one David McClelland, among others, who argue that capitalism was historically “caused” by the underlying cultural values of a population (“population” being the sociologist’s jargon to avoid talking about people or citizens). Harrison apparently wants to eat his cake and have it, too, for the mid-portion of the book is devoted to praising what he calls the relative success of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Bermuda, and also Brazil. He writes, “Thus, the Dominican economic miracle [under Belaguer 1966-78] is not unlike that of Brazil, which experienced similarly high growth during the same period, also principally as the result of a successful economic strategy.” (p. 74). But, if all that is needed to overcome the supposed deleterious effects of “culture” is a “successful economic strategy,” then the only interesting question is how to bring countries to adopt such strategies; the “cultural problem,” he seems to concede, then will take care of itself.

What about this strategy he refers to? “In Brazil’s case, the strategy emphasized exports, and although the Brazilian economy has cooled off notably in recent years, its export orientation is likely to serve it well in the future—as have similar strategies in Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, et al. over more than two decades.” Harrison’s ignorance is astounding. The growth period he refers to, during the 1970s, was based on very heavy borrowing for large-scale development projects, heavily tariff-protected heavy industry development, and exports in the context of an inward-turning development strategy. This was altered after the banks lowered the boom on borrowing in 1982, and Brazil only then adopted the strategy referred to by Harrison, and far from having merely “cooled notably,” the Brazilian economy has gone into unrelieved crisis, with real incomes much lower than five years ago, inflation exceeding 1,000%, and social unrest about to explode. The export orientation has been an abysmal failure by any standard but one, the servicing of the debt, which has been made possible only by a huge balance of trade surplus. Mexico likewise has “successfully” turned to exports, with the results mentioned above. So much for facts.

Perhaps inadvertently, Harrison gave the real game away in the above quoted passage: The policy desideratum in his view, universally applicable to all Ibero-American countries, is . . . two, three, many Hong Kongs: export, based on light industry assembly plants such as now blanket Mexico’s northern border with the U.S. He apparently mistakenly believes this is what Brazil has done. But the “Hong Kong-

ization" approach, again, is nothing but the reflex "program" of the Project Democracy crowd, along with pushing the "informal economy" of tiny producers, micro-shops, street vendors, and drug pushers, as championed most forcefully by Peru's Liberty and Democracy Institute, run by Hernando de Soto. Incidentally, Harrison is also wrong about Taiwan and Korea—while they did focus on exports, they did so in the context of strong protectionism, a policy of satisfying internal demand as well, and a move to heavy industry at an early stage of development, none of which coheres with Project Democracy's standard nostrums.

The oligarchist problem

What is true is that Ibero-America has not developed on the model of, say, North America, for historical reasons. "Culture" is a factor, but, as Harrison himself clumsily lets slip, not an active one. What must be explained in any serious analysis is why and how certain cultures changed in fruitful ways, and others did not. Max Weber's assertion that culture caused capitalism, is absurd: A relative handful of enlightened individuals from many different countries over several centuries, "caused" capitalism, and also caused the changes in culture that made it possible for capitalism to catch hold and spread, which has nothing to do with anything asserted by Weber and his epigones and imitators, including Harrison.

Ibero-America is the victim not of "Spanish," much less

of Catholic, "culture," but of "oligarchic" domination. Spain in the 16th century became the home of the Hapsburg dynasty, the policeman of the counter-Renaissance (a.k.a. the Counter-Reformation, directed in part to try to stamp out the primarily Catholic Renaissance). In fact, there is not even any such thing as "the Church" in Ibero-America, because several different factions of the church, represented in different orders, from Jesuits to Dominicans to Franciscans, vied with each other, representing differing tendencies within the Church, with some actually trying to mitigate the harshness of Hapsburg rule.

Nonetheless, what emerged by the 19th century was an entrenched oligarchy in every country, mimicking the Spanish nobility, that wished to live by exporting a few raw materials and importing luxuries from the Old World. These oligarchies, in the 19th century, found common ground with Great Britain, which wanted to buy their raw materials and sell them the luxuries. The alliance of the British and the domestic, usually landed oligarchies, were enough to beat down every nascent impulse to bring modern capitalist development. Here and there, nationalist leaders who tried to industrialize were able to rule for brief periods, leaders such as Benito Juárez in Mexico and Rafael Nuñez in Colombia, and republicans in the United States tried to give them support. But, with Great Britain's influence, the oligarchies bounced back. The very "Protestant," "capitalist" states Harrison swoons over were primarily responsible for preventing economic development in Ibero-America. In the 20th century, it was the post-World War II generation led by Juan Perón in Argentina, Getulio Vargas in Brazil, and Pérez Jiménez in Venezuela, who tried to push development, by fostering state sectors and government-financed infrastructure, tariff protection, but also encouragement for private industry, as the only way to overthrow the entrenched habits of the oligarchy and a pusillanimous entrepreneurial class, and get development started. They were all deposed by combinations backed by the U.S. and replaced by governments that dismantled the thrust toward development. Harrison and Project Democracy are still working to eradicate the last vestiges of the policies of these three men, in particular.

There are probably more people in Ibero-America today predisposed to jump in and take advantage of opportunities for capitalist development, than there are in the United States, with its youth burned out on drugs, rock music, moral anomie, and cultural pessimism. Harrison's vaunted "Latin cultural matrix" would prove to be no impediment at all to rapid development, if the other conditions were provided, such as available jobs, inspiring national leadership, and sufficient capital for investment, except perhaps for a minority that still lives isolated peasant existences in the Andes. Ironically, even the studies of Project Democracy darling Hernando de Soto prove that poor, culturally backward, often first-generation peasants newly moved to the cities, make excellent entrepreneurs, not at all held back by their abiding Catholicism or immersion in Spanish American culture.

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More obedience, more punishment

Despite Brazil's submission to bankers' austerity dictates, it continues to get slammed by new sanctions.

The decision by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills to include Brazil along with Japan and India on the list of countries to suffer U.S. trade sanctions, reflects an escalation in the United States' colonial diplomacy toward its most important trade and political ally in the hemisphere.

The unusual action against Brazil will actually have double the punishing effect, thanks to the insane new U.S. trade law approved in 1988. On the one hand, Brazil is punished because of restrictions imposed on its imports, a product of U.S. banks' demands that their usurious foreign debt charges be paid through trade "surpluses" gouged out of the country's suffocating economy. On the other hand, it is alleged that Brazil is refusing to respect the law of "intellectual property," thereby qualifying it for even greater trade reprisals.

President George Bush gave the green light for Brazil's inclusion on the black list, saying, "We oppose protectionism in any and all of its forms." Later, explaining why such poor nations as India and Brazil are being punished, Hills argued that this was the only way to encourage foreign investment. She added, "It is impossible to import any product into Brazil without a license, and then, getting licenses is so very difficult. . . . All this represents an enormous hindrance to trade."

As can be seen by the disproportionate sanction, Bush's entire diplomacy toward Brazil has been comprised of threats and blackmail. On May 28, Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima said that Bra-

zil is practically under siege: "We are facing financial, trade, and ecological pressures."

Flecha de Lima was in Washington two weeks earlier for the purpose of trying to prevent the trade sanctions, while seeking the elaboration of what he called a "positive agenda" for bilateral relations between the two countries. All in vain.

In fact, the United States' aggressive response has left many perplexed. Even the daily *O Estado de São Paulo*, the traditional voice of the liberal oligarchy and the friends of Henry Kissinger, could no longer ignore Washington's offensive diplomacy. In a May 28 editorial, it commented:

"Why now, just when we are managing to abandon authoritarianism, are U.S. laws being invoked to penalize policies adopted on the basis of Brazilian laws? Is it that sovereignty cannot be exercised before a special date? Or are there perhaps hidden political and diplomatic interests inspiring the U.S. action? It were better for things to be made clear and for the United States to say once and for all what it is seeking."

The truth is that with Bush in the White House, the Eastern Establishment is rapidly returning to the turn-of-the-century interventionist policies of Theodore "Big Stick" Roosevelt. Not accidentally, Bush—like Roosevelt—came out of the intelligence networks which neither acknowledge nor respect the sovereign interests of other nations.

This clearly explains the U.S. ambassadorial nominations to such coun-

tries as West Germany, South Korea, Mexico, and now Brazil, all intended to form what Bush considers "his" national security group.

Take the case of Richard Melton, whom Secretary of State James Baker wants to impose as the new ambassador to Brazil. Melton is linked to the intelligence community, to the Iran-Contra scandal, and to former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams and his corrupt Central America policy. Although the Brazilian foreign ministry initially wanted to veto Melton, whom it considers a model of U.S. "interventionist" diplomacy, it has not persisted.

The Bush administration's policies toward Brazil demonstrate an abandonment of the "soft cop" approach that characterized former U.S. Ambassador Gen. Vernon Walters. Although Walters claimed to view Brazil as a "powerful nation," 20 years of such Kissingerian diplomacy now reveal that Brazil was never seen as anything more than a "republiquette."

This latest escalation in trade sanctions against Brazil has further enraged already indignant nationalist circles—both military and civilian—who have observed that on the vital question of the foreign debt, the United States has treated its ally, Brazil, as "worse than an enemy." The most widespread commentary is that in transferring 5% of its GNP abroad, Brazil has only earned the imposition of war reparations comparable to those imposed on Weimar Germany. In only five years, Brazil has sent \$55 billion in liquid dollars abroad!

Perhaps this latest U.S. move will prove the last straw for the Sarney government, which has until now meekly accepted the Eastern Establishment's sadistic policy of *the greater the obedience, the greater the punishment*.

Yeutter's 5% wheat land set-aside

It may seem to help relieve world grain shortages, but a closer look shows the same genocidal policy.

On June 1, Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter again announced a land set-aside requirement for wheat farmers to enroll in the 1990 farm income support program. This time, the amount of wheat land set-aside farmers must idle to be enrolled in the 1990 farm program is being lowered from 27.5% in 1988, to 10% in 1989, down to 5% of total wheat base acreage for 1990.

This may seem like an act to help relieve world grain shortages, but when you look behind various camouflage techniques, the 1990 wheat acreage set aside is 13.4% of the base wheat acreage this country had in 1985. This continues the genocide policy of the Trilateral Commission, for whom Clayton Yeutter co-authored a blueprint for food reduction in 1985.

With a total U.S. wheat base acreage projected to be 82.4 million acres, a 5% set-aside of that land in 1990, will take 4.08 million acres of wheat land out of production. If these set-aside acres averaged 35 bushels per acre and each bushel provided 70 one-pound loaves of bread (or equivalent wheat-based food product), this idled land would furnish one loaf of bread per day for an entire year for 27.5 million hungry or starving people.

This loss cannot be tolerated. The government has forecast an 8% drop in the winter wheat crop (winter wheat is planted in the fall, and harvested in the early summer) this year and U.S. wheat stocks are dangerously low. But due to drought, windburn, and other factors, a 37% yield decline is projected for wheat in Kansas, the nation's leading wheat state, its smallest

crop in two decades. There will be a 19% reduction in Oklahoma, 32% reduction in Texas, 11% in Colorado, 36% in Washington and 25% in Montana.

Among the advocates of increased planting are the Independent Bakers Association. Lower wheat supplies and higher prices will increase food prices for U.S. consumers and force into malnourishment millions of Americans dependent on donated food. For consumers in poor countries, scarce world grain supplies mean high prices and starvation.

"There's a world shortage of good quality baking flour," says Robert Pyle, president of the Independent Bakers Association. The Kansas Wheat Commission says the crop has worsened since the survey was taken. William O. Tierney, agricultural extension economist at Kansas State University, sees as too high the USDA's recent World Board projection of slightly more than 2 billion bushels for all U.S. wheat this year.

On May 11, the USDA estimated the nation's 1989 winter wheat harvest at 1.43 billion bushels, the smallest crop since 1978. The USDA also projected the spring wheat crop will total 620 million bushels, for a total of 2.05 billion bushels. Washington, D.C. crop consultant John Schnittker thinks this is too high. Criticizing USDA for overestimating supplies, Schnittker believes wheat supplies will more than likely fall below USDA projections by 300 million bushels. This is why no land set-aside should occur and maximum planting should take place.

Even taking the USDA's crop es-

timate of 2.05 billion bushels, the U.S. will not produce enough wheat to meet American and foreign demand, projected at 2.16 billion bushels. The USDA admits American farmers will grow too little wheat to supply its current foreign customers, so exports must be cut by 310 million bushels. If Schnittker's assumptions are correct, even full production next year would not make up the wheat shortfall. Under current USDA policy, there is no question of who will get grain exports. The Soviet Union is receiving record shipments of grain this year, while North African nations and other points of need are being cut back.

Besides the annual cropland set-aside program (for rice, wheat, corn, and the coarse grains), the 1985 Food Security Act of 1985, set up a new, unprecedented program to take land out of food production: the Conservation Reserve Program. Because of CRP, the wheat base that the USDA talks about today is much smaller than the wheat base of 1985. In 1985 the wheat base was 92 million acres. This has been reduced by 9.6 million acres to 82.4 million acres. Most of this reduction, 7.1 million acres, has been enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program and is locked out of production for ten years.

The sum of the 7.1 million acres of wheat base locked out of production in the Conservation Reserve Program, and the 4.08 million acre set-aside from the 1990 farm program, increases the real wheat set-aside acreage for 1990 from 5% to 13.4%. Thus the confusing intricacies involving the various parts of the current farm program, camouflage the many ways that cropland is being taken out of production. In the U.S., the amount of wheat acreage idled from 1986 through 1988 has totaled 96.1 million acres, which is 30% more than the 74.3 million acres of wheat planted by American farmers in 1989.

Brussels opens new door to the East

Some strange maneuvering seems to underlie the recent moves by the European Commission.

On May 22, the new European Community Commissioner for External Relations, Frans Andriessen, unveiled an EC proposal to incorporate the Luxembourg-based European Investment Bank (EIB) as a major vehicle to provide cheap loans to East European governments, including ultimately Russia's. The EIB is an obscure part of the supranational bureaucracy of Europe. Historically it has financed the European Community's Common Agriculture Program and select credits to "special countries which have long-standing ties to specific EC countries" such as Algeria.

According to senior Brussels civil servants (*whose* servants, in that political miasma, is not always clear), the Andriessen proposal is the brainchild of EC Commission President and "Europe 1992" promoter Jacques Delors. The problem is that no one in Brussels seems to want to discuss the scheme, in the wake of Andriessen's May 22 press announcement. This piqued my interest in pursuing the matter further. If, in this age of *glasnost* and *perestroika* in the East, we don't find "openness" in the Western European Community, what is going on?

It seems that the EIB scheme is a well thought-out plan. It won't be played up publicly probably for a little while, especially after Thatcher's British government yelled that it was highly unenamored of the idea of using Brussels ECUs to "bail out the East bloc," as one informed London banker put it.

For the EIB to be used in such an extraordinary manner for loans outside the 12-nation group requires a unanimous vote of the 12 govern-

ments, one of the few decisions which still does in these days of "majority rule" in Europe. So it is unlikely that the plan will go much further than some heated debate at the upcoming heads of state EC summit later in June in Madrid. But that by no means indicates that the plan is a fatuous flight of fancy. I found that the scheme is being backed by one government in particular, West Germany. As a Dutch businessman active in East European business told me, "The Germans are the ones with the huge balance of payments problem. They must find a place to invest this growing surplus. East Europe is their clear choice by all indications."

Perhaps since London and New York have denied Third World investment markets since 1982 for German industry, the only "out" they are being given in the emerging "New Yalta" of Kissinger and Bush is investing "East."

Now, this would fit nicely with German Foreign Minister Genscher's "Common European House" echoes of Gorbachov. By running the funds through the EC's EIB bank, it could diffuse the source from any prying eyes. And it would give the hungry bureaucrats of the New Europe even more power to dispense funds, something they seem to enjoy.

According to Brussels-based EC watchers, there is something quite significant in the works. A senior EC spokesman involved in the East-West relations told me that EC "bilateral" talks with Poland are moving rapidly. The EC already has agreed to give "Most Favored Nation" trade status to Poland. This is also the agenda of the Bonn government, which has been

funneling significant sums into Poland in recent weeks to stabilize that explosive situation.

Last January, the EC struck a special accord with Hungary for a 10-year trade and economic treaty. "Hungary is heavily over-indebted," a Vienna banker specializing in East bloc finance confided. "With the EC, Hungary enjoys a privileged status. The head of the National Bank of Hungary was in Strasbourg recently and gave a speech on the ECU, noting that Hungary conducts 25% of its European trade in ECUs. The Hungarians are very shrewd." The ECU is the weighted "average" of the national currencies of the EC member countries which some, such as Delors and German ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, would like to turn into the new European supranational currency.

The barbed wire borders between Communist Hungary and Austria are already in the process of being taken down. According to City of London banking insiders, there is a grand strategy lurking behind Brussels' new overtures to the East. "They are looking 10 years ahead, to the convertibility of the Russian ruble in Western Europe. The evolution of the EC's 1992 market is moving parallel with this, leaving the 'door' open for Eastern Europe. Brussels is debating future entry of Hungary into the EC. The idea is to use Hungary as a 'bridge between East and West Europe.'"

The Hungarian florint would be made convertible to the West European ECU. At the same time the florint would be convertible with the ruble of Moscow. This would be the "back door" for Russian currency to set a stable "market" rate with Western Europe. Moscow is playing a calculated game with this East European trade "liberalization." It seems that the Brussels bureaucracy is rushing headlong to be dealt in.

Business Briefs

Markets

Economist sees threat of new crash

In an interview with the Montreal newspaper *La Presse*, French Nobel Prize-winning economist Maurice Allais calls a "new crash on world stock markets and a global economic recession a strong probability."

As reported in May 29 Paris *Libération*, Allais cites the following factors: The Third World debt problem; U.S. trade and budget deficits; high household and corporate indebtedness, especially in the United States but also in Western Europe; and the degree of speculative inflation in world stock markets. Allais cites the daily volume of foreign exchange trade of \$420 billion and the fact that of this, only an average of \$12.3 billion is directly for the financing of international trade, the rest being speculation in currencies and other paper transactions.

Malthusianism

Social Democrat outlines agenda

Former West German Chancellor and leading Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt delineated what he considered to be seven overriding problems of our epoch, at the opening dinner of the Inter-Action Council meeting in Washington, D.C., May 26.

These are, Schmidt said, 1) population growth; 2) dwindling energy resources; 3) too many armaments; 4) the globalization of financial markets; 5) the Latin American debt; 6) the U.S. budget deficit; and 7) the uncontrolled worldwide flow of funds.

The Inter-Action Council, which Schmidt chairs, is comprised of former heads of state and government, including former President Gerald Ford, former Polish Prime Minister Edward Gierek, and former Soviet President Andrei Gromyko.

Schmidt said he considered the population problem "insoluble," mentioning the failed attempts by China and India to deal with it. On energy, Schmidt stressed the

supposed problem of the greenhouse effect and the rising of ocean levels. "Cutting energy will not suffice," he said, "since many people are being born."

Schmidt praised the INF treaty, calling it "the first real arms reduction ever." He claimed that the present Soviet leadership "realizes they can't afford the tremendous military spending." Gorbachov needs partial disarmament, he said, but can only achieve it if he can show the Politburo that the West is also willing to disarm.

The biggest problem, he stressed, is the U.S. budget deficit, which has created inequities, high interest rates, and disturbances of exchange rates, but that governments lack an understanding of the seriousness of the problem.

Agriculture

Argentine system penalizes farmers

Argentina's grain-producing capacity, many economists believe, could rival that of the United States, but farmers in Argentina are not rewarded for their performance.

The current administration of President Raúl Alfonsín, recently slapped a 20% tax on farm exports, and has strictly maintained price controls that limit how much farmers can get in local markets for their grain and meat.

More than half of Argentina's farm output is exported, earning \$4 billion annually. Agricultural exports account for nearly 75% of Argentina's total export earnings.

However, the country's exports are projected to shrink. Four crop disasters—three floods and a devastating drought last year—have taken their toll on the wheat available for export. As a result, Argentina's share of key export markets such as China and the Soviet Union has been shrinking, with the United States and others eagerly filling the gap.

Argentine wheat exports to Moscow last year totaled less than 25 million bushels, down from their 1985 peak of 170 million bushels.

Food

U.S. exports to Russia set record

The value of 1989 U.S. farm exports to the U.S.S.R. may set a record, according to a May report put out by the Economic Research Service for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The U.S. share of grain imported by the Soviet Union may exceed the 45% share of 1988, and the 30% share of 1987. U.S. farm exports to Russia in 1988 were nearly two and a half times the value of shipments in 1987, and were exceeded only in 1979 and 1984. At the rate the U.S. trade is going with the Soviets this year, all records may be exceeded.

"Last year, the U.S.S.R. took 12% of the value of all U.S. grain and feed exports, and the U.S. share of all Soviet agricultural imports was an estimated 14%," the report said.

Fusion

Metal-hydrogen systems discussed

The Gordon Conference on Metal Hydrides for 1989, set for July 10-14, at Tilton, New Hampshire, is scheduling a special session on the possibilities relating to nuclear fusion occurring in metal-hydrogen systems.

The session program includes D.K. Ross, University of Birmingham, U.K., discussion leader; R.J. Perry, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, speaking on "The Relevant Parameters for Fusion in Molecules and Materials"; P.M. Richards, Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico; P. Jena, Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia, on "Energetics and Molecular Dynamics of D-D [deuterium-deuterium] Interaction in Pd [palladium]"; and S. Srinivasan, Texas A&M University, on "Evidence for Excess Heat Generation Rates During Electrolysis of D₂O [heavy water] in LiOD [lithium deuterioxide] Using a Pd [palladium] Cathode—a Microcalorimetric Study."

Briefly

This session on fusion possibilities is probably the first time this topic has been dealt with before an audience of specialists involved in the hydrogen in metals field.

AIDS

Virus not detected for three years

A study conducted by the University of California at Los Angeles has found that AIDS victims may carry the virus for three years without ever being detected by standard AIDS tests. Although this has been known for some time, it is now receiving big publicity.

The study showed that one-quarter of a group of infected AIDS victims did not produce anti-bodies for up to three years, and consequently would not have been detected by standard tests which are based on detecting the antibodies rather than the virus. The *New York Times*, while reporting the results of the study on June 1, admitted that this discovery calls into question the accuracy of AIDS infection projections.

Infrastructure

Terrorists target power, nuclear sites

Three members of the "Earth First" eco-terrorist group were arrested May 31 as they attempted to cut a power line near the Harcovar power station in Wenden, Arizona.

Group founder David Foreman, formerly the Washington lobbyist for the Wilderness Society, Mark Davis, and Marc Baker were charged with conspiracy to sabotage a nuclear facility, destruction of an energy facility and related crimes.

Earth First openly advocates terrorist actions against the U.S. power grid, lumber companies, and other "enemies" of Mother Earth. The group has claimed responsibility for various criminal actions. Background on the organization can be found in the Septem-

ber 1988 issue of *Investigative Leads*.

The FBI also arrested three radical environmentalists in Phoenix, Arizona on May 29 as they were about to carry out sabotage of two nuclear power plants and a nuclear weapons factory.

One of the men arrested, David Foreman, was formerly a Washington lobbyist for the Wilderness Society and is a founder of the Earth First group for which he regularly writes the "Dear Ned Ludd" column for the group's magazine. Ludd was the founder of the "Luddites" movement that destroyed hundreds of factories in the past century murdering many scientists and inventors, in an attempt to stop all technological progress.

Officials said the three men arrested were members of the "Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy," a group that took its name from former Arizona Gov. Evan Mecham, who was impeached last year. The group has claimed responsibility for several criminal acts in the Southwest. The group has also carried many other terrorist acts, such as vandalizing ski-lift equipment in Flagstaff and severing power line poles at three uranium mines in northern Arizona last year.

East-West Trade

Crédit Lyonnais forms new bank with Moscow

Crédit Lyonnais, the second-largest French private bank, has set up the first Western-controlled banking joint venture with the Soviet Union. It will operate in a five-bank consortium including Austria's Kreditanstalt, Germany's Bayerische Vereinsbank, Italy's BCI, and Finland's Kansallis-Osake-Pankki.

The new International Moscow Bank will deal in trade finance and be used to train Soviets in Western banking methods. Surprisingly, Moscow selected the French group over many other bidders, including Deutsche Bank of Germany. Crédit Lyonnais, a big bank in East European finance, is also aggressively expanding into Italy, where it just bought Credito Bergamasco, and Belgium, where it bought out Chase Manhattan.

● **SAUDI** Oil Minister Nazer announced on May 30 that Saudi Arabia would recommend at the OPEC meeting in Vienna June 2 that OPEC officially drop its three-year-old \$18 a barrel price goal. Instead, OPEC should use strict adherence to output quotas to regulate the market. Saudi Arabia has long been the stabilizing force in OPEC, reducing its own market share to maintain the oil price.

● **'THE DEBT BOMB** is still there, \$1.4 trillion ready to explode at any moment," said World Bank official John Holsen at a private conference on the debt held in Pavia, Italy. Holsen added, "The quantity of calories of the average citizen in LDC debtor countries today is significantly inferior to that of 1981. At the same time the amount of debt, instead of decreasing, has increased in absolute terms, while the standard of living of the debtor populations is reaching the border of subsistence."

● **NINETY PERCENT** of Americans believe everyone is entitled to the most technologically advanced medical treatment available, according to a recent survey. The "Marketplace" program of business and consumer news, carried by American Public Radio, reported the results of the survey on May 30.

● **THE SHARP INCREASE** in British interest rates could tip the economy toward a "hard landing," reports a City of London banking source. "It will have a dramatic effect on housing, but also on stock market levels, at a time when the market had recaptured its pre-October, 1987 high levels. The British economy is very vulnerable at this point."

● **HONGKONG** and Shanghai Bank is nervous about developments in China, according to London banking sources. "Hong-Shang is 80% of the Hong Kong economy. They have significant investments inside China. If they start to pull out of Hong Kong, it would be disastrous."

CFCs are not depleting the ozone layer

Rogelio Maduro reports some startling statistics: One active volcano, can emit more allegedly ozone-depleting gases than all man-made sources combined—there's still enough ozone.

Amid predictions that a cataclysmic depletion of the ozone layer would occur if production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) is continued, representatives from 80 nations have agreed to a total ban on these highly useful chemicals by the year 2000. The stampede occurred at the end of a United Nations Environment Program conference on protecting the ozone layer in Helsinki, Finland, May 1.

The insane decision goes much beyond the Montreal Protocol, signed in 1987 by 17 nations, which calls for the production of CFCs to be cut in half by 1998. The resolution also agrees to phase out "as soon as feasible" other "ozone-damaging" substances such as halon gas, which is used in fire extinguishers. The resolution is a "declaration of intent" which is to become an enforceable international law during another climate conference in 1990.

The problem is, the "ozone depletion" scare is a hoax, and this well-orchestrated and -financed campaign to phase out and ban the production of CFCs, some of the most useful chemicals ever known to man, is taking place despite the fact that there is no scientific evidence whatsoever to prove that CFCs are depleting the ozone layer. This author has previously reviewed evidence of the discovery of the "ozone hole" in Antarctica by the foremost researcher of the ozone layer, Gordon Dobson, in 1956, years before man-made CFCs were in widespread use. Here, we will disprove the claims that CFCs are adding to the destruction of the ozone layer.

Atmospheric chlorine and volcanism

For example, volcanoes contribute vastly greater amounts of chlorine and other "damaging" chemicals to the atmosphere

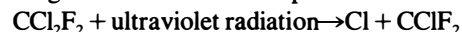
than any man-made sources.

CFCs are some of the most useful and non-toxic chemicals ever invented. They are critical for sterilizing medical equipment, as refrigerants, as solvents in the electronics industry, and as foaming agents to create insulation.

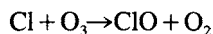
The hoax that CFCs are destroying the ozone layer is based on a technical scare paper written by F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina in 1974. A good illustration of how the fraud is pushed on the public is a description of Rowland's claim in the July 1988 issue of *Physics Today* magazine, which states, "While the inert nature of CFCs makes them attractive for many applications, it makes them troublesome as well. The two most common species, CFC-11 and CFC-12, remain in the atmosphere about 75 and 120 years, respectively. After about five years in the troposphere, they are transported into the stratosphere."

Physics Today continues, "Ultraviolet rays [in the stratosphere] ultimately dissociate [CFCs] into free chlorine atoms and other molecular fragments."

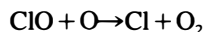
According to the claims of Rowland, the following chemical reaction for CFC-12 (Freon, the refrigerant which keeps your food from spoiling and your car from becoming an oven in the summer) takes place in the stratosphere. The chemical formula for CFC-12 is CCl_2F_2 , and, supposedly, it undergoes the following reaction in the stratosphere:



The single chlorine atom then combines with an ozone molecule to form a chlorine monoxide molecule (ClO) and molecular oxygen:



The chlorine monoxide molecule left by this step is also quite reactive, and according to Rowland's claims, it quickly combines with atomic oxygen in the stratosphere to release another oxygen molecule and more atomic chlorine:



According to *Physics Today*, "The net result is that ozone molecules are removed from the stratosphere and chlorine atoms are free to begin the process over again. A single chlorine atom may destroy hundreds of thousands of ozone molecules during its residence in the stratosphere. This reaction cycle is interrupted when the free chlorine atoms become sequestered in so-called reservoir compounds."

It is all so simple: a doomsday machine. Actually, it is a Pac-Man version of atmospheric chemistry—an ozone-gobbling chlorine monster has been unleashed by mankind's pursuit of economic development and desire to feed his hungry population.

Fortunately for mankind, Rowland's theory has more holes than the ozone layer.

Big Lie #1: CFCs are heavy, complex molecules. It is a mystery how vast amounts of these molecules could (supposedly) rise to the stratosphere. There has yet to be published a single scientific paper which presents any documented *observations* of large numbers of these molecules rising to the stratosphere. It is especially difficult to see how they can rise as high as 30 km, where the greatest concentration of ozone is located. Present claims are based solely on the supposition that CFCs *will* rise to the stratosphere *because* they are not water soluble molecules.

Big Lie #2: Do these chemical reactions occur at all? As pointed out in the April 28 issue of *EIR*, Sherwood and Molina carefully prefaced their 1974 technical scare paper with the following: "We have *attempted* to calculate the *probable* sinks and lifetimes of these molecules [emphasis added]." In short, although the chemical reactions described have been carried out in laboratory experiments, the reactions of CFCs in the stratosphere have never been either observed or measured. Sherwood and Molina have based their *theoretical model* on just a few chemical reactions in a laboratory setting, when at least 192 chemical reactions and 48 photochemical processes have been observed to occur in the stratosphere.

