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Collapse racks 'reformed' Soviet economy
Green lies on pesticides exposed to Rome court
Yeutter shifts gears—admits grain shortage

**What's gone wrong with
the U.S. Supreme Court?**





A TOTAL WAR STRATEGY AGAINST PEKING

by Gen. Teng Chieh

"All we need do is to understand how to make the most of our strengths to attack the enemy's weaknesses. Then we can snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat. The Chinese Communist Party is extremely weak, just like a paper tiger—one poke and you could pierce it through. All the masses on the mainland are opposed to communism."

—Gen. Teng Chieh

This amazing little book by one of the top leaders of Taiwan's Kuomintang party, published by Chinese Flag Monthly in December 1988, charted the course for the Chinese students' revolution that erupted just a few months later. Preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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From the Editor

In a statement released Aug. 1, Lyndon LaRouche commented on the hostage crisis which is the subject of our lead article on page 40: "At the last record, we have one U.S. lieutenant Marine colonel apparently killed and others facing death among the hostages held by the terrorist Hezbollah, tied to Iran and to Syria's President Assad. Now people are criticizing Israel on this, and Israel could be criticized; however, the American public so far, from what I have seen in the news, is not getting the full background story. And the background story is the key to the story.

"Number one, the United States policy in dealing with terrorist hostages taken by Assad and his Iranian friends in the Middle East, since, to my knowledge, 1982, or at least 1983, has been a consistent failure. It is time to recognize that soft dealing with Assad and the Iranians is a failure.

"Two, on that basis, there is only one way that we can save those hostages, or could save those hostages. Now, the chances are that if we do nothing, if we sit around and dicker and negotiate, the chances are between 90 and 95%, that they are dead, assuredly dead. There is a very slight margin of chance that the enemy, i.e., Syria's Assad and the Iranians, would give up the hostages alive; or they might give one or two up as a token. But most of them are assuredly dead. There is probably a 10-20% chance that we might save the lives of those hostages and free them in another way. That other way is the only way to go. And we'd better be good at it, because if we fail, they're dead.

"The other problem, third, on background, is that there are dealings going on among the United States, Moscow, Beijing, and Iran, as well as Assad, and that these are destabilizing the world. Nobody is talking about them; I don't know who they are keeping it a secret from—the Soviets know, the Chinese Communists know, the Iranians know, the Syrians know. Who doesn't know? Only the American people. And a few people like that.

"I think the Americans ought to find out what this story is really about," LaRouche added.

In this issue, besides the articles featured on the cover, you will learn a great deal from the articles exposing Satanism in contemporary Establishment culture, following the science books in the *Book Reviews*.

Nora Hamerman

EIR Contents

Interviews

- 43 Aleksandr Zinoviev**
A dissident Russian mathematician expelled from the U.S.S.R. describes the emergence of a new Stalinist "super apparat."
- 52 Gen. T'eng Chieh**
The elder statesman of the Kuomintang party in the Republic of China explains how the overseas Chinese community can weld itself into a powerful force to help overthrow the Communist regime of Deng Xiaoping. Part IV.

Departments

- 16 Report from Rome**
Return of the vampire: Guido Carli.
- 18 Report from Rio**
You lend, we pay!
- 57 Africa Report**
Revolt in Somalia.
- 58 Panama Report**
U.S. invasion seen imminent.
- 59 Dateline Mexico**
Discontent with Salinas grows.
- 66 Satanwatch**
Wicca's underground railroad exposed.
- 72 Editorial**
The FBI: America's KGB.

Book Reviews

- 22 A terrific book, but where's the science?**
Plantwatching: How Plants Remember, Tell Time, Form Relationships, and More, by Malcolm Wilkins.
- 24 New biography of Louis Agassiz**
Louis Agassiz: A Life In Science, by Edward Lurie.
- 25 Why Baudelaire lied about Poe and drugs**
Contes, Essais, Poèmes, by Edgar Allan Poe, translated into French with an introduction by Claude Richard.
- 26 Profiling New York the British way**
The Bonfire of the Vanities, by Tom Wolfe.
- 27 Felix Warburg's magic and the Kirkland case**
Georges Balanchine, Ballet Master, by Richard Buckle.
- 29 Ingmar Bergman: satanist and Nazi**
The Magic Lantern, by Ingmar Bergman, translated from Swedish by Joan Tate.
- 30 An odyssey through totalitarian China**
Life and Death in Shanghai, by Nien Cheng.

Economics

- 4 Moscow uses economy to hasten Polish showdown**
The huge price increases announced by the Polish regime on Aug. 1 are intended to create a situation so dire, that the opposition Solidarnosc is forced to join with the Communists in crushing the popular rebellion.
- 6 Soviet Union's 'reformed' economy is racked by acute collapse**
The Soviet leadership's *perestroika* military mobilization has done just what *EIR* predicted it would do to the inflexible and technology-hostile Soviet economy. Rachel Douglas reports.
- 9 Citibank buries Brady debt plan, while debt deal buries Mexico**
- 11 Schiller Institute brief seeks criminal probe of Greens in Italy**
- 13 The Green referendum against pesticides**
Italian environmentalists have linked up with the Communists to gather 800,000 signatures.
- 15 Currency rates**
- 17 Agriculture**
Yeutter 'discovers' grain shortage.
- 19 Medicine**
Good and bad cholesterol?
- 20 Business Briefs**

Feature



William E. Lester

The rise of totalitarian rule in the United States: Strikers from the United Mine Workers in southwestern Virginia, May 1989. In an effort to break their strike against the Pittston Coal Company, police chained them to a chain-link fence during an electrical storm.

32 What has gone wrong with the Supreme Court?

The members of the Supreme Court have abandoned the criteria of natural law as set forth by the Framers of the Constitution, and have drifted into the pernicious radical nominalism of Oliver Wendell Holmes, thereby laying the legal groundwork for police-state rule in the United States. Edward Spannaus analyzes the history of the Court's *Wade v. Roe* decision as a case in point.

Documentation: Case studies of the police-state methods being used against labor, the military-industrial complex, and anti-abortion political protesters.

International

40 Will U.S. response to hostage crisis be worse than Irangate?

Once again, a U.S. administration is misplacing its faith in Iranian "moderates" and Syrian "realists." The Bush team sincerely believes it can use the hostage crisis to further U.S. "global condominium" deals with the Soviet Union. It is those deals, which are responsible for driving the Israelis into acts of desperation.

42 Kremlin creates a safety valve

Boris Yeltsin's newly founded Interregional Group may not succeed in channeling the ferment.

44 Menem pardons nationalist leaders, but Argentina is still starving

46 Russia, China, and U.S. play geopolitics at Cambodia conference

Henry Kissinger's latest evil-doing.

50 Sri Lanka-India conflict averted, as Tamil terrorists gain ground

56 Civil war looms in Yugoslavia

The latest Communist Central Committee meeting ended in chaos, and a final fracturing of the federation is expected by year-end.

60 International Intelligence

National

62 Commodity markets latest police-state target

Back in January, Lyndon LaRouche warned that if he were sent to jail at the behest of the Anglo-American financial elite, those circles would not stop there, but would eliminate any independent U.S. institutions standing in their way. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange is now getting the "LaRouche treatment," and independent savings and loan bankers are next on the hit-list.

64 No summer hiatus in Irangate scandal

Bruce Rappaport, or John Poindexter, or Adnan Khashoggi could easily point out all the skeletons in the Bush administration's closet.

65 American Catholics heading for schism?

Father Stallings's renegade "Afro-American" rite in Washington, D.C. is being pushed by powerful forces who want to splinter the Church.

67 Eye on Washington

Bush's casual approach to the hostages.

68 Congressional Closeup

70 National News

Moscow uses economy to hasten Polish showdown

by Konstantin George

The most fateful August in Polish history since 1939, has begun with a bang.

First, on Aug. 1, the state ended food price subsidies, instantly causing food prices to rise by 500% on the average. Bread doubled in price, milk went up by four times, and by Aug. 3, boneless beef had gone up tenfold.

Overnight, Poles, suffering from acute food shortages over the past two months, entered the worst of all possible worlds—the continuation of extreme food shortages, coupled with having to pay five times as much for whatever was available in the shops.

The catastrophic price increases were nominally adopted as the last act of the outgoing government of Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski—purposefully, so that a no-longer-existing government could be scapegoated for the horrors to come.

In reality, they reflected a decision by the real Soviet puppet leadership of Poland, the Defense Council, led by President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, to open a head-on confrontation with the Solidarnosc opposition, by plunging Poland *now*, this August, into a social-political explosion.

The regime, with Moscow's backing, has gambled that only by creating the conditions that will quickly call forth the specter of total economic and social anarchy, which would revive the credible threat of a Soviet military intervention, can the opposition Solidarnosc be clubbed into committing political suicide and join a government coalition with the Communists, to join in policing austerity.

By Aug. 2, the workers at the mammoth Nowa Huta Steel Works in Krakow, the vanguard of previous mass strike waves in Poland, were on strike alert. Strike preparations were under way in plants throughout the country, and among

transport workers. The first shipyard strike had already begun, at the Paris Commune shipyard in Gdynia, on Aug. 1.

They were followed on Aug. 3 by the workforce from Poland's largest truck plant. A series of transit strikes in Polish Silesia that began in July, has now spread to cover additional towns of the region.

The upheaval now, in contrast to earlier eruptions, will not be confined to strikes. Given the scarcity of food, it has been a miracle that food riots have yet to break out. The miracle cannot last much longer. The regime knew this, but the regime, with Moscow's backing, has opted for confrontation.

Defense Council takeover

The second blow, after the food price rises, also was delivered on Aug. 1, when President Jaruzelski, the chairman of the Polish Defense Council, nominated General Kiszczak, the number two man of the Defense Council, as his candidate for prime minister.

Thus, a mere two weeks after President Bush's visit to Poland, and his ludicrous praise for the alleged "democratization" process in that tragic country—"democracy" as only the Soviets could define it—reached its quintessence: Kiszczak, the former head of Polish Military Intelligence, and to boot, the man whose Interior Ministry, during the years of martial law, was responsible for the arrests and confinement of thousands, and the murder of Catholic priests, was now the prime minister-designate.

Before Aug. 1, the Defense Council ruled behind the fiction of a "government." Now, the fiction was being removed. Here were the bitter fruits of President Bush's utterances in Poland, pledging that the United States would do nothing (particularly, not spend any money) to upset Soviet

rule in Eastern Europe, coupled with his praise of Mikhail Gorbachov.

What happened after Kiszczak was nominated for prime minister provided a lesson for anyone in the West who has been stupid enough to believe in a Gorbachovian "liberalization," as anything more than temporary expediences to buy time.

Kiszczak's nomination precipitated a revolt in the Polish Sejm, the 460-seat lower house of parliament. The parties represented in the Sejm include the Communists, two parties that had sat in Poland's old rubber stamp parliament, the Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and the official opposition, Solidarnosc.

A head count was taken, revealing that in addition to all 161 Solidarnosc deputies, 60 of the Peasant Party's 76 deputies were opposed to Kiszczak's nomination. Indeed, Solidarnosc and the Peasant Party actually began talks aimed at forming a Solidarnosc-Peasant Party coalition.

The revolt lasted a mere 24 hours. The Peasant Party leaders were given the "choice" of voting for Kiszczak the next day, or President Jaruzelski would exercise his constitutional power to *dissolve* parliament, and, for added measure, would *ban* the Peasant Party from any future elections, in effect ending its parliamentary existence.

Again, this was Aug. 1, a mere two weeks after President Bush had praised "democratization" in Poland. The next day, the Sejm voted, and Kiszczak was elected with 237 votes as prime minister. He wasted no time in proclaiming his top priority of coercing Solidarnosc into joining what he called a Grand Coalition: "I call for a government of the Round Table, a future coalition, a Grand Coalition including Solidarnosc."

On Aug. 3, Solidarnosc flatly rejected the call by Kiszczak for a Grand Coalition and then, Solidarnosc took advantage of the evening session of parliament, after many of the Communist deputies had left for the day, to pass a motion setting up a parliamentary commission to investigate almost 100 murders committed by Poland's security forces since December 1981, including the murders of Catholic priests.

The move was a direct slap in the face to Kiszczak, who as interior minister since December 1981, had been responsible for the actions of Poland's security forces.

General Kiszczak put on his "conciliation" mask, and held a lengthy meeting with Polish Cardinal Glemp.

Economic anarchy

To fully comprehend the human misery that the price explosion has caused, one must know that the average monthly wage for a Polish industrial worker is 100,000 zlotys. This gives a fair comparison yardstick for what food prices mean as a percent of wages.

For the United States, we can assume a weekly average wage of \$450 (official U.S. 1987 data, adjusted for inflation). With this standard of comparison, the current price of 6,000 zlotys per kilogram of boneless beef (610 zlotys before Aug.

1, though before Aug. 1, beef was totally unavailable) would amount to an American worker paying \$49 a pound. For bananas, now at 7,000 zlotys per kilo, the cost, for an American worker, would be \$57 a pound. Ham is slightly "cheaper," being 5,000 zlotys per kilo, or the equivalent of \$41 a pound for an American.

The worst part is not the high prices, though; it is the fact that these foods are mostly unavailable, at any price.

The prime cause for the disappearance of food from the market has been the regime's policy of enforcing even *greater austerity* upon Poland's private farmers—in Poland almost all farming is private—than that imposed upon the rest of the population, if that can be imagined.

Under the overall price increases since Jan. 1, the farmer's cost of production has risen by well over 120%, while the increase in purchase prices paid by the state to the farmers has increased by only 80%.

Black market

The regime's policy has spawned the creation of an enormous black market in food. Gangs roam the country in trucks and vans, paying farmers higher prices than the state is offering for meat and other farm products, and then "scientifically" drive off with the food to regions of the country where, as one example, meat shortages are the worst, and make vast profits, selling the only available food to desperate people.

The terms "meat region," where at least *some* meat is available, and "no meat region" where *none* is available, have entered the Polish language.

Where is this all heading? Toward a brutal and ugly showdown, with Moscow and its Warsaw puppets prepared to use any and all means to bludgeon the people of Poland. The keynote for this confrontation was sounded by outgoing Prime Minister Rakowski, at the July 28-29 Central Committee Plenum which elected him new General Secretary of the Polish Communist Party:

"The fate of socialism worldwide, to a large degree, will be decided in Poland. Everything that happens in Poland influences other socialist countries in both a positive and a negative sense." Therefore, it is "understandable" that "the main centers of capitalism support the [Solidarnosc] opposition. . . . There's an anti-communist offensive under way which we cannot ignore."

No one inside Poland could fail to understand the meaning of these words. The regime is plunging Poland into a total crisis, confident that should things go out of control, Moscow stands ready, in the manner of past Soviet bloody interventions, or Beijing in June, to crush patriotic opposition movements. The intentions of the Warsaw puppet regime and Moscow are clear. The question is: What will the West do? Will the Western powers once again, as at Yalta, abandon the patriots of Poland to Moscow—or will they finally learn that the Polish tragedy of today becomes the global tragedy of tomorrow?

Soviet Union's 'reformed' economy is racked by acute collapse

by Rachel Douglas

Very little of what transpired at a July 18 special meeting of Communist Party regional leaders from throughout the Soviet Union, addressed by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov, has made it into the press or, evidently, into policy deliberation in the West. Yet *Pravda's* report on the meeting, published July 21, provides crucial intelligence on the acute illness of the Soviet economy, which is at the center of political leadership fights and military decisions in the U.S.S.R.

His fellow members of the Politburo, the party's highest executive body, attacked landmark economic reform measures of Gorbachov's tenure, as nothing short of disastrous. The fabrications of U.S. intelligence analysts, about how Gorbachov is either enough in control of events that he can exploit the labor crisis successfully to strengthen his peace-loving policies, or will be able to do so if only Western governments support his economic reforms, cannot stand, in the face of what Yegor Ligachov and Vitali Vorotnikov had to say July 18.

They both described dysfunctions of the Soviet economy, the inevitability of which was identified in *EIR's Global Showdown* special reports of 1985 and 1987. Gorbachov's economic restructuring (*perestroika*), was based on the requirements of a military-strategic build-up, known as the Andropov-Ogarkov War Plan (see box).

A risky venture

Except in the unlikely event that the Soviet leadership could solve two chronic, deep-rooted economic problems, the low productivity of Soviet agriculture and the inability of Soviet industry to assimilate the front-line achievements of Soviet science, we said, the Andropov-Ogarkov Plan would bring the looting of the Soviet Union's own civilian economy and those of its Eastern European satellites to the point of exhaustion. Political explosions would result.