Big Lie #3: As *Physics Today* stated it, "A single chlorine atom may destroy hundreds of thousands of ozone molecules during its residence in the stratosphere." To restate the point, CFCs do not destroy ozone: They are inert, non-reactive, non-toxic, non-flammable chemical compounds. But the claim is that, high in the stratosphere, ultraviolet radiation breaks up the CFC molecules, a molecule of chlorine is released, and it is this molecule that allegedly destroys the ozone layer.

If this claim were true, then the ozone layer should have

ceased to exist millions of years before man ever emerged from the caves to burn his first biomass. Chlorine happens to be one of the most naturally abundant trace chemicals in the atmosphere. The natural sources of chlorine in the atmosphere so dwarf the puny amounts of chlorine that could possibly be released by CFCs, that it would be truly embarrassing to the scientists implicated in this hoax if the existence of these natural sources were reported by the news media. Therefore, they have not been reported.

The yearly production of CFCs is presently estimated at approximately 1.1 million tons a year, which includes approximately 750,000 tons of chlorine. Compare this to the natural sources of chlorine gases.

- Some 300 million tons of chlorine are released into the atmosphere every year by the evaporation of sea water, which contains salt (sodium chloride, NaCl). Large amounts of this chlorine reach the stratosphere through the pumping action of thunderstorms, hurricanes, typhoons, and other cyclonic activity, which also break up the sodium chloride molecules.

- Between 11 and 36 million tons of chlorine gases are released by passively degassing volcanoes in years with no great volcanic eruptions.

- There are 4.2 million tons of chlorine gases produced by the burning of biomass, largely as a result of Stone Age slash-and-burn agriculture methods.

Figure 1 is a comparison between the natural sources of chlorine and chlorine in CFCs.

One of the scare stories being spread is that there is 50 to 60 times more chlorine in the atmosphere in Antarctica than scientists had expected, and therefore, CFCs must be arriving at the South Pole in dangerous concentrations. What is carefully covered up, is that less than 15 kilometers upwind from the observation station at McMurdo Sound, is Mt. Erebus, an active volcano that has been constantly erupting for the past 100 years. From observations made in 1983 by William Rose of Michigan Technological University, it has been estimated that Mt. Erebus was ejecting more than 1,000 tons of chlorine a day into the atmosphere. This comes to about 370,000 tons of chlorine a year, which in 1983 was almost as much as the entire world's *production* of chlorine for CFCs, about 580,000 tons (**Figure 2**).

In short, the chlorine that the scientists are reading in Antarctica may include a couple of molecules of chlorine from CFCs, but most of it is clearly chlorine from Mt. Erebus. This leaves a big gaping hole in the ozone hole theory.

It should be pointed out that, according to calculations of different volcanologists, the amount of chlorine yield of Mt. Erebus between 1972, when observations started, and 1983, when direct measurements of the volcano plume took place, was approximately 1-2% of the estimated global volcanic flux. The range of calculated worldwide chlorine flux from volcanoes is between 11 million and 40 million tons, with 36 million tons being a reasonable estimated average, according to several volcanologists interviewed by *EIR*. This means

that in a year with no great volcanic eruptions, passively degassing volcanoes eject more than 48 times more chlorine into the atmosphere than all the chlorine contained in man-made CFCs (Figure 3).

The eruption of one volcano, Tambora, in 1815 released a *minimum* amount of 211 million tons of chlorine gases into the atmosphere. At present production rates of CFCs, it would take mankind more than 285 years to put as much chlorine into the atmosphere as Tambora did in a few weeks.

According to the Rowland ozone depletion theory, such a catastrophic release of chlorine should have wiped out the ozone layer completely, flooding the Earth with cancer causing ultraviolet rays. Well, mankind still walks the surface of the Earth, and there is no record in the early 19th-century of mass extinctions of human, animal, or vegetable life due to skin cancer or other effects of increased ultraviolet radiation (Figure 4).

A more recent eruption, that of El Chichón volcano on the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico, is an even better indication that large increases in stratospheric chlorine gases do not have a significant effect on the ozone layer. In March and April 1982, there were major eruptions of El Chichón, which injected large amounts of gas and particles into the lower stratosphere. A coherent volcanic cloud was soon established in a zonal band circling the Earth. Several months after the eruption, several aircraft flew through the volcanic cloud

measuring the concentration of gases in the stratosphere. William G. Mankin and M.T. Coffin from the National Center for Atmospheric Research, published the results of some of the flights in the Oct. 12, 1984 issue of *Science*. He reported that El Chichón injected more than 40,000 tons of hydrogen chloride (HCl) directly into the stratosphere, "about 9% of the global stratospheric HCl burden." In the wide band where the volcanic cloud stretched, the amount of stratospheric HCl increased by 40% over previous values. Mankin and Coffin end their article by stating that Stolarski and Cicerone, two of the scaremongers warning about ozone depletion, "originally suggested that the direct injection of chlorine into the stratosphere by volcanoes could result in substantial O₃ destruction, but this source of stratospheric chlorine has largely been dismissed in comparison with other sources. The observation that a single, large volcanic event can increase the stratospheric HCl burden by 40% over a large part the globe should lead to a reassessment of the role of volcanoes in stratospheric chlorine chemistry."

In fact, the predicted "substantial" destruction of the ozone layer by the stratospheric chlorine did not occur.

Two years before the El Chichón eruption, a leading volcanologist, David Johnston, had raised the issue of the large amounts of chlorine released by volcanic eruptions, compared to man-made sources. In a scientific paper published in the July 25, 1980 issue of *Science*, Johnston states

FIGURE 1
Natural sources of chlorine gas emissions vs. chlorine in CFCs

(Millions of tons)

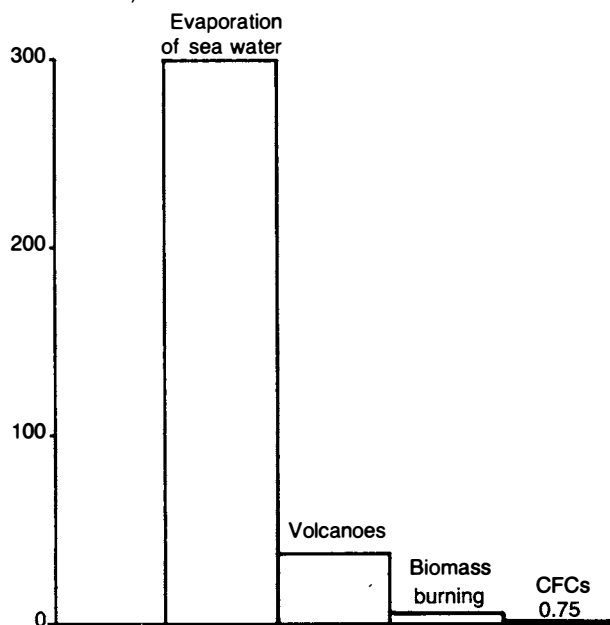
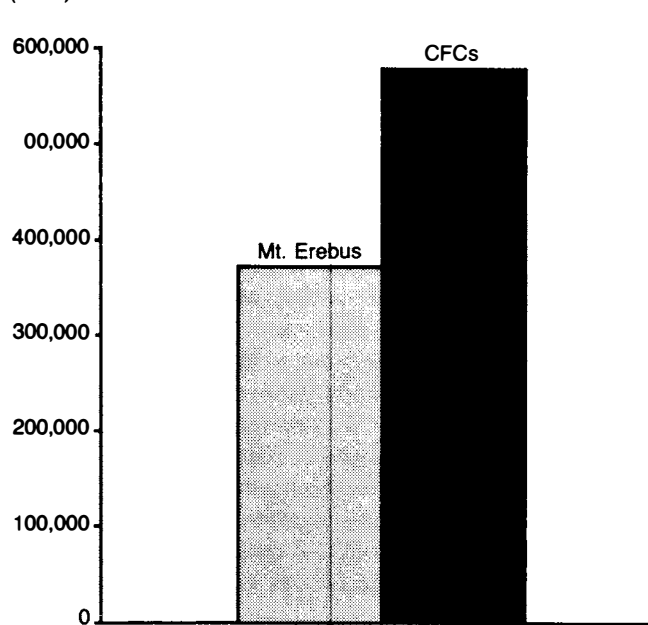


FIGURE 2
Mt. Erebus, Antarctica chlorine emissions vs. CFCs (1983)

(Tons)



“Earlier estimates of the chlorine emission from volcanoes, based upon evaluations of the pre-eruption magmatic chlorine content, are too low for some explosive volcanoes by a factor of 20 to 40 or more. Degassing of ash erupted during 1976 by Augustine Volcano in Alaska released 525,000 [metric tons] of chlorine, of which 82,000 to 175,000 [metric tons] may have been ejected into the stratosphere as hydrogen chloride. . . . The amount of chlorine in the estimated total atmospheric and stratospheric injections corresponds to 107 and 17 to 36%, respectively, of the 1975 world production of chlorine in fluorocarbons.”

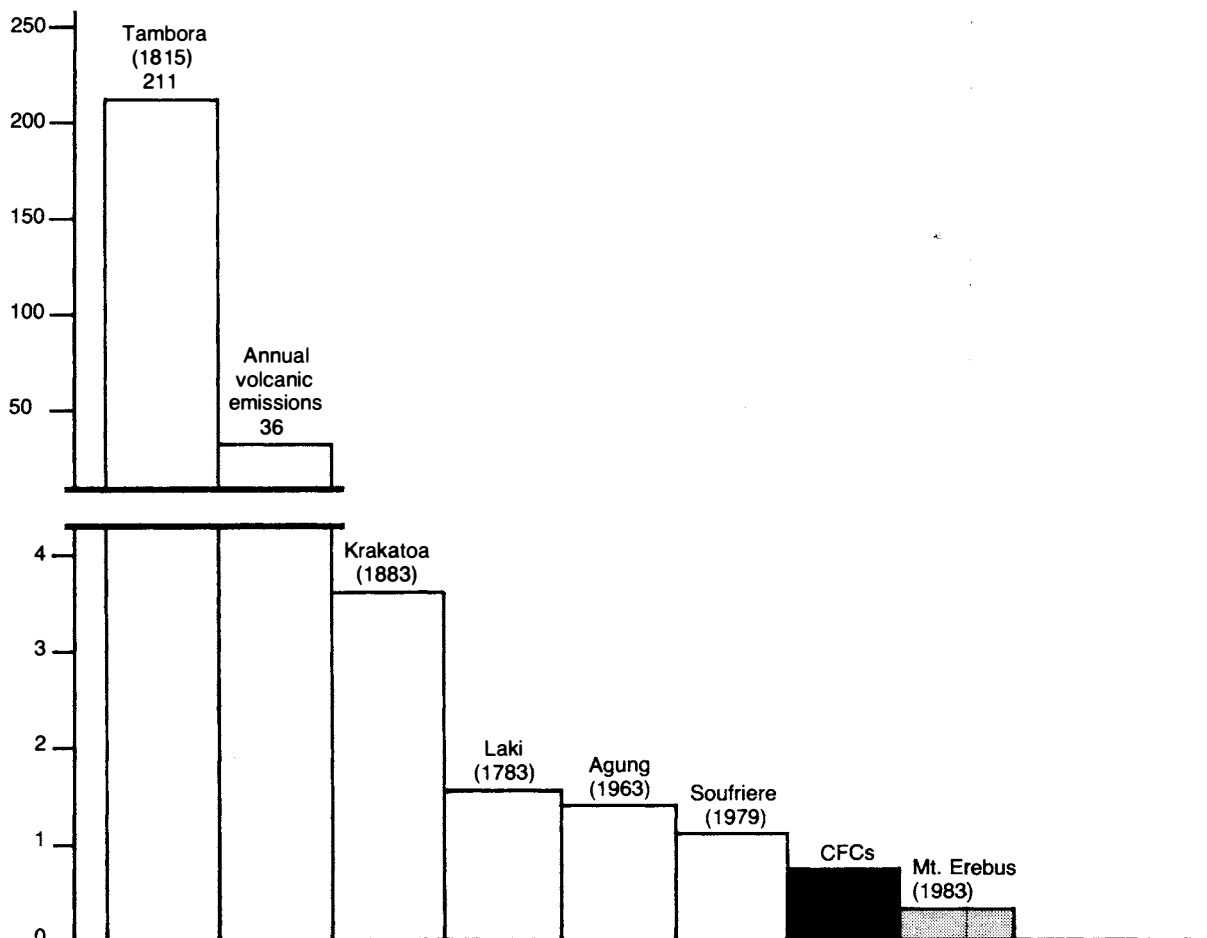
Chlorine gases are very difficult to measure in the atmosphere, so up until the time when Johnston published his work, the chlorine output of volcanoes had been estimated by assuming that magma contains 0.02-0.025% (by weight) chlorine before eruptions, which was all released during the eruption.

Johnston made more careful measurements and found the percentage of chlorine in the magma to be much greater than previously thought. He states, “The richest magma may contain more than 0.5 to 1.0% chlorine, which exceeds by 20 to 40 times or more the earlier estimates upon which volcanic atmospheric impact has been estimated.”

Discussing the effect of volcanoes on the ozone layer and climate, Johnston states, “Geologically major eruptions, such as caldera forming eruptions that emit hundreds of cubic kilometers of magma, may have a long-term impact upon stratospheric ozone. For example, eruption of the Bishop Tuff from Long Valley Caldera, California, 700,000 years ago generated 100 cubic km of air-fall ash. If the magma degassed 0.25% chlorine (equivalent to Augustine Volcano), this eruption may have injected 289 [million metric tons] of HCl into the stratosphere, equivalent to about 570 times the 1975 world industrial production of chlorine in fluorocar-

FIGURE 3
Atmospheric chlorine emitted in one year by great volcanic eruptions compared to chlorine from CFCs

(Millions of tons)



bons. Clearly, volcanic sources of stratospheric chlorine may be significant in comparison with anthropogenic sources." Johnston promised to break new ground in volcanology, but tragically died at his observation post when Mt. St. Helens, Washington erupted in 1980.

The other major ingredient of chlorofluorocarbons is fluorine (F), which is also supposed to be an ozone killer and a super-"greenhouse gas." As with chlorine, however, fluorine is also an abundant natural trace gas. The explosion of Tambora in 1815 put up a minimum of 120 million tons of fluorine in the atmosphere, which, at present rates, is the equivalent of 483 years of production of fluorine in CFCs. Furthermore, the amount of fluorine from passively degassing volcanoes may be as high as 6 million tons a year, which is 24 times greater than the world production of fluorine in CFCs, approximately 248,600 tons per year. Three scientists, Robert B. Symonds, William I. Rose, and Mark Reed, published a paper in *Nature* magazine, Aug. 4, 1988, where they examine the contribution to the atmosphere of chlorine and fluorine bearing gases from volcanoes. After examining the evidence, the authors draw contrary conclusions to the statements of the Ozone Trends Panel, the biggest Chicken Littles about ozone depletion these days, which "suggest that photolysis of anthropogenic halocarbons in the atmosphere is the only major source of atmospheric HF," hydrogen fluoride. Rather, they continue, "This paper supports other work that naturally degassing volcanoes also emit significant quantities of HF, some of which is directly injected into the stratosphere. Thus,

volcanoes should be regarded as a significant source of tropospheric and stratospheric HF."

Chlorine from biomass burning

Up until the late 1970s, the amount of gases contributed to the atmosphere from biomass burning and forest fires was considered minimal, but careful measurement of forest fires since then indicates that they are a major source of gases for global atmospheric chemistry. Biomass burning may contribute more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere than all of man's industrial activities put together. The Brazilian scientist Alberto Setzer calculated that more than 540 million tons of CO₂ were released into the atmosphere by the burning of the Amazon rain forest in 1987. Richard Houghton, from the Woods Hole Institute, had a higher figure based on a different estimate which includes the amount of CO₂ released not only from the burning of the forest, but also by the then-exposed soils: 4 billion tons. So, the burning of the Amazon rain forest, which is less than half of the world's total biomass burning, releases almost as much CO₂ as the entire release of CO₂ attributed to industrial activities, 5 billion tons.

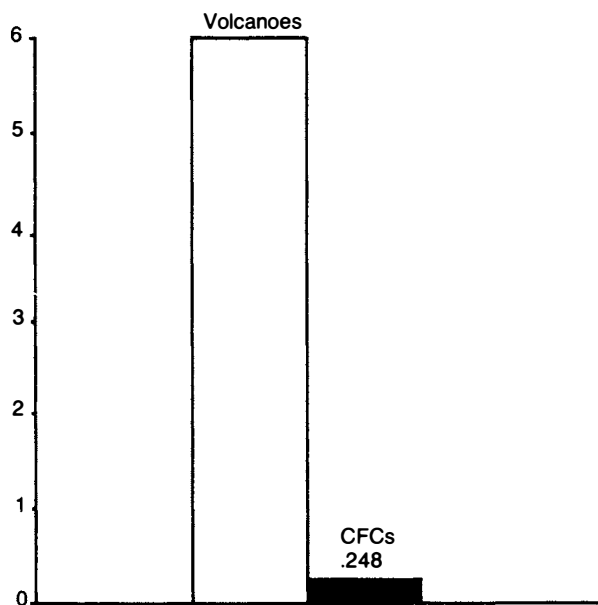
Another gas released by biomass burning includes that singularly evil molecule, chlorine, in the form of methyl chloride (CH₃Cl). According to one of the original papers on the subject, titled "Biomass burning as a source of atmospheric gases CO, H₂, N₂O, NO, CH₃Cl, and COS," 420,000 metric tons of chlorine contained in CH₃Cl were released in 1979 by the burning of biomass. The authors of the paper, Paul Crutzen, Leroy Heidt, Joseph Krasnec, Walter Pollock, and Wolfgang Seiler cautioned, however, that their estimates may be very low. They state, "Note that our estimates on the global extent of biomass-burning, are substantially smaller than those of other workers such as Wong and Woodwell et al. We cannot defend the data compiled . . . here due to lack of space; however, acceptance of higher biomass burning rates will clearly lead to larger estimates of trace gas emission rates."

Since the release of this study in *Nature*, Nov. 15, 1979, the pace of global deforestation, biomass-burning, and slash-and-burn agriculture has increased exponentially, as a result of savage austerity policies imposed on Third World nations by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Therefore, it is not a surprise that recent, more accurate satellite surveys of global deforestation and burning of the tropical rain forests show it to be at least 10 times greater than estimated by Crutzen, et al. That would mean that biomass burning, a result of the same enforced backwardness the environmentalists advocate, is releasing at least 4.2 million tons of chlorine into the atmosphere.

This biogenically generated chlorine, according to Crutzen et al., may pose a serious threat to the ozone layer, since it breaks up in the stratosphere into the same chlorine molecules as CFCs. They state, "The decay of CH₃Cl in the stratosphere releases Cl and ClO, which are extremely efficient in limiting stratospheric ozone by catalytic reactions."

FIGURE 4
Fluorine annually released by volcanoes, in the absence of great eruptions, vs. CFCs

(Millions of tons)



Thus chlorine molecules released by biomass burning contributes at least five times more chlorine molecules into the atmosphere, 4.2 million tons Cl, than the chlorine contained in all the world's yearly industrial production of CFCs, 750,000 tons. (Figure 5)

However, even this figure may be a gross underestimate. Crutzen et al. warn, "Note that in our source calculations for the atmospheric trace gases, we did not consider the potential release from the heating of the topsoil organic matter or from the [4-8 billion tons of carbon] of matter which is exposed to fire but left behind as dead, unburned above-ground biomass. The topsoil organic matter is especially rich in nutrients and may make important contributions to the cycling of atmospheric trace gases and nutrient elements."

(It should be further noted that Crutzen's calculations are based on smoke plume samples taken from forest fires in Colorado. Tropical rain forests have much greater densities of biomass than temperate forests, and thus will release much greater amounts of gases into the atmosphere.)

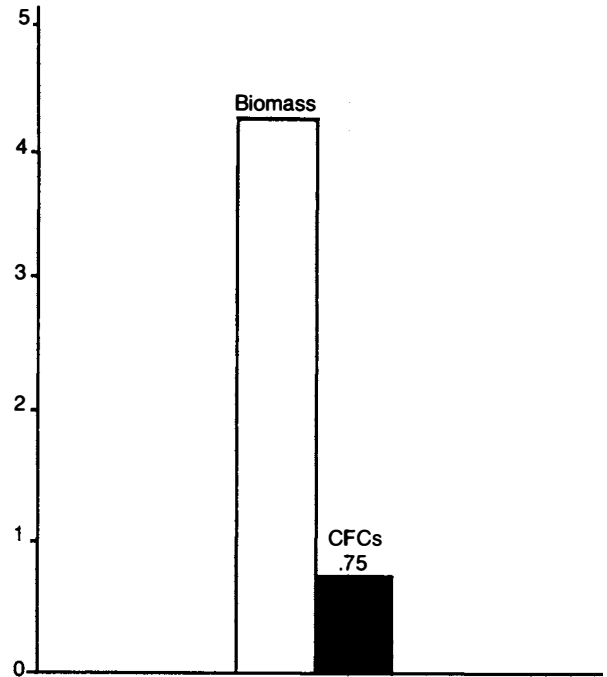
The authors end the article, "Despite the limited amount of observations, we must conclude that biomass burning, especially in the tropics where the rates of biomass production and biomass burning are unparalleled, has the potential to contribute in an important way to the global budgets of several major atmospheric trace gases. We also need to consider that tropical emissions occur in photochemically very active and dynamically important regions in which substantial transfer of tropospheric air to the stratosphere takes place."

The dynamic regions that Crutzen et al. refer to are above the tropical rain forests, but the two greatest are above the Amazon rain forest and the Indonesian Archipelago, which are known as the world's "stratospheric fountains" due to the enormous amount of water vapor and gases transported to the stratosphere by the very violent convective storms in these areas. This is of great importance for the study of chlorine and fluorine transport to the stratosphere, since the greatest amount of biomass burning takes place in the tropical rain forests, and the most active area of volcanism worldwide is located in the area of the Indonesian stratospheric fountain, providing ready transport for volcanic gases to the stratosphere.

The behavior of one of these dynamic regions, the Amazon rain forest, was studied in detail for the first time during a joint atmospheric expedition carried out by NASA and the Brazilian space agency INPE in 1985 and 1987. The results of the scientific expedition, called the Atmospheric Boundary Layer Experiment (ABLE), were summarized by Robert J. McNeal, head of NASA's Earth Sciences and Applications Division, in testimony before the U.S. Congress. McNeal stated, "A mechanism is readily available in the Amazon to transport gases between the planetary boundary layer and the 'free' troposphere, where they can enter into large-scale circulation patterns. Deep convective storms of considerable volume are established with great frequency and move essentially continuously around the basin. Such a storm brings

FIGURE 5
Chlorine annually released by biomass burning vs. CFCs

(Millions of tons)



material down from high in the atmosphere, up to and including the stratosphere, which is a source of ozone [and] also raises material from the top of the canopy to the upper troposphere. The intensity and frequency of these storms essentially couple the surface and the troposphere vertically in the Amazon region."

These violent storms have enormous power., McNeal states, "The magnitudes of convective storm transports have been calculated directly for the first time. Individual convective storms transport 200 megatons of air per hour of which 3 megatons is water vapor releasing 100,000 megawatts of energy into the atmosphere." On average, there are 44,000 thunderstorms every day, mostly in the tropics, producing more than 8 million lightning bolts.

The extensive destruction of the tropical rain forest under the economic policies of the International Monetary Fund is going to have much greater consequences in upsetting the global climate than the imaginary threat from CFCs and other "man-made" pollutants. McNeal warns in his testimony, "Replacing the forest with wetlands or pasture would likely have large impacts on this enormous furnace with attendant large effects on atmospheric circulation patterns and, therefore, climate. Evapotranspiration and rainfall will decrease. The amount of latent heat transported to temperate and polar latitudes might be reduced, and these regions might experience a cooler climate as a result."

Volcanoes and climate

The idea that volcanoes play an important role in climate was first put forward by Benjamin Franklin in 1784. In a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Manchester, England on Dec. 22 of that year, Franklin had observed a reduction in the intensity of sunlight at the Earth's surface during the summer of 1783, and he hypothesized that the volcanic eruption of Laki crater in Iceland at the beginning of the summer had created a "dry fog" which was blocking the sunlight. Franklin then correctly postulated that the severe winter of 1783-84, experienced by the eastern United States and Western Europe, was the result of this reduction of solar intensity, which would prevent the normal amount of summer heating of the Earth's surface to occur.

Franklin's hypothesis was that the high-altitude "dry fog" was formed from the solid volcanic "dust" ejected by the explosive force of the Icelandic eruption. The volume and injection height of the volcanic "dust" ejected during a volcanic eruption are directly related to the explosive force of the eruption, and to the vertical wind structure at the time and the location of the eruption. Since Franklin presented this scientific paper, it has been considered that only the largest, most violently explosive eruptions would produce a measurable climatic impact. These assumptions have been challenged, however, in the past two decades, when direct sampling of stratospheric aerosols began to take place.

In a benchmark paper, J.D. Devine from the Graduate

School of Oceanography of the University of Rhode Island, and several co-authors, challenged the established notions, and backed the idea that sulfate aerosols have a greater climatic impact than volcanic "dust." In their 1984 paper, the authors found a very close correlation between temperature changes on the surface of the Earth and the amount of sulfur released by a volcanic eruption, a correlation they did not find with other material yielded by the volcanic explosion. This study contained detailed examinations of trace gases estimated to have been erupted by several major volcanic eruptions, including chlorine.

One of the major points of the paper, published in the July 10 issue of the *Journal of Geophysical Research*, is that it is not necessary to have explosive volcanic eruptions to put all this material, including chlorine, into the stratosphere so that it affects climate. The paper states, "Although the Laki eruption produced about 0.3 cubic km of tephra (more than the 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption), the eruption was largely nonexplosive. Yet, it is likely that the average temperature decrease following this eruption was comparable to those following the large historic explosive eruptions which are known to have penetrated the stratosphere. This seems paradoxical, because it is commonly assumed that volcanic aerosols released during relatively quiet eruption of basaltic magma would remain in the troposphere. The Laki eruption shows that this may not be the case. It is possible that the thermal structure of the atmosphere over a large lava field such as the Laki field (565 square km) may be perturbed by the heat released from the surface of the degassing magma. Atmospheric convective flow induced over the lava field, together with the explosive (phreatomagmatic) and fire-fountaining activity, would allow a portion of the gases released to rise to the stratosphere, which would be penetrated by the ascending plume of heated air and volcanic gas. We consider this phenomenon as analogous to initiation of free convection of a fluid overlying a flat plate heated from below. Dimensional analysis of the Laki phenomenon shows that the initiated convection must be turbulent rather than laminar. Because the tropopause is low over Iceland (7-10 km), the thermal plume produced over the Laki lava field was evidently able to penetrate the stratosphere and cause a significant, widespread climatic effect in the northern latitudes."

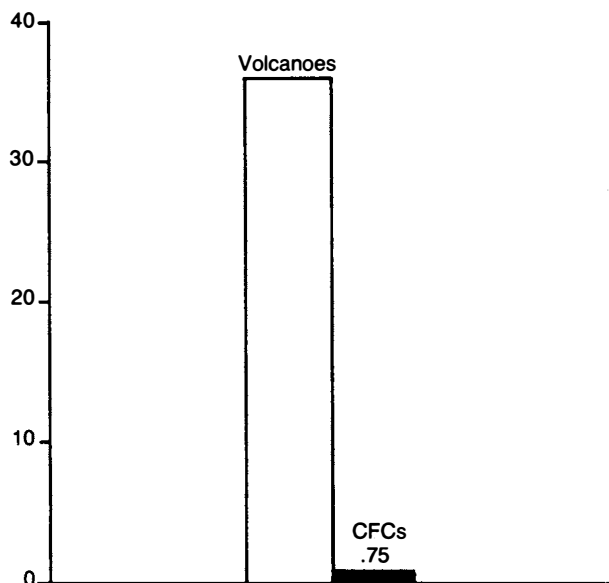
The same year, Brian Goodman, from the Center for Climatic Research at the University of Wisconsin, presented a doctoral thesis which reviews the history of the subject, and presents a thesis that low-intensity volcanic activity also has an impact on the climate through "diffuse" sources of volcanic gases, and that there are harmonic cycles of volcanic activity, influenced by solar and lunar tides, which are reflected in the climate record. Goodman states:

"Volcanic eruptions will indirectly impact the climate system through direct modulation of the atmospheric transparency to shortwave solar radiation. This direct modulation results from an enhancement of the stratospheric aerosol load

FIGURE 6

Chlorine annually released by volcanoes, in the absence of great eruptions, vs. CFCs

(Millions of tons)





Volcanic plume from Mt. Erebus, Antarctica, an active volcano which has been erupting for at least the past 100 years. The scientific observation station at McMurdo Bay is less than 15 kilometers downwind from the volcano, which was measured to be outgassing more than 1,000 tons of chlorine a day into the atmosphere in 1983. This explains the high levels of chlorine gases registered at McMurdo, without the need to claim that CFCs are the source, one of the claims behind present-day hysteria over the ozone layer. The existence of the volcano has been suppressed by the newsmedia, because it blows a hole in the ozone hole theory, since this volcano by itself, in 1983, put almost as much chlorine into the atmosphere as all chlorine in CFCs manufactured throughout the world that year. If it were true that chlorine is destroying the ozone layer over Antarctica, then Mt. Erebus is to blame, not CFCs. Under dry antarctic conditions, the chlorine from Mt. Erebus, over 12,000 feet in altitude, reaches the stratosphere in much greater abundance than chlorine from volcanoes in humid climates.

following the introduction of volcanic material. Two types of aerosols are produced during an eruption: solid tephra [volcanic dust] particles and gaseous aerosol precursors. Before 1970, it was typically assumed that the tephra particles were the principal volcanic contribution to the stratospheric aerosol load. The total volume of tephra erupted into the stratosphere depends upon the violence of an eruptive event. Because of this idea, studies before 1970 only considered the climatic impact of the largest, most violent eruptions, regardless of the eruptive mechanism.

“Direct *in situ* sampling of the stratospheric aerosol layer, or what is often referred to as the Junge layer, following a violent volcanic eruption by both balloon and airplane flights during the 1970s demonstrated that, contrary to what had been previously thought, it was not the solid tephra particles, but the gaseous aerosol precursors which provided the principal volcanic aerosol contribution to the stratospheric aerosol load of the Junge layer. The dominant stratospheric aerosol consists of sub-micron liquid droplets of highly concentrated sulfuric acid. The small amount of tephra particles which have been detected in the stratosphere immediately following a large volcanic eruption decreased to virtually undetectable concentrations within 3-4 months. Rossow (1978) suggests that the tephra particles mix with the tremendous amounts of tropospheric water vapor entrained into the turbulent eruption plume to form large aggregates (i.e., mud balls) which grow rapidly too large to remain suspended.