EIR founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. commented late last year, "In July 1985, I forecast that if Moscow continued to follow the mobilization policy then in progress, which I identified by the label 'Plan A,' the Soviet economy would reach the threshold of a worsening physical-economic crisis

about 1988-89. . . . In the Soviet lexicon, the relevant term is 'primitive accumulation,' a term which . . . references the looting of previously accumulated physical capital as a source of wealth for capital formation, or, for military mobilization. 'Primitive accumulation' draws stored-up, previously invested physical wealth from land, basic economic infrastructure, human bodies, and even sectors of manufacturing. . . . So, during the recent five years, Moscow has intensified savagely its looting of the captive nations of Eastern Europe, has cut back on essential projects in Soviet basic economic infrastructure, has depressed the physical income and conditions of life of most of the Soviet population, and has even allowed its vital Soviet machine-tool industry to fall out of repair. All for the past five years' mad drive for absolute strategic military superiority over the West."

Under these circumstances, LaRouche said, the prospect grows by the day, for a Soviet "military adventure," or chain of them.

Military comes first

At the July 18 session, Central Committee Secretary and Politburo member Ligachov said, "It is impossible to sustain such great military expenditure while simultaneously implementing radical restructuring of the economy and resolving cardinal social problems." In 1985, he reported, "military output accounted for almost 40% of production at defense plants and in the machine-building complex. In my opinion, in this situation a restructuring of the economy attaining world levels of quality and the solution of priority social tasks within a short period are simply impossible."

Though he urged that defense factories produce more machines for food-processing, Ligachov was quick to say what the priority remains: "I would like to stress with the utmost clarity, that our duty is to take care of our glorious Army, provide it with good-quality weapons, improve its material and living conditions, strengthen the army's prestige in society . . . and, without fail, protect it from all kind of attacks."

At the conference, Ligachov and other party officials

raised the question of political power in the Soviet Union. Their every reference to the party's "lagging behind" events, or "losing control," implies the threat of taking matters back in hand by force. Attacking the spread of "opposition political organizations," Ligachov said that affairs have gone so far, that "in some places dual power is developing." The use of the term "dual power" is a harsh warning; in Russian history, it refers to the period between the February and the October revolutions of 1917, when the Bolsheviks were not yet fully in power.

The Moscow weekly *New Times*, in its July 18-24 issue, raised the specter of massive repressions, by warning that the Soviet Union was not "immune against massive popular unrest," such as happened in China.

Law on State Enterprise fails

Regional party leaders like Yu.A. Manayenko of Lipetsk Oblast stated, according to *Pravda's* summary of the July 18 meeting, that "definite changes must be made in the Law on the State Enterprise," the reform measure that enhanced the say-so of Soviet company managers over the sale of their products and investment of earnings.

Vitali Vorotnikov, Politburo member and President of the Russian Republic (RSFSR), described its failure: "We thought it was a very good law. Labor collective councils, elections of leaders, the contract system of relations—all this is wonderful. . . . In reality, a great deal turned out . . . very differently from the way we had expected. Many enterprises found loopholes; . . . they began to arbitrarily reallocate funds . . . to extra wages right away. And the increase in wages was often double the increase in output."

Thus, in the face of growing popular unrest over income and the living standard, state-owned enterprises used their new-found "autonomy" to increase wages. But there was less and less available to buy with the wages!

The inducements were for enterprises to operate through contracts among themselves, instead of counting on centrally planned provisions of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. In the face of unreliable partners and a transport system that fails to deliver the goods, Vorotnikov reported, companies are now pleading for state purchase orders and the attending guarantees of supplies. They resort to barter: "They bargain: You give us some metal, we will give you some meat, you give us some meat, we will give you some timber, and so forth."

Party leader A.S. Myakota of Poltava Oblast in Ukraine reported on the conditions that invite such primitive barter arrangements. One automobile plant in Poltava was short 600 complete cars and 20,000 motors of its production target this year, because electric cable did not arrive from Armenia. Nearly 70,000 tons of iron ore concentrate are sitting at an enriching plant, for lack of 1,200 freight cars to ship it out. One million tons of grain are lying on the threshing floor in the oblast, because of "an acute shortage of spare parts and

fuel" for the trucks to move it.

Myakota's example shows that the collapse has spread beyond the food and consumer goods sectors, to infect the industrial production and infrastructure on which the military also depends.

Even before July's coal strikes, Soviet energy supplies were in disarray. A Ministry of Railways meeting in early July discussed "the state of affairs regarding the fulfillment of assignments for prompt shipment of fuel and other national economic cargo, [which] was rated as critical." The early June explosion on the main liquified natural gas pipeline from Siberia to the central regions of the U.S.S.R. cut LNG deliveries by 20%, according to *Izvestia* of July 8, which idled many petrochemicals plants and cut off thousands of apartments from fuel.

The two weeks of coal strikes in Siberia and Ukraine cost dearly. During the strike, Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov said, steel plants and electric power stations "were on the brink of coming to a standstill" for lack of coal. The daily *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* reported that in the Donets Basin (Donbass), Ukraine, over one million tons of coal was not mined, thanks to the strike. Many mines were irreparably damaged, by self-ignition or cave-ins during the period of inactivity. (In the Donbass, the older coal producing area, the mines were old and in bad condition to start with—eight times as deep, on average, as the average U.S. coal mine, and filled with dangerous levels of methane.)

Economic clash of republics

Vorotnikov also lashed out against the latest political and economic reform measure, endorsed by Gorbachov and approved by the Supreme Soviet (the Soviet version of parliament), namely the granting of "financial autonomy" or "territorial economic accountability" to various regions of the country. This is being tested in the Baltic littoral states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; but "financial autonomy for the Kuzbass" was also a chief demand of Siberia's striking miners.

If the republics on the perimeter get such "autonomy," Vorotnikov threatened, the RSFSR may demand it as well. The impact on the Soviet economy of such a political step by the Russian Republic would be enormous.

The RSFSR, as Vorotnikov pointed out, is the source of raw materials for the other republics, and RSFSR enterprises must charge low, state-subsidized prices. But what if that changes? "How will this economic accountability look when we revise prices for oil, gas, coal, metal, yarn, textiles, and so forth?"—an implied threat to charge the Baltic republics and others prices they can't afford, very soon.

A week later, at the Supreme Soviet debate on the economic autonomy bill for the Baltic republics, Vorotnikov restated the threat for all the country to hear on television. He and State Planning Commission (Gosplan) chief Yuri Maslyukov voted against the legislation.

Acknowledging that the autonomy bill might help stabilize the political situation in the Baltic region, Vorotnikov said it was nonetheless flawed: "Looking deeper into the text of the draft, . . . we find ourselves automatically working out how these provisions would apply to us. . . . I think [economist] Comrade Bunich and other experts will realize how complex this process is for the RSFSR, if for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania it is having such a painful birth."

Vorotnikov questioned how "union," (i.e., state-owned at the national level) facilities within the republics could be placed under republic-level "autonomous" control. If the RSFSR did likewise, major industrial and infrastructure facilities would become Russia's alone:

"There are no grounds for the proposals on handing over—free of charge, as is stated in the draft—to the jurisdiction of the peoples of the republics, of union enterprises and economic organizations with all fixed and working capital. I understand . . . how difficult it is to determine the extent of the participation and the dependence of the republics, who owes whom more, who should be paid more, and from whom is it necessary to levy, you understand, some dues for the state budget: This is difficult, but it is necessary to do this, if we want to create equal conditions, equivalent exchanges, and so on. Our learned economists probably need to work on this a little. But what bases are there for simply handing over, free of charge, everything which is situated on the territory of the republic? After all, the Russian Federation, let us suppose, could proclaim the BAM [Baikal-Amur Mainline, the second trans-siberian railway—RD] or the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Works as its property with equal success."

At this point, Vorotnikov was interrupted by applause from Russian Supreme Soviet members.

He returned to the all-important problem of prices: The RSFSR "specializes in the development of industries from Group A [producer goods—RD]; and let us add to this, that some two-thirds of Russia is situated in the northern zone. . . . All of this predetermines more capital- and more labor-intensive production than in other union republics and reduces the effectiveness of the republic's economy. This is because profitability of, say, the fuel and power complex in our country is two times, three times lower than average, while in the Kuzbass, for instance, this is all the more true. After all, there is a reason the Kuzbass miners are now posing the question of raising the cost of the coal they are producing and of selling it not at 18 rubles per ton, but 24 rubles, so that they could make ends meet. . . . I think that improving prices policy is, perhaps, especially important. Without this . . . if we do not improve the prices policy, price formation, it will be difficult to establish equivalent relations."

As Vorotnikov knows full well, price reform is a big stumbling block for *perestroika*. Without it, the economy does not function, but end the huge price subsidies paid out by the state, and the soaring prices will lead to political explosions. Since those are occurring anyway, however, a section of the leadership appears prepared to force the issue.

Army magazine admits truth about perestroika

Far from being an effort to bring capitalism into the Soviet Union, the Gorbachov-era economic reform known as *perestroika* was a product of the strategic planning committees at the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff. The troop and materiel cuts from the Soviet forces facing NATO in Western Europe are intended to clear the decks for a reorganization of Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies, with a more effective offensive capability based on airborne assault forces, spetsnaz, and electromagnetic effect weaponry.

These facts are not news to readers of *EIR* and our *Global Showdown*; but now they have reached the pages of *Army* magazine, the publication of the Association of the United States Army. In its August 1989 issue, Charles Q. Cutshaw writes about the "ominous new directions in posture" behind the Soviet force cuts. He traces the *perestroika* initiative back to Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov's declaration in his 1982 pamphlet *Always Ready to Defend the Fatherland*, that a "profound revolution . . . is taking place in military affairs in our time," in which breakthroughs in weaponry based on "new physical principles"—such as directed energy beam weapons and radiofrequency weapons—will require an entirely new Soviet order of battle.

"It is clear," Cutshaw writes, "that the Soviets had begun to rethink and restructure their forces based on the new revolution in military affairs several years before Gorbachov's unilateral announcements" of force reductions.

All aspects of Soviet foreign and economic policy, Cutshaw emphasizes, are subsumed by Moscow's strategy of total war against the nations of the West. "One has only to read the works of Soviet writers, Gorbachov included, on politics and economics to understand that in the Soviet view, the competition between the U.S.S.R. and the West, particularly the United States, is tantamount to war. . . . The characterization of the state of war is made even clearer by Col. S.A. Bartenev, Doctor of Economic Sciences, in the claim in his book, *Economic Conflict in Warfare*, that the United States is waging technological and economic warfare against the Soviet Union. . . . He says, 'We know that a war is not limited to armed struggle. It also involves other forms of struggle—economic, political and ideological—employed in the conduct of the war. This is essentially indicated by the entire history of wars.' "

Citibank buries Brady debt plan, while debt deal buries Mexico

by Peter Rush

Citibank President John Reed rang the death knell for the ill-fated Brady debt reduction plan in remarks made Aug. 2 while on a visit to Chile. As reported in the *Financial Times* Aug. 4, Reed said that the debt accord just reached with Mexico "was a plan especially for Mexico. Personally, I don't believe there will be another of this type. Really, there won't be another. There are certain things that were done in that case I don't think the banks will do again," he told a social gathering in Santiago.

These remarks will be very poorly received in Washington, where U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady hailed the Mexico accord as a "model" for similar agreements with Venezuela, the Philippines, and Costa Rica. Brady told the press July 24 that the Mexican deal establishes a "mind-set" for debt reduction: "A lot of people will look at the agreement as a blueprint . . . for how it might apply to them."

The *Financial Times* also reported Aug. 4 that Sir Kit McMahon, the chairman of Midland Bank, one of Britain's largest and, like Citibank, in the center of debt negotiations with Mexico, likewise opposed any debt reduction plans, including the Mexican one. "We do not believe in debt forgiveness for ongoing debtors," he said, saying it might encourage worse behavior by other countries. He called the Brady plan "ill-conceived and destabilizing."

Despite Reed and McMahon's bellyaching, the banks came out far ahead on the deal. Mexico had entered the negotiations demanding a 55% reduction in its debt payments, and new money to cover the rest of its interest due. It settled for at best a 15% reduction in interest payments on its \$105 billion debt, and a probable sharp increase in total indebtedness. In exchange, Mexico agreed to hand over to the banks up to \$1 billion a year worth of state-owned companies, no doubt vastly undervalued, in exchange for \$1 billion of Mexican debt, at par, an almost worthless form of payment.

Moreover, as pointed out in an Aug. 2 *Washington Times* article by economics columnist Warren Brookes, the deal has been wonderful for the value of the banks' Mexico loans on the secondary market, which jumped sharply when the deal was announced. The plan even restores the debt to full value—from under 50% of par—for those banks taking the option of merely lowering interest rates, and to well above

market value even for banks choosing debt reduction. And these restored values are now to be backed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, i.e., in the last analysis, by taxpayers.

Far more important to the banks, Mexico, which had been at the brink of declaring a suspension of interest payments, with a majority of the economic cabinet favoring such a move, is now expending all of its remaining political capital in claiming victory in its debt negotiations, and saying that the "concessions" it claims it won from the banks, in the words of PRI party debt expert Fausto Alzati, "send the message to other countries in Latin America: If you play by the rules, there will be a light at the end of the tunnel." By this move, Mexico, which might have been forced, despite itself, to seek common cause with Brazil and Argentina on the debt issue, has been split off from the rest of Ibero-America and tied, instead, to deals with the United States.

North American Common Market by 2000?

Despite his manic selling of the debt accord as the biggest concession from the banks in Mexican history, and his claim that now, Mexico is free of the burden of excessive debt, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari revealed that Mexico got next to nothing, by refusing to tell any of the deal's details in his July 23 television address to the nation. Since the initial announcement, the Mexican government has, in the words of Jorge Castañeda, a professor of political science at the Autonomous University of Mexico, "shifted emphasis from the deal's details to its psychological impact."

"The country's authorities hope," Castañeda wrote in a July 30 commentary in the *Los Angeles Times*, "that by creating a sense of confidence, optimism and security about the short-term economic future, they can persuade foreign investors and holders of Mexican assets abroad to make up the difference between the debt deal and the nation's needs."

Desperate to transform forlorn hope into reality, the Mexican government lowered interest rates on its own debt from 60% a month before the accord was signed, down to 35% in the days following its announcement, and claimed, falsely, that this demonstrated investor confidence in the Mexican economy. In fact, the interest rate in question is not a free market rate like rates in the United States and Europe, but is

the rate at which government sells its own paper to its own nationalized banking system.

The Mexican government has also made clear that it expects, thanks to this renewed "confidence" in the Mexican economy, that billions of dollars in flight capital will return to Mexico, and that billions of dollars more in foreign investments will begin flooding the country. Salinas hopes that by these means, a steady inflow of dollars will paper over Mexico's underlying foreign exchange crisis for at least several years. To this end, Mexico announced that repatriated flight capital will be taxed at a nominal 3-5% rate, much lower than Mexico's capital gains tax rate.

Also, the first private financing for a Mexican company in seven years came through in the wake of the announcement of the deal. Paribas bank of Paris lent the recently privatized copper company Mexcobre \$210 million, collateralized by the annual shipment of 4,000 tons of copper for the next four years in a complicated commodity and debt swap arrangement. Nestlé company announced it would invest an additional \$300 million in its Mexican operations.

All of this, however, is merely in service of the Salinas administration's long-term program for the Mexican economy: its virtual absorption into the U.S. economy in a projected "North American Common Market." Mexico, according to this plan, which is also being pushed by an influential circle of U.S. legislators, administration officials, and business leaders, will increasingly integrate its economy with the U.S. as trade barriers fall toward zero, and cheap Mexican labor will permit the U.S. to lower its production costs to be more "competitive" with the new European economic union set to occur in 1992. This latter objective is explicitly spelled out in a series of reports published by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies' "Congressional Study Group on Mexico."

A just-released study entitled "The Congress and Mexico: Bordering on Change" spells out this objective. "Long-term indicators point to widening U.S.-Mexican integration into the year 2000," it states, and identifies the core of this to be the virtual elimination by Mexico of all protectionist measures in the next few years. Above all, it identifies, as have earlier volumes by the CSIS Mexico group, the central role of so-called "in-bond" (*maquiladora*) plants, namely, assembly plants of U.S. companies that have relocated just south of the border to take advantage of Mexico's dirt cheap wages. States the report, this permits "U.S. firms to use Mexican labor and improve U.S. industrial competitiveness." Not a word on the fact that wage levels in force amount to one-tenth to one-twentieth of U.S. levels, and guarantee total misery for the Mexican workers. Since the firms have special tax breaks and no tariffs, their presence in Mexico makes almost no contribution to the Mexican economy either. Salinas's game plan is to place all of Mexico into an "in-bond" relationship to U.S. companies. The debt deal for him is merely intended to buy time to carry this out.

Economy as bad as debt deal

The reality is that in the days before the deal was concluded, the Mexican economy was facing a growing foreign exchange crisis. In the event, it was not the debt deal, but the immediate proffering of a \$2 billion bridge loan from the U.S. Treasury and another \$1.5-2 billion from European central banks, which may have postponed Mexico's crisis. It is also these new loans, and not the debt deal, which may account for whatever degree of short-lived "confidence" may have been generated in the week following the deal's announcement.

However, as pointed out in an Aug. 4 article in the *Wall Street Journal* by Christopher Whalen of Wires, Ltd., in Washington, D.C., Mexico's worst financial crisis is its astronomical internal debt. He reported that for months, *El Norte* newspaper, which services the business capital of the country, Monterrey, has printed stories on the internal debt problem, including the fact that the government was so desperate to raise additional funds that it recently offered annual interest rates of 75% (107% if compounded monthly), from private companies. If the government has to offer interest rates like this, with official inflation at only 18%, either the real inflation rate is much higher, or investors are showing a phenomenal lack of confidence in even the medium-term prospects for the Mexican economy.

With the country running a current account deficit of \$2.5 billion in the first six months of this year, food imports soaring due to collapse of domestic production, the government budget for social services still at disastrously low levels, and virtually all local finance tied up in government financing—three-quarters of all securities traded on the high-flying Mexican stock exchange is government debt—perhaps "the market" knows something Salinas de Gortari would rather it didn't.

Mexico's premier historian on the nation's financial and debt history, Lorenzo Meyer of the Colegio de Mexico, also weighed in with information Salinas no doubt would prefer nobody know anything about either. In a feature Aug. 2 in the Mexican daily *Excelsior*, Meyer demonstrated that, far from being the best deal that Mexico ever negotiated with the banks on its debt, the present deal is probably the worst. In 1942, for instance, Mexico forced the banks to settle a \$500 million debt (tens of billions in today's terms) at ten cents on the dollar. For more than half of Mexico's 167 years since independence, in fact, it has been in default, and nothing very bad has happened to it.

In an editorial that also called for a debt moratorium, done in conjunction with other large Ibero-American debtors, the magazine *Siempre* seconded Meyer's analysis, pointing out that in the late 1800s, Mexico was very tough and intransigent with the United States, and as a result won both respect and a much better deal from the banks. By so strongly overselling the present lemon of a deal, Salinas may be riding for a fall—soon.

Schiller Institute brief seeks criminal probe of Greens in Italy

The following is an unofficial translation of an evidentiary petition ("esposto") presented on July 26 by Fiorella Operto Filipponi, president of the Schiller Institute, and Giorgio Prinzi, the responsible editor of the newspaper Nuova Solidarietà, to the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Italy at the Tribunal of Rome and to the General Prosecutor at the Court of Appeals of Rome. This type of brief establishes legal grounds for prosecuting magistrates to undertake criminal investigations. Under Italian law it is a crime to spread false, exaggerated, and tendentious reports intended to disturb the Public Order and the Public Economy.

More than once, statements have been made by spokesmen whose cultural inspiration can best be defined as "malthusian," concerning a presumed excess of population both at the planetary level, and—the which can be the object of the attention of the Magistracy—at the level of the Italian Nation.

In regard to Italy, it has been stated, by some people, that the optimal level of population to which we should tend, would be that of a reduction of 40 million (!) inhabitants (interview with Luigi De Marchi, by *Guerra alla droga*, January 1982). Proposals have also been formulated for obtaining this end with "appropriate" policies.

This basic philosophical outlook has been the trigger for the rise of the so-called environmentalist movements, of the Greens and an entire variegated rainbow of positions. No problem of a legal nature would exist if the members of such movements limited themselves to simply expressing their thoughts, inasmuch as it would simply be a matter of exercising the liberty of expressing their own opinions, albeit difficult to share and not shared at all by others. Unfortunately these movements are politically very active and intend to impose their creed and their vision of life upon the entire community, even with actions that, to us, seem to conform to the hypothesis of a felony, in particular with reference to Articles 656, 657, 658; 513; 661; 499, 500; 501; 501b; 438; and 422 of the Penal Code. In reference to the present referendum campaign designed to obtain the abrogation of the second part of Clause (h) of Article 5 of Law 283/72, in

particular, in our view, cases of felonies in the sense of Articles 656, 657, 658, and 661 of the Penal Code take shape with respect to Paolo Gentiloni, Silvia Zamboni, Tiziana Urbani, Paolo Galletti, Anna Donati, Sergio Ferraris, Vincenzo Caffarelli, Cristina Grandi, Lucio Triolo, G. Conigliaro, Eugenio Cialfa, Aida Turrini of *La nuova Ecologia*, and Giovanni Valentini, Carlo Carlucci, Lorenzo Soria, Giuseppe Fadda, of *l'Espresso*; that is, that the aforementioned individuals, with what they published respectively in *La nuova Ecologia* on the cover, table of contents, and pages 24 and 70 of No. 63 (Year 10, June 1989); in *l'Espresso* on pages 36 and 37 of the issue of April 30, 1989, on pages 30 and 31 of the May 21, 1989 issue, on page 170ff. of the June 4, 1989 issue, have spread reports that take the form of being false, exaggerated, tendentious, apt to disturb the public order and relations of orderly and civil society, and the public and private tranquility, such as to cause alarm among the Authorities.

False and tendentious reports

We specify that the reports reported on the cover, table of contents, and page 24 of *La nuova Ecologia* are tendentious, which state, respectively:

Every Year in Italy 3,600 Tumors Caused by Pesticides

There are 3,600 additional tumors caused by chemical residues in foods in the average Italian diet. . .

Three thousand six hundred more tumors every year. This is the price paid by Italian consumers for the fact that they eat foods containing residues of pesticides. It is revealed by an unpublished study which we present in collaboration with the Lega Ambiente [Environment League]. The conclusions reached by the three researchers speak clearly: In 70 years of life one can expect, for the total of the population of our country, approximately 254,000 tumors caused by the principal inputs used in agriculture.

Now, the number reported, and repeated several times, has no objective corroboration, but is derived by the arbitrary and unjustified artifice of considering the entire national agricultural surface, 100% of all crops, as sprayed with all the available products defined as carcinogens, in such a way that, in a theoretical and hypothetical way, one arrives at having, simultaneously, the maximum of all the residues which the law now in force allows upon the agricultural products on the market, with respect to each single agricultural chemical of such type on the market. It is a hypothesis divorced from reality, an arbitrary, presumptuous, and unjustified artifice to fabricate a report which has no corroboration in objective data, and hence is false, and above all, false in an exaggerated and clearly tendentious way, such as to produce notable cause for disturbances.

Nor do the messages on page 70, referring to a fruit stand—"Here is another uncontrolled 'armory' under the open sky," and "This apple is a chemical bomb"—have any valid objective corroboration for the general case; as a result they are false, both insofar as fruit which is put up for sale in conformity with the existing legal measures for safeguarding public health, not only cannot be harmful, by legal definition, but also because the word "uncontrolled" supposes an unproven, generalized practice of omission on the part of the relevant Authorities, which the very cases in point, of stocks found outside the standards, demonstrate to be unfounded and hence false.

Analogous arguments hold true for the messages "constructed" via the images published by *l'Espresso* on page 30 ("Poisoned Vegetation") of the May 21, 1989 issue, on page 31 on that issue, and on page 37 of the April 30, 1989 issue ("Apple with a Warning Sign") inasmuch as through the image, reports are given which do not correspond to objective reality as juridically sanctioned by the present hygienic regulations in force.

One recognizes, moreover, the felony foreseen in Article 656 of the Penal Code in the spreading of the report published in the *L'Espresso* feature of June 4, 1989, page 170ff., which poses a correlation of cause and effect between the deformities of the infant Felipe Franco and the use of chemicals in agriculture. Between the two facts there exists no causal relation whatever, but a mere coincidence which could exist between such congenital deformities and the probability that the mother of the child, during her pregnancy, was exposed to the radiation of a television set. The only possible true report would be that living on a farm does not prevent deformities in children, just as watching television shows does not prevent them.

Assault on the economy

The spreading of such reports appears to have the purpose—in a more than evident way, for example, in the feature that appears as a promotional advertisement published on pages 70 and 71 of *La nuova Ecologia*—of having notable

repercussions of a commercial nature. These are not limited to the simple disruption of pursuable trading and entrepreneurial activities, by the standards of Article 513 of the Penal Code on lawsuits, but rather such as to cause increases and decreases in the price of widely consumed goods, causing decreases in production, hence shortages, of agricultural goods—according to a statement on page 48 of *l'Espresso* April 30, 1989, up to 80% less. This could likewise cause repercussions on our trade balance and resulting fluctuations in the quotations of the national currency and on the stock exchange. Such effects, moreover, are perceptible and foreseeable as direct consequences of the publication of all the reports, mentioned above and reported in the present petition, of which the spreading represents the crimes provided for by Article 656 of the Penal Code and similar crimes injurious both to the Public Order, and to the Public Economy. For this reason we maintain that there appear also to be grounds for charges of the crimes foreseen by Articles 501 and 501b of the Penal Code, against those who have spread false reports on problems relating to the use of anti-parasite defensive products in agriculture.

The instrumental use of such distorted reports, which however public opinion, in good faith, believes to be true, has caused disturbances for which there would also appear, alongside the others, the hypothesis of crime foreseen by Article 661 of the Penal Code.

Harm to production, spread of epidemics

We also draw attention to the fact that to cause the abandonment of modern farming techniques and plant disease prevention would raise the hypothesis of the crimes foreseen by Articles 499 and 500 of the Penal Code, by which, were the crime to be consummated, the direct culprits and those who would have made the deed possible with acts of omission (328) would have to be prosecuted according to the law.

The outbreak of epidemics resulting from such criminal actions would incur to the culprits the penalties of Article 438 or of the graver crime foreseen in Article 422, if, by deliberate actions or measures tending to achieve the reduction of living human beings on the national territory, the death of one or more persons should result.

What we have hypothesized in this petition is corroborated by the vast legal and legislative panorama on this question.

The Supreme Penal Court of April 28, 1983 reiterated that the Public Order is a juridical good which is guaranteed by law. The new, more restrictive legislation on this matter, such as the Decree law No. 59 of March 21, 1978, converted into Law 191 of May 18, 1978 and a successive ruling by the Supreme Penal Court on March 7, 1983, defines for crimes against the Public Order the violation of the Penal Code by presumption of law; crimes against the Public Order take place even if actual material damage does not result from

Continued on page 14

The Green referendum against pesticides

by Marion Peretti

Italians returning home from the market this summer, perhaps with a couple of pounds of apples in their shopping bag, are very likely to bump into a table where signatures are being collected. A sign hanging from the table shows a nice picture of a ripe apple next to a skull and crossbones. This is Greenies' terror campaign to spread the perception that the fruit that inspired the universal proverb, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is really laden with deadly toxins. The shopper glances worriedly at the apples he or she just bought and may even stop with a shudder at the table, where apple growers are luridly depicted as the wicked witch from Disney's "Snow White," set to peddle a vast assortment of "poisons" hidden in the produce to the unsuspecting consumer.

The petition campaign against the use of pesticides in agriculture is being carried out by the Italian Communist Party, the Federation of Green Slates, Proletarian Democracy, the Radical Party, Independent Left, Socialist Youth Movement, the Environment League, and the Consumers Federation in collaboration with the weekly *l'Espresso* and the leftist daily *Paese Sera*. This diabolical alliance, which wants to take us back to the days when people died of hunger and disease, has already collected 800,000 signatures; they needed 500,000 to hold a referendum which would abrogate the second part of Clause H of Art. 5 of the Law 283 of 1972 which says, "The Health Ministry, with its own ordinances, establishes the limits of tolerance and the minimum interval which must occur between the last treatment and delivery to the consumer for each product authorized for use for such purposes" (protection of plants and foods).

Through this referendum the Greens want to take the task of setting the limits of tolerance of pesticides in foods away from the General Directorate of Hygiene and Food of the Health Ministry and its scientific agency, the Higher Institute of Health. The Greens would like to have oversight of pesticides put into the hands of Parliament, without any scientific consultation involved.

No such thing as zero residues

Presumably, the Greens' goal is to obtain foods with *zero* chemical residues, which is as useless as it is impossible, from the standpoint of present-day chemical analysis, but which serves as a pretext to relaunch "organic" agriculture without fertilizers, which will bring about the malthusian goals of the European Community bureaucracy and the major

international food cartel companies.

The present law sets the limits of pesticide residue in foodstuffs at one part per million or fraction of the same. Hence, one would have to eat a ton of apples to ingest one one-hundredth of a gram of pesticide. Moreover there are natural anti-parasite chemicals in the plants, of which we eat ten times as much as of the man-made pesticide residues. This is another reason why a total absence of residues in foodstuffs is impossible.

The view that chemicals are essential to farming is shared by Prof. Filippo Lalatta, professor of agrarian technology at the University of Milan, who telephoned the major daily paper of Milan, *Corriere della Sera*, in February to explain his standpoint: "In the year 2000 the world population will reach 7 billion souls, all desiring to eat. Today's agriculture cannot do without chemical inputs, nor can one renounce either the defense against parasites based on active, effective principles, or the use of herbicides to destroy undesirable plants." Professor Lalatta went on: "I have the impression that many politicians prefer to mollify the environmental groups, for demagogic reasons, rather than defend farming." He stresses, also, the danger of an unjustified discrimination between "natural" and "common" fruit, "creating a climate of distrust toward the latter which will soon lead to unfair competition."

Of course the organic farmers' stunted little apples, displayed at prices worth their weight in gold next to the much cheaper, plump, vitamin-rich apples obtained by means of traditional agriculture, would not attract the consumer—unless the "organic" growers lie.

Orazio Fogato, the director of the Farmers Union of Mantua in northern Italy, points out: "Farmers have done what was taught in the agrarian schools, by the extension services of the ministry, and by the technicians of public and private industries, at times in which it was a duty to keep producing more and more, and a law was passed which is still in force, to expropriate lands which were not being adequately tilled. . . . Today, only the farmers pay." He continues: "Does no one reflect on the fact that humanity in 1989 has a lifespan 22 years longer than it was . . . and has no tuberculosis, pellagra, typhus, malaria, and other scourges of past centuries? Does not one suspect that humanity is healthier . . . also, and above all, because we are better nourished?"

Pesticides are not just useful for producing plants without diseases, but also for preserving grain, an aspect reiterated by Stefano Wallner of the Agriculture Confederation of Italy (Confagricoltura). There is another problem, that of massive imports of foods from abroad, because Italian agricultural products grown without the use of pesticides, as they decrease in quantity, will increase in cost—up to five times as much. The most recent official Italian statistics prove that Italy has a considerable dependency on foreign sources in cereals production, to the tune of about 20% of soft wheat needs and 10% of hard wheat needs.

Continued from page 12

them. These are the so-called formal crimes or crimes of mere behavior or threat. With another ruling of Jan. 23, 1980, the Supreme Penal Court had ruled that "it is not necessary, although specific damage is required, that for the crime to be consummated, the effect desired by the agent come true." For the effect to come true is, if anything, an aggravating factor.

With regard to the disturbance of the Public Order by means of spreading false, exaggerated, and tendentious reports, the Constitutional Court has expressed itself with respect to a presumed conflict with Article 21 of the Constitution, by denying that [a conflict] exists, with a ruling of Dec. 29, 1972 and later, with the ruling of Aug. 3, 1976 in which it is affirmed that Article 656 of the Penal Code is constitutional "insofar as the concept of Public Order excludes that the right to manifest one's own thought may justify, on the basis of political ideologies, the harming of a good, whose safeguarding comes under the discretionary power of the Legislator." An analogous principle of law was expressed by the Supreme Penal Court with its ruling of Jan. 15, 1975.

Insisting on the grounds of the hypothesized felony, we refer to what was stated by the Supreme Penal Court in its

ruling of April 9, 1974:

"The crime is concretized in Article 656 of the Penal Code even if the Public Order was not in fact disturbed, but false . . . or exaggerated and tendentious reports were spread, represented, that is, in such a way as to arouse impressions or reactions not corresponding to the reality of facts, by the malice or guilt of the agent."

The reports exposed in this brief fit into this category.

Also significant is the ruling of the Rome Tribunal of Feb. 5, 1973, in which it is stated that "there does not exist a right to lie, and the freedom of manifestation of thought finds a limit in the administrative Public Order"; of the Justice of Naples of April 21, 1971 by which "also widely known and discussed facts are apt to disturbing the Public Order"; of the Justice of Cagliari of April 1969 according to which "regarding the disturbance of the Public Order it is sufficient that false and tendentious reports become the cause of alarm, apprehension, agitation or distrust for a certain number of persons of average intelligence."