“The increases in the concentration of the suspended sulfuric acid droplets result from the introduction to the stratosphere of the various sulfide and sulfate gases dissolved in the magma (e.g., SO_2 , H_2S , and SO_4 which are exsolved from the magma at the time of the eruption, and once suspended in the stratosphere, are converted into the sulfuric aerosol droplets through a variety of photochemical conversion processes. More recent studies of the climatic impact of volcanic activity upon the stratospheric aerosol load have included the radiative properties of sub-micron sulfuric acid droplets, instead of sub-micron tephra particles, but have continued to assume that a large volcanic eruption is necessary to directly inject the magmatic sulfur gas emissions into the stratosphere.

“An active volcano will display three major phases of explosive intensity through a complete eruptive episode: violent, moderate, and quiet. An eruptive episode normally begins when the conduit is opened by explosive discharges of the gas-rich top of the magma column. As lower levels of the magma column are tapped, the explosive discharges will diminish in strength to a more moderate level of intensity. The volume of magma and magmatic products discharged during this more moderate phase will not necessarily be reduced. The lower emission rate will be compensated by the longer duration of this phase of activity. Eventually, the explosive activity will cease and give way to the relatively quiet outpouring of lava and effusing of gases through other

related activity, such as fumaroles and hot springs. This final stage of an eruptive episode may remain active for a considerable length of time after the initial explosive phase has subsided. When new magma or magmatic emanations and their reaction products rise towards the surface, explosive activity will be resumed. This new sequence of explosive activity will often overlap the residual phase of the previous eruptive episode.

"Dissolved volatiles within the magma and possible contamination by the local groundwater account for this explosive-quiet pattern most frequently in two different ways. One, heating of the local groundwater by the ascending magma column would lead to steam explosions during the early part of an eruption. As the eruption continued, the groundwater would be pumped away and the eruptive violence would diminish. Two, a vertically stratified magma reservoir could be erupted sequentially. The highest concentrations of water vapor and other volatiles will occur at the top and along the walls of a large magma reservoir. Eruption of the top gas-rich portion would initiate the violent explosive phase, which

would then diminish with time as the eruption continues and draws up magma from deeper and deeper in the conduit. Eruptions resulting from these two eruptive mechanisms are referred to as phreatic or phreatomagmatic and magmatic, respectively.

"Both phreatic (or steam) eruptions and magmatic eruptions can have violently explosive initial phases of activity, and as such could both potentially be identified as large eruptions, and assumed to be climatically significant according to the prevailing theories. It is likely that only magmatic eruptions will inject sufficient volumes of magmatic sulfur gases to have a significant impact upon the stratospheric aerosol load. Phreatic eruptions in their initial explosive phase will produce large volumes of tephra, but very few magmatic volatiles. The extremely violent eruptions of Mt. St. Helens, Washington on 18 May 1980 and of El Chichón, Mexico on 2 April 1982 illustrate the distinction between the impact of the eruption products from the phreatic and true magmatic eruptive mechanisms. The initial reaction of the scientific community with respect to the extremely violent eruption of

Are DuPont, ICI behind 'ozone depletion' scare?

Scientists and chemists interviewed by *EIR* have insisted that they believe that DuPont Chemicals and other chemical giants are behind the "ozone depletion" scare. Evidence for the accusations include indications that a chemical cartel is being created that will have exert total control over the chemicals that will replace CFCs after they are banned. At stake is control over a market for CFCs and related products which could easily total \$120 billion per year in the next decade.

Today, 13 companies worldwide produce the bulk of an annual 1.14 million tons of CFCs. DuPont, which patents its CFC under the brand name Freon, is the world leader, making 25% of the total, with U.S. Allied Chemicals number two, Britain's Imperial Chemicals Industry (ICI) number three with 10%, tied to a French maker, Atochem (Elf Aquitaine). These four companies control about 60% of world supply. Significantly, these same four leading producers are now spearheading the campaign to ban CFC use!

A spokesman for ICI admitted in a recent discussion that ICI is almost finished with a big new plant in Runcorn, Great Britain, which will produce ICI's "ozone friendly" HFC-134a alternative, beginning in 1991. A second plant to make the new chemical is under construction in the

United States by DuPont Chemicals.

On April 28, ICI chairman Henderson told his shareholders, "Our aim is to become the world's leading chemical company." There are some hints as to how ICI plans to do this. Henderson was a key adviser to Prime Minister Thatcher before she chaired the recent London conference on "Saving the Ozone Layer." ICI has come out publicly demanding "complete elimination" of CFC use.

Countries such as Brazil, Taiwan, South Korea, and certain OPEC countries are rapidly developing independent chemical industries which are becoming self-sufficient in producing CFCs and other basic chemicals. "For these large companies, elimination of a few percent in their market share can destroy their entire price structure. These Third World producers have become a serious threat to them on the margins, and that is critical," stressed one London industry analyst familiar with the internal corporate debate. "The ban on CFCs will be a big, big problem for especially Third World countries," he stressed. "The big chemical multinationals want binding legal sanctions internationally to enforce the ban on CFCs. They have invested huge sums in development of alternatives and they aren't about to let Third World producers take this market away from them."

Interestingly, the executive-director of Greenpeace in the United Kingdom, the 41-year-old Lord Melchett, is the heir to the Imperial Chemicals Industry fortune! His grandfather, the first Lord Melchett, Alfred Mond, founded the ICI conglomerate. So, ICI chairman Henderson takes orders from Lord Melchett.



Slash-and-burn agriculture contributes more than 4.2 million tons of chlorine gases to the atmosphere, more than five times the amount of chlorine in CFCs. Over 60% of global deforestation and all biomass burning is the result of policies being pushed by the environmentalist lobby to prevent Third World nations from industrializing.

Mt. St. Helens was that it would significantly increase the Northern Hemisphere stratospheric aerosol load. As it turned out, the eruption was phreatomagmatic in nature, and although it produced vast quantities of tephra, only a small volume of magmatic volatiles were included in its emissions. The anticipated climatic impact from this eruption did not materialize. On the other hand, the extremely violent eruption of El Chichón did emit huge volumes of both tephra and sulfurous magmatic gases to the stratosphere, as did the later more moderately eruptive phases. The sulfur gas emissions which reached the stratosphere resulted in a dramatic enhancement to the stratospheric aerosol abundance and size distribution.

"The total volume of the sulfur gases produced during an eruption is not solely dependent upon the violence or explosiveness of an eruptive event, but upon the combined effect of the rate and duration of eruptive activity, and, of course, on the volatile sulfur content of the magma. A large explosive eruption can provide large volumes of gaseous emissions through high emission rates for short periods of time and inject them directly into the stratosphere, where they are photochemically converted into sulfuric acid droplets. This type of eruption acts as a 'point' source of sulfurous magmatic gases with respect to the stratospheric aerosol load. A more moderately active eruption can produce the same total volume of emissions by compensating for a lower emission rate with a greater duration of activity. In this situation, the gaseous emissions are not directly injected into the strato-

sphere, but are often injected high enough into the upper troposphere that they can remain suspended for several weeks, which will enable some fraction of their original eruption products to be indirectly transported into the stratosphere through one of several stratospheric-tropospheric exchange processes. The stratospheric-tropospheric exchange mechanisms, besides transporting magmatic sulfur gases from moderate eruptive activity into the stratosphere, are also partly responsible for the removal of the converted sulfuric acid droplets from the stratosphere. This indirect entrainment of sulfurous magmatic gases into the stratosphere acts as a 'diffuse' source with respect to the stratospheric aerosol load."

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The LaRouche case and the countdown to U.S. fascism

by Warren J. Hamerman

The following remarks were delivered to the National Caucus of Labor Committees conference, co-sponsored by the Schiller Institute, in Crystal City, Virginia on May 27, 1989. The NCLC is the philosophical association founded more than two decades ago by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Mr. Hamerman is a member of its Executive Committee.

I think that the size, composition, quality, and very existence of this conference four months after Lyndon LaRouche was unjustly imprisoned, is not only a historic political event but is a powerful monument to the power and indestructibility of the ideas and underlying method of Lyndon LaRouche which are the basis of our philosophical association. Natural Law will always be just to those who abide by her.

The LaRouche case is thoroughly intertwined with the central political question of our age: whether or not the ever-accelerating and indisputable economic, cultural, and strategic collapse of the United States solidifies into a full-scale fascist state. Since the United States is no isolated nation but the superpower central to the defense of civilization, were it to petrify into a totalitarian state it would plunge all of civilization into a Dark Age far more hideous than any previously faced by mankind.

The final outcome of the appeals on the LaRouche case over the next few months will also be the signal to whether or not the U.S. has become a full-fledged fascist state, the culmination of a several decades-long project by the Eastern Liberal Establishment to impose American-style "fascism with a democratic face" as a means to get through an otherwise ungovernable crisis.

Since the methods used to railroad LaRouche were so far outside the bounds of several millennia of legal norms in civilized societies, his case has become a world and national rallying point. There will be no such future battle around which to rally, and no such combination of cultural and political forces engaged in a



Freedom demanded for these political prisoners: the six co-appellants with Lyndon LaRouche, and their sentences, clockwise from upper left: Edward Spannaus, 5 years; William Wertz, 5 years; Dennis Small, 3 years; Joyce Rubinstein Fredman, 3 years; Paul Greenberg, 3 years; Michael Billington, 3 years.

similar battle for some other case.

Fascism has come to the United States without a Reichstag Fire or an emergency decree suspending the Constitution, but much more efficiently in large part as a “technocratic” or procedural method of “crisis management.” This process has been encouraged and protected along the way by a sequence of amoral decisions of positive law in a court system which has increasingly flaunted its defiance of Natural Law.

The courts have overthrown the content of the Constitution by standing its language and moral substance on their head to *decriminalize* crimes while *criminalizing* the free practice of political, constitutional, and human rights. Among those formal crimes against the dignity of man which have now been decriminalized in America, are Satanism, euthanasia, drug use, pornography, and child abuse. At the same time, distorted interpretations and definitions of criminal acts and conspiracies have been zealously applied through the misuse of the RICO [racketeering], conspiracy, and white-collar-crime statutes against every grouping politically independent of the state, including: congressmen and senators, presidential candidates, scientific associations, anti-abortion activists, trade unions, constituency political machines, civil rights activists, political action committees and mass candidate slates, newspapers, and publishing companies.

All of the most ugly and repugnant features of Nazi justice are everyday occurrences in America today:

- judges in the mold of Nazi Judge Roland Freisler, such as Albert V. Bryan and Carleton Penn, who force convictions by aggressively becoming supra-prosecutors in the courtroom;
- the targeting of individuals for “thought crimes,” having a propensity to conspire to act upon unorthodox ideas and policies even if they have committed no overt criminal act;
- pretrial convictions through vicious and incessant hounding and harassment by government police and intelligence agencies as well as media slanders;
- irrational legal opinions by courts which overtly defy all traditions of natural law and the dignity of man.

Over the abyss

How far along the road to fascism have we come? Two examples demonstrate that U.S. courts have tolerated the same twisted interpretations of the law to justify evil as the Nazis did:

- 1) the legalization of Satanism on the grounds of its being a so-called First Amendment-protected religion.
- 2) the justification of the Nazi crime of euthanasia on the grounds of “constitutional rights.”

In 1985 a federal judge in Judge Albert V. Bryan’s Eastern District of Virginia—the same Judge Bryan who ran the LaRouche railroad—ruled that the satanic Church of Wicca is “a religion protected by the First Amendment.” The deci-

sion of the Judge Bryan-supervised court argued that Satanists:

sincerely adhere to a fairly complex set of doctrines relating to the spiritual aspect of their lives, and in so doing so they have "ultimate concerns" in much the same way as followers of more accepted religions. Their ceremonies and leader structure, their rather elaborate set of articulated doctrine, their belief in the concept of another world, and their broad concern for improving the quality of life of others gives them at least some facial similarity to other more widely recognized religions. While there are certainly aspects of Wiccan philosophy that may strike most people as strange or incomprehensible, the mere fact that a belief may be unusual does not strip it of constitutional protection.

This case involved a 29-year-old inmate and self-proclaimed witch at the Powhatan Correctional Center in the Virginia state prison system who wanted to practice satanic rituals in prison. It was appealed by the Virginia State Department of Corrections to the same Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which now has the LaRouche case before it. In fact, the very same 4th Circuit Court of Appeals judge, Judge Butzner, who summarily turned down two of LaRouche's requests for bond pending appeal, wrote the decision fully upholding the decision of the lower court. Judge Butzner affirmed the lower court on the grounds that the self-proclaimed witch was absolutely protected by the First Amendment guarantee to the free exercise of religion to practice his rites in prison.

Given these decisions, can one be surprised by the fact that John Markham, the chief prosecutor against LaRouche in both the Boston and Alexandria trials, was the "attorney of record" in 1973 who filed the incorporation papers of the satanic Process Church in New York and is confirmed to have been a "disciple" or member of the Process Church? Or that there is a pattern of previous involvement defending satanic groups by other prosecutors and judges from coast to coast who have gone after LaRouche and his associates?

In the area of legalizing the Nazi crime of euthanasia, American courts have also gone to shameless lengths.

In 1976 the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled in favor of euthanasia against Karen Anne Quinlan on what the court called "constitutional grounds"—they applied the right of personal privacy, the right against cruel and unusual punishment in the form of means of unnatural medical treatment, and the right to free exercise of religion.

How fast and how far toward fascism has the United States come? In comparison to the record in America, it took six years *after* Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 and abolished the Constitution through decree, until October of 1939, for him to sign the infamous general euthanasia directive to Dr. Brandt.

Yet already 13 years ago, in the Quinlan case, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that it had "no doubt" that if Karen Anne herself were to become miraculously lucid, she herself could legally and effectively decide on the discontinuance of life support based upon her constitutional rights. Key to the court's decision was a shameless *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief submitted at the time by the "American Heresy" New Jersey Catholic Bishops Conference, which argued on supposed theological grounds that Karen had the "right to a natural death" and no right to "an extraordinary means of treatment."

Since the Quinlan case, in a shocking history which time does not permit me to review here, the courts throughout this country have made ever more bold rulings against the sanctity of human life. In the infamous Claire Conroy decision of 1983, a New Jersey judge ordered the removal of tubes to provide nourishment for the 83-year-old diabetic, despite an injunction gained to prevent the removal. That same year, the Second Appellate District Court of Appeals in California rejected the lower court's murder charges against Kaiser Permanente Hospital doctors who removed life support on the grounds that the "benefits" of death could outweigh the "burdens" of life.

In numerous other cases through the last few years, courts have ruled that members of the family could make "substituted judgments" to terminate life even in a patient who responds to commands.

Today, the issue of euthanasia has risen to the level of the U.S. Supreme Court through a Missouri case, just as the LaRouche case is simultaneously before that same court in the form of an emergency application to free the prisoners because of unjust imprisonment. The latter initiative was filed by a Philadelphia lawyer, formerly the attorney for Martin Luther King.

The Society for the Right to Die is currently seeking to have the U.S. Supreme Court reverse a beautiful decision against euthanasia by the Missouri Supreme Court, which had ruled that it refused to "eat of the same insane root" which countless other courts and judges had done in setting precedent after precedent to condone euthanasia. The U.S. Supreme Court will decide if it agrees with a Missouri lower court which condoned the starving-to-death of a brain-damaged woman, or whether it agrees with the strong anti-euthanasia ruling of the Missouri Supreme Court.

The answer from the U.S. Supreme Court is expected in roughly the same time frame as its final response to the LaRouche appeals.

Has an American Reichstag fire come?

In many respects, the court decisions legalizing euthanasia and Satanism have so distorted the content of the Constitution that we could argue that its substance has already been suspended even without an enabling law invoking a state of national emergency as Hitler did—after the German

Mass-circulation amicus brief for LaRouche

On May 25, attorneys for Lyndon LaRouche and his co-defendants filed an appeal before the Fourth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia. That appeal brief was accompanied by a series of *amicus curiae* briefs from all over the world, reflecting the depth of international concern surrounding the U.S. descent into a fascist regime.

Among those briefs was a "mass-circulation" *amicus* brief signed by almost 150 American attorneys voicing their profound concern over the violations of human and civil rights in the LaRouche case. The signers represented a wide cross-section of the legal community, and included 17 law professors from 14 universities; three law school deans; a prominent member of the South Carolina State Senate; the former State's Attorney of the City of Baltimore; two former state circuit court judges; the former Secretary of State of Wisconsin; a former U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Ireland; representatives of virtually every major legal organization, including the former chairman of the International Human Rights Committee of the American Bar Association; the current state chairmen of four state chapters of the National Association of

Criminal Defense Lawyers; the presidents of two state chapters of the American Civil Liberties Union; the chairman-elect of the Washington State Bar Association Criminal Law Section; the past chairmen of the Washington State Trial Lawyers Association and the Seattle Bar Association; and a wide array of prominent criminal and civil rights attorneys with clients as diverse as the "Chicago 7" and former Gov. Evan Mecham of Arizona.

The depth and breadth of the signers on the brief sends a clear message to the Fourth Circuit (particularly when combined with the international briefs and other domestic *amicus* briefs) that many eyes are upon them.

We quote from the "Summary of argument" section of the mass *amicus* brief:

"The trial judge denied any semblance of a fair trial to the Appellants in this case. The trial court rushed the Appellants to trial without adequate time to prepare their defense, denied them the right to a fair and impartial jury, and excluded essential areas of evidence which were critical to the defense case.

"If these convictions are allowed to stand, no defendant in the Eastern District of Virginia or any other district in the Fourth Circuit can be assured of a fair trial—especially a defendant, who as a public figure engaged in political life of the nation, is the subject of considerable controversy and adverse pre-trial publicity. Furthermore, such a precedent would be a potential threat to the rights of any accused anywhere in the United States, and would represent a dangerous erosion of the fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution and Bill of Rights."

parliament, the Reichstag, was burned down in February 1933, allegedly by a Dutch Communist who, if he did it, was certainly set up for the job by the Nazis. We could also suggest that the methods of the FBI in the Abscam frameups of Sen. Harrison Williams and others in the early 1980s, or the recent targeting of U.S. Speaker of the House Jim Wright, burn more legislatures and more efficiently than matches and gasoline. Yet there are those who would go even further.

The Iran-Contra scandals have dramatized the machinations of an apparatus known in the media as the "secret" or "private" or "parallel" government, or the "enterprise." Since this apparatus has virtually taken over executive policy formation and implementation through a series of administrative "emergency decrees" signed by the last Presidents, and since George Bush, now President, has been intimately involved with their operations for years, we suggest that the terms "secret" and "private" popularized by the media do not do full justice to how far the takeover has gone.

Who are these people? The individuals in and out of government engaged in such foreign and domestic activities

are the same as those who have been repeatedly proven in court documents to have created and run the "get LaRouche" task force—Henry Kissinger and his associates on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) such as David Abshire, the late Edward Bennett Williams, Ross Perot, Richard Secord, Leo Cherne, the late William Casey, Assistant FBI Director Oliver "Buck" Revell, Director of Central Intelligence William Webster, Oliver North, the NSC's Walter Raymond, John Train, and George Bush's personal "political chauffeurs" C. Boyden Gray and Donald Gregg and their "gophers" Fred Lewis, Gary Howard, and Ron Tucker.

As an entire *amicus curiae* brief on the LaRouche appeal forcefully dramatizes, the man who was the jury foreman in LaRouche's Alexandria trial—Buster Horton—was a member of the unique, highly selective 100-man Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) emergency apparatus, along with Ollie North and elite representatives of the CIA, FBI, NSA, DoJ, and Armed Forces. The underlying totalitarian nature of this apparatus is encoded in an administrative

clause for this task force to provide “continuity of government” in otherwise ungovernable situations. The transition from a “pre-totalitarian” to a full-scale “totalitarian” state is embodied in the task force’s administrative mandate to not only deal with emergencies such as nuclear war and earthquakes, but also to take over during otherwise ungovernable “political” crises.

America outside the law of nations

Already, the eyes of the world have become focused on the LaRouche appeals because of this broader historical importance. Not only have over 100 Ibero-American congressmen signed a public declaration denouncing the violations of human and constitutional rights in the LaRouche case; but many among the world’s leading legal thinkers have concretely entered “friend of the court” (*amicus curiae*) briefs as part of LaRouche’s appeal, which is argued by a team of American lawyers headed by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Among the many supplemental American *amicus* briefs is one brief co-signed by over 140 prominent American jurists including the deans of four law schools, some 20 full professors of law, and officials of the American Criminal Lawyers Association, ACLU, NAACP, and other legal associations.

Among the international *amici*, Dr. Hans Richard Klecatsky, the former minister of justice of Austria, has entered a brief co-signed by two other noted Austrian jurists, in which they inspect from the most learned historical standpoint the violations of due process in the LaRouche case from the following stated proposition in their brief:

Only states that guarantee fair trials by impartial courts are considered “states under the rule of law.”

By outlawing relevant political defenses and denying discovery, Judge Bryan grossly violated the ancient principle for a defense to be presented, or *audiatur et altera pars*—“and the other part should be heard.” This places Judge Bryan’s misconduct against LaRouche outside the guarantees of a fair trial which have been the pillar of all law in civilized societies throughout European history, back to ancient Greek and Roman standards and recorded as early as 3,700 years ago in Hammurabi’s Code in 1729 B.C. as the express function of a judge to be impartial, in order to “offer justice to those deprived of rights.”

The Austrian *amicus curiae* brief is joined by briefs from other noted jurists and legal scholars from West Germany, France, and Sweden, who all note that the political prosecution of LaRouche by the U.S. government specifically violated the international principle of double jeopardy, or *ne bis in idem*, “not twice against the same,” when effectively the same trial was switched from Boston to Alexandria because the new judge and legal district would be more brazen and efficient in fixing a guilty verdict.

The West German professor Albert Bleckmann, the di-

rector for Public Law and Political Sciences at the University of Münster, thoroughly demonstrates in his brief that the gross violations by the court and government in the LaRouche case violate the NATO Treaty whose member states are bound to:

guarantee the freedom, the common heritage and civilization of their peoples, which are founded on the principles of democracy, personal liberty, and the rules of law.

He, along with the French *amici*, also notes that the outrageous “life” sentence of 15 years imprisonment to a 66-year-old man, is a vengeful sentence out of all proportion to the crimes charged. Professor Bleckmann comments that in West German courts the maximum sentence LaRouche would have been given would have been two years and even that would have been considered severe.

Another international *amicus*, the Swedish lawyer Lennart Hane, who practices at the International Human Rights Court, argues that the methods used against LaRouche violate two additional principles of the “Law of Nations”: *nullum crimen sine lege*—there can be “no crime without law”; and *difficilem oportet aurem habere*—“one must not descend to listen to slander.” He further shows that the methods used in the courtroom against LaRouche resemble the practices in the 17th-century witchcraft trials in Sweden, where successive testimonies taken separately were insufficient to prove anything, but the zealous prosecutors added them together in an “incremental method” to manufacture the appearance of damning evidence.

Four noted French attorneys and jurists in two additional briefs deplore the partiality of justice which was meted out to LaRouche, in order for the state to “eliminate” a political leader from the scene.

In sum, these noted international jurists find that the methods used by the government and Judge Bryan in the LaRouche case stand outside:

- more than three and a half millennia of civilized legal tradition;
- current conventions and treaties such as the European Convention of Human Rights, United Nations Statutes, the NATO Treaty, the Organization of American States (OAS) charter;
- the U.S. Constitution itself, which is the world’s protector as the highest expression of political, human, and constitutional rights.

Natural law

How do we combat the onslaught of fascism in America? The man whose personal fate is central to this drama—Lyndon H. LaRouche—has written extensively on this subject and has emphasized that the only course of action which will succeed is that which mobilizes citizens on the highest cultural level to defend the most precious values of Western

civilization as embodied in the *Filioque* and *agapē*, the love of mankind and the love of truth. Without this notion of natural law and the dignity of man, there will be no victory through pragmatic shortcuts or charges over the hill by soldiers with their heads down.

Our growing philosophical association is based upon the idea that victory can be achieved by addressing the spiritual, cultural, and philosophical starvation of millions of people who hunger to live their life for a higher purpose, to contribute to a nation dedicated to uplifting the conditions of the world and exploring new frontiers in space, to so leave after them a better, more challenging, and enriching life to those who follow. That was the secret of Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln as well as Martin Luther King.

Among all the riches of LaRouche's life's work, there is no more central contribution he has made a revival of natural law from this highest conceptual standpoint of man in the image of his Creator. Among his vast writings are many extensive historical and epistemological treatments of the subject, innumerable speeches, and two draft constitutions—one for Iran and one for the Commonwealth of Canada.

LaRouche traces the heritage of natural law explicitly to the conception of the *Filioque* as conceived by St. Augustine and Nicolaus of Cusa, and then mediated by Leibniz to the founding of the American republic. Natural law embodies the notion that the will of the Creator is directly reflected in the lawful composition of the universe and that those same moral principles can also be seen in man's "divine spark of reason" as expressed in creative contributions to all mankind. Only a society, as expressed in its government and judicial system, which openly governs itself by those very principles, is morally fit to survive and prosper.

LaRouche addressed this very question in an extended section of his 1984 presidential platform calling for the urgent reorganization of the American justice system in order to prevent the sort of pragmatic descent to totalitarianism now destroying our nation. He argued that the crux of the crisis in our courts and Justice Department was that under the overreaching subversive influence of the Eastern Liberal Establishment, this heritage of natural law as embodied in Augustine, Cusa, and Leibniz, was displaced in favor of the heritage of Roman imperial law, and that the moral substance of natural law had been replaced by Aristotle's *Ethics*.

One of the most efficient means of highlighting the quality of this conception is to study the writings of Leibniz on natural law. Not only was he the direct mediator of Cusa and Augustine's image of man to these shores, but in all of his autobiographical writings LaRouche himself identifies his early exposure to Leibniz half a century ago as the wellspring of his accomplishments. Leibniz wrote extensively on the need for man to study God's design in composing and "governing" the Universe as the model for governing society and his own life. This he often called the "architectonic justice" of the Universe.

For instance, Leibniz in 1693 and 1700 published two extensive collections of international treaties and documents of importance for European history and law. In the prefaces to these works he writes that there is a higher moral content to law, which is expressed in a society dedicated to the love of mankind and fostering the "agapic" quality of the wise man. This quality of divine love which is embodied in God's composition and government of the universe not only creates beauty but as well *happiness*. The physical universe and all living things are composed according to this design. So too are man's creations of great art. Leibniz specifically cites the paintings of Raphael, the astronomy of Kepler, and the philosophy of St. Augustine as the highest expressions by man of this natural law. The most perfect society, he argues, is that which governs its affairs according to this "universal and supreme happiness."

It is this higher conception—long forgotten and abused—which is the real substance of our nation's original dedication to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and not the pleasure-seeking hedonism of the culturally depraved free to "do their own thing."

In numerous other essays on natural law, such as his appendix to the *Theodicee* in 1710, which he called "A Vindication of God's Justice Reconciled with his Other Perfections and All His Actions," Leibniz draws out the distinction between these two conceptions. Societies which exclude what he calls the "architectonic justice" embodied in God's composition of the universe are not governed by love and happiness, but by a tyrant's fear, hatred, and power.

Such societies—in open defiance of natural law as America has now become—he calls "tyrannies" ruled by "despots," and he says that since they are "unfit to survive," they will not.

Societies in which there remain, he says, "vestiges of the divine image" are good and just and free and *happy*.

Those who dedicate their lives to bringing about such governments on Earth Leibniz calls men and women of "divine providence." Such has been the reason that such a man as Lyndon LaRouche has so composed our philosophic association and why it continues to expand and grow, despite the efforts of many to extinguish its existence. There is no positive law on the face of the earth—no matter how evil and powerful—which can ever defeat those who remain steadfast to the principles of natural law. And this, perhaps, is why Lyndon LaRouche is always fond of giving all of his friends the profound advice to "be happy!"

I can think of no better way to engender happiness as well as to give hope to all those outside and inside this country who yearn for our nation to be the champion of freedom and the dignity of man than to free Lyndon LaRouche, Dennis Small, Mike Billington, Ed Spannaus, Will Wertz, Paul Greenberg, and Joyce Rubinstein Fredman. By that act, we can also be assured that we will cause the greatest unhappiness for Satan and all those who worship him for all eternity.

International friend of the court briefs

On May 25, 1989 an unprecedented grouping of distinguished international jurists filed “friend of the court” or *amicus curiae* briefs in the LaRouche case before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The briefs of Bleckmann, Klecat-sky, Hane, and Varaut were submitted to the American court by former U.S. Congressman Jim Mann of South Carolina, a former member of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives. Below we select key excerpts, edited from these briefs.

Prof. Dr. Albert Bleckmann

Statement of interest of *amicus curiae*

The case *United States v. LaRouche et al.* raises a number of constitutional issues which I, in the capacity of *amicus curiae*, would like to address from the viewpoint of universally acknowledged international human rights, and in particular in light of the European Convention on Human Rights.

As director of the Institute for Public Law and Political Sciences of the University of Muenster, West Germany, I, Professor Dr. Albert Heinrich Bleckmann, have expertise in international law. Among various textbooks on international and European law, I published a study on the notion of and criteria for the domestic applicability of international treaties.

I submit this *amicus curiae* brief to the Court of Appeals which will deal with the following four issues:

1. In the jury process, lay jurors participated who are dependent on prosecuting agencies or who are by profession associated with notorious adversaries of the defendants. This raises the constitutional problem of the independence and neutrality of the court.

2. The rights of the defense were unduly limited especially by:

(a) insufficient time for the defense lawyers to prepare their case;

(b) limitation of the material, both documents and oral argument, allowed to be brought in during the trial and to be

taken into account in the formulation of the court’s decision.

3. Above all, the conviction of defendant LaRouche on tax charges raises constitutional issues since the tax authorities did not inquire of the defendant as to tax claims prior to the bringing of a criminal prosecution. In addition, a neutral expert’s testimony was disregarded by the trial court.

4. The double prosecution (“double jeopardy”) charging the defendants with nearly identical offenses both in Boston, Massachusetts and in Alexandria, Virginia raises the problem addressed by the principle *ne bis in idem*. . . .

Question presented

If constitutional rights guaranteeing a fair trial are violated—and if these violations also demonstrate utter disregard for important principles of international common law and the foundations of treaties between nations—does this militate for the reversal of judgments issued by lower courts?

Summary of the argument

The procedure in front of the District Court that led to the judgment now under appeal in the instant case is examined from the standpoint of the European Convention on Human Rights and international common law. The applicability of those codes to juridical procedures inside the United States is derived both from the United States Constitution and international agreements like the NATO treaty and the United Nations statutes.

This investigation suggests the conclusion that the independence of the court prescribed by law and the rights of defense—especially regarding sufficient preparation time and the possibility to present exculpatory evidence—were not respected. Particularly regarding the tax charge, the doctrine that there cannot be punishment unless guilt is proven was not upheld. Concerning the amount of punishment itself, the doctrine of proportionality was not applied in sentencing.