With respect to crimes against the Public Economy foreseen in particular by Articles 499 and 500 of the Penal Code, as there is no case law known on this, we appeal to principles of a general nature on the matter of Public Order, to which we have referred above in regard to the integration of crimes

Apple producers sued Greens in civil case

In May 1989, the Concopra, Italy's Cooperative Consortium of Agricultural Producers, sued the Espresso Publishing Company, the Promotional Committee of the Referendum Against Pesticides, the Italian Communist Party, and the Italia Nostra environmentalist organization, for the improper and harmful use of anti-pesticide posters with the image of a poisoned apple. On June 2 in Rome, Judge Velardi heard arguments from the lawyers of the parties to the case and attorney Robert Zazza, representing Unapro, the National Union of Associations of Fruit and Vegetable Producers, which supported Concopra.

The ecologists' attorneys first tried to switch the discussion onto political-electoral subjects, which Judge Velardi overruled. Then Zazza presented the terms of the episode: "It must be noted that in the pages, the banner headlines, the editorials [of *l'Espresso*] not one specific on unequivocal fact regarding a single producer of *poisoned* apples is found; but not even a fact indicating significant percentages of adulteration of the apple product on the national scale. On the contrary, the apple is empha-

sized against the background of a discussion which is as terrorizing as it is generic.

"The use of chemicals in agriculture is hence licit within the legal limits; the product obtained in conformity with them is at least a legally healthy product; Unapro and Concopra's associates produce healthy apples; the apple is the symbol of their product. The apple/poison juxtaposition and, worse yet, the implicit and explicit charge of producing and selling poison apples, injures the interests and rights of Unapro and Concopra in an immediate, grave, and irreparable way."

Among the injured rights and interests he cited:

Honor. Businessmen operating within the law cannot be accused, with impunity, of poisoning people;

Economic capabilities. Through the devaluation of the product a contraction of demand is created, and higher warehousing costs and greater loss of product.

He also suggested that the Civil Code's prohibition of "unfair competition" may be violated, even though "proof that the resisters or some of them are acting in connection with competitive businessmen" is not available at present.

Attorney Zazza included among the evidentiary exhibits given to the judge a copy of the magazine *Fusione* of March 1989, published by the Schiller Institute in Italy, and a photocopy of an article in the newspaper *Avvenire* of Nov. 24, 1988, reviewing the Italian dossier produced by *EIR* on "The Ecologist Plot."—Antonio Gaspari

provided for in Articles 656, 657, 658, and 661 of the Penal Code. Such was also the explicit will of the Legislator expressed in the already cited Law No. 191 of May 18, 1978.

We have, however, traced a body of case law relevant to crimes conforming to those foreseen in Article 501 and 501b. In this case, too, the will of the Legislator is clear, which, differently from what is foreseen in Article 293 of the abrogated Code, has in the new code anticipated consummation of the crime to the phase of conduct—in the specific case, the spreading of instrumental reports apt to disrupt the availability of commodities and their market prices; considering the production of actual effects, by malice or guilt, as an aggravating circumstance.

Agiotage

In regard to the configuration of the crime of “agiotage,” [speculating on the rise and fall of the public debt or public funds—ed.] the Supreme Penal Court in a ruling of July 9, 1980 stated that it “is identified in the safeguarding of the public interest . . . both that prices be formed by natural mechanism of economic forces, and by virtue of the control of the Public Administration.” Upsetting of prices owing to the abandonment of preventive chemical practices in agriculture, caused by reports that constitute, among other things, the hypothesis of the crime foreseen in Articles 656 CP and analogous ones, would be such as to have repercussions on the balance of payments, the national currency, the stock market, hence configuring broadly also the cases of Articles 501 and 501b of the Penal Code.

The law by which the spreading of reports constitutes the crime of agiotage was reaffirmed, implicitly and *a contrariis*, with the ruling of the Supreme Penal Court of Jan. 29, 1979, whose ruling reads:

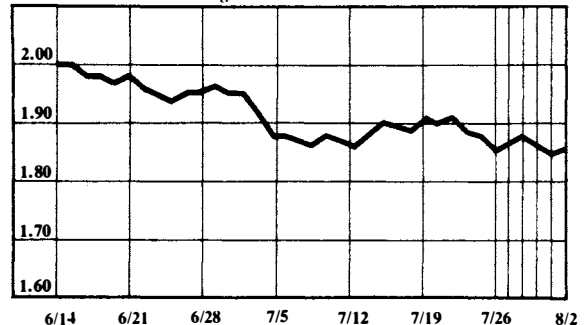
The grounds of the crime of agiotage foreseen by Art. 501 PC are not fulfilled by the mere communication of false reports to one or more certain persons, inasmuch as the law incriminates exclusively the conduct of publishing or spreading such reports.

All this is put forward by the present petitioners Fiorella Operto, president of the Schiller Institute Giorgio Prinzi, responsible editor of *Nuova Solidarietà*, and others, all convinced in full good faith that in the conduct denounced by them of the abovementioned Paolo Gentiloni, Silvia Zamboni, Tiziana Urbani, Paolo Galletti, Anna Donati, Sergio Ferraris, Vincenzo Caffarelli, Cristina Grandi, G. Conigliaro, Eugenio Cialfa, Aida Turrini, Giovanni Valentini, Carlo Carlucci, Lorenzo Soria, and Giuseppe Fadda the grounds are confirmed for the hypotheses of criminality above delineated—and that this is also in conformity with the opinions expressed by qualified Legal operatives—they appeal to Your Lordship such that in your capacity of Titular Officer for Penal Action you may in fact determine whether and to what degree the cited subjects indicated by us have incurred the penal culpability in point.

Currency Rates

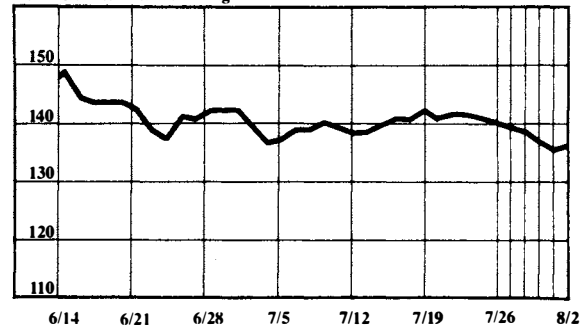
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



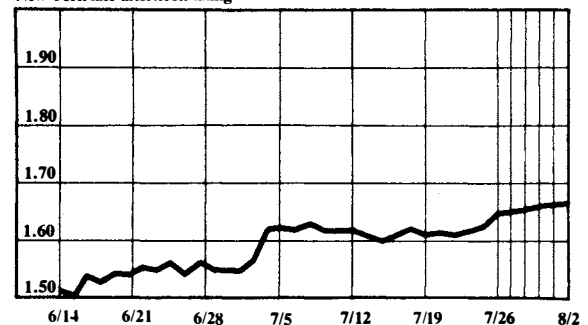
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



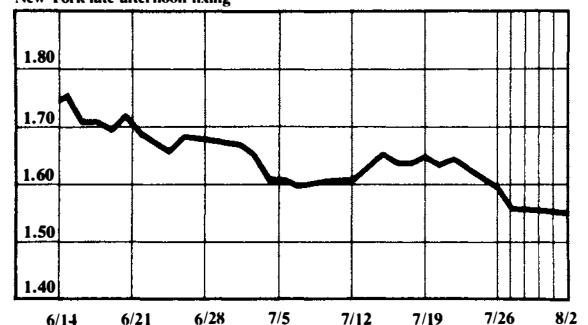
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Return of the vampire: Guido Carli

The new Andreotti government of Italy has as its treasury minister a madman from the Last Days of Rome.

Giulio Andreotti, one of the old Christian Democratic standbys of Italian postwar politics, has just formed a new government. What characterizes it fundamentally is the nomination of Guido Carli to be the treasury minister, a position from which the ex-Governor of the Bank of Italy will be able to determine the future of Italian economic policy—just as he did in the 1960s from the helm of the Bank of Italy.

It was Guido Carli who in 1964 destroyed what had been called the Italian Economic Miracle, with a massive, and totally unjustified, credit squeeze. Till that time, the Italian economy had marched forward at rates of real productive growth in the range of 10-12% per year; millions of workers had left behind the poverty of subsistence farming to go to work in industry, where it was not a problem to find a job.

Then came the assassination of Enrico Mattei, the pillar of the state energy sector; some carefully ignited scandals; the growing power of the chief of the small, CIA-backed bankers' party called the Italian Republican Party, Ugo La Malfa; and the activities of Guido Carli at the Bank of Italy. And the "miracle" ground to a halt.

Carli works for international high finance (the International Monetary Fund, the Rockefeller group, FIAT, Kissinger Associates), and his actions are decided, not on the basis of the interests of Italians and their economy, but by the obsessions of genocidal, malthusian circles determined to hang on to their power. According to

early indiscretions, Carli is preparing to carry out the decapitation of much of the nation's productive activities, in order to reorganize the Italian economy according to the dictates of speculative, high-profit finance. This is the project of the international financial wizards for Italy for the Europe Single Market of 1992.

A foretaste of the drastic cuts in investments which Carli is getting ready to impose is seen in the "Aug. 15 maneuver for cooling down internal demand." Press leaks say there is talk of 30-40 trillion liras in cuts in public spending, and a freeze on the investments which the previous government was getting ready to make (which had been appropriated by the Finance bill of 1988). Also being discussed are raising taxes and tightening credit (decided by the Bank of Italy). But that is just the beginning.

Carli is . . . well, a creep. Morally, he belongs to the late Roman Empire. Suffice it to recall that his name came out in the scandal of Rome's Number One nightclub, one of the steamiest tales of trading in sexual erotica to come out of Italian political life in the last decade. A painting of Saint Sebastian, shown as an athletic young nude man shot full of arrows, hangs over his desk.

But as he has said, he has nothing to lose. He's not worried about being unpopular, and is ready to carry out cuts in living standards and productive activities, turning the Italian economy into the Hong Kong of the Mediterranean, dedicated to speculative activities at the outer edges of legality (recycling of money, stock manipula-

tions) in which only five or six of the big-time multinationals (Italy's are Agnelli, De Benedetti, Gardini, the Generali insurance giants) can steer through good weather and bad, while the last lira will be wrung out of the individual worker to pay ever more incredible taxes.

The question is whether the Andreotti government is going to be strong enough to support this madman, just one year before the deadline for major elections. And whether the Italians will be willing to swallow these useless sacrifices.

Carli De Benedetti, the Italian financier from Olivetti so much admired by Henry Kissinger, had already presented his "solution" to the dilemma, a Red-Green alliance: referendums against everything and everyone, against agriculture, against chemicals, and against industry; using the Communist Party, the major press outlets he controls, and the Green Party to impose economic fascism.

De Benedetti is from the "universalist" wing of fascism, otherwise known as the cold, enlightened branch of gnosticism; Carli, together with playboy-financier Gianni Agnelli and the new foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis, are the "hot" branch of occultism, complete with all of its typical manifestations, hard rock, extreme political Jacobinism, sexual libertinism, and drugs.

Wherever the government doesn't reach with its taxes, cuts, and credit squeeze, the opposition reaches—the Communists and the Greens—and they will shut you down for polluting, if you breathe. A nation like Italy, which is today controlled both by the government and by the "opposition" in a division of labor between the official and shadow governments, is a nation careening toward totalitarianism.

Yeutter 'discovers' grain shortage

After years of lying about so-called "overproduction," the Agriculture Department now says too much land is idle.

In testimony on July 19 before the House Committee on Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter stated that his department's acreage reduction policies just aren't responding to "market forces," and that there is a shortage of grain and soybean supplies in the U.S. granaries.

The sudden change in Yeutter's policy of taking land out of production comes just as Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, former chief of the Soviet General Staff, arrived in the United States for a grand tour. Visiting the Chicago Board of Trade on July 26, Akhromeyev had a demand for the U.S. grain producer: Come up with more cheap food.

Was his visit a coincidence?

After almost five years of blaming low grain prices on a "grain surplus" which never really existed, now suddenly, Yeutter is saying that grain prices have become depressed because *other* countries took advantage of the U.S. efforts to reduce crop acreage. "Our production rigidities encouraged foreign production expansion just as effectively as did high loan rates in the early 1980s," Yeutter said in his written statement.

In fact, Yeutter, a faithful mouthpiece of the international grain cartels, wants to steer U.S. agricultural policy to accommodate special world political relationships that have been nurtured by the cartels. With both the Soviet Union and Communist China facing severe economic breakdowns and drastic food shortages, and special "New Yalta" political arrangements being worked out between them and

the United States, food has become a means by which the Bush administration believes it can prop up those corrupt and doomed regimes.

In the 1990 Farm Law, Yeutter said, he would like to maintain the option of idling acreage to control surpluses; but, he would also like to minimize acreage cutbacks mandated under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

The CRP was established by Congress with the goal of taking 45 million acres of cropland out of production for 10 years, supposedly in order to control soil erosion and "overproduction," but actually as a means of giving members of the international grain cartel such as Cargill, Bunge, and Archer Daniels Midland full control over U.S. agriculture. Now, after 31 million acres have been locked up in this program, Yeutter and his associates say the United States needs a different, more flexible program, because, predictably, the grain stocks have run *too* low.

From its inception, the Conservation Reserve Program was criticized by *EIR* as a program that would help destroy the business infrastructure of the farm sector and help cause a food shortage.

Other critics have said that the Agriculture Department has overpaid farmers in the CRP by as much as \$300 million. For the nation's taxpayers, the cost is about \$1.5 billion per year, or \$15 billion over the 10-year period. But subsidies are less of an issue at the moment, because drought has raised prices and tightened crop supplies.

Current tight grain supplies have wiped out the principal rationale put forward by promoters of the CRP "set-aside" program.

Rural development has suffered a severe blow in the meantime. Assessing economic impacts, businessmen and academics have raised concerns about adverse economic impacts of the CRP. It has hurt agriculturally dependent states which suffered from the poor farm economy of the early 1980s and can hardly afford any further economic setbacks. The massive impact of taking land out of production and enrolling it in the CRP has forced firms servicing the farm sector to sell fewer tractors, seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, and to handle smaller harvests.

At North Dakota State University, research assistant Timothy Mortensen worked on a study which concluded that the CRP caused a \$56 million annual loss to North Dakota's economy and a loss of 2,400 jobs as of 1987. With more acreage signed up since then, Mortensen says, the annual losses have about doubled.

After driving 600,000 farmers off the land in the last 10 years, and closing thousands of rural businesses, Clayton Yeutter is shaping his new farm policy for the cartel interests he looks out for. Now, with a smaller number of agricultural producers to deal with, and major global trading policies being put into place for the benefit of the international grain traders, the American farmer is being told once again that agricultural policy isn't quite right.

Farmers will now be given a new excuse why grain prices will continue to stay low, namely: The Soviets and the Red Chinese need cheap food. The Communist system has looted and destroyed collectivized agriculture; now Yeutter and the Bush administration intend to loot American farmers to supply those Communist regimes.

You lend, we pay!

Less than enthusiastic about the much-touted benefits of the Brady Plan, Brazil still toys with debt moratorium option.

On July 25, a euphoric President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico telephoned his Brazilian counterpart to explain to him the terms of the celebrated Mexican debt deal, fruit of the so-called Brady Plan, and to offer his advice in garnering the same "benefits." However, despite Brazil's diplomatic "deference," Salinas's offer caused little enthusiasm. The suggestion that a comparable debt reduction scheme could somehow prevent the Brazilian debt crisis set to explode in September was met with a good deal of pessimism.

At the beginning of this year, when everyone began babbling about U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicolas Brady's debt plan, Brazil was on the verge of declaring a moratorium. Brazil decided instead to bide its time and wait for its slice of the Brady pie.

It proved to be pie-in-the-sky. When the Mexican debt accord was announced, Brazil's Finance Minister Mailson da Nóbrega said dryly, "It is not yet defined." He added, "Brazil is not carrying out the kind of deep adjustment program that would give us, in the short term, the principal benefit of the Brady Plan. Mexico began its adjustment back with President Miguel de la Madrid."

Former minister Bresser Pereira, a monetarist who brought the 1987 Brazilian moratorium to its end, was blunter. "The result [of the Mexico deal] will be a miserable 10% discount [of the debt]. Poor Mexico," he said. And the influential daily *Gazeta Mercantil* observed in its July 26 editorial that the Mexico accord was "political.

Mexico has a special relationship with the United States, a strong political relationship."

Prof. Luiz Belluzzo, co-author of the 1987 moratorium, commented that the problem was not that Mexico had negotiated with one hand tied behind its back, as debt "expert" Jeffrey Sachs told the *Wall Street Journal*, but rather that the hand "which was free was the one accustomed to signing capitulations."

On the day the Mexico deal was announced, Brazil revealed that it had sent a telex to its creditor bank steering committee, formalizing its "passive" moratorium. If new resources from the banks, the IMF, and the World Bank are not received, as stipulated in the negotiated agreement of last year, Brazil will not pay the \$2.3 billion in interest on the debt that comes due in September, said the telex. This decision will be adhered to "independent of the trade balance of the coming months," reported businessman Roberto Ramos, who along with a group of businessmen had met with da Nóbrega. Ramos added, "The government's objective is to defend reserves to prevent happening here what happened in Argentina."

The banks have already begun to react to the eventuality of a Brazilian moratorium. Lloyds Bank raised tenfold its loan-loss provisions against damages from the economic deterioration of the debtor nations, especially Brazil, Argentina, and Poland. Citibank no longer includes Brazil's payments in its accounts; in August, its president, John Reed, will be making

his first trip to Brazil in a long time.

This attempt to financially isolate Brazil or, as President José Sarney put it, to place it "in quarantine," has left the most faithful collaborators of the Eastern Establishment near panic. For example, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States Marcilio Márquez Moreira, an agent of the banks and of the Trilateral Commission, recently had to pen a response to the *Washington Post*, criticizing it for its editorial knocking Brazil's "misbehavior" on foreign debt. "From 1983 until June 30 past, Brazil paid \$66 billion in interest payments, and only received \$15 billion in loans. It is a clear example of a patient in need of a blood transfusion, giving blood to healthy patients," wrote the ambassador.

Even more illustrative is the evaluation of the Kissingerian circles represented by *O Estado de São Paulo*, which in its July 27 editorial, moaned over the lack of U.S. financial aid to "the second power of the hemisphere." It is these circles which have long considered themselves the repository of a so-called "special relationship" between the U.S. and Brazil which Kissinger allegedly established.

O Estado wrote that during the Nixon administration, nothing kept "Secretary of State Kissinger from signing a memo of understanding with Minister Azeredo da Silveira." But, continues the editorial, "Today's Republicans think differently, and insist on censuring Brazil." Concerned with the danger of a nationalist, anti-usury upsurge in Brazil, *O Estado* demands that the IMF grant Brazil a temporary agreement as quickly as possible, which would "provide some relief for internal politics, to be imposed as a common-sense measure. Metternich or Bismarck would advise taking such a step."

Good and bad cholesterol?

Low levels of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol could increase the risk of heart disease.

Ever since the 1950s, when Dr. Ancel Keys first reported on the correlation between elevated levels of cholesterol in the blood and the development of arteriosclerosis and heart disease, there has been a debate about the role of cholesterol and other lipids (fats) in the development of arteriosclerotic heart disease, a leading cause of death and disability in the United States and Europe.

The debate is the product of several factors, one of which is the question of why some people with "high" levels of cholesterol avoid heart attacks while other people with "normal" and even "low" levels of cholesterol still develop arteriosclerosis ("hardening of the arteries") and have heart attacks. It is this paradoxical phenomenon which has produced equivocal results in many studies which sought to document the relation between levels of cholesterol in blood and the development of heart disease.

Some clarification of this issue emerged at a press briefing in Washington, D.C. on June 19 of this year. The meeting, entitled "Can HDL Cholesterol Predict Heart Disease?" was sponsored by the International Lipid Information Bureau (ILIB), an educational organization headquartered in New York City and funded through an educational grant from Warner-Lambert Company, its Parke-Davis division, and its international affiliates.

The Washington meeting was the first scientific media briefing ever held in the United States to discuss the role of HDL in predicting coronary heart disease (CHD). HDL (high-density lipoprotein) cholesterol is a complex of

cholesterol, a fat or lipid, with a carrier protein, hence the name lipoprotein. Unlike the lower density lipoproteins (LDL, or low-density lipoprotein and VLDL, very low-density lipoprotein), which apparently transport cholesterol to the blood vessels, HDL appears to transport cholesterol from the blood vessels back to the liver, whence the cholesterol is excreted in the bile.

"We're beginning to see clearly that the level of HDL cholesterol and the ratio of HDL to total cholesterol are among the most important variables in determining individual cardiac risk," said Antonio Gotto, M.D., Chairman, Department of Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine and Chief, Internal Medicine, Methodist Hospital, Houston, who was the panel moderator. "Patients with low HDL levels may be at risk for heart attack even with total cholesterol levels in the moderate risk category," said Dr. Gotto.

William Castelli, M.D., Medical Director of the Framingham (Massachusetts) Heart Study, concurred with Dr. Gotto, and further observed that "the accumulated data show that HDL is a more powerful risk factor than LDL, triglycerides, or total cholesterol. Research also reveals that raising HDL cholesterol is effective in significantly reducing the risk of coronary heart disease."

Another researcher who stressed the importance of HDL was Vesa Manninen, M.D., Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council of the Helsinki Heart Study. This Finnish study—a major study using the drug

gemfibrozil (Lopid)—showed a direct link between HDL cholesterol levels and cardiac risk. Dr. Manninen's work has been instrumental in determining the role of HDL in coronary heart disease, and his presentation reflected the growing consensus that individual HDL levels should be measured.

The panel was not in complete agreement about the role of HDL in coronary heart disease. "I believe that not all the evidence is in yet," said Basil Rifkind, M.D., Chief, Lipid Metabolism-Atherogenesis Branch, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health. "The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) recommends that LDL and total cholesterol be the primary determinants of CHD risk."

"In addition," said Dr. Rifkind, "we recognize that low HDL cholesterol (<35 mg/dL) is as significant as other risk factors such as obesity and cigarette smoking. The NCEP recommends testing of HDL levels in individuals who have a total cholesterol level above 240 mg/dL and in those with a borderline high cholesterol level (200-239 mg/dL) and two other CHD risk factors."

Another panel member, Gerd Assman, M.D., Director, Institute for Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, Westphalian-Wilhelms University (West Germany), presented the results of a large, prospective cardiovascular study in West Germany that demonstrated that individuals with low HDL levels, hypertriglyceridemia (elevated non-cholesterol fats), hypertension, and diabetes mellitus are at highest risk of heart attack. He added that in many European countries, it is common practice to measure total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and triglyceride levels at initial examination, as well as in preventive care.

Business Briefs

Markets

British bankers see parallel to 1987 crash

"Borrowed money is lubricating the upward march of stock-market values as in 1987. . . . The dangers of an abrupt loss of confidence are becoming as great now as they were two years ago," is the conclusion of economist Peter Warburton of the London merchant banking firm Robert Fleming, Ltd.

His report analyzing bank borrowing in recent months by large U.K. institutional investors concludes that the amount of recent investment into London's booming stock market almost exactly matches the \$10 billion those same institutions have borrowed.

Warburton said that the prime vulnerability in the U.S. stock market comes from leveraged buy-outs and the junk bond exposure of U.S. companies.

Euthanasia

Italian doctors take pro-life stand

The National Federation of the Order of Physicians of Italy approved a new code of ethics in mid-July, which restates basic principles of the medical profession, including the absolute prohibition against both active and passive euthanasia.

The new physician's oath is designed to exclude all ambiguities, and reads in part: "I swear never to commit acts apt to deliberately bring about the death of a patient." It affirms the obligation to help the sick person without committing any act, or omission, that would shorten the natural lifespan. This bars any liberal "interpretation" of the medical oath, and any attempts to pass off euthanasia as an act of mercy.

Federation Vice President Danilo Poggolini insisted on the need for absolute clarity. "Given some dangerous tendencies which are manifesting themselves in soci-

ety, we thought it necessary to refer to the problem of euthanasia," Poggolini said. "By euthanasia we mean any act whatsoever, or even omission of an act, which accelerates the arrival of death. In the new code, such behavior is decisively banned."

The president of the Order, Prof. Eolo Parodi, stressed, in an interview with the nationally circulated Catholic daily *Avvenire*, "the most important new element is the rediscovery of the central role of the person, considering mankind as the first and last goal of our profession. . . . We want to reject euthanasia once and for all, definitively reiterating that the physician kills no one, not even on request."

Infrastructure

Study compares investment, productivity

A study prepared by Chicago Federal Reserve economist D.A. Aschauer found a correlation between rates of investment in economic infrastructure—highways, bridges, rails, water supply, etc.—and rates of industrial productivity growth for the seven leading industrial economies from 1973, before the first oil shock, to 1985, according to press reports Aug. 1.

The Aschauer study reports that countries which invest most in public infrastructure also have the highest productivity growth. Japan invested some 5.1% of Gross Domestic Product in infrastructure for the 12-year period, and increased productivity by 3.3% annually. The United States invested 0.3% per year in infrastructure and had productivity gains of 0.6%.

Aschauer found that for the United States, a given sum "invested on improved infrastructure, by lowering the costs of private business and thereby increasing the business's rate of return, stimulates four to seven times as much private investment," reports *Business Week International*. The magazine notes that in the past 20 years, U.S. levels of infrastructure investment as a share of Gross National Product have

plunged by more than half, from 2.3% in the late 1960s to below 1% today.

Public Health

Thailand plans tougher laws against AIDS

The Thai Public Health Ministry is drawing up tough new legislation to stem the spread of AIDS, which is now reaching alarming proportions.

A measure being prepared will make it compulsory for drug addicts and prostitutes with AIDS to receive treatment and counseling, according to Communicable Disease Control Department chief Thira Ramasut. Those who refuse are subject to arrest and will be sent to rehabilitation centers. Massage parlors, tea houses, brothels, bars, and nightclubs will be required to have official inspections. Prostitutes with AIDS will not be allowed to work and will be put under close medical supervision.

Dr. Thira said the ministry is setting up two rehabilitation centers, one in Bangkok, for AIDS patients and carriers. He declared that AIDS has passed from homosexuals to drug addicts, heterosexuals, and families, including babies. He noted that AIDS has spread throughout the 73 provinces of the country, and that some 6,000 drug users and 427 prostitutes have tested positive for the disease.

Natural Gas

Bush signs bill ending controls

President Bush signed a law removing the last price controls on natural gas on July 26, and pledged to develop a comprehensive strategy for U.S. energy security.

Industry sources, however, said neither step will increase production or save the industry from continued collapse. Natural gas prices are one-fifth of what they were in the early 1980s, and exploration has slowed sig-

Briefly

● **THE DEPRESSION** in U.S. real estate is featured in the July 31 London *Guardian*, which reports a study by Housing Data Services showing home sales in the once-booming Washington, D.C. area down 28% this year.

● **PRESIDENT BUSH** worried about international market signals in his press conference July 28 in Washington, D.C. "I worry about bending and breaking the Gramm-Rudman limits. And I think it would send a very bad sign to the international markets."

● **FOOD AND COMMERCIAL Workers Local 1776**, a U.S. union, is suing the French department store Carrefour under the RICO statutes, charging them with "criminal activity against union informational pickets," tactics "that recall the old robber barons of the last century," the July 28 *AFL-CIO News* reports.

● **FORD MOTOR CO.**, continuing its shift into financial services, agreed to buy the Dallas-based Associates Corp. from Paramount Communications Inc. for \$3.35 billion. The acquisition raises the Ford Financial Services Group's assets 14%, to \$114 billion.

● **REGULAR WORK** at joint venture companies in Red China is made impossible by the regime's re-ideologization policy, where workers have to take part in eight-hour indoctrination sessions three times a week. Beijing announced it will cut the companies licensed for trade with the West from 5,000 to approximately 3,000.

● **ARGENTINE PERONIST Gov.** Antonio Cafiero charged that more than 700,000 Buenos Aires households are living in "inhuman" conditions as a result of hyperinflation and could become "a factor for a potential social explosion." The provincial government daily feeds 820,000 people from soup kitchens.

nificantly, according to the American Gas Association. The number of new gas wells in 1989 may not exceed 800, in contrast with 4,000 new gas wells in 1982.

Domestic petroleum production is even more worrisome. The nation is producing 7.55 million barrels a day (mbd), the lowest since the mid-1960s, while oil imports have increased to 7.99 mbd, the highest in the past decade.

Debt

British daily warns of 'darkening outlook'

London *Financial Times* writer Stephen Fidler reported on July 31 that the July 28 Lloyds Bank move to increase loan loss provisions on Third World debt and the deal between Mexico and its creditors, worked out under the auspices of the U.S. "Brady Plan," are in fact "symptomatic of the same deepening problem . . . country after country has gone into arrears on interest."

Lloyds chairman Sir Jeremy Morse is quoted saying, in reference to the Brady Plan, "Uncertainty generated in part by the new debt initiative was blamed by Lloyds for the increase in its general provisions."

Fidler adds, "Sir Jeremy and others see uncomfortable parallels with the 1930s when Latin American countries defaulted on obligations to bond investors."

Money Laundering

American Express apologizes to Safra

The American Express Corporation has offered a \$4 million apology to Edmund Safra, a former top executive of the company, in an agreement that states that charges of Safra's ties to international drug money-laundering operations originated with an employee of American Express, and were untrue.

Amex admits that it initiated an investigation into Safra when he resigned from the company, and they became suspicious that he was stealing employees and accounts, in violation of an agreement. The unnamed employee running that investigation is alleged to have released the derogatory information to European and Ibero-American press.

The July 29 *New York Times* reports that Safra, a Lebanese national whose family began banking for the Ottoman Empire five generations ago, was accused of having used his Republic Bank to finance the aircraft that took former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane to Teheran to arrange arms-for-hostages agreements with Ayatollah Khomeini.

The apology money will be donated to Safra's favorite charities, including the Anti-Defamation League and the Red Cross.

'The Recovery'

OECD report predicts slow employment growth

The annual "Employment Outlook" report of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), released in July, forecasts a slowdown in job creation and stagnant rates of unemployment for the next two years for the major Western nations. The report also promotes low-wage labor for the unemployed.

Employment is expected to grow by only 1.25% this year and 1% in 1990, while unemployment remains at 7.25% with 28 million people jobless. Productivity increases are also expected to slow, resulting in labor costs per unit output rising from the current level of 3.2% in 1988 to 3.25% this year, and 4.5% in 1990. The study also notes shortages in workers with technical skills.

"The time is ripe for major reforms and policy initiatives to reintegrate the long-term unemployed into the labor market," the report says, adding, according to the London *Financial Times*, that "member countries should act to break down barriers which stop people from taking part in the economy. This means making it easier to have a 'non-standard' form of job, including part-time."

A terrific book, but where's the science?

by Fletcher James

Plantwatching: How Plants Remember, Tell Time, Form Relationships, and More

by Malcolm Wilkins

Roxby Reference Books Ltd., New York and Oxford, England, 1988

224 pages, hardbound, color and black and white illus. with index, \$29.95.

Malcolm Wilkins, Director of Life Sciences for the European Space Agency, has written an absolutely fascinating account of the internal structure and function of the plant kingdom. The book is profusely illustrated with magnificent photographs, microphotographs, and diagrams, most of which were produced by Mr. Wilkins himself.

The writing is clear and enjoyable—Wilkins assumes that his reader is intelligent and interested in the subject matter, but otherwise presupposes little direct knowledge of the subject matter, except for a passing familiarity with plants, and approximately a high school-level science education. It is organized into brief chapters, each explaining a specific aspect of plant life. When discussing specific aspects of plant structure, the accompanying graphics often include a series of microphotographs at increasing levels of magnification, plus parallel diagrams which help to clarify the contents of the photos.

At the level of “information,” there is a tremendous amount to be learned from this book, which will be of interest to anybody who has grown plants in a house or garden, or who has a desire to understand the great complexities of living organisms. If you wish to grow plants successfully, you will find that comprehending the internal workings of those plants is a significant help; if you are an experienced gardener, you

will probably find that this book systematically explains many things which you previously knew only intuitively.

At the same time, however, I was struck by the way in which the author, and the field of which he is a top-level representative, are horribly crippled by the collapse of classical scientific culture and science policy, which has been in effect for approximately 100 years, a collapse which has become increasingly rapid since the mid-1960s.

Let's start with some of the things I learned:

- The more primitive, seedless plants—algae, ferns, mosses, and liverworts—produce male and female spore cells, and often divide and grow into entire plants, before producing the cells (gametes) which combine to form the new generation of plants. The male gametes, like sperm cells in animals, must swim toward the ova. For this reason, such plants must exist in moist environments, where there is liquid through which to travel.

- The seeded plants are divided into two classes: monocotyledons (which include the grasses, cereals, and many familiar tropical plants such as palms and canes), and dicotyledons, also known as broadleaf plants, which include all of the temperate trees, the common garden vegetables, flowering plants, and so forth. In monocotyledons, the leaf veins extend from the base toward the tip, and the growth center of the leaf is at the base. This is why grasses can be extensively grazed or cut, yet continue to regenerate. On the other hand, the broadleaf plants have a branching structure of veins within the leaf. If you examine the plants you have around your home, you should find it easy to identify each variety.