The most prominent violation of the principles of human rights though, lies in the double prosecution both in Boston and in Alexandria. In respect to the prohibition of “double jeopardy” by the United States Constitution, any meaningful interpretation of this rule must consider the notion of the “body of circumstances” as the framework of (alleged) criminal acts.

This significant number of severe human rights violations, as understood according to international standards as well as those proper to the United States, demands that the decision of the District Court be reversed and a new trial ordered.

Argument

The undersigned *amicus curiae* does not know U.S. constitutional law well enough to be able to present a binding opinion. It is, however, to be stressed that, as the Court of the European Community has established in numerous judgments, a common constitutional standard has developed in

Western democracies, which has also found expression in international, American, and European human rights agreements. Keeping this standard in mind might prove significant for the interpretation of the United States Constitution. For, the United States of America has always carefully nurtured an awareness of the fact that its Constitution is an essential component of those Western values which are to be defended, particularly by NATO. In fact, it is precisely the NATO treaty which for this reason stresses in its preamble that the member states are committed "to guarantee the freedom, the common heritage, and civilization of their peoples, which are founded on the principles of democracy, personal liberty, and the rule of law." . . .

Prof. Dr. Hans Richard Klecatsky and Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Waldstein

Statement of interest of amici curiae

This case presents important issues concerning the rights of all American citizens to a fair trial and the right to be protected against being twice subject to criminal prosecution for the same offense.

The great achievements of the American and French Revolutions are viewed in Europe with great esteem. In teaching law at European universities, we emphasize the obligation of due process of law as a constitutional principle in the United States. The respective provisions of the American Constitution are in the center of the great catalogues of human rights in the world.

The undersigned desire to assist the Court in deciding this case by invoking especially those principles, since Europeans would view the affirmation of the decision by the District Court as a dangerous deviance from important constitutional principles the United States has in common with other Western nations.

Prof. Hans Richard Klecatsky, one of the undersigned of this brief of *amici curiae*, has been a lecturer on Constitutional Law and Politics at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, since 1964. He is a professor of Public Law, Faculty of Jurisprudence and Political Science. In 1965 he served as a deputy member of the Court of Constitutional Law, and from 1966 to 1970 as Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Austria. Klecatsky has published numerous books on state law, among others a commentary on Austrian constitutional law. He edits the reputed law magazine *Juristische Blätter*, which is in its 112th year of existence.

Professor Klecatsky founded the Austrian Commission of Jurists, which is part of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). The ICJ's work focuses on the legal promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, seeing the rule of law as a dynamic concept to advance not only the classical civil and political rights of the individual,

but also economic, social, and cultural rights. Other lawyers' organizations and human rights organizations are affiliated to the ICJ.

Prof. Wolfgang Waldstein, the second signer of this brief of *amici curiae*, lectures on law at the University of Salzburg, Austria, as a professor of Roman Law and History of Law. He has published historical law books and is co-editor of the oldest German-language historical law magazine, *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, Romanistische Abteilung*. Professor Waldstein is a member of the Austrian Commission of Jurists.

Prof. William Nieboer, who co-signs this brief of *amici curiae*, lectures on penal law, criminal procedural law, and forensic psychiatry at the Catholic University in Tilburg, Netherlands. He also serves as a judge on a three-judge panel (Rechtsbank) for severe criminal cases at the Utrecht court.

Statement of issues

The legal principle *ne bis in idem* is a most important achievement in the history of law. Originating in Roman-canonical procedural law—after already Demosthenes in Greece had talked about the idea—this principle entered the *Corpus juris civilis* of Justinian and has been part of the rules of court in almost all countries of continental Western Europe for centuries. A violation of this provision regularly leads to a reversal of the earlier judgment regardless of whether or not the lower court is responsible for the violation.

The guarantee of a fair trial is one of the most important pillars of the constitutional state securing individual freedom and peace. Already in 450 B.C. the Roman "Twelve Tables" tried to protect the people against arbitrary and one-sided decisions by establishing the principle of due process of law. . . .

Question presented

Are generally acknowledged fair trial procedures in Occidental law tradition useful considerations, when confronted with violations of such procedures, in reversing decisions of United States courts?

Summary of the argument

The concept of a fair trial has been essential for constitutional law as far as our knowledge of the history of law reaches back. Only states that guarantee fair trials by impartial courts are considered "states under the rule of law." Provisions like *audiatur et altera pars* ("and the other part should be heard") and *ne bis in idem* ("not twice against the same") belong to the *sine qua non* conditions of any fair trial.

The guarantees by law for fair trial procedures have taken concrete shape in the legal codes and constitutions of all Western states; in various forms they have entered international conventions on human rights and the "law of nations."

In light of the community of principles in Occidental law tradition, international law and to some extent the juridical

principles of other Western nations bear authority upon domestic juridical processes in the United States.

If defendants tried in a United States court are denied important rights for a fair trial by an impartial jury, this in turn constitutes a setback for the evolution of human rights in the entire world.

Especially in this light, any violation of these principles has to cause reversal of earlier judgments under appeal. . . .

Lennart Hane

Statement of interest of *amicus curiae*

1. My relevant background, for purposes of this *amicus curiae* brief is, not only as a practicing lawyer and member of the Swedish Bar Association since 1964, but also as a writer on matters of jurisprudence with special regard to changes in political philosophy, public administration, and administration of justice in the totalitarian states of the 20th century, mainly the Communist states and Nazi Germany. In a book titled, *Creeping Dictatorship*, I examined how the so-called “reforms” of the Swedish judicial system in the 1970s aimed to bring about an entirely different direction than the official propaganda supporting the reforms indicated. In my book, I documented how these reforms were, in reality, of a nature subversive to the traditions of established law and jurisprudence, and that leading elements of that reform process were surprisingly similar to Communist as well as earlier Nazi-era legal methodology.

Since that time, I have seen the traditional rule of law in Sweden drowned in a flood of so-called “general clause” legislation and other such “flexible” rules. In my practice as a lawyer, I have gained an in-depth knowledge of how this process has destroyed the human and civil rights which my country once offered its citizenry. On the latter point, I have, in several cases, successfully represented Swedish clients before the European Commission for Human Rights in Strasbourg, France, arguing cases involving violations of the “Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms” (Rome, November 4, 1950). . . .

From the standpoint of questions of both legal and human rights principles, I became interested in the “LaRouche case” when informed of the circumstances of the police raid against the headquarters of companies associated with Mr. LaRouche and the political movement identified with him in Virginia in October 1986. The implications, during the ensuing legal process, for protection of the human rights of the individual, under the combined attack of the media and of a dramatic police intervention, were, from the standpoint of principles of law, something for which I felt a deep professional concern. Since that time, I have tried to follow the case, if from a distance, and in the capacity as a member of the “Fact-Finding Committee” of “The Commission to In-

vestigate Human Rights Violations.”

2. As an *amicus curiae*, I wish to stress, in relation to the case of *U.S. v. LaRouche et al.*, the importance of the two fundamental principles in Western law expressed in the long-standing principle of law, of *nullum crimen sine lege* (“no crime without law”) and *difficilem oportet aures habere* (“one must not descend to listen to slander”).

The specific formulation in the Government’s underlying indictment in the case before this Court, of “conspiracy” to commit economic crimes, creates a prejudice against LaRouche and any person associated with him by its incorporation of slanderous characterizations, which raises tremendous difficulties in upholding the principles required to ensure a fair judgment in court. I think it could be seriously argued that the indictment in itself, as formulated in Alexandria, Virginia, lacks the legitimacy to be brought up in a court of law, were such court to take full consideration of the two principles mentioned. The two principles must be given full attention, particularly when such an indictment is brought in court. I have seen no reference to consideration of the issues raised by these principles in the proceedings of the trial court and wish, therefore, to argue for such principles to be considered in this Court’s review of this case. . . .

Maitre Jacques Stul

Argument

Violation of the principle of freedom of association for political movements

To my mind, the procedures used against Mr. LaRouche show all the characteristic signs of an attempt to annihilate a political movement. Now, political movements and parties are protected by the constitution in every democracy, unless these parties or political movements commit acts clearly contrary to their country’s constitution or laws. In that case only, is it incumbent on the government to dissolve these parties or movements, while stating publicly and without ambiguity what the reasons are which led to the decision to dissolve.

In the case of Mr. LaRouche and his friends, there is no doubt that they form an association which is political in nature; this transpires, not only from their intentions, which have been clearly and constantly declared, but even from the coverage in the American and world press, which has printed a great number of articles on the activities of this movement and on the individuals involved in it.

I am informed that Mr. LaRouche himself has several times campaigned for the United States presidency, and indeed to [have] receive[d] matching funds from the Federal Election Commission; this made it possible for him to appear on American national television about 20 times. For 15 years or so, I have kept up with Mr. LaRouche’s activities, the political nature of which is perfectly obvious to me, and

Ramsey Clark leads main LaRouche appeal

Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark is the lead attorney for the main appeal in the case of *U.S. v. LaRouche, et al.* The appeal asks that the conviction of Lyndon LaRouche and his six associates last Dec. 16 be overturned, stressing three issues:

1) "Whether the District Court violated appellants' fundamental constitutional rights to a fair trial and to the effective representation of counsel by forcing them to trial within 38 days of indictment in an exceedingly complex case involving millions of documents, many witnesses,

and a myriad of complex and novel issues."

2) "Whether the District Court violated appellants' fundamental constitutional right to present their defense to a jury by prohibiting the appellants from introducing admittedly relevant evidence concerning the role of the government and others in waging financial warfare against appellants and their political organizations."

3) "Whether the District Court violated appellants' right to a jury trial by denying them the ability to conduct a meaningfully probing *voir dire*, when, as here, the appellants and their political organizations had been portrayed historically by the media in pejorative terms and when prospective jurors could very well have had personal encounters with appellants or their political associates which the Court's limited questioning would not have uncovered."

which have been always represented as such by the activists of his movement.

I myself have been the lawyer for political movements which have been dissolved; on every one of these occasions the French government respected the juridical guidelines which cover the case of an organization it has decided to dissolve.

In the present case, it appears that, for political reasons, given the growing influence of Mr. LaRouche's ideas and the electoral success his friends have begun to enjoy, the U.S. government does not dare to take the decision to openly dissolve Mr. LaRouche's movement, and has rather preferred to rely on so-called juridical pretexts, attacking the activists and leaders of this movement one by one. . . .

Maître Jean-Marc Varaut, et al.

Statement of interest of amici curiae

It is as a French specialist in human rights and lawyer before the Appeals Court of Paris that I desire to participate in the appeal of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche and his co-appellants, in conformity with the procedure of *amici curiae*. I am convinced that the issues of law raised by this case, *U.S. v. LaRouche, et al.*, are of a nature and sufficient gravity to justify a new judgment.

I am moved to join the appeal in this case all the more as it has been one of my longstanding preoccupations to ensure the minimum procedural rights of defendants of all countries. I am the author of a treatise, "The Right to Law," which reflects my views. I am a professor of criminology and Director of Studies of the Institute of Penal Law of the Paris Bar, and Commission Reporter of the Universal Declaration

of the Rights of Defense adopted in 1987 by the bar associations of the countries of the Free World.

Judge Jacques Boilevin, a co-signer of this *amici curiae* brief, is Vice President of the High Court of Bordeaux, France.

Maître Biaggi, also a co-signer of this *amici curiae*, is a lawyer at the Paris Bar, prize-winner of the Paris Law University and of the Concours Général, a former Deputy to the National Assembly of France, an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a decorated veteran of the French Resistance.

Statement of issues

From the standpoint of several universal principles of good penal justice, I would bring to the attention of the Appellate Court a number of points concerning the verdict sustained against Mr. LaRouche by Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. in Alexandria. Universal principles of the rights to a fair trial appear to have been grossly violated by the evolution of the trial as a whole.

1. The jurisprudence of free countries concerning "white collar crimes" would have to deem the 15-year prison sentence against Mr. LaRouche as disproportionate.

2. The standard in criminal proceedings of proof beyond a reasonable doubt must seriously be examined, since presumption and circumstantial evidence was so pervasive in these proceedings, especially as to the presumption of an intent to defraud.

3. The Alexandria trial was hastily opened and proceeded to conviction with a speed contrary to both the rights and requirements of an in-depth defense, and to the exigencies of examination of a particularly complicated case.

4. The criminality of the imputed act. A civil misdeed or a breach of an administrative law does not constitute per se a violation of the common values considered everywhere as a crime. . . .

Secret government infiltration of the LaRouche jury

The following are excerpts from the amicus curiae brief submitted by Attorney Edwin Vieira, Jr. in the appeal of LaRouche et al:

A member of the petit jury that convicted LaRouche—indeed, the very foreman of that jury—was one Buster E. Horton. Although Horton modestly identified himself on his juror-registration card as simply an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), post-trial investigation has revealed that he is, in reality, a member of a unique, highly selective interagency apparatus composed of approximately 100 specialists from various departments and branches of the national government, including the Department of Justice (DoJ) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the National Security Agency (NSA), and representatives from all branches of the armed forces organized and coordinated under the aegis of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which in turn is subordinate to the National Security Council (NSC). The ostensible purpose of this elite team is to ensure the “continuity of government” during any national emergency, from a widespread natural disaster to thermonuclear war. The severely truncated and overly accelerated *voir dire* imposed by the District Court prevented defense counsel from discovering the character and significance of Horton’s position in the FEMA apparatus before trial. Had defense counsel been able through *voir dire* to develop the facts that post-trial inquiries have exposed, they would certainly have exercised a preemptory strike to exclude him from the jury, had the District Court itself not stricken him for presumptive bias.

I. Horton’s position, relationships, and importance in the FEMA apparatus. Horton is deputy to L.P. Mandrgoc, Chief of Emergency Programs, USDA Office of Personnel, in charge of overall program direction and coordination. The tasks of the directorate for intergovernmental affairs of the USDA Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, to which Horton’s USDA unit is subordinate, include “[d]irect[ing], coordinat[ing], provid[ing] assistance, and support[ing] * * * all emergency programs of USDA”; “[p]roviding liason with executive departments and agencies and the Congress on

policy matters”; [r]epresent[ing] USDA on international defense organizations, such as NATO”; and “[e]stablish[ing] and maintain[ing] liaison with [FEMA].” The tasks of “[d]irect[ing] and coordinat[ing] USDA * * * emergency preparedness programs” and “establish[ing] and maintain[ing] liaison with [FEMA]” have been designated “USDA essential uninterrupted functions” that “must be performed” in order “to provide continuity of Government” throughout all “periods of a national emergency.” Horton is second in the USDA emergency-preparedness chain of command to receive information from FEMA concerning “readiness level[s] and actions to be taken.” . . .

In 1983, FEMA established the Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC), “an around-the-clock, seven-day-a-week operation which provides for the centralized management of emergency management information.” EICC’s 1985 contact guide listed Horton as an “emergency preparedness specialist” assigned to “preparedness,” “response,” and “interagency-coordination” duties as a USDA contact. The guide also listed former U.S. Marine Lt. Colonel Oliver North under the designations “preparedness” and “response,” as an NSC contact. In addition, the guide listed Bernard A. Gattozzi and William E. Kardash, Jr., as primary EICC contacts for the DoJ and FBI, respectively, under the same three designations applied to Horton. Kardash was at about that time reportedly assigned to the FBI’s Emergency Operations Center, Criminal Investigation Division.

Horton, Gattozzi, and Kardash attended FEMA’s first annual symposium of emergency-management personnel in 1983; and Gattozzi, Kardash, and Horton’s immediate superior, Mandrgoc, attended FEMA’s second annual symposium in 1984. According to the summary of the first symposium, among the computer data-bases to which the emergency-management personnel have access is the FBI’s “[i]nvestigative data bases on organized crime, general investigative matters, foreign counter-intelligence, and terrorism.”

In sum, Buster E. Horton is no ordinary federal bureaucrat. To the contrary: Horton is one of two individuals from USDA assigned to an interagency team responsible for no less than the “continuity of government” in the face of a

natural or man-made national emergency, and has held this position throughout the Reagan administration and to date in the Bush administration. Horton's duties are considered so crucial that he is on permanent 24-hour call both at work and at home. Reflecting the sensitivity of his position, he has multiple national-security clearances. He interacts regularly with high-level representatives of the FEMA, NSC, CIA, DoJ, FBI, armed forces, and other agencies. Moreover, as indicated by his listing in the EICC's contact guide as an "emergency preparedness specialist" assigned to "preparedness," "response," and "interagency-coordination" duties, and his attendance at an annual FEMA seminar for emergency coordinators, Horton is one of a super-elite group of approximately 80 to 100 individuals at the very highest rank of governmental experts in emergency planning.

II. The significance to this case of Horton's position, relationships, and importance in the FEMA apparatus. Horton's appearance as the foreman of the jury in this case should arouse the gravest concern, because of the direct or indirect connections involving: (i) the elite FEMA team which includes Horton; (ii) the so-called "secret-" or "parallel-government" operations of Lt. Colonel North and others that came to light as a result of the Iran-Contra congressional investigation and the subsequent criminal trial of North; and (iii) what appellants have denounced as a "get LaRouche strike force," ensconced primarily in the DoJ and FBI, but working with the "secret government" to destroy the political movement associated with LaRouche.

A. Through participation in the EICC, Horton has had institutionalized contact with Lt. Colonel North himself (representing the NSC) and with representatives of such agencies central to this case as the DoJ (B. A. Gattozzi) and FBI (W.E. Kardash, Jr.). Moreover, the link to Kardash can be extended through the FBI's Emergency Operations Center, Criminal Investigation Division, to the division's then head, Oliver Revell. Defense evidence obtained in the Boston prosecution of LaRouche and certain of his associates (but excluded in this case by the District Court's granting of the government's motion *in limine*) has identified North and Revell as participants in both the "secret government" and the "get LaRouche strike force."

B. For over 20 years, LaRouche and his associates and political allies have contended that a "secret" or "parallel government" operates behind the scenes in the United States, unconstitutionally controlling or manipulating the policies and actions of elected officials. One of the major thrusts of LaRouche's political program has been exposure of, and mobilization of the American people to dismantle, this "secret government," with the goal of restoring the open and honest decision-making processes of government originally mandated by the Constitution. A concurrent theme of his political organizing on this subject has been LaRouche's claim that the "secret government" has recognized him as the most principled, committed, and articulate leader in opposi-

tion to its operations; has realized that he could become the central figure in a successful national resistance-movement; and therefore has resolved to destroy his personal and political credibility, dismantle his allied political organization and publishing-network, and deploy a bevy of overt and covert agents against him and his associates in operations smacking of the *Nacht und Nebel* [Night and Fog] tactics of the Nazis. . . .

III. The circumstances that conspired to enable Horton to sit on the jury, despite his intimate relationship with FEMA, the "secret government," and the "get LaRouche strike force." Prior to trial, however, appellants' attorneys did not know and were denied any reasonable opportunity to determine who Horton was. Certainly, in a venue in which so many employees of the national government routinely appear as veniremen, Horton's mere self-identification as a USDA employee did not necessarily arouse suspicion among the trial attorneys.

The so-called "rocket-docket" *voir dire* procedure the District Court employed provided them with no assistance, either. Although appellants' attorneys requested that the veniremen complete a questionnaire, and be individually sequestered and asked specific questions designed to detect bias, the District Court instead conducted a very general examination directed to the panel at large on possible prior exposure to publicity about the case itself. Those veniremen who responded affirmatively to its general questions were then questioned individually by the District Court—ultimately resulting in but four of the twelve final jurors being interrogated. The District Court asked no questions that could have elicited a positive response from a venireman, such as Horton, who could have been biased because of his institutional role as part of a government agency that had been the subject of direct political attacks by LaRouche (FEMA's EICC), or his indirect involvement through that agency with the quasi-legal investigation of LaRouche centered in the "get LaRouche strike force" or with the illegal, anti-LaRouche "secret government." And, in any event, Horton responded affirmatively to no question the District Court did ask. The entire jury-selection process took less than two hours overall. . . .

The factual setting that dominates this appeal, then, is as stark and shocking as it is simple: The foreman of the jury that convicted LaRouche and his associates was, unknown and unknowable to their trial attorneys, a key figure in an elite governmental "emergency-preparedness" unit which LaRouche had long opposed as a potential threat to the survival of constitutional government in this country, and which interlocked (legally and illegally) with both the very "get LaRouche strike force" that had engineered the prosecution and the "secret-" or "parallel-government" apparatus of Lt. Colonel North against which LaRouche was also fighting politically and which had included LaRouche on its "enemies list."

NATO summit: Gorbachov was the only winner

by Rainer Apel

Who is the winner of the NATO 40th birthday summit in Brussels? Germany's Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher believe they won, at least a bit. U.S. President Bush and his Secretary of State Baker are convinced they definitely won. At the concluding press conference, Bush said there were "no winners, no losers."

Whatever the NATO governments believe, one thing is certain, namely, that Gorbachov and the Soviet General Staff won. Some of their longstanding strategic goals, following the INF Treaty, were made the basis of the so-called "NATO birthday compromise."

Gorbachov wins military decoupling

Strategic goal number-one of the Soviets has always been the military decoupling of the United States from Europe. This has been achieved under the irritating name, the "Bush arms control initiative," which, contrary to the overall media accounts, was not drafted by the President himself, but by Adm. William Crowe, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, Secretary of State James Baker, and Defense Secretary Richard Cheney. They worked it out, in close consultations and intense shuttle diplomacy between Washington, D.C. and Moscow, presented it to the President at his weekend resort in Kennebunkport, Maine, and he made it the agenda of his European trip. It comes as no surprise that Gorbachovite Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher accepted the plan immediately. After Bush's Brussels speech, he proclaimed, "The internal dynamic of this proposal is so strong, that no one can hold it back."

The Bush conventional reductions proposal is a military-strategic disaster for the Western alliance, by offering to reduce and demobilize American and Soviet forces stationed in Western and Eastern Europe, respectively, to 275,000

each. The initiative affects at least 30,000, but (given total U.S. *combat* troop strength of 180,000 in Western Europe) likely even up to 50,000 men in strike-capable or forward-based positions.

Most of these units, ground and air forces, are stationed in West Germany. Rumors have it that the United States would, under Bush's scheme, pull out the equivalent of two divisions (approximately 40,000 men) from West German territory. A staff member at the Bonn Foreign Ministry confirmed the main direction of the troop cuts in a discussion with *EIR*, declaring, "The troop cuts will mainly have to occur in West Germany, otherwise the Soviets would not accept the Bush proposal."

It can therefore be assumed that Bush means the withdrawal of half of the combat troops in West Germany. His talk about a "20% cut" conceals the real issue.

NATO's forward defense in Central Europe is dumped, with the Bush scheme.

Strategic goal number-two of Moscow has been to drastically reduce and move toward the elimination of the Europe-based dual-capable U.S. Air Force units, the only remaining effective post-INF American nuclear capability in the European theater. This principal interest of the Soviets has been accepted by Bush's offer to cut 15% of U.S. strike aircraft and helicopters in Europe. A subsidiary Soviet goal has been to include the French and British air potentials in talks on arms cuts. It is not known whether the Bush-Baker team conceded that to Gorbachov, but the Soviets are increasing the pressure on the United States by insisting that, as Major General Kukelyev declared in Moscow May 30 and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze one day later in Paris, "The question of the British and French potentials must not be kept out, if there is to be any agreement."

The third strategic goal of the Soviets has been to decouple the West Germans from their French and British allies. So far, the United States does not seem to have officially accepted that, but here also, the Soviets insist that ground and air forces of the two European nuclear powers be withdrawn from West Germany as well. Shevardnadze unequivocally declared in Paris May 31, "I recall that the British and French forces [in Germany] represent 100,000 men, and this disturbs the balance. All this must be subject to discussion, but I am certain that the problem can be solved, once there is a mutual commitment to solve it."

Demobilization

A very dramatic aspect of the Bush formula is his promise to "demobilize" the units withdrawn from Europe. There are two fundamental "asymmetries" differentiating the U.S. and Russian forces: 1) The Soviet military is conscript-based, whereas the U.S. military is a professional, volunteer army; demobilized Soviet troops are conscripts, who join the Soviet ready reserves, mobilizable within weeks of the order. The U.S.A. requires at least one year to re-form any demobilized division. 2) The Soviets have enormous combat-ready troop formations in the Western U.S.S.R. who could be moved to forward bases in the East Germany and Czechoslovakia, nullifying the "cuts" within hours. Remaining U.S. forces would first have to be remobilized in a process which could take several days at least.

Thus, Bush's remark in Mainz on May 31, before a mixed U.S.-German audience of 2,000 guests invited by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, that he believed the U.S. "ought to strive to improve the openness with which we and the Soviets conduct our military activities," was rather cynical. With the proposals Bush has already made, he surrendered the future of Western Europe to Gorbachov and the Soviet General Staff.

The future of Germany

The magnitude of the treason merely reflected in Bush's proposals cannot be overstated. This is the first phase of a total U.S. troop pullout, and what Henry Kissinger would claim is Germany's "neutralization." In fact, Germany is ceded to the Soviet Empire. Without Germany, the remainder of Europe is indefensible. Therefore, no Red Army invasion would be necessary for the Kremlin to loot the continent; it would demand, and receive, what it wished from the European economies at the price it wished to pay, and no other. Therefore, the Soviet war machine can, in the future, base itself on Western European economic potentials—as great or greater than those of the United States. The Soviet Union becomes the world's only superpower.

First, the Bush proposals pave the way for what people have called the "fourth zero option," a full withdrawal of American troops from Europe over the next six to eight years.

Even a partial withdrawal of the Americans will have overwhelming psychological effects among Germans. The

debate over the possibility of a withdrawal has already had such psychological effects. Apart from the Genscher types, who agree with this policy of retreat, there are longstanding pro-American politicians such as Alfred Dregger, who must be asking themselves, "Why are the Americans doing this to us?"

Dregger is trying to "control the damage," to slow things down and put things off, but the dynamic of the American withdrawal cannot be stopped by practical politics. There is a danger that even conservative politicians of the Christian Union parties, embittered, may now turned away from the United States and seek an arrangement with Moscow, under the slogan, "Let's make the best of a bad thing, since it is going to happen anyway."

Bush did not view the Federal Republic of Germany, as he insisted in Mainz, as "a partner in a leading role." The deal was made with the Russians, not the Germans, and a mixture of threats and enticements was used to bring the Kohl government to accept the inevitable. Ironically, an important portion of this business between Bush and Kohl, according to reports, consisted of the fact that the visit of the American President would help the much-beleaguered Chancellor to get through the June 18 European parliamentary elections and perhaps even carry him through the 1990 federal parliamentary elections—in short, it would keep him in power.

The second act of the scenario is to be the visit of Gorbachov to Germany on June 12, his part of the manipulation of the German mind. He will probably make another offer on "the German question" (probably very vague, leaving room for all kinds of speculation and illusions).

In Bush's Mainz speech, there were some remarks which betrayed the cynical character of the American sellout. Bush spoke positively of the outcome of Yalta, where Stalin had promised free elections in Poland. Gorbachov, of course, is now staging them. He also spoke about how, just as France and Germany were reconciled after 1945, so East and West could be now. From Bush's circle of advisers, we have already begun to hear the idea of doing away with the confrontation between the two alliances and replacing it with a *pact* between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Obviously, the Brussels proposals are located in a larger strategic panorama, a "New Yalta," and not merely a "clearing up of important questions in Europe." Since the INF treaty was signed by Reagan, the Bush priorities appear as follows: 1) the halving of strategic nuclear weapons; 2) the abolition, or at least, large scaling back of the SDI; 3) nuclear disarmament of the French and British forces; 4) joint superpower "management" of a series of crises in the Third World (including Red China).

As for the last point, China is a complete wild card, while point 3 has led to heavy disagreement within the West itself, since both the English and the French regimes up to now have strongly rejected the idea that Bush can include their weapons in his negotiations with the Soviets.

Troops move in China: revolution or counter-revolution?

by Linda de Hoyos

As of midnight Beijing time June 3, armed soldiers deployed into the streets of Beijing and to Tiananmen Square against China's protesting students had killed 40 people, and wounded 200 others. The death count is mounting hourly, as the Chinese Communist government delivers its answer to the students' hoisting of Lady Liberty, a giant statue modeled after the Statue of Liberty, in Tiananmen Square.

The move had been presaged by a full foreign reporters' blackout imposed by the government June 2; the Chinese press has been completely silent on all events in Tiananmen Square since the same day.

The midnight assault was led by four columns of soldiers in armored personnel carriers and tanks armed with sub-machine guns. According to reports, only one of the columns had reached the square, while another was fighting in the streets of Beijing against an angry populace determined to defend the students. Another column had apparently been bogged down when it was surrounded by the people of Beijing, which succeeded in opening negotiations with the soldiers and stalling their movement toward the square. Within the square, tanks reportedly rolled over the bodies of the dead, in a determined effort to force the people out by the official inhabitants of the "Great Hall of the Peoples." Meanwhile, throughout the city and the surrounding suburbs, Beijing is approaching civil war conditions. There are even indications that troops may be battling troops.

This is the third attempt since June 1 to deploy troops against the Chinese students movement, which has been occupying Tiananmen Square since April 19. The government first ordered young, almost teenaged, unarmed soldiers to move toward the square. This deployment dissolved into chaos, as the city's population simply enveloped the troops. Motorbike riders swept through the city, calling upon citizens to come into the streets in defense of the students.

A second assault occurred early in the morning of June 3. This time four columns of unarmed troops headed toward the square. Another 5,000 armed policemen were dispatched through tunnels to move into the Great Hall of the Peoples. The armed police then sprang upon the students, from within the square, trying to force them into the hands of the military.

However, this tack did not work either, as one column of troops was beset upon by 60,000 people, and, overwhelmed, was forced back into a government compound nearby.

Throughout the melee, Beethoven's "Ode to Joy" rang out through the square as the students' rallying cry.

Within the early morning, the government loudspeakers were announcing that martial law would be strictly enforced, and that citizens had better stay indoors if they valued their lives. But such threats have had no effect so far, as the people of Beijing continue to act to defend the students.

Foreign power backs repression

The courage of the students and citizens of China in the face of totalitarian Communist repression is matched by the moral turpitude of those foreign powers associating with the People's Republic of China. Just as the foreign powers in the 19th century backed the degenerate Qing dynasty against the Taiping Rebellion, leading to the bloodiest civil war in human history, and just as Great Britain, Japan, France, the U.S.S.R., and the United States acted to thwart the republican movement of Sun Yat-sen early this century, so the foreign powers who are out to loot China's "great market" have made clear their backing for the powers-that-be in China, against the student movement and its demands for democracy based on the American Declaration of Independence and Constitution.

From Washington, D.C., Secretary of State James Baker commented on the repression taking place in Beijing, with the platitude, "It is very important that excessive force not be used" against the students, but he declined to say whether the U.S. government would apply sanctions against the P.R.C. if the troops were ordered to fire. The mealy-mouthed secretary then said, "Before we get into hypothetical [sic] situations, let's see how this most recent and extremely deplorable development unfolds. Let's see what happens over the course of the next few days before we start hypothesizing about what we might or might not do in the future."