- The process of photosynthesis (whereby plants use the Sun's energy to turn water and air into sugars and starch, and release oxygen into the atmosphere for the sustenance of animals and man), constitutes an amazing feat of engineering, which the author simply shows in diagrams and illustra-

tions. The structure and function of the photosynthetic process within a single cell is far more complex, and more efficient, than any energy system devised by man to date.

All plants also carry out the inverse process, known as respiration, to release this stored energy whenever or wherever photosynthesis is impossible (for example, in root cells, in seedlings, or at night). Respiration, which is also the fundamental process of energy production in animals, converts the stored energy of sugars into a half-dozen or so standard high-energy chemicals, which are then distributed to power all of the other chemical processes within cells.

- Plants possess a wide variety of mechanisms which allow them to sense and respond to their environment. This includes sensitivity to gravity, temperature, moisture, wind, and light. Many plants have the ability to sense the location of the Sun, and to move their leaves and stems continuously throughout the day, so as to ensure that the proper amount of sunlight is available to the photosynthetic processes. In addition, many plants exhibit extreme sensitivity to the length of day, which serves as the basic trigger on their annual growth and reproductive cycles.

One of the particularly interesting aspects of Wilkins's presentation is that, rather than simply describing what is known about the mechanisms of plant growth and function, he explains many of the experiments through which this knowledge was derived. For example, in the section of gravity-sensing mechanisms (which are required by seedlings to ensure that the stems grow up, and the roots, down), he includes a series of photographs from experiments done in zero-gravity Earth-orbit, aboard the Spacelab.

Wilkins closes his book with a chapter on genetic engineering, the modern technique which allows man to willfully alter the genetic patterns of plants, so as to produce new plant varieties, with any desired combination of characteristics. This technology will be crucial, if we are to develop new plants capable of surviving in a man-made environment on the Moon or Mars.

The tragedy of 'modern science'

At the same time, the dreadful state of "modern science," in methodological matters, shows up in two ways.

First, Wilkins's opening chapter includes an almost thoughtless, *pro forma* repetition of various slogans about how man pollutes, how more population means more pollution, and how we will all die if we don't control population. Obviously, Mr. Wilkins and his peers in the modern scientific community have never received a competent education in economics, which, as Lyndon LaRouche has pointed out, is the most exact of all of the natural sciences.

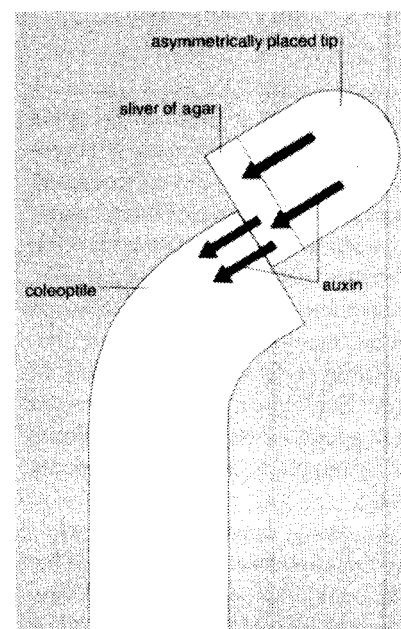
It is clear that Mr. Wilkins is personally committed to the advancement of mankind. This is proven by both his desire to educate the lay reader and his promotion of the most modern means of agriculture to increase the production of food. Yet in spite of this, he passes along, in the form of "everybody knows that. . .," a bunch of anti-scientific gar-

bage spread by the financial oligarchies committed to ending the progress of civilization as we know it.

Second, Wilkins seems oblivious to the fact that the very information contained in his book contains sufficient evidence to contradict every basic theory assumed true by "scientists" today. Were Leonardo da Vinci, Gottfried Leibniz, or Louis Pasteur around, they would wag their fingers at Wilkins, and point out what he and his peers have overlooked.

For example, take the question of how these plants evolved. The more we learn about the complexity of living organisms, the more it becomes obvious that there is no way that these processes could have been designed by the "trial and error" process postulated by Charles Darwin, and accepted by biologists today. A couple of billion years? A few trillion generations? God could play molecular dice for a trillion trillion years and still not invent a tree, if that were the Creator's method. So, why does Mr. Wilkins not raise the question of a creative principle at work in the universe? Because to do so would contradict the prevailing "theory" that the universe is fundamentally chaotic ("entropic"), and anybody who poses a different standpoint might offend and anger academia, as LaRouche has with his development of LaRouche-Riemann-Beltrami mathematical methods for dealing with negentropic processes.

Or, why ignore the geometric principles which govern the growth and structure of the individual plant? These were of great concern to Leonardo da Vinci, and Louis Pasteur. Perhaps it is because our scientists have kowtowed to the line that anything which cannot be reduced to "structure and mechanism," or statistical correlation, is not appropriate for publication in a scientific journal. And, if it is not publishable, then it must not exist.



This illustration from Plantwatching shows that if the tip of a corn coleoptile is cut off (left) and stuck back on again asymmetrically, using a thin sliver of agar to hold it in place, the coleoptile will bend as shown. This indicates that a growth-promoting substance, auxin, is produced in the tip, passes into the shoot, and causes the cells on that side to grow.

Or, why not follow Leonardo and Pasteur into examining the true role of the electromagnetic processes in the ordering of biological systems (a field known as “optical biophysics”)? Is it because the evidence at hand might overturn every ruling assumption of physics? After all, you mustn’t anger the physicists, they make nuclear bombs, you know.

Asking the fundamental questions

Great scientists make truly great and fundamental discoveries, because they are driven to ask great and fundamental questions. Lesser thinkers carry out an internal dialogue in the form of “I was taught X as *fact*, and I believe X as *fact*. Therefore, I would be greatly disappointed if X were proven untrue” (or, “How angry my peers would be, were I to question, or worse, disprove, X, which they all believe”).

The philosopher Plato, in his dialogues, and the theologian Nicolaus of Cusa, in his *De docta ignorantia* (“Of

Learned Ignorance”), like Lyndon LaRouche today, sought to recruit thinkers to the outlook of true science, and to provide them with the methodological tools and training required to generate a continuous stream of fundamental scientific breakthroughs. Plato and his predecessors created the Golden Age of Athens; Cusa and his co-thinkers, the Golden Renaissance. Thus, today our political movement must bring about a revival of their classical scientific culture, if we are to have the discoveries required to cure AIDS, feed the hungry, defend our nations, and conquer space.

So, read this book and enjoy it. But also, commit yourself to learning some real science: Pick up a few works by LaRouche (a good starting point is his “Beethoven as a physical scientist,” published in the May 26, 1989 issue of this magazine), or Cusa or Plato or Leibniz. Read them five times if you have to, until they start to make sense. It will be worth it.

A new biography of Louis Agassiz

by Stuart Lewis

Louis Agassiz: A Life In Science,

by Edward Lurie

The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1988, 457 pages, paperback, \$14.95.

Most Americans today may have never heard of the great Swiss-American scientist Louis Agassiz, but in the 19th century he had the stature to draw 5,000 people to a public lecture about natural history in America. A disciple of German natural scientist Alexander von Humboldt and a firm believer in studying the classics of Goethe, Schiller, and Shakespeare, Agassiz is well known for developing the theory of glaciation and the Ice Age. Among his many achievements were: numerous works on the recording of fossil fishes, founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, one of the founders of the National Academy of Sciences and Cornell University, and the leading opponent of the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin.

Lurie, like most people today, believes that Darwin’s theory of arbitrary random mutation based on survival of the fittest, is correct and he has trouble accepting Agassiz’s conception of natural law in a grand plan of the universe. While

the book quotes a great deal from Agassiz, such as, “In the beginning the Creator’s plan was formed, and from it He has never swerved in any particular. . . . To study . . . the succession of animals in time and their distribution in space, is therefore to become acquainted with the ideas of God himself,” Lurie is compelled to add that this was a view Agassiz was never “entirely able to shake off.” Agassiz described Darwin’s theory as “a scientific mistake, untrue in its facts, unscientific in its method, and mischievous in its tendency.”

In addition to leading the fight against Darwin’s views, Agassiz was also part of a broader group of republicans interested in developing America, who called themselves “the Lazzaroni.” The Lazzaroni “were ready with vast programs. They had ideas and innovations to propose; they looked toward the future; they symbolized a new approach to the organization of science in universities and the nation.” Biographer Lurie also makes it perfectly clear that Agassiz’s opponents on the question of Darwin were also the leading opponents of the Lazzaroni. “Significantly, opposition to the Lazzaroni stemmed from the same men who were Agassiz’s opponents . . . Asa Gray and William Barton Rogers.” They were “disenchanted with Agassiz as a research scientist.”

For anyone interested in the history of American science this book should be read. It is well researched and gives enough background material on the period to give an idea of Agassiz’s place in American science. But, one wishes the author had spent more time on Agassiz and the Lazzaroni’s plan for development and not so much space on every boring detail of supposed scandal or backbiting incident by Agassiz’s assistants. Lurie is also very sympathetic to Agassiz’s major opponent on the issue of Darwin and evolution, Asa Gray, so much so that at times one wonders why he didn’t write a biography of Gray.

Why Baudelaire lied about Poe and drugs

by Gil Rivière-Wekstein

Contes, Essais, Poèmes

by Edgar Allan Poe, with an introduction by Claude Richard
Paris, Collection Bouquins, édition Robert Laffont, 1989
1,620 pages, 140 French francs.

How many times have we heard naive persons state that the inexhaustible font of creativity of great artists resides in drugs? And they cite, pell-mell, Charles Baudelaire, Edgar Allan Poe, the Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd etc. . . . Poor Edgar Allan Poe turns up in very sad company!

This is not the place to demonstrate the artistic mediocrity of such Lords of Feeling as Mick Jagger or David Lake, specialists in the most pessimistic expression of humanity—witness such songs as “I Don’t Need Any Education”; nor is it the place to raise questions on the moral quality of a man who does not hesitate to say that “to love an intelligent woman is a rather pederastic pleasure,” as Baudelaire wrote in his *Flowers of Evil* more than a century ago.

“You’re just conformists,” their admirers reply, “you are making value judgments: You are mixing up Genius with Morality.”

Yes, because I am a real disciple of Edgar Allan Poe. That’s why I dare to quote him: “Not only do I think it paradoxical to speak of a man of *genius* as personally is ignoble, but I confidently maintain that the highest genius is the loftiest moral nobility” (*Marginalia*, p. 1106).

So while I, like Edgar Allan Poe, plead guilty to mixing up Genius and Morality, I don’t mix up Art and Drugs, nor Drugs and Poe.

“But, it’s a universally recognized fact, everyone says it: Poe took drugs!” retort our young hashish smokers.

If you tell a lie often enough, you end up believing it, unless you are intellectually honest. And this is the great merit of Claude Richard. Rather than tread the beaten path of slander, he offers us, with the first complete edition of Poe’s stories and poems in French, the possibility of judging a man

from the totality of his writings. Better yet, he dares to touch a tabu: He corrects the *willful* translation errors of Baudelaire! Baudelaire, who introduced much of Poe’s work in France, translates “The Imp of the Perverse” as “Le Démon de la perversité” (“The Demon of Perversity”); but “imp” is actually *diablotin*, *lutin* or *gobelin* in French, and “the perverse,” an adjective, does not necessarily mean “perversity,” but also “stubborn, contrary.” Baudelaire turns “the most impure of hearts” into “the most insulted of hearts.” The “certainty of the injustice or of the error included in an act,” becomes with Baudelaire, “the certainty of the sin or the error included in an act.”

Following this, several things are explained in the introduction by Claude Richard. Listen up, you heirs of malicious slanders:

“Here is the first mention of opium à propos of Poe; it is the personal contribution of Baudelaire to the myth. Because no investigator has ever discovered the slightest trace of drugs in the life of Poe, except for one single dose of laudanum taken—to commit suicide or to relieve a horrible toothache, no one knows—I am saying laudanum, an inoffensive ingredient of many medications in the 19th century. Edgar Allan Poe’s alleged addiction to opium, backed up by reckless theses in medicine, was born of a dream of Baudelaire. Fashion did the rest. . . . The responsibility of Baudelaire in the myth of the drugged or drunken [Poe] is important.”

So why so many slanders? Why falsify a man’s work by wrong translations?

Claude Richard replies: “In the myth forged by Baudelaire, it is the man who principally interests the French poet. The figure whom Griswold, Thompson, and Daniel linked to Baudelaire is useful to him to justify his own life and his own character. His interest for the work is second. He approaches it with a preconceived image of the author; and this image, which he needs for himself, he will prefer to preserve even when he has the proof of its inaccuracy.”

Claude Richard touches here on the nub of the problem: There are all too many mediocre artists, incapable of the slightest creativity, who dare to justify their own product by denigrating the genius of true poets. Art is not some throwaway, as Edgar Poe knew, he who defined Art as “the reproduction of what the senses perceive in nature through the veil of the soul. . . . The mere imitation, however accurate, of what is in nature entitles no man to the sacred name of ‘artist.’ Denner¹ was no artist. The grapes of Zeuxis were inartistic—unless in a bird’s-eye view; and not even the curtains of Parrhasios² could conceal his deficiency in point of genius. I have mentioned ‘the veil of the soul.’ Something of the kind appears indispensable in Art” (*Marginalia*, p. 1107).

1. Balthasar Denner (1685-1747), a German realist painter.

2. Zeuxis and Parrhasios were two Greek realist painters who were ardent rivals around 400 B.C. Legend reports that the birds, fooled by the startling verisimilitude of the fruits painted by Zeuxis, came to peck the grapes in one of his pictures.

Profiling New York the British way

by Matthew Guice

The Bonfire of the Vanities

by Tom Wolfe

Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York, 1987
690 pages, hardbound, \$19.95.

Just as the blurbs on the cover and quotes from critics trumpet this as the Establishment-approved first novel of a Yale American Studies graduate who has served his time in trendy journalism, so the style and content make it clear that the author was intent on depicting for a British intelligence audience the current state of affairs in America's largest city.

In plotline, this novel inverts Richard Wright's *A Native Son*. Sherman McCoy is a rich White Anglo-Saxon Protestant bond salesman in his 30s who imagines himself "a master of the universe." He lives on Park Avenue with his social climbing wife and their daughter, who attends "the best" private school, and he is having an affair with the sexy young wife of an aging Jewish millionaire. One day, by the misadventure of taking a wrong turn at the Triboro Bridge, he finds himself, his mistress, and his Mercedes in the wilds of the Bronx, and then partially responsible for a hit-and-run accident that results in the death of the victim, a young black man, who was trying to rob them. As the case is picked up by a grasping black minister, then a drunken British reporter, then by a power-hungry Jewish District Attorney and his horny assistant, the story turns into "A Black Honors Student Struck Down in His Prime by an Uncaring Park Avenue Socialite Millionaire." Like Wright's hero, Bigger Thomas, Sherman McCoy moves with increasing horror through this nightmare, his life and wealth stripped slowly from him, to finally achieve a blissful elevation as he meets his fate. Sherman's "satori" comes when he recognizes the addictive joy of raw violence, which insight turns him into a "professional defendant," rather the opposite of Bigger Thomas, who has to remove himself from a violent world to find internal peace, awaiting his death.

In execution, this novel is Dickensian in too many ways to ignore. As with Charles Dickens, much of the humor, outside of dialogue, stems from the funny names of the char-

acters; Reggy Bacon is the name of the "Reverend Chickenwings" with palm outstretched to the white elite he denounced; Peter Fallow is the perpetually hungover British journalist; Caroline Heftshank is one of his intimates in the British colony; Nunnally Voyd is a homosexual novelist; Mrs. Bavardage (French for "chattering" or "gossiping") is a socialite hostess; Curry, Goad, and Pesterall are a Wall Street law firm, etc. As with Dickens, the sub-plots weave around the central plot with glittering abandon. As with Dickens, the upper classes stroll from dinner party to country club without much noticing the misery of the lower classes, but the class struggle is evident everywhere.

One suspects that, as with Dickens, the author was paid by the word. A purposeful editor could have reduced this to 400 pages simply by deleting the space spent in translating the vernacular dialogue of lower class characters into proper ("British") English or commenting on their errors of pronunciation, grammar, or syntax.