According to Bangkok sources, the Australian and British interests have also made known their sympathy with the government of Deng Xiao-ping, as has Japan. Japan, sources

report, is terrified at the prospect of instability in the P.R.C., believing that civil war conditions in China could spark World War III. As for the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachov's hysteria over the democracy movement was manifest during his trip to Beijing, and was confirmed by statements in *Pravda* matching those of Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, to the effect that the students were being effectively isolated and that their movement would be destroyed.

Aside from his own totalitarian proclivities, it was not difficult for Gorbachov to quickly sniff out that the students movement is decisively anti-Soviet. According to students who were in Tiananmen Square, the movement was targeting the Soviet-trained Li Peng, who they believe will bring Stalinism to the P.R.C. During the May 1 celebrations, the students demanded that the government tear down a giant painting of Stalin, placed in the square for the day, or they would destroy it. The government conceded.

Soviet abhorrence of the student's republican spirit is to be expected. The pro-Deng stance of the world's great democracies in the name of stability is based on maintenance at all costs of the global condominium among the bankers of the West and Moscow, incorporating Beijing as a junior partner. However, the Western powers will not get what they bargained for.

Whose crackdown?

According to press reports from Hong Kong, the Deng shift against his own protégé Zhao Ziyang, and in favor of Li Peng, was carried out in deference to Communist China's "old guard," Deng's comrades—none of them under 80 years old—who guide the nation's policies through the Central Advisory Committee. Beginning with Deng factional opponent Chen Yun (the political godfather of Li Peng), to Chen Yun advocate Peng Zhen, and current President Yang Shangkun, the old guard of the P.R.C., as toothless as they might be, has come out with strident demands that the democracy movement be crushed.

The immediate beneficiaries of this turn have been the underling faction around Li Peng, which has managed to consolidate government power since the end of May. The coming to the fore of this gang does not bode well for Western business interests—despite Chinese assurances that the open door will stay open no matter what. Vice Premier Yao Yilin, another Soviet-trained ally of Li Peng, recently declared that the P.R.C. could write off American and Western assistance and could cooperate with the Soviet Union instead.

Li Peng himself has openly challenged the United States, in a speech published in the Hong Kong press. Reportedly, Li Peng asked aides to inquire into the possibility of U.S. government involvement in the democracy movement. "Social turmoil has erupted because of the spread of bourgeois liberalization over many years. It is the result of the inculcation of Western ideas about democracy and freedom. . . . For example, we know that the United States is not happy

over the visit of Gorbachov to China. Is there any American background behind this student movement?"

Furthermore, any notion that the crackdown will bring stability back to China is illusory. The power struggle that has erupted in the P.R.C. has violently disrupted the factional balance under which Deng Xiao-ping has ruled over the last 10 years. The bloodshed in the streets of Beijing on June 3, is the handwriting on the wall that this power struggle will not be settled amicably.

While the West has been pinning their hopes on Deng "the Great Pragmatist," the factional pendulum in China is now swinging against the balancer himself. According to Hong Kong and Beijing reports, Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang has been forced out of the leadership. Although a foreign ministry spokesman insists that there have been no changes in the leadership, a list of the members of the powerful military commission listed Deng Xiao-ping as chairman and Yang Shangkun as vice-chairman. There was no mention of Zhao Ziyang, although he is officially first vice-chairman, having been placed in that position by Deng as the stepping stone to becoming Deng's successor. While Zhao has been attacked by Politburo Standing Committee chairman Qiao Shi, head of the nation's security forces, for violating the four cardinal principles—that is, violating the principle of the primacy of the party—a top Zhao aide, Bao Tong, director of the party's Research Center for Reform of the Political Structure, was arrested May 28, according to Kyodo news June 1. Rumors are also flying that Zhao is under house arrest.

But, the knocking out of the Zhao wing of the party—an achievement Deng accomplished to appease his old-guard colleagues—has tremendously weakened Deng himself. According to the *South China Morning Post* June 1, the Central Advisory Committee is looking to push out Deng entirely, with the plan being backed by Yang Shangkun, who has made the most pronouncements over the last week against the democracy movement. Yang would then take over the full chairmanship of the Military Commission. This story is corroborated by reports that both Yang Shangkun and Deng were separately attempting to gain the cooperation of regional military commanders, although without much success. Either the Great Pragmatist has outsmarted himself, or he has been set up.

In either case, none of the government power formulas on the horizon represent stability for China. Already, the students are planning for the "next moment," and if the Communist Party is massively purged of its "anti-party elements" in the name of Communist orthodoxy, that will only add to the legions of cadre being built up by the student democracy movement. As a May 26 article in the pro-student *Workers Daily* warned, Anyone who might try to replace "democracy with autocracy" to create a "situation of silence" would be in danger. "Such an imposed 'silence' or 'stability' is like a sleeping volcano and will erupt sooner or later."

LaRouche human rights case breaks in Mexican press

by Valerie Rush

Efforts by Henry Kissinger and his State Department errand boys to keep the LaRouche case from breaking the blackout in Mexico failed miserably when the May 29 edition of the widely read opposition weekly *Proceso* devoted a full six pages to exposing the persecution and imprisonment of the U.S. economist and statesman.

Under the title "U.S. Executive Submits to Judiciary to Imprison an Adversary," *Proceso* tells its readers:

"It was thought that the best way [to get LaRouche] was to investigate LaRouche's finances. And the battle began. His newspaper was closed, his magazines closed, his offices raided, his files—containing more than million documents—confiscated, his companies put into receivership, his followers indicted and tried, his organizations declared in bankruptcy and, finally, LaRouche and his closest collaborators brought to trial, charged with credit-card fraud and taking loans with no intention of repaying them. They were found guilty and sentenced to various years in jail. Fifteen for LaRouche, 86 for his collaborator Rochelle Ascher, responsible for fundraising.

"This is the story of that persecution, trial, and sentencing, in which the United States government submitted to the judiciary to achieve its ends," *Proceso* explains.

The case of Lyndon H. LaRouche, who has been called "Latin America's best ally in the U.S.," had already become a center of discussion in Venezuela, a nation in the throes of an unprecedented economic and political crisis. The infamy of LaRouche's status as a political prisoner has exploded in Brazil as well, where over 70 legislators signed a petition to the U.S. Supreme Court protesting the violation of LaRouche's human rights, and demanding his freedom.

But it was in Mexico, where Lyndon LaRouche has been well known in political circles ever since his 1979 visit there, and his 1982 meeting with President José López Portillo, that the financial and political circles who fear LaRouche had hoped to keep the lid on. After all, LaRouche did name his book-length program for debt reorganization and an Ibero-American Common Market *Operation Juárez*, in dedication to the Mexican patriot and statesman Benito Juárez. LaRouche wrote *Operation Juárez* in 1982, after a Mexican friend requested that he outline a comprehensive solution to the continent's debt crisis.

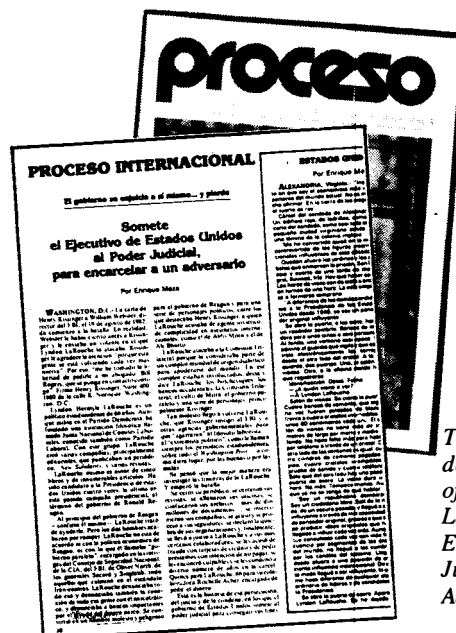
The *Proceso* coverage, written by the respected journalist Enrique Maza, includes an exclusive two-page interview

granted by LaRouche from the detention center in Alexandria, Virginia, where he is currently being held pending appeal. Maza portrays the drama of his one-hour interview with LaRouche, contrasting the stark confinement of the prison with the wealth of ideas and proposals of the man he is interviewing.

Maza paraphrases LaRouche: "The world is experiencing a new version of Sparta versus Athens: force against culture, the spear against civilization. Genocide is being committed against the developing world. The foreign debt is a form of genocide. The debt is no longer a problem of profits but of usury, and usury is intolerable. We have destroyed productivity and the only thing remaining is the immorality of usury."

LaRouche, writes Maza, laments the lack of a new monetary system which is equitable. "The great injustice of our era is inequity. And it is the United States which runs that injustice in the world. Therefore, one must seek a development platform. And that is what I have tried to do. Inequity is contempt for man. Thus the importance of philosophy: love of man. That is why I am a philosopher. First one must seek *Concordantia catholica*, and nationalism afterwards. First conscience, then the law. . . .

"Every man has the right to life," continued LaRouche,



The magazine *Proceso*, devotes six pages of feature coverage to LaRouche: "U.S. Executive Submits to Judiciary to Imprison an Adversary."

“a decent life, and to have a good government. The state, therefore, is obliged to choose the best possible policies in order to give us good government. In the midst of all this, some of us have the duty and the ability to say what should be done.”

One of the tasks LaRouche undertook was the attempted unification of Ibero-America into a debtors' cartel. Maza quotes LaRouche: “I spoke with President José López Portillo, so that he would declare a moratorium. We campaigned in Latin America, and Brazil and Argentina supported Mexico. The banks wanted the opposite: Divide and conquer. Only the unity of all could have won, not each one by himself. The opportunity was lost. I have been fighting for that Latin American unity since 1974.”

‘The condominium of power’

In the interview with Maza, LaRouche identifies the enemies he is up against. He reviews the “condominium of power” known as the Trust, a conspiracy between the Bolsheviks and the financier/rentier interests which emerged after the Russian Revolution, and continued in a somewhat altered guise following World War II. Through this “condominium,” the two Empires sought to apportion power between them. Maza summarizes LaRouche's thoughts: “The Trust's Russian agent, the man who runs its northern route, is Henry Kissinger. Involved with him in the great conspiracy are Oliver North, William Casey, the Cheka, Moscow, London, Margaret Thatcher, Gorbachov. It is the great power condominium which has its international apparatus through the banks. The condominium of power which dictates to all nations.”

Maza then quotes LaRouche on the Trust: “They are not communists in the popular sense of the term. They are an oligarchic faction which views the Soviet Union as an integral part of a grand geopolitical design, as a chess piece to be moved when convenient. It could even be granted world domination for a time, as part of a very long process whose objective is—perhaps through a century of bloody chaos—the creation of a new kind of world order, where their families—they hope—will dominate and rule forever. The statements of the Trilateral Commission on their goal of bringing about a global society step-by-step, and the declarations and objectives of characters like Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger, are an exact reflection of the true motives of those families for whom they work.

“This great oligarchic design is the Apocalypse. It is the influence of powerful rentier and financial interests, committed to the creation of that geopolitical design as a crucial element in the decision-making and policy-planning structure, which has created the conditions for the apocalyptic danger of AIDS, for the genocide against the developing nations.”

Maza reports LaRouche's prediction that if we do not rid ourselves of that “structure,” civilization will be lost. And he cites LaRouche:

“This is the reason that the Trust views me as its enemy; because I believe in the nation-state, and because I have been effective in my battle against them.”

That is why, suggests Maza, LaRouche is in jail.

Maza describes LaRouche's attacks on the Trilateral Commission and on the “parallel government” behind the Iran-Contra scandal. Maza says that LaRouche became such a problem that Kissinger launched warfare against LaRouche and his movement.

Maza concludes his article with reference to the demand by more than 100 Ibero-American legislators for LaRouche's freedom. Writes Maza, “They did not like the way justice is carried out in the United States.”

The bankers respond

Two days after the *Proceso* coverage of LaRouche appeared, one of Mexico's leading leftist journalists who nonetheless endorses President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's support for the International Monetary Fund's austerity policies, Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, felt obliged to answer. In a column run front-page June 1 in the daily *La Jornada* under the title, “LaRouche: Myth and Swindler; Laborites: A Danger,” Granados Chapa complains bitterly of *Proceso*'s coverage.

“On May 12, in the *New York Times*, an advertisement appeared in which Mexican deputies of the PARM party, together with other Latin American parliamentarians, demanded freedom for Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, ‘unjustly’ imprisoned in the United States, according to the congressmen. . . . *Proceso* joined this mistaken cause, and this is indeed unusual and merits the exposition of another viewpoint.”

The other “viewpoint” Granados Chapa chooses to present, comes from a brief put out by a “social democratic trade union federation,” he reports. “Through their clever maneuvers, the Laborites [referring to the Mexican Labor Party, LaRouche co-thinkers in Mexico] fool people by presenting their chief as a Democrat . . . and themselves as fighters for causes which, however, are so diverse, so changeable, so contradictory, that even if you examine them cursorily, there is no doubt that you are dealing with a group designed to confuse, intimidate and inhibit popular political action.”

It remains to be seen whether *Proceso* author Maza will have anything further to say about the furor his coverage of LaRouche has triggered. Interestingly, however, Maza dedicated a 500-word box in the same issue of *Proceso* as his LaRouche interview to describing a visit he made while in Alexandria, Virginia to the Masonic Lodge No. 22, which houses the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Sanctuary. Not only were at least four U.S. Presidents members of the lodge, but so too were four Mexican Presidents, including the dictator Porfirio Díaz and the creator of Mexico's satanic Televisa empire, Miguel Alemán. LaRouche has indicted world freemasonry as a critical element in the satanic global conspiracy civilization is facing today.

Is Bush preparing a post-Thatcher era?

by Mark Burdman

As George Bush arrived in Great Britain May 31, there was much talk in the European press about "strains in the Anglo-American special relationship." More precisely, the strains are in the relations between the Bush White House and Margaret Thatcher's 10 Downing Street.

From numerous indications, the "Bush team" would be more than happy to have a "special relationship" with a post-Thatcher Britain, and the smiles and effusive mutual praise that followed the Thatcher-Bush meetings on June 1 do not alter that fundamentally. More and more visibly, the Bush administration is working with Buckingham Palace, City of London financial interests sharing Bush's vision of world-federalist global power-sharing arrangements with Moscow, and with the British "green" and peace movements, all of whom would be happy to see Thatcher out of office.

Whatever Thatcher's shortcomings may be, and she has many, she can be stubbornly uncompromising on certain issues, particularly when it comes to defending what she perceives to be threats to Britain's sovereignty, whether these threats come from the European Community's Brussels bureaucracy or from the Soviet KGB. In the latter case, she has hearkened to the warnings of the chiefs of British intelligence services, about the growing dangers of Gorbachov-authorized KGB subversion. These warnings have been persistent, beginning right after Mikhail Gorbachov left Britain on April 7 and continuing through May, and have precipitated expulsions from London of Soviet and Czech spies.

On June 1, aside from meeting Mrs. Thatcher, Bush lunched with Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen just returned to Britain from a May 27-30 visit to the state of Kentucky, supposedly to visit her stable of horses. Since 1984, her horse stable has been managed by one William Forrish, who happens to be the investment manager for President George Bush's personal money trust. Forrish was introduced to the Queen by Paul Mellon, scion of the Mellon banking family and a top promoter of "New Age" cults.

Bush's meeting with the Queen jibes with growing reports of tensions between 10 Downing Street and Buckingham Palace. Reportedly, the Queen was one of the few notables in the U.K. who did not send Thatcher a congratulatory telegram on the 10th anniversary of her coming to power May 4. The irreverent *Bild Zeitung* of West Germany May 29 bore the headline, "Two Women Who Can't Stand Each Other."

Meanwhile, the City of London is rife with rumors, emanating from those banks most intimately tied into East-West joint-venture deals, that a scandal is being cooked up against Thatcher so devastating that it will topple her from office. The scandal-mongering emanates from the circles of Midland Bank's Sir Michael Palliser, a senior figure in the Whitehall Foreign Office Establishment. Palliser is an impassioned true-believer in reaching world-federalist "common security" deals with the Russians. He oversaw a study, released by the Federal Trust in London in January 1989, entitled, "A Step Beyond Fear: Building a Common Security Community," the findings and recommendations of which are reflected in Bush's condominium overtures to the Russians.

One issue being seized upon by City of London influentials, is Thatcher's opposition to the "Europe 1992" plan for restructuring the European Community along corporatist lines. From May 11-14, at the annual Bilderberg Group meeting in Pontevedra, Spain, elites from the European continent, the U.K., and the U.S. mapped out a new campaign of pressure against Thatcher on this issue. Since that time, Thatcher has been subjected to a barrage of increasingly shrill attacks on her blocking of "Europe 1992," particularly from former Prime Minister Edward Heath. Although Heath is widely dismissed in Britain as a pompous clown, his assaults have promoted divisiveness inside the Conservative Party, in the weeks leading up to the mid-June elections for the European Parliament.

Catto, 'The Pilgrims,' and the Greens

One key figure in the restructuring of the Anglo-American relationship is U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James Henry Catto. In a little-noticed development, Catto was the guest of honor the night of May 18, at a dinner given by a group called "The Pilgrims." Headed today by Virginia lawyer Robert Sigmon, the group was created at the turn of this century, as a means of reinforcing relations between the British and American liberal establishments, to fortify what some call the "permanent Anglo-Saxon Establishment." "The Pilgrims" is regarded by many, as the group out of which such entities as the New York Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission were later spawned. At the May 18 dinner, guests included Sir Michael Palliser, Lord Carrington, Lord McFadzean of the Royal Dutch Shell interests, and Lord Greenhill of British Petroleum.

Catto's wife, the enormously wealthy Jessica Hobby Catto, is a leading funder of the U.S. environmentalist movement. She has recently purchased a 10,000-acre ranch, which she calls the Eagle Wildlife Reserve, where she is funding the creation of an Environmental Research Center. According to the May 31 *Daily Telegraph* of London, "She is hoping to bring the U.S. Environmental Defense Fund, of which she is a trustee, into contact with similar British organizations." The *Telegraph* notes that the Cattos are part of the "Texas aristocracy," particularly as a result of wife Jessica's wealthy parents, William Hobby and Oveta Culp Hobby. Henry Catto

is one of George Bush's closest friends. Two days after Bush was elected, the Cattsos visited the Bushes for a private meeting.

Also interesting, is that one of George Bush's first meetings with a foreign dignitary after he was elected President, was a mid-February meeting with Prince Charles. Charles is the patron saint of Britain's green movement. Not only has he been active on such questions as the Amazon, but on June 5, on the occasion of "World Environment Day," he will be giving a televised international address on environmental issues. In Britain, green groups are proliferating and expanding at an astonishing rate. In one week in April of this year, Greenpeace-U.K. received 6,000 members, and now has over a quarter of a million members.

Bush and Labour

The hypothesis must be entertained, too, that the Bush team is privately cultivating the Labour Party. When a Labour Party delegation came to Washington in the days following Bush's inauguration, it received a very warm reception from leading members of the Bush administration, in stark contrast to the cold shoulder it had always received during the Reagan era. The Bush administration, generally, favors working with Socialist International parties, whether they be in Britain, West Germany, France, Venezuela, Peru, or elsewhere.

U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, a former director of Kissinger Associates, told the delegation that Labour's ideas would be taken into account in the then-ongoing U.S. strategy and foreign policy review. As for Labour, it has recently moved away from its former commitments to unilateral disarmament, in order to present a less ideological facade to the public.

Could it only be coincidence, that on May 28, three days before Bush's arrival, polls taken in Britain showed the Labour Party leading Thatcher's Tories?

Another curious fact, is that on May 30, the day after Bush's arms-control proposal was made in Brussels, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's director Bruce Kent, speaking from outside NATO headquarters in Brussels, welcomed Bush's ideas, specifically because they would further isolate Thatcher inside Britain. The CND, which traces its existence to the "Ban the Bomb" campaigns of Lord Bertrand Russell and friends, placed a three-quarter page ad in the London *Independent* the same day, attacking Thatcher for blocking disarmament proposals. Among the several hundred signers, was Glenys Kinnock, wife of Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock, listed as representing the organization "One World." The ad was accompanied by a macabre picture of Thatcher dissolving.

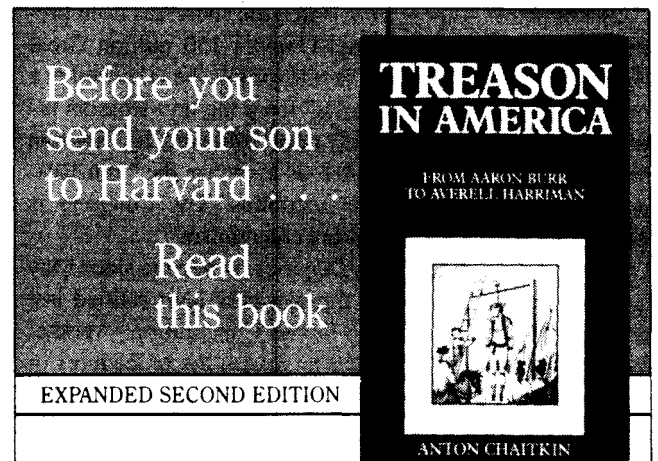
Labour, meanwhile, is becoming more and more brazen in its assault on Thatcher. Labour parliamentarian Leo Abse has written a new book attacking Thatcher for imposing on the British population a "sado-masochistic" rage, deriving from her obsessive hatred for her mother! In a blurb written

for the pre-publication copy of the book, former Labour Party head Michael Foot commented that Abse's book would do "incalculable but highly necessary damage to the whole Thatcher face and image."

The Labourites smell blood. Thatcher is certainly more vulnerable, and in greater trouble, than the more smug among her advisers would admit. Her Achilles heel is the economy.

As George Bush arrived, the debate within the Thatcher cabinet, was whether to raise interest rates, perhaps as high as 15%, to stem the collapse of the pound-sterling, to reverse the effects of the soaring dollar, and to stem Britain's 8% inflation rate. But such "anti-inflation" measures, the *Times of London* warned June 1, are eroding Thatcher's carefully built-up base among "non-unionized, home-owning, working-class voters . . . who will be hardest hit by the effect of high interest rates on their mortgages and living standards."

Thatcher and the Tories have already received one warning, with the May 4 by-election in the district of Vale of Glamorgan in Wales. The Labourites gained 14% compared to the most recent election there, and this was the biggest Labour by-election victory in 50 years. The election was fought, and won, on one issue only: health, or more specifically, Thatcher's plans to reform the National Health Service. These plans, like her plans for "privatization" of water and other vital services, are being met with increasing opposition across the U.K.



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Soviet Congress is chauvinists' forum

by Konstantin George

The session of the "elected" Soviet Congress of People's Deputies, which began May 25, has been a staged show of "democracy" from start to finish. The choreography has been managed by Mikhail Gorbachov himself, who has chaired the entire proceedings, and behind the scenes by the Politburo's internal security czar, Viktor Chebrikov, and the KGB. It has featured a solo performance by Boris Yeltsin, who, behind the mask of "opposition," has acted as a stalking horse on policy for Gorbachov.

Beyond that, the televised portions of the daily proceedings served a dual purpose:

1) The Soviet media have played up those interventions by deputies that stressed the military and police use of toxic gas in suppressing protests. This is the Soviet policy since the Tbilisi, Georgia massacre, to intimidate future protests by bragging quite openly about their brutality.

2) The prime audience for which the show has been presented, however, is the Soviet Union's 150 million Great Russians. What the Kremlin is allowing to be televised is a portrayal of "national extremists" from the non-Russian republics threatening "Russian" rule, followed by Russian speakers denouncing to thunderous applause the "anti-Russian" manifestations in these republics. The Congress is opening the floodgates to Russian chauvinism.

The Congress of People's Deputies, in session since May 25, is an institution created through new laws ratified last Autumn, which amended the Soviet Constitution. Another batch of laws were worked out to govern the procedures of the new Congress. These laws were all drafted by the Central Committee's Legal Commission, chaired by internal security chief Viktor Chebrikov, one of the inner core of protégés of the late Yuri Andropov.

The Congress shows this "Andropov Kindergarten" to be in firm control. Gorbachov was duly "elected" state President, with autocratic powers under the new constitution, which, at least on paper, surpass those of even Stalin. The President chooses the candidate for vice president. The "Andropov Kindergarten" script proceeded with Gorbachov nominating Anatoli Lukyanov, a candidate member of the Politburo, a close associate of Gorbachov since the early 1950s when both were NKVD informants at Moscow University and together ran the Komsomol (party youth) organization at its law school—and like Gorbachov, a protégé of Andropov.

Yeltsin becomes a deputy

On May 30 came the televised proceedings that made Russian chauvinist demagogue Boris Yeltsin a Congress deputy. Yeltsin had previously received a yes vote majority by the Congress deputies for a seat, but since he scored lowest of 12 candidates competing for 11 Russian Republic seats, he apparently "lost." His "defeat" led to "mass demonstrations" of tens of thousands in Moscow on the weekend of May 27-28. With that as backdrop, the May 30 choreography ensued.

A Siberian deputy, Kazanin, solemnly stood up and announced that it was impermissible for a candidate, namely, Yeltsin, who had won the confidence of 5 million Muscovites, not to be a deputy. So, he, Kazanin, was offering to vacate his seat and give it to Yeltsin, if, "comrade Mikhail Sergeevich" (Gorbachov) would, as chairman, agree to such a move. It was grade-B movie stuff.

Gorbachov: "I'm not sure. . . . I don't know. . . . Can we accept the proposal of comrade Kazanin? This is a question of democracy." A number of deputies rose, and each in turn said passionately, "No, No, we have to do it." All eyes are on Gorbachov, who said, "Deep down, I'm in favor of that."

So was the KGB. The next speaker, Fyodor Burlatsky, a KGB officer "journalist" for the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, announced, "Yes, legally it's all right. We can do it." If a deputy relinquishes his seat, then the seat goes to the candidate who is next on the list of number of votes secured—Yeltsin.

The military and Imperial Russia

The Congress's next Russian chauvinist display came during the "debate" on the April 9 massacre in Georgia. A Georgian deputy denounced the military's use of poison gas and demanded that the commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, Gen. Col. Igor Rodionov, reply. Rodionov's "reply" was a loud declaration that only the military could save "Russia."

Rodionov, a former commander in Afghanistan, proclaimed that the Soviet Union was facing its worst crisis "since 1937." The events in Georgia "started on April 6 when more than 60,000 demonstrators agreed to ask the U.S. President, the Congress, and the NATO countries to 1) have the U.N. declare May 26 the day of sovereignty for Georgia, 2) acknowledge that Georgia had been occupied by Bolshevik troops in 1921, and 3) help get Georgia out of Russia through use of U.N. or NATO troops."

Rodionov shrilly denounced the demonstrations as "anti-Soviet, anti-socialist, and anti-Russian," and the Georgians' use of the following slogans: "The U.S.S.R. is a prison of peoples," "Russian occupying forces must leave Georgia," and "Let us put an end to Russian Communism, to Russian imperialism." All this was televised, as was the thunderous standing ovation from the 2,000 deputies.

Suvorov backs U.K. expulsion of spies

by Mark Burdman

During the second half of May, Britain has become involved in an intense war against Soviet and East bloc espionage. The British government, around May 12, began a process to expel 11 Soviet diplomats and journalists for activities "incompatible with their status," a code-word for spying. Four Czech diplomats were expelled almost two weeks later. Both the Soviet and Czech governments have responded angrily, by counter-expulsions of British diplomats and journalists more extreme than the U.K.'s own measures.

As this warfare escalated, the British weekly *Mail on Sunday* on May 28 held the first-ever interview by a Western newspaper with Viktor Suvorov, one of the few Soviet GRU (military intelligence) officers ever to defect to the West. Suvorov had been a GRU major and a member of the General Staff, and received intensive training with Soviet *spetsnaz* commando units. He defected 10 years ago, from the Soviet Embassy in Switzerland.

Suvorov's books on the GRU and Soviet *spetsnaz* units have given Western readers a rare insight into Soviet methods of irregular warfare against the West. His latest book, *Der Eisbrecher: Hitler in Stalins Kalkül*, available in German and French but not in English, details Soviet plans to utilize the Hitler-Stalin Pact to buy time, preparatory to launching a war against Nazi Germany before the U.S. and Britain could bring troops onto the European continent. Michael Liebig reviewed *Der Eisbrecher* in the May 19, 1989 *EIR*.

In his *Mail on Sunday* interview, Suvorov fully defended Britain's recent decision to expel Soviet spies, only expressing regret over the fact that Britain hesitated as long as it did in expelling them. He held Mikhail Gorbachov personally responsible for overseeing the spying war against the West. *Mail on Sunday* journalist Paul Spencer said Suvorov expressed his ideas "with the urgent desperation of a man to whom nobody will listen."

Gorbachov coordinates the spying

"What people in the West never understand is that these spies are serious, they will clean out your country," Suvorov warned. "Mentally, the Soviets are still fighting the Second World War. It is a real war to them, never forget that." Given Suvorov's groundbreaking revelations about the Soviets' World War II strategy in his most recent book, this warning

must be taken especially seriously.

"While Gorbachov is charming everyone, there are spies in the embassy, spies posing as journalists, Aeroflot workers and businessmen who are working double-hard to recruit agents with the money you lend them," he went on. "The level of penetration is very deep and very dangerous. Your intelligence services may know who the spies are but, believe me, a spy is dangerous even under control. The only course of action you can take is to expel every spy you find, instantly and with as much noise as possible. If you do that, the Soviets will respect you."

He insisted that Mikhail Gorbachov is not only fully cognizant of all Soviet spying activities, but is intimately involved in *coordinating* spying activities. Says Suvorov: "The three tiers of KGB, GRU, and 'clean' diplomats work absolutely independently. We in the GRU hated the KGB. The diplomats hated the KGB. Even the ambassador is subordinate to the KGB men who are watching to make sure he doesn't defect. The body coordinating all these tiers is the Central Committee and Gorbachov. Of course, he knows what is going on in his own country."

According to Suvorov, periods of "détente" are crucial for an *increase* in spying: "I was there in the middle and late 1970s, during a period of détente, like we have now. What happens in such periods is that the intelligence machine uses every advantage of friendship to recruit agents and through them buy information or technology. Our intent is quite clear. We have our own scientists and institutes, but why not pick your brains as well. The aim is to be always one step ahead. *Periods of détente come and go in cycles and these times are absolutely crucial to spies. You must do as much as you can while times are good* (emphasis in original).

'Trying to bully you'

He advised the British: "Remember, the Soviet Union understands only strength and it respects the sovereignty of those nations who respect their own sovereignty and defend it. I chose to live in Britain because you defend your sovereignty with the greatest commitment and the Soviets respect you for it. Please don't ever lose that."