Dickens versus Poe

But there is another parallel to Dickens. Tom Wolfe does not understand Edgar Allan Poe, but Poe would have understood Wolfe far more than Wolfe would find comfortable. A person versed in Poe's method can predict everything Tom Wolfe will write after the first few chapters, as Poe predicted with Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*. In the *Bonfire of the Vanities* there is a scene at a dinner party, however, where Wolfe gives away the game. The "Nobel short listed" British poet, Aubrey Buffing, himself dying of AIDS, speaks to the assembled Park Avenue elite about why America deserves an epic poem. After bemoaning the lack of "vitality" in modern poets, and praising Poe, he shocks his listeners into silence by recounting the story of "The Masque of the Red Death." He ends this tale by saying, " 'Now, the exquisite part of the story is that somehow the guests have known all along what awaits them in this [seventh] room, and yet they are drawn irresistibly toward it, because the excitement is so intense and the pleasure is so unbridled and the gowns and the food and the drink and the flesh are so sumptuous—and that is all they have. Families, homes, children, the great chain of being, the eternal tide of chromosomes mean nothing to them any longer. They are bound together, and they whirl about one another, endlessly, particles in a doomed atom—and what else could the Red Death be but some sort of final stimulation, the *ne plus ultra*? So Poe was kind enough to write the ending [of the epic about America] for us more than a hundred years ago.' "

This certainly is not Poe speaking, whose story explains the behavior of oligarchies at the culmination of crises brought on by their own rejection of natural law, nor is it merely a character in a novel exposing his own flaws by a flawed interpretation of a famous work of art. This is Wolfe himself speaking, identifying himself with that elite and seeking to universalize the moral beyond its author's intent as a means

of excusing him and his kind from changing their behavior.

What is the basis of that behavior? The same as identified by the British intelligence profiling methods Wolfe utilizes in this novel. All characters' actions can be explained by Hobbesian—bestial—drives. Sex, money, family, power, prestige, avoidance of pain, or the occasional death-wish motivates them all into every action, every public sortie or utterance, however silly or whatever the outcome. Each character's frame of reference for the sex, money, etc. is defined by his or her ethnic or racial background. It is a world of each against all, only tempered by a tattered social contract and fast-fading traditions, and it is all coming undone at the seams.

No character is allowed to think of the future or base actions on a desire to leave something behind after this social structure topples. Were such a tendency to prevail among novelists, the only value books would have is for lighting primitive fires among the ruins in an illiterate future New York City. If the faction of Poe prevails, who would read Tom Wolfe?

Felix Warburg's magic and the Kirkland case

by Katherine Kanter

Georges Balanchine, Ballet Master

by Richard Buckle

Hamish Hamilton, London, 1988

409 pages, with index, hardbound, £20.

Mr. Buckle, a great admirer of the impresario Sergei Diaghilev, and author of a new biography of the Russian choreographer Georges Balanchine, is more than a perfervid Russophile—he is a conscious, witting part of the movement to hand over Western art, lock, stock, and barrel, to the Russians. I am led to say this, not only because I find it disgusting that any educated European should make himself into an apologist for what Sergei Diaghilev, a pedophile and one of the most depraved men of the century, has done to us in the West but also, because Mr. Buckle has a truly Soviet attitude toward historical facts. In the course of his 400 pages on Georges Balanchine, the Russian who founded the New York City Ballet, he mentions every person whom Georges Balanchine ever had anything to do with, except one.

That person is Miss Gelsey Kirkland, who studied at

Balanchine's school in New York, and was promoted by the choreographer himself to the rank of ballerina. In 1986, Miss Kirkland wrote an autobiography, *Dancing on my Grave*, which became a bestseller in the United States and was then republished in England, in Italy, and in Denmark, the harshest attack on Georges Balanchine ever put into print. She recalled that it was Balanchine himself who first introduced her to drugs, pressing amphetamines into her hand before her appearance in Leningrad, telling her they were just "headache pills." She stated that articles on Schiller's Aesthetics by Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the wife of the controversial American politician Lyndon LaRouche, had pushed her to break with the drug world. Miss Kirkland, it now appears, has been "blacklisted" by the music mafia.

That Mr. Buckle does not see fit to include any of the above sticky facts, into his monumental work, smacks of nothing so much as the way Soviet historiographers write out of history undesirable persons and processes.

Not surprising, considering the kind of heavyweights who thrust Balanchine to the top, and it is worth wading your way through Mr. Buckle's work to get the full story: namely the banker Felix Warburg and his son, Edward; the economist and financier John Maynard Keynes; and the banker Nelson Rockefeller. Originally a Venetian family called "del Banco," the Warburgs, based in Hamburg and New York, led the Wall Street gang who backed the Nazi Party openly in 1920s and 1930s, less openly thereafter. They were the people who steered the pen when the *New York Times* spoke of the "imaginative leadership of Mr. Hitler," the people who financed the study of eugenics and race science in the United States. Keynes too, in his Introduction to the *General Theory* (1936), is unambiguously positive about the Hitler experiment—from an economic standpoint, of course.

As for the Rockefellers, a junior partner to the Warburg operation, Mr. Charles Higham, in *Trading with the Enemy*, has documented their dealings with South American oil during World War II; a good deal of Rockefeller oil seems to have found its way into the wrong hands.

Could Balanchine have been expected to know all that when, as a starry-eyed young man, he disembarked in New York in 1933, his ticket had been paid and his visa assured, as Lincoln Kirstein assures us, "by the magic of Felix Warburg"? The answer is, yes, he knew everything. Balanchine himself belonged to the "gods of Olympus."

Balanchine, who started his career under the Bolsheviks guided by Goleizovsky's "erotic gymnastics," was personally committed to destroying beauty, like his mentor and controller Igor Stravinsky. While Stravinsky, following Wagner, ignored tonality, ignored the major/minor relation, Balanchine ignored *effacé/croisé*. Without the major/minor relation, there is no such thing as real dissonance or modulation: Everything sounds like everything else. In Balanchine, that meant replacing the beautiful, dissymmetric *épaulement*, by the perfectly symmetric rectangular figure.

While Stravinsky proved unable to master even the simplest sonata form, the simplest variation form, which tells the musical “story,” Balanchine went out and destroyed plot. Like the composer, the ballet master wanted to erase the image of man—the thinking face of man—from his compositions, and so he studied how to pull the light down and away from the eyes and face, onto the legs and, let us say, other parts of the body. Balanchine’s success depended on the dancers who were young, physically perfect specimens, lest people would not bother to look at anything so dull. In this, his thinking ran parallel to the eugenics movement, “eurhythmic,” and the body cult around Leni von Riefenstahl, the Nazi filmmaker.

How naive does Mr. Buckle believe us to be, when he writes that Balanchine’s father was named minister of culture of Georgia in 1917 by the Bolsheviks, and that in the following year, he was given funds to found the Balanchivadze School of Music in Kutaisi, home of the Golden Fleece? One prays that Mr. Buckle’s readers will realize just how high up in the secret hierarchy behind the Bolshevik movement, how high up in the “Capri” set, one had to be to be named to a post of such importance; how close Balanchine’s father must have been to Felix Dzerzhinsky, NKVD Commissar, and to Lunacharsky, Culture Commissar, to swing that. Another very close friend of Balanchine’s father was the Bolshevik “poet laureate” Mayakovsky, a fanatical admirer of Futurism and the Mussolinian circle of Marinetti. Already in 1922 in Russia, Georges Balanchine was working with John Maynard Keynes’s brother-in-law Fedor Lopukhov, on “experimental” choreography which involved lying and rolling on the floor—the sort of rubbish which is strewn all over the floor in Western European theaters today. In 1924, Lunacharsky (who was also financing Isadora Duncan’s school in Moscow) sent Balanchine and five other dancers, and their manager Dmitriev, who ran state-owned gambling casinos, to the West. After passing through Diaghilev’s hands, they were all soon to turn up in New York, as guests of Felix Warburg and the Great Russian ballet experts.

In 1930, Buckle reports, “Balanchine was invited to London to choreograph. . . . Lady Cunard invited him to supper, and he met the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Kent. He might have decided to remain in England, but even Maynard Keynes, the husband of Lidia Lopukhova, whom he visited, could not get his visa extended.” But, somehow, he was catapulted in 1931 to the post of Ballet Master at the Royal Theater in Copenhagen, the renowned Bournonville theater which needed another Russian professor like a hole in the head, and about which Balanchine wrote to one of Diaghilev’s minions, Boris Kochno: “The people here are shit [sic]. Nobody understands anything. Their heads are empty unless they see something resembling a sandwich.”

How the author of those lines came to be made, in 1978, a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog, First Class, probably lies in the Masonic winds which blow from Warburg’s Ham-

burg to Copenhagen. Oddly enough, Balanchine was able, in his 50 well-financed years in the United States, to turn out only two competent male dancers from his schools, and he later made it his business to shark off from the Bournonville Theater the leading Danish dancers, trained in the old French school which Balanchine had done everything he could to wipe out.

In 1933, “after graduating from Harvard, where they founded the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art [to promote Diaghilev’s favorite painters], Lincoln Kirstein and Edward Warburg continued with their plans to found an American ballet. They concluded, that the first necessities were to establish a school, and to persuade the best available Russian choreographer to come over and be its director.” Why Russian? Why not an Italian pupil of Enrico Cecchetti? Why not a specialist in the Bournonville school? There is no reason in art, there are only reasons that have to do with political intelligence. Kirstein went to Paris, met with all available Russians from Sergei Lifar on down, and alighted upon Balanchine, who, like his alter-ego Stravinsky, was brought to the United States in 1933 and remained there until his death 50 years later. Balanchine never had to fight for a dime, as Warburg, and then Rockefeller, wrote out one blank check after another for the School of American Ballet (1934), for New York City Ballet at City Center, at Lincoln Center.

The Trust

Holding all this plotting together, is a thin red thread called the “Anglo-Soviet Trust” (1918-27), in which Keynes, Warburg, and Armand Hammer were among the key figures. The Trust was originally a corporation, a real commercial firm headquartered in New York, to prop up the Bolshevik regime by more or less secret economic arrangements. Lenin’s New Economic Policy was based on those concessions and arrangements with the West. Though the commercial firm folded when the NEP failed, the Trust networks live on, and the history of the 20th century has shown how successful this strategy has been.

In 1962, the year before Kennedy was assassinated, Georges Balanchine returned in triumph to the U.S.S.R. That was a signal, which became loud and clear with the death of Kennedy: The Andropov era, now called the Gorbachov era, had begun, and with it the Finlandization of Europe. Today, Balanchine’s brother Andrei sits on the board of yet another Trust-like institution: Raisa Gorbachova’s Soviet Culture Fund: He is one of the most powerful figures in Soviet music.

To end on a lighter note, if that is possible, allow me to reproduce the only honest statement in Mr. Buckle’s book. It comes from Georges Balanchine himself, who was a terrible choreographer, but a witty fellow, much wittier than his masters. “Everyone’s overrated. Picasso’s overrated. I’m overrated. Even Jack Benny’s overrated. You will ask how to preserve my ballets for posterity. I say, preserve *what?* It’s ridiculous.”

Ingmar Bergman: satanist and Nazi

by Lotta-Stina Thronell

The Magic Lantern

by Ingmar Bergman; translated from Swedish by Joan Tate
Penguin Books, London, 1988
303 pages, illus., index, chronology, paperback, £4.50

Swedish film director Ingmar Bergman's autobiography is as full of hair-raising salacious details as his psychopathic films. Sane people either fall asleep in front of the television when a Bergman film is on, or simply turn it off after a few minutes. I personally cannot stand the kind of fixation with his own belly-button that always seems to preoccupy Bergman. On the other hand, Bergman's films have fascinated many people, especially in the so-called intellectual elite, and he is not by a long shot the only film producer who has been pouring out nausea-inducing products in the last 40 years.

Who are the people in the film industry that pushed the careers of Bergman et al.? What are the political aims of glorifying such apparently empty and meaningless films?

Influence of Nietzsche

In the autobiography we find some indirect answers especially to the latter question. Philosophically speaking, Bergman is a Nietzschean, which is expressed through his profound hatred and contempt for the Christian understanding of love. His films for sure have contributed to the general buildup of the New Age movement as well as opening the doors for outright Satanism. He describes how the reading of Nietzsche fascinated him, and how he felt the same way about life as the Swedish author and contemporary admirer of Nietzsche, August Strindberg: The world is a cesspool, and you live without meaning.

Art is for Bergman "a powerful erotic business; the proximity of actors is without reservations, the mutual exposure is total." Bergman connects this with a pathological fascination for death and ugliness. When he was 10 years old a caretaker, "Algot," locked him up in a hospital mortuary with a number of corpses, one of them a young woman. Bergman describes his encounter with the dead naked woman with morbid sexual fascination. He then couples that with a real satanic episode: "Algot had told me about a colleague of his who had wanted to play a joke on a young nurse. He had

placed an amputated hand under the covers of her bed. When the nurse did not appear for morning prayers, they had to go to her room, where she was found sitting naked, chewing on the hand. She had torn the thumb off and stuck it into her hole. I was now going mad in the same way. . . . I tried to portray this episode in *Hour of the Wolf* but failed and cut it out. It recurs in the prologue of *Persona* and receives its final form in *Cries and Whispers*, in which the dead cannot die but are to disturb the living."

Friedrich Nietzsche was Adolf Hitler's favorite author. Nietzsche's war cry "God is dead" was popular in the elite that promoted Hitler's career. Ingmar Bergman describes how he admired Hitler (in 1934, aged 16, he visited a German family and got a photo of Hitler as a present); and how his brother, Dag Bergman, was "one of the founders and organizers of the Swedish National-Socialist party, and my father voted several times for them." Bergman claims that he felt guilty and miserable once the truth about the horrors in the concentration camps struck. The question is: Can we believe that his remorse was genuine? Should we?

Unrepentant

The autobiography answers "no," for two reasons. First of all because Bergman never gave up his admiration for Friedrich Nietzsche, or for that matter, the paranoid Swedish author August Strindberg. In terms of nurturing a satanic, anti-Christian world outlook, Bergman never repented.

Secondly, Bergman describes himself as an unashamed liar in several situations. His encounter with the late conductor Herbert von Karajan is telling: "The Maestro came straight to the point. He wanted to do [Puccini's] *Turandot* as an opera film for television with me as director. He stared at me with his pale cold eyes. (I usually think *Turandot* an unpleasant, cumbersome, perverted mess, a child of its time.) I was totally absorbed by this little man's hypnotically pale gaze and heard myself saying this was a great honor, that I had always been fascinated by *Turandot*, that the music was puzzling but overpowering and I could think of nothing more stimulating than to be allowed to collaborate with Herbert von Karajan." Obviously Bergman considered Karajan higher in the satanic pecking-order than himself. Maybe it has something to do with Karajan's well-known background as a Nazi. Coincidentally Bergman's fifth wife is a von Rosen, of the same family into which Hitler's Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels married.

The autobiography is an interesting clinical study of a person in need of a classical exorcism. Bergman writes: "Ghost, devils and demons, good, evil or just annoying, they have blown in my face, pushed me, pricked me with pins, plucked at my jersey. They have spoken, hissed or whispered. Clear voices, not particularly comprehensible but impossible to ignore."

The book is slated for publication in the United States this fall.

An odyssey through totalitarian China

by Alice Robb

Life and Death in Shanghai,

by Nien Cheng

Grove Press, Inc., New York, 1987

496 pages, hardbound, \$19.95.

In the light of happenings in China today, this book is a must. So many truths of today's Chinese people and their political situation are presented, that one reading is hardly adequate to assimilate the facts.

Mrs. Cheng says at the very end of this outstanding book: "Deng Xiaoping and the other main actors on China's political stage are old men in their eighties and late seventies. In a few years, they will fade from the scene. The fate of China in the 1990s will be decided by a new generation of leaders who may or may not be able to sustain the authoritarian rule of the Communist Party and at the same time achieve economic progress."

Nien Cheng was a rich widow living with her daughter and three servants. The beginning of the Cultural Revolution brought many changes, but life outside the home had not particularly touched her family other than the fact that as the servants shopped, they would be called names, because they worked for a "capitalist."

In 1935, Nien and her husband met in England where they were students as he worked on his Ph.D. After their marriage, they returned to the wartime capital Chongqing, at which time he joined the Kuomintang government as a diplomatic officer. Their daughter, Meiping, was born in 1942 in Australia.

When the Communist Army arrived in Shanghai in 1949, Mr. Cheng was director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the city office. Having been invited by the communist individual who took over his position, he remained during the transitional adjustment period, as adviser on foreign af-

fairs to the new government city officials.

With the change in government, only one large oil company chose to remain in mainland China, and it was with this organization that he was allowed to accept an offer of employment and leave the People's Government during the following year. He became the general manager of the Shanghai office. Communist Party officers favored trade with the West, and had good relationships with the company and its Chinese management.