According to Suvorov, Britain's only mistake in the recent spy-expulsion affair was hesitating as long as it did: "That is why they are expelling your diplomats and journalists. They threaten you because they saw your hesitation. . . . By [Britain's] trying to do it quietly, they saw your weakness and fear. That is why they have expelled your diplomats and journalists and threaten 170 of your staff in Moscow. They are trying to bully you to make you even more afraid in the future." He drew the following parallel: "You are like a girl who is being pestered by an over-amorous man and who says to him, very firmly, No. If that girl lets his hand rest on her knee for a moment and shows some doubt about her resistance, he will exploit it. He will try the same again, slowly trying to push the boundary a little further each time."

Club of Rome: 'beyond limits to growth'

When Mikhail Gorbachov arrives in the Federal Republic of Germany the week of June 12, the Soviet-backed Club of Rome International will be holding its 21st annual meeting in the West German city of Hanover. There is an important connection between these two events.

Ever since the Soviets helped launch the Club of Rome in 1968, they and their "Trust" partners in the West have used it both as a vehicle for spreading malthusian insanity in the West, and as a channel for negotiations with those Western financier interests who seek to create a global fascist order to ensure their financial security and power. That means eliminating large numbers of "non-white" populations from the globe, with promised Soviet connivance.

This year's June 10-14 Club of Rome get-together in the city of Hanover, in the state of Lower Saxony in West Germany, has the overall theme, "Beyond the Limits to Growth: Global Industrial Society, Vision or Nightmare?"

In his widely publicized Dec. 7, 1988 speech before the United Nations, Gorbachov endorsed the Club of Rome perspective, which is that industrialization is a nightmare, or, as Club spokesman have summed up its philosophy, "The Industrial Revolution was an historical mistake." Gorbachov attacked traditional commitments to industrialization, and proposed a global fascist order to "preserve the ecology."

Alchemy, tranquilizers, nightmares

The meetings in Hanover are officially sponsored by the Lower Saxony state government of Minister-President Ernst Albrecht, through the Lower Saxony Foundation. The same foundation sponsored a gathering last year entitled, "Spirit and Nature," which sought to legitimize the mystical philosophies of the satanic "New Age" movement. Conference organizers anticipate 400-450 participants at the public events from June 12-14, which follow a weekend of private members-only sessions. The public events will be at Hanover's Exhibition Center.

Speakers and participants will get their fair share of drugs, magic, and other forms of "New Age" irrationalism—very much "beyond" the 1972 *Limits to Growth* report which gained the Club of Rome so much scandalous attention. Club members had to later admit that the statistics contained in the report were faked for "shock effect."

For example, one speaker will be George Soros, a Hungarian-emigré financier. Soros is a kind of "Armand Hammer II," who funds various East-West projects. He will speak on "The Alchemy of Finance: Managing Global Industrial Expansion." Then there is Jesús Silva Herzog, the former Mexican finance minister, who will speak on "International Credit: Stimulant and Tranquilizer for Developing Countries." Another featured guest is Hernando de Soto of Peru, whose Institute for Liberty and Democracy spreads propaganda in favor of the "black economy," i.e., the drug trade. His theme: "Compulsive Global Industrialization: Nightmare for Developing Countries."

One embodiment of mysticism will be the Soviet blood-and-soil writer Gingham Aitmatov, who is a member of the Soviet branch of the Club of Rome and of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Aitmatov is the head of the U.S.S.R.-based Issyk-Kul Foundation, of which Club of Rome co-founder Dr. Alexander King is a member.

The AIDS virus fan club

Such a gathering would not be complete without outspoken advocates of mass-murder like Britain's Alexander King. King, who co-founded the Club of Rome with the late Aurelio Peccei of Italy, at the instigation of KGB figure Dzhermen Gvishiani, favors extreme measures, such as fomenting and manipulating regional tribal and ethnic wars, to reduce the "non-white" populations in the world.

Also in attendance will be Canada's Maurice Strong, the energy magnate, who, for all intents and purposes launched the global "environmentalist" movement in the late 1960s-early 1970s, by coordinating the 1972 Stockholm, Sweden U.N. Conference on the Environment, and by creating the United Nations Environment Program. Strong advocates reviving pagan, Mother Earth cults against traditional Judeo-Christian belief in progress.

A third of the same ilk will be Cesare Marchetti, senior consultant to the Laxenberg, Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), another organization created by KGB figure Gvishiani in 1968 after negotiations with Eastern Establishment "president" McGeorge Bundy. When asked some months back about the effects of the spread of the AIDS virus in Africa, Marchetti responded: "Let them die, as happened during the Black Plague in Europe." He will be speaking in Hanover on the subject: "Industrialization as a Threat to the Biosphere."

Peccei, who died in 1984, will be there in spirit, as will another major Club figure: The conference is being held in honor of Dr. Eduard Pestel, the former Culture Minister of Lower Saxony, and one of the leading members of the Club of Rome from the beginning. He died some months back, but he lives on in the deadly projects of Albrecht, the Lower Saxony Foundation and the Club of Rome. In fact, a recently created Pestel Institute, based in Hanover, is co-sponsoring the events.

Italian politics headed for a shift?

by Leonardo Servadio

The Italian Communist Party (PCI) suffered a resounding defeat in the municipal elections held May 29 in 166 municipalities. The Communist Party, the second biggest party in Italy after the Christian Democracy (DC), was bypassed in those municipalities by the Socialist Party (PSI). If this trend continues in future elections, starting with the European Parliament elections on June 18, that would mean a significant shrinking of the importance of the PCI, which is the biggest Communist party outside the East bloc. Where the elections were held, the PCI dropped from an average of 22.1% of the vote, to 16.9% of the vote; while the PSI increased from 17.0% to 19.1%, and the DC, from 36.9% to 39.6%.

The Communist setback seems to be due to the fact that the PCI has progressively abandoned all the pro-industrial policies which characterized this party in the 1970s, when the party was growing. At that time the PCI was against drug consumption, but now it is in favor of liberalization of drug laws; it tended to favor nuclear energy development, but now it is totally anti-nuclear; it was quite pro-industrial, but now it is totally ecology-oriented and monetarist in philosophy.

Achille Occhetto, the party boss, went recently to the U.S.A., the first PCI general secretary to visit that country, and was received by the mightiest spokesmen of the financial elite: Seagram's and DuPont's president Edgar Bronfman, and retired banker David Rockefeller. In a dramatic shift in line, the PCI paper *Unità* stopped speaking of the Central Intelligence Agency as a dark coven of spies plotting destabilizations, and has started describing it as a think-tank of intellectuals who study the world political situation in depth.

Occhetto held secret meetings at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, after which the party paper "leaked" that he said that he would be ready to be the "junior partner" in a Socialist Party-led government. This is quite a shift. The PSI and its leader, Bettino Craxi, were the target of the most violent political attacks from the old-style Communist Party. Under these conditions the PCI would lose votes, since its previous ideological identity has been totally transformed—at least apparently.

Does the PCI want to lose votes?

Ironically, this loss of votes might be something desired by the PCI leadership. In fact, if the PCI were so reduced in

size at the national level (which will be seen in the June European elections and the next national political elections), it could really enter a government led by Craxi, something that Craxi would never accept as long as the PCI is bigger than the PSI. This means that for the first time since 1945, it is hypothetically possible to have an Italian government without the Christian Democracy.

At the moment this is pure speculation, yet one must bear in mind that, ever since the possibility of Christian Democratic-Communist alliances collapsed due to the assassination of DC party president Aldo Moro in 1978 and ensuing events, the PCI's only hope to enter the government was to form an alliance with the PSI.

This idea was presented by Occhetto in a magazine interview in *Espresso*, shortly before leaving for the U.S.A. Occhetto said that the DC government of Ciriaco De Mita should fall soon, and be replaced by a Republican-led government (the Italian Republican party, PRI, is small and well connected in the banking establishment), which would pave the way for a subsequent government with PCI participation. This means a change in the political system in Italy: from a DC-centered system, to a "bi-polar" system, around the Christian Democrats and Socialists, respectively.

It was former Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, a spokesman for the old Venetian oligarchy, who in opening the PRI congress during the second week of May, declared that the PCI should enter the government and that De Mita shall fall. The following week, on cue, ex-Premier Craxi at the congress of *his* party, the Socialists, said that Premier De Mita will have to leave the government after the European elections. Craxi spoke on Saturday morning, May 20; that afternoon, De Mita resigned in protest against such attacks from his coalition partner.

Italian President Francesco Cossiga appointed Republican Party spokesman Giovanni Spadolini to "probe" the possibility of forming a new government. Spadolini started his "probe" by meeting the governor of the Bank of Italy Ciampi, and National Economy and Labor Council (CNEL) president De Rita. In short, true to its tradition of a "lay" party taking orders from the financial forces, Spadolini ignored the political forces and went to his masters.

Consulting CNEL, which is the equivalent in modern Italy of the old Chamber of Corporations created by Mussolini in 1936, and which has been totally ignored by all governments so far, indicates that some significant institutional change might really be on the boards—a constitutional change in the direction of bolstering the power of the financial and banking community over Italy's politics and economy. A Socialist-Communist-Republican party government would be a perfect tool to apply the kind of post-industrial austerity that these forces demand of Italy. For the time being, such a government would not be possible, but clearly, the majority of the non-Catholic forces in the nation is aiming in this direction.

'Modernization' or destruction?

The Salinas government has committed itself to a program of 'modernization' which threatens to bury the economy.

On May 18, Pétroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), the pivot of the Mexican national economy, announced that it will proceed with plans to "modernize" the sector. In this case, "modernization" consists of gutting the labor force: 40,000 permanent and temporary workers are to be fired, and 11,000 technicians and professionals reclassified as management personnel, the latter step serving simply as a cover for stripping Pemex's technical staff of their union rights.

Pemex also announced that modernization requires that the company continue its so-called "maintenance program." That program has already caused serious damage to Pemex installations, a columnist for *El Sol* reported on May 23.

"Reports obtained by this columnist" from Pemex technical personnel, "reveal that replacement parts needed for the [oil] plants are not found in the warehouses of the company. . . . Together with this, another serious problem has appeared: the maintenance experts themselves are being fired, replaced by young administrators," *El Sol* warned.

Such cutbacks have already led to disaster. At San Juan Ixhuatepec, a refinery and storage facility blew up and killed more than 400 workers—an accident resulting from deficiencies in its installation.

The Pemex announcements demonstrate that the Salinas government's "modernization" campaign is nothing but a cheap way to cannibalize the nation's labor force and industrial capacity, in order to generate a few dollars more for debt payments. Such chiseling of Mexico's productive apparatus

was fought tooth and nail by the former head of the Oilworkers Union, Joaquín Hernández Galicia—until he was jailed by the government last January on hoked-up "corruption" charges. The cutbacks vindicate Hernández's charge that foreign bankers had ordered him out of the way, to permit them to dismantle Pemex's industrial plant without resistance.

The new general secretary of the Oilworkers Union, Sebastian Guzmán Cabrera, imposed by the government, has proven incapable, however, of convincing union workers of the benefits of the modernization plans. Pemex Section One, headquartered in Tampico, Tamaulipas, is in the forefront of the opposition to Guzmán Cabrera. But Cabrera also has few friends in Sections 34 and 35 of the Federal District, or in Section 30 of Poza Rica, where a recent confrontation between opposing factions left 68 injured.

Next on the chopping block is Mexico's teachers union, along with the Oilworkers Union, one of the largest in Ibero-America. In April, Salinas's government succeeded in driving out the teachers' traditionalist union chief, Jongitud Barrios, using much the same methods as against Hernández.

Barrios was purged after the teachers won a 25% wage hike (higher than the 10% ceiling which the government has ordered on all wage contracts), after nearly a month-long strike. The new general secretary imposed by the government was Elba Ester Gordillo, an old collaborator and friend of President Salinas. She already is attempting to force out representative leaders in such key centers

as Michoacán, Guerrero, Chiapas, and Oaxaca, and replace them with her own people.

In a recent press conference, businessman José María Alverde, a leader of the National Chamber of Commerce of the Federal District (Mexico City), outlined how far the anti-labor policies of Salinas's "modernization" program are to go. The new Federal Labor Law, he said, "includes the hiring of hourly workers, with which a new labor class will be created, that of temporary workers."

"Many workers will have to remove their leaders. . . . There must be adjustments to the new reality of present-day Mexico in labor matters . . . including a return to the use of apprentices in industry and commerce. . . . One can learn a trade at the work place with little income, but always increasing one's personal training," Alverde stated.

The project to turn back the clock on labor policy—forcing it away from the model of independent and sovereign national development and toward an integrationist project with the United States—has yet to find much resistance among those handfuls of traditionalist leaders who remain in union posts. The Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM) itself has abandoned any pretense to the nationalist program which once guided it. On the new Law of Foreign Investment, the CTM apologized, "The government found itself obliged to open up to foreign investment, since the national capitalists do not want to invest in productive areas and what the country needs is employment."

The editorial in the weekly magazine *Siempre* was most apt in summing up the government's latest moves: "Mexico has entrusted its fate to a group of usurers to whom the hunger and misery of the people mean little or nothing."

U.S. attacks India's trade practices

With six-shooters blazing, the U.S.A., viewed from here, is charging around town like Wyatt Earp.

Irrational, unfair, and unjustified" are the words used by Indian Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh in response to the U.S. naming of India as one of the priority countries for unfair trade practices under the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act of 1988.

On May 26, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills informed the Indian government of the decision to name India along with Japan and Brazil as one of the three countries under trade bill clause "Super 301." At the same time, India was also named under section "Special 301" of the act, along with Brazil, South Korea, Mexico, China, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and Thailand.

Under "Super 301," the United States has empowered itself to mount an assault against India's vast system of barricades against imports, including even the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) restrictions and the high tariff system. The "Special 301," on the other hand, calls for identifying those countries which do not adequately protect American inventions. Under both the "Super 301" and "Special 301" clauses, the U.S. government will have to carry out investigations and negotiations with the offenders, and retaliate if these offenders do not fall in line with U.S. wishes.

It is not yet clear how far the United States will push this unilateral action. There is speculation here that the Bush administration will bark, but decline to bite. The trouble started on April 30, when Carla Hills's office put out a

list of violations of what the United States considers "fair trade practices." A four-member U.S. team held meetings with Indian officials May 2-4. Subsequently, an Indian delegation of private businessmen visited the United States to explain India's trade regime.

Apparently, these talks did not bear much fruit, at least not in terms of an Indian promise to mend its ways. (Such a promise from South Korea at the eleventh hour apparently kept its name off the priority hit list for now.)

According to observers, however, Hills's office is not going to go after India's entire trade regime, but will actively oppose only the trade-related investment measures ("trims," in GATT jargon). In this view, the United States is in all likelihood going to pick on Indian government policies such as the restriction on foreign investment beyond 30 or so officially designated industries—investment outside these sectors is prohibited unless production is predominantly for export; foreign investors generally cannot hold more than 40% equity; local financing is not available to foreign investors and financing must come from foreign exchange earnings generated by exports or from foreign sources, etc. Hills's office has also cited the Indian government monopoly on insurance as objectionable.

It is likely that India will defend its investment policies strongly, if Finance Minister S.B. Chavan's reaction to the U.S. move is any indication. Chavan pointed out that every sovereign nation had a right to for-

mulate and follow the economic and trade policies it deemed appropriate for the country. "I fail to understand the provocation," he added.

Like Minister Chavan, there are many who believe that Hills's action is not to be taken at face value. It has not gone unnoticed here that the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, after initial warnings, let the European Community off the hook. Indians also point out that whereas Japan has a trade surplus of \$55 billion with the United States, the EC's surplus is \$12.8 billion, and Taiwan \$4.1 billion, India's is a measly \$671 million—less than 0.5% of the annual U.S. trade deficit.

Besides, the Indians will respond strongly because of what they consider direct interference into internal development policies. As the *Economic Times*, a leading news daily, editorialized, "The citing of public monopoly of life and general insurance will make it particularly difficult for the Indian authorities to be responsive. Nationalization raises political and emotional issues and the U.S. could not have been more tactless than to bring them up in the present context."

Some believe it is more than merely "tactless." It is widely recognized that the Brazil-India duo has been a major stumbling block for the United States in the GATT talks over the past two years. Carla Hills, answering a correspondent during a press conference in Washington, did little to justify why Brazil and India were named. She said that the major goal of the United States in naming the most populous countries of Ibero-America and South Asia was to set "a beneficial precedent."

That translates: If the Bush administration can bully these two nations into accepting a U.S. trade dictatorship, smaller nations will fall in without much fuss.

Did Bush-man seek Noriega's death?

Carlos Eleta, an accused drug runner employed by the U.S. government, is implicated in an assassination plot.

Accused Panamanian drug-trafficker Carlos Eleta Alamarán allegedly sought to arrange the assassination of Gen. Manuel Noriega, the commander of Panama's Defense Forces (PDF), the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* reported May 27. Eleta was part of the U.S. government plot to sabotage Panama's May 7 national elections and, according to reports published in the U.S. press, received millions of dollars from the Central Intelligence Agency to promote the campaign of Panama's Democratic Opposition Civic Alliance (ADO-C) on his television and radio networks.

Eleta was arrested by U.S. narcotics agents on April 6 in Bibb County, Georgia, on charges of conspiring to smuggle 600 kilos per month of cocaine into the United States. Panamanian authorities charged that part of the expected \$300 million monthly profits from the drug sales was used to supplement the financing that the ADO-C received from the CIA for its electoral campaign. The Panamanian government annulled the elections because of foreign interference.

Eleta's arrest came as the result of a series of meetings in Miami and elsewhere with undercover agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Videotapes of these meetings show Eleta and two of his trusted employees, Juan Karamanitis and José Castillo Bourcy, seeking to establish a new drug-smuggling route into Georgia. Eleta's role in the drug operation was to be chief money-lauderer.

It turns out that more than drugs was discussed during Eleta's video-

taped meetings with the undercover DEA agents. "There is the possibility of bringing charges under state law against one of the Panamanians for soliciting an undercover officer to go to Panama and kill Noriega," said Bibb County District Attorney Willis Sparks May 26, according to the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. The story added: "A federal source, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed that Carlos Eleta Alamarán, one of Panama's wealthiest industrialists, allegedly made the offer during videotaped negotiations with undercover agents posing as drug tycoons."

That U.S. government collaborator Eleta was publicly exposed for soliciting the murder of Noriega, apparently sent chills down the spines of the Bush administration officials in charge of the operation against Panama, who went into a coverup mode. On June 1, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* published an ambiguous "correction" noting that the previous story naming Eleta as the one who solicited the murder of Noriega was inaccurate. One law enforcement authority familiar with the case, when contacted by *EIR*, suggested that the inaccuracy referred to was that Noriega's assassination was solicited by one of Eleta's underlings and not by Eleta personally.

The fact remains that the Bush administration was more than happy to enlist Eleta—currently free on \$8 million bail pending his federal drug-conspiracy trial—in its campaign to get Noriega. There are no limits, it appears, to the depths to which the Bush administration will sink in this obsession. Here, an accused drug-

dealer acting as the administration's agent, Eleta, has been caught soliciting the assassination of a leader of a foreign government, an act expressly forbidden by U.S. law—while U.S. officials continue to baldly lie to the world that they care about fighting drugs!

Eleta is not just any Panamanian. The owner of the Panamanian subsidiaries of Philip Morris and General Mills, Eleta is a business partner of Panamanian opposition leader Gabriel Lewis Galindo, who coordinated the campaign against Noriega and the Panamanian government from the Washington law offices of William D. Rogers at Arnold and Porter. Rogers—Henry Kissinger's attorney for many years—brags that he is the brains behind the opposition's "revolution" in Panama.

But the nationalist Panamanian general has not been cowed. On the morning of May 26, in a display of military might, U.S. armored vehicles surrounded a PDF installation where Noriega and a commission of the Organization of American States were to meet. The incident took place in Fort Amador, a facility shared by the PDF and the U.S. military Southern Command. When the general arrived at the base, he ignored the show of force, walked alone across the street to a U.S. Navy installation, shook hands with the sentries, toured the building saying a friendly hello to American personnel on duty and, munching a mango, walked out "before anyone could figure out what to do," reported one U.S. TV network.

It was no accident that Noriega was munching a mango, a fruit the CIA-financed opposition has taken up as a symbol against Noriega, whose initials are MAN, thus: "MAN-go." This time, it was the armored troops that withdrew.

The terrorism of the green brigades

The "official" environmentalists deny all connection to the May 29 bombings. Police investigators disagree.

Four bombs went off in rapid succession on the night of May 29, hitting the offices of Montedison, Shell, and Vedril, all plants involved in chemical production, in the vicinity of Milan. Structural damages are estimated at some 12 billion liras (nearly \$9 million), to which the costs of a shutdown of production would have to be added.

The probable authors of the terrorist action sent an anonymous letter to ANSA press agency in which they wrote: "To dynamite, death is the greatest joy of life. We experienced it by hitting Montedison at its headquarters in Foro Bonaparte [Milan], its Selm energy plant at the Vedril factory in Rho, and its racist sister Shell in Via Londonio. We shall not stop here. We will take other pleasures. Our imagination is learning to be incandescent."

The missive is signed with the anarchist symbol of an A enclosed inside a circle.

Investigators and law enforcement forces are, however, convinced that the entire action responds to a single ideology—environmentalism. All the plants which were hit, in fact, have been victims of sabotage and hostile demonstration by the Italian Green movement for quite a while.

The first two bombings took place at around 2:15 a.m. at the Shell Italia office in Milan. The bulletproof windows were shattered, and besides the ceiling and the dividing walls, two automobiles parked inside were destroyed. Less than 15 minutes later, the office of the president of Montedison was struck by the explosion of a

bomb made up of 200 grams of mine powder, compressed into metal pipes.

Meanwhile, at about 3:00 a.m. the same night, three bombs blew up the electrical substation which provides energy for the Vedril factory in Rho, an industrial burg near Milan.

Only the rapid intervention of the firefighters and security forces of the company kept the flames from spreading to the warehouses where a good 1,500 tons of acetone cyanohydrin are stored. This would have produced a volatile cloud of poisonous cyanide gas, if it had come into contact with the flames.

Vedril is a company of the Montedison conglomerate which has about 600 employees, and produces the plastic material called vedril which is used in various automaking and construction sectors. It has been a target of the environmentalists for some time.

Last May 1, unknown persons destroyed the electrical generator of the division where velite is produced, causing major damage to production. About a year ago, on June 19, 1988, a huge fire developed inside the factory, which was probably caused by arson.

The Environment and Labor Association, which is Socialist-Communist in political background, and enjoys the collaboration of the research office of the Milan CGIL, the Communist-tied trade union federation, published in November 1988 an "Environment Dossier" with a list of companies they judged as polluters. Vedril is singled out in the list as a heavy polluter.

The fourth bomb blew up a high-tension electricity tower which linked

Agrimont, in the town of Farigliano, and Acna, in the town of Cengio. Both companies belong to Montedison.

In this case, too, the bombers showed themselves to be highly skilled. They sawed off the steel uprights of the energy tower and then ignited the plastic explosive, which went off a short time afterward. The bombing took place at 5 a.m. and kindled a violent fire.

As far as Acna is concerned, this is only the latest act of a series of violent sabotage actions carried out by environmentalists who are determined to shut down the plant. One month ago the Carabinieri, Italy's military police, surprised a group of 11 individuals belonging to the "Association for the Rebirth of Bormida Valley," a local Greenie group, after they had sabotaged a pump that served to collect liquid waste to channel it into a purifier. The action, organized by the environmentalists, had the aim of "proving" that Acna pollutes.

Although the parliamentarians of the Green faction deny all connections to these terrorist actions, law enforcement investigators are sure that the new terrorism is organized inside the eco-peacenik movement and uses environmentalist rhetoric as the cover for its own actions.

Besides, it is well known that the hard core of the Green movement is made up of members of the dissolved Maoist group *Lotta Continua*, "Continuing Struggle," which was recently investigated for the unsolved, early-1970s assassination of Milan Police Commissioner Luigi Calabresi. Former *Lotta Continua* leader Marco Boato, now a Green senator, started his political career in the University of Trento, together with individuals who later became leaders of the Red Brigades, like convicted murderer Renato Curcio.

International Intelligence

Islamic fundamentalist arrested in Gaza

On May 19, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, leader of the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas movement in Gaza, was arrested together with his assistant, Dr. Mahmud Haled Zahar. In the following days, up to 250 of their supporters were also arrested, accused of possessing weapons, and of murdering at least six Palestinians whom Hamas considered "collaborators."

As an organization, Hamas was only created in the first weeks of the *Intifada*, the Palestinian rebellion in the Israeli-occupied territories. Yet, the Islamic movement in Gaza has been active for quite some time. Traditionally, the main influence has come from the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt and Jordan. By the early 1980s, Iran had also entered the scene, paving the way for the later creation of the terrorist Islamic Jihad (Holy War).

It is now public knowledge that their growth was encouraged by Israel's Shin Beth to counter the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Hamas has become a major challenge to the PLO. On March 28, Yasser Arafat met with Hamid Abu Al Nasr, the supreme guide of the Muslim Brotherhood in Cairo, to have the Egyptian Brotherhood exert influence to bring Hamas into closer coordination with the PLO.

Polish Solidarity denounces intimidation

The recently legalized Solidarity trade union accused the Polish government May 30 of trying to intimidate people before parliamentary elections scheduled for June 4 and 18, says a Reuters report.

Solidarity spokesmen said a government statement had ignored the truth and manipulated facts when it accused the West of violating Poland's sovereignty by helping the trade union candidates' election campaigns.

Said union spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, "The authors of that statement are well aware of all the facts. But they are not interested in the truth, only in anti-Solidarity propaganda."

"The elections will soon be over and we will have to sit down to work. Intimidating people, abusing patriotic feelings, and manipulating the facts do nothing to help this work," he added.

The Polish elections will be the first since 1947, and the theory that Communists don't stand a chance in elections will be tested. Surprisingly, the Communist Party seems to be doing a disappearing act.

"The striking thing is that the party is simply not visible in the elections," said Onyszkiewicz.

Poland's powerful Catholic Church is openly blessing the Solidarity-led opposition and helping it campaign for the elections. Bishops are speaking out for Solidarity at rallies and Solidarity believes that the Church's anti-Communist stand could decisively influence the outcome.

Takeshita pledges defense buildup

"World peace has been maintained on a balance of power and deterrence between the East and West . . . and I do not think that the structure of East-West confrontation has been fundamentally altered," outgoing Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said May 29. He called for the Japanese military to continue a defense buildup despite apparent changes in Soviet arms-control policy.

The Self-Defense Forces must continue efforts to boost their capabilities as stipulated in Japan's 1976 National Defense Program Outline (which has no specified time limit), he told a senior officers' meeting.

He said the government would soon adopt a new defense buildup plan for 1990-95. He added that Japan must also strengthen defense ties with the United States, including more joint exercises and exchanges of technology and weapons.

Defense Agency chief Kichiro Tazawa said major additions to frontline strength next

year would include a second advanced Aegis-type destroyer for the fleet's anti-aircraft arsenal. He said it would also include the new T-89 tank, additional deployment of ground-to-ship missiles, and efforts to upgrade the aging F-4EJ Phantom interceptor jetfighters. He also called on the country's defense industry to step up development of technology in aviation, guided missiles, and electronic weaponry.

Japan is already second only to the United States in defense spending among non-Communist nations.

Bhutto removes intelligence chief

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's removal of Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) chief Lt. Gen. Hamid Gul in late May, and his replacement by a retired general, Shamsur Rehman Kalloo, is being read as a significant consolidation of her administration's power, say sources in India.

Though not unexpected, the move is particularly significant because Gul, recently promoted by Miss Bhutto to the rank of lieutenant general, was considered the most powerful of the late President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq's loyalists remaining in official positions.

According to the Lahore-based *The Nation*, a number of incidents—all involving Gul's evident use of the ISI against the Bhutto administration—led to his dismissal. Gul is held responsible for planting stories in the press to the effect that Bhutto had betrayed national interests in her talks with Rajiv Gandhi during the December summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, consisting of the subcontinent's five nations, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.

Gul is also alleged to have personally "briefed" a *New York Times* reporter on a fictitious meeting between Miss Bhutto and U.S. Ambassador Robert Oakley on the Afghan mujahideens' decision to launch the failed Jalalabad siege.

The most serious charge against Gul is that the ISI was directly involved in insti-

gating ethnic violence in the troubled Sindh province. Six masked men captured there recently have claimed they were paid to create violence by persons with links to ISI.

"Reliable sources" quoted by *The Nation* say that a strong clique within ISI diverted funds prior to the last election to attempt to prevent Bhutto's PPP from coming to power. The government now has evidence that a "disinformation cell" inside the ISI has remained active to malign Bhutto after she came to power.

The new ISI chief, Shamsur Rehman Kalloo, was retired by Zia three years ago.

Soviet spies sought surveillance system

The Soviet spies recently expelled by the British government of Margaret Thatcher were targeting a top-secret surveillance system being jointly developed by the United States and Britain to monitor the Soviet Union, according to a recent British press report.

The British government's recent counteroffensive against Soviet bloc spying "was launched on April 9—two days after President Gorbachov completed his triumphant visit to Britain," reported the *Sunday Express* of London May 28.

According to the newspaper, the decisive moment came "when a tough, 56-year-old Scot took command of MI-6, the secret service responsible for gathering intelligence abroad. . . . Within hours of taking up his post, Colin McColl exercised the key prerogative of his position by having an urgent meeting with the prime minister. He confirmed Thatcher's worst fears. Moscow was intensifying its espionage blitz on Britain."

On May 19, only six weeks after McColl entered his position, eight Soviet diplomats and three journalists "were given their marching orders." According to the *Sunday Express*, the Soviet spies' main target "appeared to be a top-secret Anglo-American surveillance system being developed to monitor Russia."

An informed source told *EIR* that McColl is a "very tough" intelligence man, a

"Cold War warrior," with previous experience in Geneva, Vientiane, and Bangkok. He has spent nine years at MI-6 headquarters.

Soon after assuming the directorship of MI-6, he went to Mrs. Thatcher's office, in the company of the head of MI-5, Britain's domestic security service, and told her, "Forget the Foreign Office, something must be done against Soviet spying."

Swedes charge man in Palme killing

Swedish authorities are finally pressing formal charges against a suspect in the 1986 murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme. They have held the man without charges for six months. Still, there is every indication that he is the wrong man.

On May 29, Swedish authorities formally charged 42-year-old ex-convict Kristert Peterson, a known alcohol and drug abuser, as the "lone assassin" of Palme on Feb. 28, 1986.

But according to an account by the Stockholm correspondent of the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*, on the same day that Peterson was charged, May 29, the man on whose testimony police relied to implicate Peterson told a journalist that he lied in his police interrogation about Peterson's whereabouts at crucial times on the night of the murder in order to collect the 50 million Swedish kroner reward offered for apprehension of the killer.

According to the report, "The man who accused Peterson said he finally did so under pressure from Swedish police who told him, 'Come on, this is SKr 50 million; it's a unique chance.'"

Palme's widow, who was walking with the Prime Minister when he was gunned down on a Stockholm street, reportedly has "identified" Peterson as the man at the scene of the shooting. But, reports *Corriere*, Palme's widow refused to view a police lineup to identify him, only agreeing to view a private videotape showing, which she saw *one day after* Peterson's photograph was in every Swedish paper as the suspected killer.

Briefly

● **SOVIET** Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told an interviewer that an Israeli plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories was "interesting." In the same breath, he said that the PLO plan for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories before such elections was also of interest.

● **FOREIGN MINISTER** Sosuke Uno, age 66, has become the new prime minister of Japan. Noboru Takeshita stepped down in the first week of June. Former Premiers Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki opposed Uno's nomination and said he would be a puppet manipulated by former Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone. Uno has had wide experience in negotiations with the United States, as state minister of science and technology for two years, 1976-77, and as minister of international trade and industry in 1983.

● **IN MEXICO**, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, whom many believe was elected President in July 1988, but defrauded, has formed the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), which has been formally registered and will be able to run under its own name in six state elections in July. Cárdenas is the son of one of Mexico's most famous Presidents, Gen. Lázaro Cárdenas.

● **POPE JOHN PAUL II** arrived in Norway June 1, beginning a 10-day visit to Scandinavia. The Italian press reported that the Pope has committed himself to challenging the "ideology of suicide" that prevails in northern Europe, and says he intends to "re-Christianize" the predominantly Lutheran Scandinavia.

● **75 MASKED YOUTH** broke into the Danish Parliament on May 30, and occupied it for a brief period, tearing up papers and wrecking furniture. Police arrested 36 outside the building, but the rest escaped.

Wright purge signals new reign of terror

by Nicholas F. Benton

With the resignation of House Speaker Jim Wright (D-Tex.) on May 31, the Democratic Party leadership of Congress suffered its third major loss in less than a week, signaling the onset of an even more massive purge of constituency-based politicians in the coming months.

In his speech to the House May 31, Representative Wright defended himself against the so-called "ethics" charges brought against him, and made an eloquent appeal to put the petty fixations with minor infractions of the "ethics" rules behind Congress's more important business of running the nation. "It is grievously hurtful to our society when vilification becomes an accepted form of political debate and negative campaigning a full time occupation," he said. "All of us in both parties . . . must resolve to bring this period of mindless cannibalism to an end. There's been enough of it!"

But Wright's passionate speech made his own decision to duck a fight on the "ethics" charges against him seem even more cowardly. It was a decision which amounted to an invitation for an escalation of the same process to rout dozens of elected officials.

Wright's own departure, which was set up by a long and tortuous process of innuendo and smear stories in the press, culminating in three distinct allegations of "ethical" indiscretions (commonly multiplied into 69 by the major media) by the House Ethics panel, was sped along by the sudden resignation of Rep. Tony Coelho (D-Calif.), the third-ranking House Democrat, the week before.

Coelho, who, as House Democratic Whip, was in line to compete with House Majority Leader Rep. Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) in the bid to succeed Wright as Speaker of the House, wasted no time turning in his resignation, when a hint of scandal about his financial and personal affairs hit the newspapers.

Thus, the loss of both Wright and Coelho to the pressure of "ethics" charges, combined with the death of the 88-year-old chairman of the House Rules Committee, Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), left the Democratic Party leadership in the House in a shambles.

The end is nowhere in sight. The *Washington Times*, a commonly used "leak sheet" for elements in the Justice Department, hit the newsstands May 29 with the blaring headline, "Sex Probe Focuses on House." Naming no names, the article set off alarm bells throughout the city, saying, "Federal law enforcement authorities are conducting a preliminary inquiry into allegations of sexual misconduct by at least five members of the House involving minors and male prostitutes."

Agents of the Justice Department, the FBI, the Capitol Police, at least one House committee, and possibly the District police are all involved in the probe, the article stated. "Besides the House members, the preliminary inquiry extends to current and former congressional staffers."

These are investigations apparently unrelated to the case of another congressman, Rep. Donald "Buzz" Lukens (R-Ohio), who was hit with a conviction on misdemeanor charges May 26, based on his admission to having sex with a minor.

In all, according to reliable sources, at least 10 congressmen are under active investigation on a wide variety of "ethics" charges, including Rep. Bill Gray (D-Pa.), the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Abuse of judicial power

What is behind this blizzard of "ethics" charges and investigations? Sources in Washington confirm that it has nothing to do with the quest for "clean government" by the Justice Department or any congressional committee, but is a conse-

quence of an attitude of permissiveness by Congress toward the politically motivated abuse of judicial power that has led to the targeting of independent political forces, beginning in the early 1980s with the infamous Abscam and Brilab “stings,” and leading to dirty tricks against former Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, defense contractors targeted by “Operation Ill Wind,” and others.

The capitulation of virtually everyone in Congress to the police-state measures used to purge popular legislators such as Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) in the early 1980s ensured that Congress had been turned into a mockery of constituency-based political representation, becoming instead a rubber stamp for policies of the Eastern Establishment, which has controlled the Justice Department as its enforcement arm since the early days of J. Edgar Hoover.

The threat of a congressional “page boy” scandal that grabbed the nation’s headlines in the early 1980s was sufficient blackmail to keep Congress in line then.

Little by little, such police-terror control over the nation’s democratic institutions has insinuated itself into the day-to-day functions of government during the 1980s. By giving the Democrats such tools to unleash effective campaigns against President Reagan’s Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork in 1987, and against President Bush’s nominee for defense secretary, John Tower, earlier this year, the proponents of such “government by terror” gave the Democrats the rope to hang themselves with as well.

It provided the pretext for House Republican Whip Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) to unleash the campaign against Wright. Once the process got rolling, not only did Gingrich quickly find the mud he was slinging at Wright sticking to himself, but now, all of Congress is being ruled by the politics of terror.

Democrats who months ago were gloating over the fall of Bork and Tower, and the conviction of LaRouche, are now filled with dread at the long reach of the Justice Department into their personal lives.

One observer noted the correlation between the “ethics” purge in the U.S. Congress and the Reign of Terror that the French Revolution degenerated into, under the influence of Marat and Danton. Another compared the blood-letting to Pol Pot’s genocide in Cambodia, as depicted in the movie *The Killing Fields*, where children, acting as agents for the Khmer Rouge, examined the hands of captives to determine, by how calloused they were, whether or not someone was a representative of the bourgeoisie and therefore worthy of death. Such examinations are comparable to the “ethics probes” now paralyzing the U.S. government.

Jimmy Carter for Speaker?

To what end is the congressional terror leading? *Time* magazine suggested in late May that, with the demise of

Wright and Coelho, Democrats in Congress might resort to “an odd quirk in the U.S. Constitution that theoretically allows the House of Representatives to reach outside its own ranks in selecting a Speaker.”

If they were to do so, *Time* mused, former President Jimmy Carter might be their wisest pick. This would place Carter two steps from a return to the presidency. According to the 25th Amendment, were the President and Vice President to die or otherwise be eliminated, the presidency would fall to the House Speaker.

Short of this scenario, however, it is thought that Eastern elites wish the Congress to be controlled by partisan extremists, who will bring effective functioning of government to a screeching halt in the name of ideological and partisan causes.

A parliamentary system

Ruled by such personality types—Gingrich typifies this among Republicans, while Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) is also much more like this than is generally recognized—Congress will lose the vital component required to make the constitutionally inspired “separation of powers” principle function, namely, a spirit of bipartisanship in the face of vital national interests.

Instead, the government will become a gridlock of unyielding forces. Under these conditions, degeneration of the U.S. government into a parliamentary form—a multi-party system in which tiny factions wield enormous power in coalition configurations—will be the first, decisive step toward an authoritarian dictatorship, devoid of accountability to the public will, which would be instituted under “emergency” statutes as economic and strategic crises hit.

In his resignation speech, Wright cited his efforts, unsuccessful in the end, to “tell his side of the story for at least a year.” He noted that the five original charges against him had all been dropped, and were replaced by three new ones, which the media multiplied into 69. Wright dispatched those charges with straightforward and detailed explanations, although most media failed to report this part of his speech.

However, if Wright’s decision to offer his resignation was puzzling, his explanation for what was behind the process was misguided. He blamed it on a combination of “ambiguities and confusion surrounding the ethics laws” and partisan “vilification” carried out by “self-appointed vigilantes carrying out personal vendettas against members of the other party.”

In reality, the blame lies squarely with the elites operating behind the scenes, who have manipulated the writing and interpretation of the rules and have sent the “vigilantes” of both parties on their missions, backed by the Justice Department. Until they, and their sinister motives, are made the focus of the problem, the situation will only degenerate further.

NCLC conference: toward a new moral renaissance

by Marla Minnicino

An overflow crowd of more than 1,000 people from all over the United States and several other nations gathered in Arlington, Virginia May 27-29 under the banner "Truth is Beauty; Anti-Bolshevik Resistance to a New Dark Age," for a three-day conference of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), the philosophical association headed by jailed statesman and political economist Lyndon H. LaRouche. The conference opened four months to the day after LaRouche was unjustly sentenced to 15 years in jail on trumped-up charges. Nevertheless, LaRouche himself was able to address the conference twice via telephone hook-up from the Alexandria Detention Center where he and five associates have been incarcerated since Jan. 27 (a seventh political prisoner is in a West Virginia federal penitentiary).

The NCLC conference, the first such gathering held in two and a half years, took as its purpose the affirmation of the philosophical method developed by LaRouche over the past 20 years and a commitment to those principles as developed by LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the West German founder of the Schiller Institutes, in her keynote address. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's videotaped message, which opened the conference and provided its central focus, took up man's divine potential as expressed in the Christian *Filioque* principle. It is this commitment to a higher moral purpose, under natural law, which alone can ensure that a new moral renaissance is created out of the present dark age, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche emphasized.

The secondary theme of the conference, addressed by both LaRouches, was the world-shattering implications of student-worker demonstrations in the People's Republic of China, which have inspired and energized anti-Bolshevik resistance forces worldwide. As Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche said in her keynote, "the era of appeasement is over . . . this uprising is a turning point in history," not only because it is Gorbachov's first defeat, but because all deals envisioned by those forces who sought a "condominium" arrangement whereby the U.S. and the Soviets shared power are off. This theme was reiterated by Lyndon LaRouche, who, with his wife, visited Taiwan in August 1987 and met with Kuomintang leaders, including Gen. Teng Chieh, author of *Turning Defeat into Victory*.

"Before Gorbachov went to China," said LaRouche, "it

was clear that the Anglo-Americans had come to a very practical agreement on global power-sharing with the fellows in Moscow." Mainland China, he said, was to be brought into this superpower condominium as a "third leg." Needless to say, mainland China was not happy with this arrangement to create a bipolar, global dictatorship wherein no other nation would have the power to resist decisions made in London, Washington, and Moscow. "Somehow, China reacted," and when Gorbachov arrived in China to cement this arrangement, the student demonstrations, which were already ongoing, became something entirely new.

For China itself, "the important thing now," said LaRouche, "is not whether it is Communist or non-Communist," but the matter of China's survival as a nation—as at the end of the 19th century. "Under current policy arrangements and institutions, China is threatened with extinction. The present leadership can't prevent it. The concern is to save China. The present leadership can't do it." It is also obvious, said LaRouche, that "the Taiwan model works. There must be a new China. So the students are demanding that a new China be created."

Later in the conference, LaRouche made the point that the opening of the Brussels NATO summit May 27 was a "day of infamy, a new Pearl Harbor"—only no outside power did it to us this time, "we did it to ourselves." President Bush has "lost his nerve. He is disoriented," said LaRouche. Bush is "in the throes of a Trilateral fit" and the Trilateral Commission is committed to a worldwide fascist dictatorship, with the promised connivance of the Soviet Union, as necessary, so that no one can interfere with its genocidal plans. Meanwhile, the U.S. government, as seen in its witchhunt against LaRouche, is "in league with Satan." "This places more responsibility on our shoulders," said LaRouche. "This nation and the West have to make a 'bootlegger's turn' in policy, and very soon."

As for ourselves, said LaRouche in his initial telephone message, our problem is to provide a world without leadership with a leadership. It's "not because we're so good, but because there is nobody out there, there is nobody else, in government, in the political parties, anywhere, that is willing to do what must be done. There is no one but ourselves. Like the good Samaritan who sees a dying man by the side of the

road, we must meet this responsibility, with all our limitations and weaknesses.”

Asked about whether the U.S. will be able to retain a republican form of government, LaRouche answered frankly: “I cannot answer it. I do not know. If I don’t get out of jail soon, the answer is no. Because no one else has the power and determination that I do. There will be no freedom for anyone if I don’t get out. No one will be safe, but can be crushed at any time if the Bush administration wants them to be crushed. The United States will be fascist.” What we must do nevertheless remains the same, LaRouche emphasized: “Whether we can save constitutional government, or whether we have to bring it back after we’ve lost it. If we have not lost it, we’ll fight to save it. If we have lost it, we will fight by the same method to bring it back.”

Back from the brink of the Dark Age

How the nation and the world can be brought back from the brink of a New Dark Age—plagued by an apocalyptic series of crises including economic breakdown, starvation, AIDS, police state dictatorships, narco-terrorism and Satanism—was the substance of Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s presentation and that of five other panels, which explored, in depth, LaRouche’s seminal contributions in the fields of culture, science, economic, and strategic policy from the standpoint of developing a Renaissance Image of Man, committed to scientific progress and a higher moral purpose. Panels included “Natural Law versus the Fascist Threat,” “The World at a Strategic Crossroads,” “LaRouche’s Image of Man and the Defense of Classical Culture,” “LaRouche as a Scientist” and “The Fight for a New World Economic Order.”

In her keynote, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche also stressed that despite the profound moral crisis facing the world, the actions of the Chinese students have triggered a new optimism, which is spreading to every corner of the globe. The students referenced Abraham Lincoln, displayed the Statue of Liberty, and played Beethoven’s “Ode to Joy,” all associated with the idea of a battle for republican principles. They invoked the Three Principles of Sun Yat-sen, who modeled a constitution for modern China which embodied sovereignty, democracy, and development, on Abraham Lincoln’s formulation, “of the people, by the people, and for the people.”

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche noted that the “New Yalta treason,” which includes the “decoupling of Western Europe from the United States and the U.S.-Soviet “condominium” arrangements, was predicated on getting her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, out of the way, because he symbolized Western strength, the Strategic Defense Initiative, Third World development, the war on drugs, and the principles upon which the American Revolution were fought. “To jail him is a policy announcement to the world. To jail him, by violating so many laws, is to proclaim that the United States is now a juridical dictatorship, with no sense of right or wrong.”

The problem, she said, is what Nicolaus of Cusa called “Satanic arrogance” on the part of world leaders, combined

with the “absence of God in the minds of people.” We have to return to the concept of the *Filioque* which means that the “Holy Spirit flows equally from the Father and from the Son. . . . It means full consubstantiality of God and Man. It means Christ is fully God, but also fully man. As Nicolaus of Cusa said, each individual is the microcosm of the macrocosm, in the living image of God. This is the course of the dignity of man, of man’s freedom. Each of us must work on our own self-perfection.” Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche then read the letter of I Corinthians 13 on faith, hope, and charity, of which charity is the greatest, and said, “This is Lyn’s method. He does what he does out of a love for humanity.”

“There are two ways for mankind,” Mrs. LaRouche asserted: “worldwide dictatorship or a New Dark Age, with the U.S. joining the evil empire and becoming one itself.” The alternative is to achieve a moral renaissance, a new world economic order, and conditions in which we can bring forth the divine potential of every individual.” She noted that this is precisely the fighting spirit which is now being displayed in China. “Dictatorships can be overcome. We will turn defeat into victory. This is the will of Providence, and our time has come.”

Natural law against the fascist threat

Two presentations followed on natural law against the fascist threat, which contrasted the principles of republican humanism and natural law as the original basis for the U.S. judicial system, to the horrible depths to which the country has now sunk, verging on a Nazi police state. Nancy Spannaus, editor of the weekly *New Federalist*—whose husband, Edward, is imprisoned with LaRouche in the Alexandria Detention Center as a result of trumped-up charges—discussed, “The U.S. in the Image of the Platonic Republic.” Warren Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, spoke on the “LaRouche Case and the Countdown to Fascism in the U.S.”

Referencing a 1978 article by LaRouche in *Campaigner* magazine, entitled: “Secrets Known Only to the Inner Elites,” Spannaus described the two fundamental groupings in history—each run by an elite inner core—which exist beyond all the political demarcations of left and right. “These are the oligarchs, who take the tradition of Aristotle, against the republicans, who descend from Plato.” Spannaus cited Friedrich Schiller’s 1790 essay, “The Legislation of Solon and Lycurgus,” to further illustrate the demarcation between the two factions. She explicated the concept of “the Furies” which LaRouche said would be “unleashed” if he were imprisoned, drawing on examples from classical literature.

Hamerman then discussed how far the U.S. has sunk into fascism and lawlessness, citing for example, the legalization of euthanasia and Satanism, and using the Iran-Contra scandal to show how the machinery of the “secret government” has taken over whole areas of executive policy formulation and implementation (text, page 28).

“The World at a Strategic Crossroads” was the theme of

the next panel, addressed by Michael Liebig, a member of the International Caucus of Labor Committees' European Executive Committee, and Webster Tarpley, an editor of *EIR* who has written extensively on the Soviet war threat. With reference to both the untold history of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, and the erupting crises in China, Russia, and the United States, Tarpley showed that the present "condominium" agreements for world domination among the superpowers will not and cannot endure, despite the idiotic fantasies of the Eastern Establishment, whose secret government apparatus has run amok. Liebig traced LaRouche's conceptual influence in the development of the Strategic Defense Initiative from the mid-1970s, identifying the cultural-political thrust of the policy as the exercise of republican statecraft in the military tradition of Lazare Carnot and his co-thinkers. This concept was well-established in published writings by LaRouche long before President Reagan's May 23, 1983 speech announcing the SDI, meant as an end to the McNamara-Kissinger "MAD" (Mutually Assured Destruction) doctrine. Political targeting of LaRouche by the Justice Department dates back to this period, when it became obvious that LaRouche's policies were being listened to in the highest circles of the administration.

Toward a new renaissance

"LaRouche's Image of Man and the Defense of Classical Culture" was the unifying theme of the third panel, whose components included discussions of the integrity of art, the fight for a scientific conception of music, the threat of Satanism today, and a slide presentation on the Council of Florence and the Renaissance Image of Man. The panel began with an impassioned address by LaRouche political organizer and fundraiser Rochelle Ascher, who has been sentenced to 86 years imprisonment by a fascist Virginia court for fabricated crimes. Mrs. Ascher's courage and optimism, even in the face of adversity, had a powerful effect on everyone in the audience, many of whom were moved to tears by her presentation, especially when she urged conference participants to themselves "drink from the cup of Gethsemane" and take responsibility for moral leadership, as LaRouche has done.

Elisabeth Hellenbroich of the ICLC European Executive next underscored the importance of the cultural factor in determining the outcome of world history. Presenting illustrations from Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, the section from Friedrich Schiller's "Kallias" Letters, in which he expands upon Jesus' parable of the Good Samaritan, and using two self-portraits by Rembrandt, Hellenbroich deepened the audience's understanding of the concept of moral beauty. It is culture that will determine the outcome of this war, said Hellenbroich. How we act will determine whether "truth, beauty, and love of mankind" will elevate mankind or whether the world will sink into holocaust and depravity. "It is through the study of classical culture, that we have a basis for deciding rationally how to act upon and change history."

Kathy Wolfe, aided by several other musicians including

a boy soprano, a tenor, and a mezzosoprano, plus players of flute, oboe, bassoon, and clarinet, decisively proved the role of vocal registration in classical polyphony, which LaRouche has emphasized in various works on the science of music as the principle which uniquely allows the Platonic dialogue to come through. Mrs. Wolfe showed, through vocal and instrumental examples, that classical music must be performed with C tuned to 256 Hertz, as it was during Verdi's time and earlier.

EIR editor Nora Hamerman, who had just returned from Italy where she attended the Schiller Institute's conference celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Council of Florence (see *EIR*, June 2, 1989), illustrated the history of the Council period and its aftermath through works of art and architecture. Renaissance art, she emphasized, was an instrument for spreading the conception of the individual human being in the "living image of God."

Carol White, editor of *21st Century Science and Technology*, and author of *The New Dark Ages Conspiracy* and a forthcoming book on Satanism, gave a powerful picture of the nature and role of Satanism today, denouncing the cov-
erup of many "experts."

Jonathan Tennenbaum, director of the Fusion Energy Forum in Germany, and Dino de Paoli, author of a major study of Leonardo da Vinci in *Fusion* magazine, presented aspects of LaRouche's groundbreaking work in the domain of "negative curvature" and the exploration of the physical laws of the universe, showing the further progress of the studies which were the subject of an *EIR* feature by Lyndon LaRouche, published on May 26, 1989.

The final panel, addressed by Fernando Quijano and Christopher White, members of the NCLC Executive and *EIR* contributing editors, focused on LaRouche's economic method and his fight for a new world economic order. Quijano presented Operation Juárez, LaRouche's well-known program for economic development in Ibero-America in the context of the fight for national sovereignty among Ibero-American countries, such as Panama, Argentina, and Mexico. White discussed LaRouche's vital contribution to the development of economic science in terms of the question of relative potential population-density versus neo-malthusianism.

A highlight of the conference was remarks delivered by Justin Yu of the Chinese Foreign Press Association. Mr. Yu, who was introduced to warm applause, said: "I think this applause is not for me, but for the Chinese students in Beijing." Yu said that in China, the leaders pretend that Communism is working, and we pretend to believe them, "but today, nobody believes them anymore. The genie is out of the bottle and it can't be put back in." Yu vigorously criticized what he called the "double standard human rights policy" by which President Bush says almost nothing in support of the Chinese students, and allows the jailing of LaRouche and his associates, while expressing great concern about democracy in Panama, South Africa, and other countries.

LaRouche prosecutor links to Satanic 'Murder, Inc.' confirmed

Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, the prosecutor in both the Boston and Alexandria railroad trials of Lyndon LaRouche and a score of associates, was intimately tied into the Process Church of the Final Judgment, a suspected Satanic killer cult, for at least the seven-year period immediately before he went to work for the Department of Justice. Documents obtained by *EIR* confirm that John Markham, while an attorney with prestigious law firms in both New York City and San Francisco from 1974-80, was listed in Process Church literature as a close collaborator of the church.

One citation, from the March 1974 issue of the magazine *The Processian*, reports on Markham's involvement with a Process Church "thrift shop" in Greenwich Village: "The new Disciples' Thrift Shop at 181 West 4th Street in New York's Greenwich Village is now really underway. The stock has been built up entirely from charitable donations, some of which have come from as far afield as California. . . . The shop, which has already become part of the scene on busy West 4th Street is a cooperative venture run by Disciples Robert Lynn, Erica Bulman and Joanne Palacino. John Markham and Joshua Schonhaut are also very much involved." (page 22)

As reported in last week's *EIR*, John Markham is the attorney of record for the Process Church in court papers on file with the State of New York dated both January and May 1974. At the time, Markham was an attorney with Shearman and Sterling, a major Wall Street law firm. In June 1976, Markham left New York City and moved to San Francisco where he joined the law firm of Lillick, McHose and Charles. Shortly after his arrival, the firm was listed with the California Secretary of State's office as the legal address of the Foundation Faith of the Millennium. In May 1974, Markham had filed court papers back in New York that changed the name of the Process Church to the Foundation Faith. The name change was ostensibly linked to a split in the Church brought about when the DeGrimstons filed for a divorce (they were the founders). The actual motives behind the change may be more ominous. According to West Coast news accounts, by 1970, California police were investigating the group for a series of murders of members of the Church of Scientology.

According to author Maury Terry, Markham's membership in the Process Church certainly overlapped that of Sa-

tanic mass murderer, David Berkowitz, who is now serving a life sentence in New York state prison for the infamous Son of Sam killings. Terry's exhaustive investigation into the Son of Sam murders established beyond doubt that the killings were the work of a dozen individuals—including Berkowitz—who were all members of a Westchester County-based cult that was part of the nationwide Process Church. According to Berkowitz, a piece of property in the northeast corner of Westchester County owned by Christopher A. Fripp, was the East Coast headquarters of the killer cult to which he belonged.

In January 1974, John Markham listed the same Christopher A. Fripp as one of three trustees of the Process Church in the papers he filed with the State of New York.

By the time that John Markham, in a highly unusual career move, left a lucrative private law practice to go to work for the Justice Department as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, the District Attorney of Queens County, New York, John Santucci, had officially reopened the Son of Sam investigation on the basis of new evidence suggesting that Berkowitz was merely one member of a Satanic killer cult involved in ritualistic murders in New York, North Dakota, and California. Under those circumstances, it is impossible to conceive that officials of Department of Justice did not know of Markham's Process ties at the time that he was hired.

The Manson Family dons black robes

Another writer who deeply probed the Process Church, Ed Sanders, linked Process to yet another Satanic killer cult, this one in California. According to Sanders's 1971 book *The Family*, by no later than July 1969, Charles Manson had become an enthusiastic convert to Process:

One of Manson's summer 1969 raps was about how groovy fear was, is. "Getting the Fear," as he called it, was an exquisite physical experience. It's actually an old LSD phenomenon—conquering a period of intense fear. But Manson decided that the entire substance of expanded consciousness was fear—the "infinite plain of fear unto infinity. . . ."

It seemed strange that all of a sudden they got into wearing black capes. . . . Black capes, black clothes, getting the fear. Just like the Process. Because guess

what the Process was doing in the summer of 1969? They were preparing the "Fear" issue of the *Process* magazine, issue number 5, which has to be seen to be believed. . . . The "fear" issue is like a plane wreck. Page after page babbles about fear. There is a page devoted to quotes from members of the Hell's Angels motorcycle club, an article called "Satan is Fear," a grim photo of all twenty-four Process Alsatian dogs lined up in a hostile row, and so on and so forth. The centerfold, so to speak, of the magazine, is a collage honoring the Lamb of Christ and the Goat of Satan. The gibberish of the centerfold ends: "The Lamb and the Goat must come together—pure Love descended from the pinnacle of Heaven, united with pure hatred raised from the depths of Hell. . . ."

One of the things the Process was doing in the summer of 1969 was recruiting in the Los Angeles area on the sly. They were going around to various extant cults and seeking membership. There is also indication that they had their own secret Process commune out in the San Fernando Valley. Tex Watson has said that Manson raved and ranted about the Process in his lectures. Bruce Davis was involved with them in England. The family knew about the Process group in Santa Barbara. But when asked about the Process, most family members merely dealt out that blank hostile stare they are famous for. Manson may have visited New York City during July of 1969, using the name Chuck Summers—his "Hollywood name." For instance, in July 1969, a man named Chuck Summers bought a book in a Scientology bookstore in New York. Robert and Mary Anne DeGrimston-Moor, the founding couple of the Process, are thought to have been in New York in July 1969. There are ominous rumors that Manson may have "hooked up" with Robert DeGrimston, the co-founder of the Process Church of Final Judgment. . . . When asked about the possibility that he knew DeGrimston, Manson replied, "I am DeGrimston. . . ." Since the trial, Manson has been visited by Process members through the kind offices of his attorney. Manson has written an article for the so-called "Death Issue" of the *Process* magazine, issue number 6. . . . The Process symbol is a sort of inverted swastika. And why has Manson, since he has been found guilty of murder, carved an inverted swastika that looks remarkably like the Process symbol into his forehead? (pages 224-226)

In a recent interview, John Markham openly acknowledged that he had ties to the Process Church during the mid-1970s in Bronx, New York. He also strongly urged the interviewer to establish contact with Charles Manson. The comment was suggestive that Markham may have, himself, visited Manson in prison in California.

Drugs, murder, and perversion

More than a common link to the nationwide Process Church ties the Manson Family to the Son of Sam cult in Westchester County. Both groups were heavily involved in drug trafficking and pornography, including "snuff films" in which animals and human beings are murdered in front of the camera in Satanic "sex magik" rituals. Charles Manson is purported to have been the "author" of the term "snuff films." His involvement in selling the hallucinogens peyote and LSD up and down the West Coast is notorious. Likewise, the Son of Sam coven in Westchester was largely financed through drug dealing, according to Maury Terry's *The Ultimate Evil*. Terry linked the Berkowitz-Son of Sam group to a Long Island-based lodge of the original Aleister Crowley O.T.O. Satanic secret society. Among the individuals whom Terry suspected of being overlapping members of the Process Church and O.T.O. were the late Broadway mogul Roy Radin.

The Radin saga sheds further light on the Process Church.

On Friday, May 13, 1983, Roy Radin was murdered in Los Angeles. He was apparently driven to a desolate location and then shot in the back and in the head 13 times. It was not until last year that four individuals were arrested and charged with the murder. The accused trigger man in the killing of Radin is William Malony Mentzer, a professional killer and a suspected member of the Process Church. According to *The Ultimate Evil*, Mentzer was an early member of the Manson Family. In 1976, he participated in at least one of the Queens, New York, Son of Sam murders, and probably also was the murderer of a young woman from North Dakota who was raped and killed in the chapel of Stanford University during the same time frame as the Son of Sam murders. At the time of the Radin murder, Mentzer was employed as a bodyguard for porno publisher Larry Flynt.

According to an account in the *New York Daily News* in May, another prime suspect and unindicted co-conspirator in the Radin murder would be Hollywood producer Robert Evans. Evans is also suspected of being a member of the Process Church, as well as a bigtime cocaine user and trafficker. Evans allegedly had a falling out with Radin over an investment in a big Hollywood movie.

The Evans-Radin-Mentzer affair demonstrates that the Satanic murder spree of a coast-to-coast underground of Process Church members and fellow travelers continued well into the 1980s. The fact that the full extent of this Satanic Murder, Inc. has been largely covered up over a period of more than a decade raises some important questions that bring us full circle to the case of John Markham: Has the Satanic underground, with its deep involvement in ritualistic murders, drug trafficking, international child pornography, etc., consciously deployed into key institutions of the government, particularly the judiciary apparatus? Has there been a "Satanic March through the Institutions?" How many more John Markhams are there inside the judicial establishment?

Gorbachov's 'defensive sufficiency' deception

by Scott Thompson

On May 25-27 at Norfolk, Virginia, the site of the world's largest naval base, Old Dominion University sponsored a conference entitled, "Soviet Military Doctrine in an Era of Change." The conference pitted a handful of military intelligence analysts representing the West Point tradition—briefly revived by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger—against a ragtag assembly of "defense intellectuals" who tried to convince everybody that the West can unilaterally disarm and pull troops out of Europe, because Mikhail Gorbachov has adopted a purely defensive strategy.

The military analysts drew indirectly from the work of jailed statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. with the National Security Council in the early 1980s, to develop the Strategic Defense Initiative as the first of successive revolutions in military technology, which would outpace the Soviets largely through the superiority of Western culture, as Lazare Carnot and the Ecole Polytechnique had developed this strategy of rapid technological attrition after the French Revolution (the school of the Prussian reforms and West Point). They warned that although the Soviet economy was necessarily inferior, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and his kindergarten within the Soviet general staff had actually been the initiators of Gorbachov's *perestroika* reform program. Ogarkov feared that without modernization, the Soviets would be left behind when the West developed a next generation of weapons based upon "new physical principles"—e.g., radio frequency weapons.

William F. Scott of the Defense Intelligence College strongly asserted that this was the essential linkage between Gorbachov and the generals, namely, to modernize the Soviet military with weapons systems based on "new physical principles." Although he could not explain the actual difficulties arising from a Soviet "scissors crisis" and why this Ogarkov-Gorbachov plan for world conquest was running into economic difficulties, he added in private discussion that should Gorbachov not succeed, the KGB joined by the military might overthrow him, rebuild the Soviet system based upon the fascist Pamyat Society, and launch world conquest with the Soviet might that remained.

Dale Herspring of the Office of Naval Intelligence argued that the reason why Gorbachov was prepared to make unilat-

eral arms control reductions was that the Soviet military was undergoing the most profound transition since the introduction of nuclear weapons, under the direction of Marshal Ogarkov's remaining forces within the general staff. With this change, current weapons—e.g., the tank—will be thrown on the technological ash heap, while the Soviets produce a smaller, more efficient, and more mobile strike force. Hence, to achieve political goals, the Soviets will be willing to throw away masses of obsolete junk, while they prepare a technological breakout that will redefine strategy and tactics.

Rose Goettemoeller of RAND countered that while everything these military analysts had said was true of Marshal Ogarkov, he had nonetheless lost a factional battle within the Soviet *Nomenklatura*. His theory had caused too much rancor with his colleagues such as Akhromeyev, Ustinov, Yepish-ev, and many of the old tank warfare strategists from World War II. In this, Goettemoeller was merely parroting a standard disinformation line issued by the Soviets themselves, which is shown to be a lie by any serious investigation of Soviet military technological developments.

'Proclaiming nirvana'

Other civilian analysts went even further toward proclaiming what one naval intelligence specialist characterized as "spreading rose petals on the water and proclaiming nirvana." Thus, Roy Allison of the University of Birmingham, England, argued that since at least Gorbachov's visit to France in October 1985, he had been pushing a theory of "reasonable sufficiency," which meant that the Soviets would only build sufficient military capability to stop aggression. Michael McGwire, a Scotsman working at Brookings Institution, went even further in strewing rose petals. He argued that Gorbachov will simply refuse to supply his generals with the means to wage war. "Sufficiency," therefore, means that the Soviets will adopt a lesser contingency of dismantling their military until it is a small, territorial army defending Moscow!

Harriet Fast Scott, an adviser to the Arms Control Disarmament Agency (ACDA), countered that Soviet talk of a "defensive strategy" went back to Brezhnev, when, in fact, the Soviet strategy remained that developed by Marshal Sokolovsky, of an offensive war fought on enemy territory through deep rocket strikes, disruption behind enemy lines, and the development of weapons based upon "new physical principles," such as the Soviet equivalent of the Strategic Defense Initiative. She noted that even Marshal Ogarkov, who embodied these principles, had later adopted the "defensive strategy" ruse in describing his plan for global conquest.

The "nirvana" crowd of defense analysts, who are largely also driven by a growing desire to slash defense spending because of the rottenness of the Western economy, did not let this reality faze them, but merely stated that Gorbachov was the man on a white horse who would close the gap between rhetoric and reality with his doctrine of "defensive sufficiency."

Behind the day of infamy

Henry Kissinger had a decisive hand in the recent Day of Infamy at the Brussels NATO summit, when President George Bush, in a singular act of appeasement, effectively eliminated U.S. military might on the Western European continent. Kissinger, together with the "Scowgleburger" duo of Brent Scowcroft at the National Security Council and Larry Eagleburger at State, employed his infamous "two track" policy to seek the accomplishment of his long-cherished dream, the creation of a "neutral" Central Europe. "Neutral," in reality, means Germany under Russia's jackboot.

The first, political track, began on Jan. 26, when Kissinger bearing a letter from President Bush, accompanied a Trilateral Commission delegation led by David Rockefeller, to meet with Czar Gorbachov in Moscow. They offered him total integration into the world community. Later, Kissinger wrote that since the concepts of good and evil should have nothing whatsoever to do with foreign policy, he had offered the Soviet leader what became identified as a "New Yalta" agreement, with the recognition of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe, thereby going a step beyond the original explicit agreement at Yalta.

Also, Kissinger hinted that within this context, the German question might finally be resolved through reunification of a neutralized Germany, which would be the pathway for expanded East-West trade. Kissinger briefed President Bush on Gorbachov's response to this plan, and Sec-

retary of State James Baker set about its review.

Track II: the destruction of NATO

EIR investigators have discovered a second track involving the "Scowgleburger duo," which former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara claims also dates back to January, when President Bush brought Eagleburger and deputy national security adviser Robert Gates, and others to his estate in Kennebunkport, Maine.

There, under the guise of mapping out a cautious reassessment of East-West relations, McNamara claims, plans were laid in general terms for responding to Gorbachov's phony peace offensive with the sort of treasonous troop-pullout proposal President Bush announced at the NATO summit in Brussels. Eagleburger was thereupon sent to Europe to discuss these arms and troop reductions in general terms. Overall, what this second treasonous track did, was to assure that the United States "decoupled" from NATO. When a final agreement is reached on Germany's "neutral" status, the Soviets, with far shorter lines of reinforcement, will easily cow any opposition to their assertion of hegemony.

The man they call 'Bor'

Given the magnitude of this treason—think of those American veterans who died to restore freedom in Western Europe during World War II—an article in the *Daily Express* of London should be of some interest.

Longtime readers of *EIR* will recognize this story, since it is based upon the same defector, Col. Michael Goliniewski of the Polish GZI, whose charge that Henry Kissinger was a So-

viet agent codenamed "Bor" first appeared in *EIR* seven years ago. The story is that Kissinger was recruited through a homosexual blackmail ring into a Soviet KGB network operating at European Command Headquarters G-2 at Oberammergau, West Germany. At that time, the story drove Kissinger's friends on the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to create a "Get LaRouche" task force by ordering the FBI to investigate whether this claim by *EIR* might not have been "funded" by foreign intelligence.

Now, in an article entitled "Kissinger Red with Rage over Russian Spy Claim," the *Daily Express* reviews the Goliniewski story of Kissinger as "Bor" as it appeared in a book entitled *Four Widows* by William Corson, Joseph Trento, and Susan B. Trento.

The FBI has systematically suppressed the story of Colonel Goliniewski, but Kissinger's work in the Pugwash Conference to develop the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty, led former CIA counterintelligence director James Jesus Angleton to say, "Kissinger is objectively a Soviet agent."

Readers may enjoy Kissinger's response to the *Daily Express* on the charge that he was "Bor": "This book is irresponsible, untrue, and reckless. I am sure that I was never investigated by the FBI, and the CIA has no right to do domestic investigations." Several former counterintelligence officers assure *EIR* that Kissinger is lying, and that he was investigated even while he was President Nixon's national security adviser. In any case, his treason, as *Four Widows* makes clear, occurred mainly on those secret trips without staff to Moscow, where he exposed U.S. spies in the Kremlin and had Brezhnev dictate how many nuclear submarines he would permit the U.S. to build.

Wallop 'skeptical' of Bush's offer

The Wyoming senator is the only member of Armed Services Committee with doubts about the troop reduction proposal.

Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) was the only member of the Senate Armed Services Committee to express "serious skepticism" about President Bush's troop-reduction proposal adopted at the NATO summit, during hearings held here June 1. Everyone else on the committee, from its chairman, Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), to ranking Republican John Warner (Va.) and Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), was elated with the Bush initiative, a clear tip-off that something about it is very wrong.

Republicans, of course, except for those of the increasingly scarce Wallop variety, would be expected to praise the idea, since it comes from a President of their party. For the Democrats, as was acknowledged during the hearing, it marked the triumph of a thrust they advocated all along.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy Paul Wolfowitz, one of the two witnesses at the hearing, said that Bush adopted the approach long sought by Nunn when he agreed to "put the negotiation of conventional forces at the top of our arms control agenda."

Nunn, who could hardly restrain his enthusiasm for Bush's proposal, said he was now concerned about the ultimate objective of removing all U.S. troops from Europe. Wolfowitz urged him to be patient, that taking down the number by 30,000, as Bush has proposed, is only the first step.

But Senator Wallop expressed what he called a "deep skepticism," especially expressing concerns about the impact of the proposal on dividing the alliance. He took issue with Wol-

fowitz on the level of British and French support for the proposal, noting especially Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's swift embrace of the U.S. proposal that eventual negotiations on short-range nuclear weapons would subsume the French nuclear capability. He worried that the proposal could accelerate the Soviet aim of "fracturing the alliance" from within.

Wallop was also concerned about the sudden about-face by NATO on its willingness to include aircraft in conventional force negotiations, a position NATO had resolutely resisted up until just weeks before. He noted caustically, "I hope we don't forget how the Luftwaffe was formed. It started as a series of German Air Clubs, which were allowed because the aircraft were not officially defined as 'combat' planes."

He also commented that with the Bush initiative, in retrospect, negotiating the INF treaty before launching a bold conventional force reduction proposal was a bad idea because, he said, "It puts us on a trapeze with no safety net."

Ironically, neither Wolfowitz nor Gen. Robert T. Herres, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, could identify any positive steps the Soviets have taken to warrant the generous proposal.

Wolfowitz cited the seemingly "sudden willingness to accept proposals for large cuts put on the negotiating table at Vienna," but admitted no outward sign of a new Soviet willingness to reduce their military posture deployed against Europe has been seen.

On the contrary, in an attempt to appear duly cautious about Moscow, Wolfowitz rattled off statistics indicating that the Soviets have actually increased their ground forces deployed in Eastern Europe since Gorbachov has come to power. During the first half of the 1980s, Wolfowitz said, the Soviets increased their ground forces in Europe at a 4.6% rate annually. Since 1985, they have been increasing their forces at an even faster 5.2% clip.

Wolfowitz also pointed out that, whereas the Soviets publicly announced the size of their military budget for the first time during the Supreme Soviet recently, the figure they put out was less than half of what they are really spending.

Not only that, they are doubling the number of their SS-21 missile launchers, replacing SS-23s with Scud and self-propelled missiles and engaging in other modernizations of short-range nuclear forces with breakneck speed, while calling the U.S. desire to modernize the short-range Lance missile a "threat to the stability of the Intermediate Nuclear Force treaty."

But none of this was enough to deter Bush from cramming his troop withdrawal proposal down NATO's throat. Having achieved that, Bush will now come home to a Congress that will preempt the negotiation of the reductions he has proposed, with new cuts in the defense budget that will force the cuts to occur unilaterally.

While a number of senators expressed concern for just this development, it sounded like trying to close the barn door after the horses were out.

As has always been the case, the Soviets have the benefit of a closed society; they are accountable to no one for keeping any promises they might make.

Congress wary of scrapping military planes

The Bush proposal to scrap military aircraft worth billions of dollars has raised eyebrows on Capitol Hill and could jeopardize funding for a planned transfer of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers to a new base in Italy.

The Bush proposal would require the destruction of roughly 750 combat and training aircraft deployed in Western Europe. According to the *Washington Post*, several legislators said that moves to scrap such expensive hardware so soon would raise questions about spending up to \$500 million for construction of a new base near Cretone, Italy, where 72 U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter-bombers are due to be transferred from Torrejón, in Spain. Italy agreed in 1988 to ease a NATO dispute by accepting the jets after the Spanish government insisted that they be withdrawn.

Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.), chairwoman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities, commented, "Politically, it's almost impossible to build more bases when we're going to downscale the ones that are there," because of the new arms control proposal. Pro-defense congressmen, who have been fighting an uphill battle against the disarmament types like Schroeder, have had the rug pulled out from under them by the Bush proposals.

Rangel attacks delay in fight against drugs

Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.) criticized President Bush's war on drugs, saying that the administration has "dropped their arms and their guns" in

the drug war while National Coordinator of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, William J. Bennett, takes six months to draft federal strategy.

The six-month timetable was set by Congress when it passed the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act. Rangel says that this should not be an excuse for the administration to not develop or pursue new initiatives at a time when the drug crisis was "overwhelming state and local government and paralyzing the criminal justice system."

The Bush administration has missed deadlines for two important reports which it was mandated to submit to Congress. One report due May 1, is supposed to detail how federal agencies plan to implement the "user accountability" sections of the law mandating the denial of federal benefits, such as loans, contracts, and professional licenses to convicted drug offenders. Bennett had informed the House and Senate Judiciary Committees in mid-April that he needed more time to complete the user accountability report.

The State Department also missed a May 18 deadline to report on a strategy for combatting the cocaine trade in source countries in Ibero-America. A State Department spokeswoman said the last week of May that the report would be included in Bennett's strategy when it is released in September.

House Democrats jockey for top posts

With the resignation of House Democratic Party Whip Tony Coelho (D-Calif.) and Jim Wright's announcement on May 31 that he will be leaving both his Speaker's position and his House seat, House Democrats are

jockeying to fill these important posts.

Rep. Tom Foley (D-Wash.) is considered a shoe-in for the speaker's post, while Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) is the frontrunner for the House Democratic Whip post. Several other Democratic congressmen being targeted for "ethics investigations," including powerful black Philadelphia Democrat Rep. William Gray III, who was also deemed a contender for the post, leaves the outcome uncertain. Another Whip candidate is liberal Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the author of an AIDS bill chiefly crafted to protect "gay" rights rather than to prevent the spread of AIDS.

Senate tries to put the screws on Noriega

The Senate on June 1 said it would refuse to confirm the appointment of a Panamanian administrator for the Panama Canal next year if the country remains under the control of Gen. Manuel Noriega.

As a step in the process by which Panama will gradually take over the administration of the Panama Canal, the canal treaties provide that, as of Jan. 1, 1990, a Panamanian national be chosen to replace the U.S. administrator of the canal. The Sense of the Senate resolution passed 63-31, but lacks the force of law. It warns the President against forwarding appointment of a new canal administrator to the Senate unless he can certify that the Panamanian government has been "democratically elected" under constitutional requirements for civilian control of the military.

Although the resolution says that it does not seek to abrogate the treaties negotiated in 1977, it makes clear that

it would not confirm any nominee appointed by a Panamanian government while Noriega is still army chief. The State Department warned that it would be "unwise to send any signal now that would raise questions concerning U.S. compliance with its treaty obligations."

Congressmen slam DoJ for Gray office probe

Several congressmen have sharply criticized the Department of Justice for its handling of an FBI preliminary criminal investigation into personnel practices in the office of Rep. William H. Gray III (D-Pa.), the fourth-ranking House Democrat, which became known because of a CBS News report based on leaks from the Justice Department.

In a hastily convened late-night news conference on May 30, Gray said the CBS News report that the FBI was probing his "financial dealings" was an "outrageous lie." "I find it interesting," Gray said. "I can't call it a setup. I don't know what it was. I find it amazing."

Gray said he was visited on Memorial Day by FBI agents who assured him he is not a target of an investigation. He was told, however, that federal officials were "looking into allegations involving an employee or employees" on his staff. Gray said he was not told who the employees under investigation were, nor the allegations against them, in spite of his request that they do so.

In a letter to Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, Gray called for an investigation by independent counsel into "illegal and unconscionable leaks" about a preliminary criminal

investigation into allegations that a non-working employee was carried on his congressional staff payroll. Gray also said, "The wrongdoing by officials in your own agency is far worse than anything these leakers have alleged to the press."

Authorization bill may force Kissinger from PFIAB

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has prepared the State Department authorization bill for fiscal year 1990, and has included a provision which could force Henry Kissinger to disclose his Kissinger Associates clients or to resign from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Introduced by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), the provision would require client disclosure by members of PFIAB who receive compensation from foreign governments or entities controlled by foreign governments. Helms originally proposed to ban anyone who receives such compensation, but that motion was defeated. The stipulation is aimed at PFIAB member Henry Kissinger, who has refused to disclose his clients.

Gregg faces more questions on Iran-Contra

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee intends to recall Donald P. Gregg, former national security adviser to Vice President George Bush and President Bush's nominee as ambassador to South Korea, for further questioning June 15 over his links with U.S.-backed Contra rebels in Nicaragua.

In testimony to the committee on May 12, Gregg claimed that he knew nothing of the secret supply of weapons to the Contras. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) proposed that the committee schedule a vote on the Gregg nomination June 20 if enough information is received.

Conservative Republicans irked at Bush inattention

Conservative Senate Republicans are threatening to hold up confirmation of sub-cabinet nominees and desert President Bush on key votes, saying that the administration is ignoring their candidates for government jobs and is moving too slowly in filling top positions.

"The process simply isn't working, and there are major frustrations for everybody," said Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), chairman of the Republican Senate Steering Committee. Wallop is delaying the nomination of Peter F. Secchia as ambassador to Italy and suggested that he will hold up other nominees if conservatives continue to be ignored.

On Wednesday May 31, Vice President Dan Quayle lobbied Wallop to get him to stop stonewalling nominees, to no avail.

White House Personnel Director Chase Untermeyer said the President has chosen 226 candidates for the top 341 posts, with only 120, or 35%, of those requiring Senate confirmation.

Wallop also indicated that the administration's snub of the 23 conservatives on the Steering Committee could prevent President Bush from winning approval from conservatives for controversial legislation.

National News

Concert for scientific tuning held in capital

A gala concert, "In Defense of the Human Singing Voice," sponsored by the Schiller Institute, was held at George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium in Washington, D.C. on May 28, featuring selections from several operas performed by the Lubo Opera Company of New Jersey at Giuseppe Verdi's pitch of A = 432 vibrations.

The concert was reported by the *Washington Times* and the *Washington Post*, and reviewed by the *Post* and WGMS-FM, a classical radio station. It was taped for rebroadcast by National Public Radio, thus giving the campaign initiated by Lyndon LaRouche for scientific musical tuning a high profile in the nation's capital.

Schiller Institute President John Siegeron introduced the concert by explaining the presence of two pianos on stage, one tuned to A = 432, and the second tuned to A = 440. Brief passages of several selections were first performed at the higher tuning, and then the complete selections were performed at the scientific pitch. Judging by the audience's reaction, the fuller, richer, and more natural tones produced at the lower pitch, were clearly audible.

The *Washington Times*, under the heading, "How high can a high C get?" previewed the Lubo Opera performance and the C = 256 pitch controversy in its Arts and Entertainment Section on May 25.

"There's a campaign afoot to lower the pitch of performance, and it is gathering support from many who know a thing or two about music. Dame Joan Sutherland, Birgit Nilsson, Renata Tebaldi, and Marilyn Horne are among the dozens of signatories to the Schiller Institute's demands to bring the tuning down to the pitch Giuseppe Verdi knew in his lifetime.

"Pitch has gone up as much as a whole tone since the days of bel canto, making for brighter string playing but sometimes strained singing.

"To demonstrate, there will be a gala concert, 'In Defense of the Singing Voice,'

at Lisner Auditorium Sunday at 8 p.m. Artists from the Lubo Opera will sing arias in both 19th-century and present-day tuning, letting the audience judge which sounds better. The concert, co-sponsored by George Washington University, will include arias from *Don Carlo*, *Aida*, *Rigoletto*, and *Il Trovatore*."

On May 27 an article in the "Style" section of the *Washington Post* entitled "Lyndon LaRouche's Pitch Battle" by Joseph McLellan, reported on the Schiller Institute tuning campaign, including the legislation which it initiated in the Italian Parliament for the lower tuning.

The *Post* admitted, "A list of those who have endorsed the bill reads like a 'Who's Who' of opera singers."

Iran-Contra scandal topples Bush nominee

Richard L. Armitage withdrew his name from consideration as Secretary of the Army on May 25 to avoid being grilled about his role in the Iran-Contra scandal. Armitage thus becomes the first victim among several Bush administration nominees with deep ties to that scandal.

Armitage faced tough questioning on his role in the Iran-Contra scandal, and over his relationship with a woman convicted of illegal gambling. Armitage has also been accused by Texas industrialist Ross Perot of being involved in drug trafficking while serving in the Vietnam war.

But the hearing on the nomination of Donald Gregg, who is being questioned about his role in the Iran-Contra scandal by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made things too hot for Armitage. A congressional official declared, "Every time his name comes up, people raise allegations about Iran-Contra, the old charges that he was involved in some kind of drug operation in Vietnam, and other personal allegations." Another official said that Armitage "had watched with concern as senators questioned Donald Gregg about his role in Iran-

gate." Armitage has also resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

General Rogers calls for new missiles

A former NATO Commander, Gen. Bernard Rogers (ret.), called for air-launched intermediate range missiles to be developed for the defense of Europe at a German-American forum in Detroit, Michigan, according to press reports on May 25.

Rogers said that the air-launched missiles were needed to fill the gap left by land-based potentials eliminated under the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty. Since the missiles above 500 kilometers range either have been or will be removed under the INF Treaty, NATO's armed forces in Europe lack the former land-based deterrent against the Soviet threat, he said. NATO should develop an air-launched deterrent capable of reaching Soviet territory, therefore, to reinstitute deterrence.

Simple modernization of the land-based weapons, such as the Lance missile, that are still permitted under the INF Treaty would not be sufficient, Rogers declared, because they could never gain the range required to hit enemy rear echelons.

Pentagon urges against SDI deployment

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have proposed that the United States "no longer insist on the right to eventually deploy extensive antimissile defenses," according to the *New York Times* June 1.

"Representatives of the chiefs have reportedly argued that the Soviet Union might be in a better position to deploy new antimissile defenses than the United States. They have also urged restraint on spending for 'Star Wars,' " according to the *Times*.

One official quoted said, "There is concern that we won't be ready to deploy and that the Russians will be able to move forward with more ground-based defenses."

Adm. William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a press conference in Oslo, Norway, also said the Chiefs "support President Bush's initiative to reduce our everyday presence in Europe."

U.N. asked to probe 'LaRouche case'

On May 30, the secretary general of the United Nations Human Rights Center in Geneva was served with a formal request that the U.N. Commission on Human Rights intervene into a "consistent pattern of unjustified criminal prosecutions against individuals and organizations" in the United States, associated with former presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The 35-page communication, submitted by Helga Zepp-LaRouche under Resolution 1503 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, argues that this situation of widespread violations of human rights is in violation of important provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- Articles 1, 7, 18, and 20 regarding the equal rights and personal freedom of each individual, equality before the law, the right to freedom of thought and manifestation of political belief, and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

- Articles 10 and 11 regarding the right to a fair trial by an independent and impartial tribunal, the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in a public trial at which the accused has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense, and the protection against conviction for any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time that it was committed.

- Articles 5 and 9 regarding the protection against inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and against arbitrary arrest and detention.

The brief focuses on the persecution of LaRouche and the political-philosophical movement associated with him as "probably the most outspoken example of the cited pattern of judicial abuse presently being conducted in the United States." It details the 20-year-long history of unlawful interference by the U.S. authorities against the First Amendment activities of LaRouche's political-philosophical association, the culmination of LaRouche's judicial persecution in the Alexandria trial, and the totally unjustified incarceration of LaRouche and six of his associates in Virginia.

Several hundred pages of documentation are attached to the communication, together with a fact sheet on the Loudoun County, Virginia trial of LaRouche associate Rochelle Ascher, who was sentenced to 86 years in prison for raising political loans.

Trustees names for Teamsters union

The details of the Bush administration takeover of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were announced June 1. Each of the trustees named has a demonstrated bias against constituency-based political machines, which are crucial to the protection of the economic and other rights of citizens.

Under the terms of a March 1989 out-of-court settlement approved by Judge David Edelstein between the Department of Justice and the union, a team of three overseers will monitor alleged corruption in the union through 1992, and supervise a new voting procedure for union officers.

The team is composed of former Federal Judge Frederick Lacey of Newark, who, as a prosecutor, had successfully destroyed former Newark Mayor Hugh Addonizio; Charles Carberry, formerly the securities fraud section chief for the U.S. Attorney's office in Manhattan, supervised politically motivated operations against Manhattan financial interests; and Michael Holland, the former general counsel of the United Mine Workers, a union which was destroyed earlier by the DoJ.

Briefly

- **SEABROOK**, the New Hampshire nuclear plant, is expected to open after a delay of 21 years. A federal court on May 25 rejected the last-ditch effort of anti-nuclear petitioners. The plant has low-power licensing, and is working on obtaining licensing for full power.

- **THE EXPLOSION** aboard the USS Iowa that killed 47 sailors is the subject of a criminal investigation after the Navy formally ruled out faulty gunpowder as the cause of the gun turret explosion, according to the *Washington Post* May 26.

- **THE NATIONAL** Democratic Policy Committee, a political action committee tied to the Lyndon LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, was denied a rehearing by the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston May 31 over whether it could be fined without an evidentiary hearing. The NDPC is now filing for a stay to prevent collection of multimillion-dollar contempt fines arising from the LaRouche prosecutions and will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

- **MAUREEN REAGAN** said President Bush is a continuation of the Ford administration, according to press accounts May 30. "They seem to believe that you should never take a hard stand. Everything is conciliation. Compromise is the order of the day," she said.

- **KENT ROBINSON**, Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Alexandria, Virginia prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates, is systematically contacting each of the almost 150 attorneys who appeared as signers on an *amicus curiae* brief filed on May 25 with the LaRouche appeal. Robinson said it was his belief that the signators were not well enough informed to legitimately sign the brief, despite the fact that they each signed statements that they were.

Editorial

'Peace in our time'

In an interview with *EIR*, Edward Campbell—the chief domestic economist with Brown Brothers Harriman—revealed his and presumably the New York banking community's, scenario for disarming the NATO alliance. He called for radical cuts in the U.S. standing army as well as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe.

He outlined the kind of campaign which President Bush should take to the American people in order to rally support for the proposed betrayal of the NATO allies. Unbelievably, what he proposed was that Bush should assume the mantle of the discredited Neville Chamberlain—in words as well as deeds. Bush he said, should put forth the slogan: "Peace in our time."

Of course, at the same time Chamberlain was politically appeasing Hitler, the British were frantically building up their military capabilities. This is the direct opposite of the neo-Chamberlain insanity afflicting Washington. For people like Campbell, and Robert McNamara—who also shared his views with *EIR*—the primary issue is not the strategic balance but the perspective of cost-cutting.

McNamara complained that the simple cutback of 20% of U.S. force strength in Europe will not be cost-effective, since there are costs involved in bringing the troops home, and in maintaining them in the United States—since European subsidies will no longer be available for their support. His solution is a 50% cut over six to eight years, which would, he says, save the United States \$150 billion. Never mind if the Soviets take over Europe in the meantime!

Naturally, this insanity in Washington is leading the Soviets to push their advantage. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze is now demanding that the United States negotiate a ceiling on the allowable military strength of the French and British. The United States and the Soviets would in effect, try to give France and Britain the same treatment which is typically meted out to the Third World, by imposing a superpower settlement upon them.

Helmut Schmidt's circles, such as the German Atlanticist Theo Sommer, have gone one step further along the path to suicide. Sommer is proposing a fourth zero

option, in which the United States would withdraw all troops from Europe.

At Munich, even Neville Chamberlain would have blushed at the equivalent, in his day, of this present level of insanity. Fortunately, Chamberlain's failure in judgment was not fatal. The United States had the economic and moral potential to defeat Hitler's military effort. Today the economic and technological capabilities of the United States are being systematically stripped due to the same kind of blind-sidedness which is shown by policy makers on the strategic front. Even Henry Kissinger and Jimmy Carter, who seem to be in the forefront of shaping this New Yalta environment, cannot wish to see the world held captive under the Soviet boot—no more than Neville Chamberlain wished to hand Great Britain over to Adolf Hitler. Yet the present long-term mismanagement of the U.S. economy combined with drastic political appeasement of the Soviets will make this a foregone conclusion, unless moves are quickly taken to reverse the situation.

Even more significant is the question of a nation's will to fight. Despite the America Firsters who did not want to see a repeat of the mistakes of World War I, and even some pro-fascist sentiment in the United States from the circles around the Dulles family, Americans fought World War II with high morale. The war was fought with enthusiasm, by most Americans who shared the conviction, albeit vague, that they were freeing the world's people from fascist slavery. The dangers of such a superficial approach, combined with the willful whitewash of the Stalin regime, became all too obvious in the postwar period.

The United States won the war but lost the peace; nevertheless she did win the war. Even this would not be possible today, with the legacy of the policies of McNamara and the Harriman crowd who engineered the defeats in Korea and Vietnam.

Edward Campbell is right on one count. The United States desperately needs a leader who can rally the country behind a vision. His proposed slogan, "Peace in our time," would presage the sure destruction of Western civilization.



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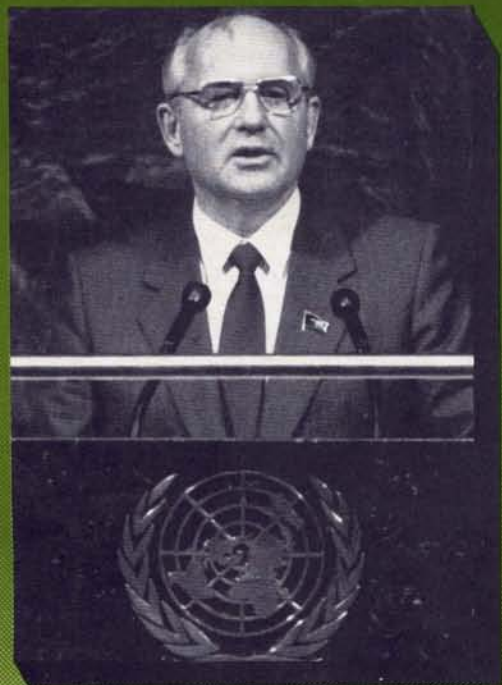
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In 1983, Soviet academician N.N. Moiseyev announced his "discovery" that a "nuclear winter" would wipe out all life on Earth following a nuclear war. It was later proven to be a hoax, but with collaborators in the West, the "nuclear winter" propaganda created the climate for the unilateral disarmament of the West.

In 1989, the same Moiseyev, with collaborators in the West, has announced his "discovery" that a "greenhouse effect" caused by "industrial emissions" is threatening the biosphere. This, too, is a hoax, but it is now creating a climate for the destruction of the West's industry and agriculture.

Here, *EIR* reports the scientific truth, and the political truth behind the "greenhouse effect" hoax: Kremlin leaders and their Trilateral Commission friends are using "ecological emergency" as the pretext to destroy the sovereignty of nations and establish one-world rule.

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