Mr. Cheng died in 1957, and a British general manager succeeded him, and Nien was asked by the company to become his assistant. Her position was to settle difficulties in such a way that the Chinese government officials would not lose face, nor would the company have to sacrifice its dignity. She worked in the capacity of adviser to management until the spring of 1966, when the Shanghai office of the company closed. Always, she had been thankful that she had a job at which she excelled and she enjoyed being known as the only woman in Shanghai who held a top office in an important company. Soon, everything in her life was to be changed: how much and to what extent she had no idea. Then the Cultural Revolution really began!

The 'struggle' meetings

Soon after the company had closed its doors, Nien was called to attend her first "struggle" meeting where the former chief accountant of her office was targeted. He was denounced by speaker after speaker and then by his former co-workers, who criticized him for the same "crimes" he had been accused of earlier. His own self-criticism he read from a prepared statement which declared the degradation that had beset his life. She knew that he had done none of the things he had admitted to, and in order to have been brought to his knees with such admissions, she was sure, he had been worn down to complete exhaustion of both mind and body. Someone remarked, "I hate 'struggle' meetings. Somehow everybody behaves like savages." Friends pointed out to her that the officials sought to frighten her with that meeting and later she was interrogated several times and told that she must confess the wrongs that she had done in the name of the imperialist company. She steadfastly maintained her innocence of any wrongdoing and that the company had been very careful to observe all government regulations and had done nothing illegal.

The parades of the "Red Guards," and new group of young people appearing on the scene, seemed to bring about a real change to others of her social position. And so she waited, knowing that the time would come when she too would be their victim as they stormed through her home in a mad frenzy of destruction. The dreaded intrusion came on Aug. 30. The "Red Guards" were officially approved to do away with the "Four Olds"—culture, customs, habits, and ways of thinking—and they were ruthless.

Following that difficult experience, she was placed under house arrest, with the “Red Guards” sharing the watch. She and her daughter were each allowed one suitcase of winter clothes and a canvas bag of bedding. She had been able to keep what she was wearing and one change of clothing together with a sweater. The Guards had taken most of her furniture and household goods. Only in the bathroom was privacy permitted. She was not allowed to converse nor to eat with either her daughter or her servant.

Nien was taken to a meeting in the late afternoon of Sept. 27, where she was the object of a “struggle” meeting. Much later, she learned that the date of this meeting had been delayed again and again as officials tried to get her daughter to participate in her denunciation. However, Meiping absolutely refused. This meeting resulted in Nien’s being found guilty and urged to confess her “crimes.” Even though she responded with a “not guilty” plea, which was ignored, she was taken—handcuffed—to Number One Detention House. It was 2 a.m. when she finally arrived at her cell with no belongings. She had never imagined a place so bad or so filthy in all her experience. Even so, she had to lie down and go to sleep, with the light on.

Early morning brought the first day of prison life to this lovely lady, who was to be known as #1806 for the next six and one-half years as she remained in solitary confinement. She received the clothing and bedding that had been allowed by the “Red Guards” and she was permitted to arrange the purchase of needed items for cleanliness, eating, and drinking. Usually brooms and needles could be borrowed only for use on Sundays; however, a broom was available to her, since she had just arrived. She proceeded to clean the cell from top to bottom as well as possible while she was being criticized for bringing capitalistic ideas into prison. She even covered the dirty line on the wall by her bed with pieces of toilet paper, pasted there with crushed grains of rice from her meager food rations.

She was now ready, as a devout Christian, to face life in the prison; and being innocent, she was determined to clear her name of any wrongdoing. She worried about her daughter, not wanting her to face a future knowing her mother had been sentenced for “crimes” against the government. I’m sure that Meiping was the reason that Nien coped so well through all her difficulties of imprisonment. Her health was not the best at the outset, as she only had one kidney. She suffered from an inadequate diet and every winter from intense cold. Her health problems were badly treated, as the “doctors” outside the hospital were learning to be doctors through experience. This slight-statured, 51-year-old woman was physically mistreated almost every time she left for interrogations. Had she known of her daughter’s fate before she left the prison, she might not have been able to maintain sufficient stamina to endure the extreme hardships.

At her various interrogations, she was accused of many

so-called “crimes”: being a class enemy, a dirty capitalist, a running dog of imperialism, a foreign spy conspiring with foreign powers, and others having to do with the fact that she worked for a company which was then approved by the government, and also that she was educated abroad.

Finding inner strength

During all these times of accusation, she never faltered. She was not going to let them get the best of her. She had a directness of purpose in line with her decision to simply tell the truth and not let them confuse the issues. She staunchly upheld her position: “I have never done anything against the People’s Government.” “I have no connection with any foreign government.” “I’ve never committed a crime in my whole life.” “I am not guilty.” “I have nothing to confess.”

Many of Nien’s friends managed to be released from prison simply by patiently living through each day as it came, following directions and hanging on till they were allowed so-called “freedom.” This she was unable to cope with. When depression deepened and she could tolerate her solitary state no longer, she had to cause things to happen. She would demand the attention of the interrogator—knowing he was not available. She would scream her innocence—knowing the other inmates were approving of her resistance to authority. These sessions often ended in her removal from the cell to another, where she couldn’t be heard, and moreover, resulted in severe physical abuse. But that was better than being ignored, and after each such episode, she always felt a lifting of her spirits. She needed contact with people, regardless!

Cooped up in that prison cell for so many years, she learned to appreciate the true meaning of freedom after the lights were switched off in the cell and before daybreak. Short though it was, this time of darkness was a lifesaver for her, a time when she could reach within herself to reassert the dignity of her being, and she could experience a feeling of renewal for the new day. Out from under the watchful eyes of the guards, she had a precious moment of freedom, when she could release herself from the confines of the prison cell.

The Chinese have lived in a constantly changing environment for so many years, that it’s not surprising that we may wonder if China can ever become a stable entity. Throughout her long history, the world has been shown that the Chinese are a patient people—probably more so than the inhabitants of any other country. But from the events of recent years, it would appear that this renowned attribute is growing thin, and that her people are beginning to want relief, and positive action in the direction of stability in their personal life patterns. Change is the only constancy in which they live. Each new innovation brings its never-ending promises. Soon, however, the people realize that the promises are empty and reality is often worse than before. How soon are these wants to become demands backed by a citizenry who have completely lost tolerance with their leaders?

What has gone wrong with the Supreme Court?

by Edward Spannaus

In its term which started last October and ended July 3, the U.S. Supreme Court became the third and final branch of the federal government to become discredited in the eyes of the U.S. population. The broad public uproar that accompanied its most prominent decisions—especially those on flag burning and abortion—hasn't been seen for half a century. We hear public calls for impeaching the judges or restricting their appellate jurisdiction; privately, the man on the street is simply ready to string the judges up.

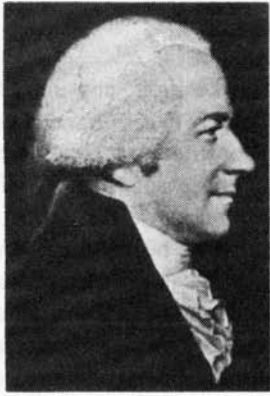
This Supreme Court has accomplished the feat of offending almost every section of the population in the past few weeks—liberals, conservatives, minorities, patriots, etc. The only consistency in the court's rulings is that they are consistently bad from the standpoint of actual constitutional law. The bulk of its major rulings this term portend just the opposite of a "kinder, gentler" nation: Its decisions hasten the advent of judicial brutality and police-state measures—especially its rulings on criminal law and civil rights. Even when the court makes a decision in the right direction, it does so for the wrong reasons. The court's July 3 ruling in the *Webster* abortion case was correctly attacked as dishonest, deceptive, and indecisive in both concurring and dissenting opinions.

Truly, this is a court adrift, cut loose from any moorings. What has gone wrong?

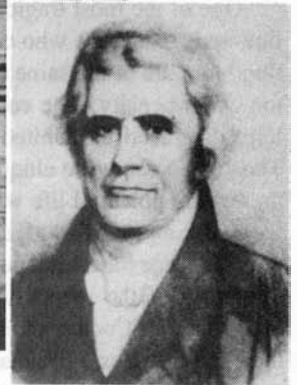
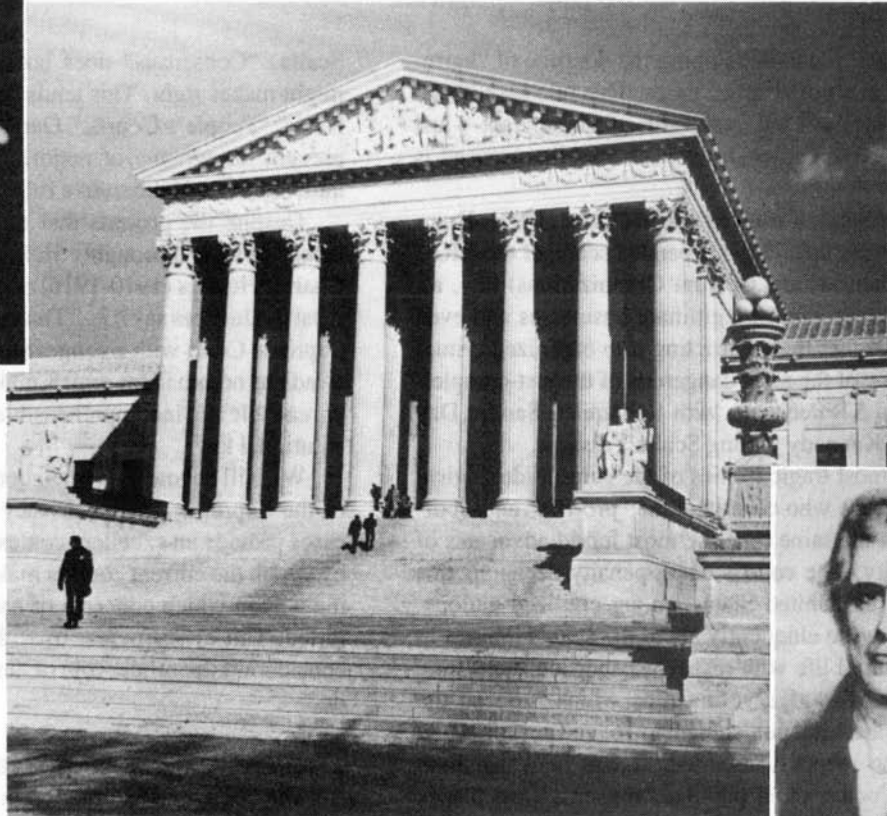
Positivism run amok

The 19th century, after the death of John Marshall, saw the gradual erosion and ultimate abandonment of the conception of natural law which provided the unwritten foundation of our Constitution. The 20th century has seen the triumph of legal positivism, which prepared the way in turn for the pure arbitrariness and caprice which now dominate the Supreme Court's decisions on constitutional issues.

This scandalous phenomenon is characterized by the solidification of ideolog-



The Founding of the United States and the Framers of the Constitution were governed by republican conceptions of natural law, which today have been eroded by logical positivism. The division of today's Supreme Court into "liberal" and "conservative" voting blocs would have been incomprehensible to such as Alexander Hamilton (left) and John Marshall (right).



ical voting blocs on the Supreme Court bench this term. According to the *New York Times*, almost one-quarter of the court's rulings this term were decided on a 5-4 vote; in every single 5-4 decision, William Rehnquist and William Brennan, Jr. were on opposite sides. Anthony Kennedy, the newest appointee, voted with Rehnquist in all but two of the 5-4 cases. The four "liberal" members of the court (Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Harry Blackmun, and John Paul Stevens) constituted a bloc on 22 of these 31 rulings.

This ideological line-up has become all too predictable. The "conservatives" can be expected to be anti-civil rights, anti-abortion, anti-defendant in criminal cases, and so forth. The "liberals" take the mirror-opposite positions. The most notable exception was the flag-burning case, in which "conservatives" Kennedy and Antonin Scalia joined the "liberal" majority led by Brennan.

The very idea of "liberal" and "conservative" voting blocs is an abomination to constitutional jurisprudence. From the standpoint of the issues and battles which gave rise to the Constitution and to the rise of the "American System" in the first three decades of the 19th century—still today's fundamental constitutional and political issues—these categories are nonsensical: Was John Marshall a liberal? A conservative? His protection of a criminal defendant's rights in the Aaron Burr case, and his promotion of a strong federal government, should endear him to today's liberals—who tend to

regard him as an arch-conservative protector of property and contract rights. Thomas Jefferson was closer to a modern-day liberal with respect to individual rights, yet he was simultaneously a fanatic defender of states' rights against the federal government. Alexander Hamilton would certainly be characterized as a conservative for his promotion of manufactures, and his protection of creditors and property rights; yet he was claimed as a spiritual forefather of the Progressives and Roosevelt Democrats, for his dedication to a strong and energetic national government.

The nonsensical nature of the idea of "conservative" and "liberal" blocs on the court can also be illustrated by some current examples.

Chief Justice Rehnquist, for example, is nearly beatified as the embodiment of the "Reagan Revolution" against big government and overarching federal power. Yet in matters of the criminal justice system, Rehnquist is a proponent of very big government indeed. Under the scheme of the Constitution, the federal government was intended to have extremely limited law enforcement powers—and indeed this was the case until the early 20th century. Rehnquist has ruled consistently to increase the role of federal prosecutors and to approve their more and more intrusive practices. Rehnquist has, for example, done as much as anyone in recent decades to tear up the Fourth Amendment, and to eliminate its protection of citizens from unlawful search and seizure. He has

played the central role in developing the doctrine of “harmless error” in appeals of criminal cases. This rule says it’s all right to violate the constitutional rights of a defendant—just as long as the judge knows in his heart that the accused is guilty anyway.

On the other hand, it was the “liberal” bloc, led by Brennan, which recently upheld the expanded scope of the RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) law, allowing it to be used against legitimate businesses and even protest groups, rather than restricting it to organized crime. This ruling—one of the most dangerous of the just-completed term—was a 5-4 decision, with Rehnquist, Sandra Day O’Connor, and Kennedy joining Scalia’s dissent.

One of the most tragic ironies of the current ideological line-up is that those who constitute the “pro-life” anti-abortion bloc, are at the same time the most fervid advocates of the death penalty. The court’s death penalty decisions this term disgraced the United States among civilized nations. Those who can write eloquently about the state’s interest in preserving potential life with respect to abortion, constitute the same exact five-judge voting bloc which lowered the minimum age for capital punishment to 16, and permitted the execution of the mentally retarded. It was here that both Scalia and O’Connor cited popular “consensus” to justify their rulings. Here, Brennan correctly attacked the “consensus” approach, arguing that “Justice Scalia’s approach would largely return the task of defining the contours of the Eighth Amendment’s protections to political majorities.”

The triumph of the legal positivism and the philosophical radical nominalism which dominates the Supreme Court today, first required the eradication of natural law from our national jurisprudence. This happened, first, through the emasculation and gutting of natural law into a social-darwinist, Lockean version, a far cry from the neo-platonic tradition of Hugo Grotius, Gottfried Leibniz, and Samuel Pufendorf which was the basis of the dominant outlook of the Founding Fathers and Framers of the Constitution. In this tradition, the promotion of scientific and technological progress was the means of accomplishing the true ends of a republic: the fostering of virtue and morality in its citizens. In the Constitutional Convention, one finds expressed the view that the perfection of the human mind, not the protection of property, is the purpose of the republic.

By the late 19th century, the Framers’ view was replaced by an Adam Smith “free market” version of “natural law” and “natural rights.” This then opened the door for Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. and his legal positivist “force doctrine.” Holmes viciously attacked the notion of natural law, or of any higher law existing independent of custom and experience. Law for Holmes is simply the will of the stronger; morality has no place in his legal universe.

(The most dangerous variant of the “force doctrine” is the “consensus” policy being aggressively promoted by Justice

Scalia. “Consensus” does not make right, any more than might makes right. This tends quickly in the direction of the Nazis’ “People’s Courts.” Our Constitution was designed to prevent the tyranny of majority consensus, in favor of the undemocratic, deliberative rule of reason.)

Despite the protests that might be heard, the Supreme Court today is thoroughly Holmesian. Former Chief Justice Charles Hughes (1910-1916) once said, “The Constitution is what the Justices say it is.” That outlook characterizes today’s Supreme Court with a vengeance. The court is dominated by a radical nominalism which makes most of its rulings both unreadable and incomprehensible from the standpoint of constitutional law.

We will devote the remainder of this article to an analysis of the Supreme Court’s privacy and abortion cases. These cases provide an excellent context for examining the method by which the current court is making its decisions, as well as the way in which concepts of natural law have become distorted. This also provides us with an appropriate context for considering the proper role of “individual rights” in a republic.

The *Roe v. Wade* precedent

The court’s 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*, the decision that legalized abortion, was characterized as “an exercise of raw judicial power” by Justice Byron R. White in his dissent at the time.

The 7-2 majority declared that a woman’s right to have an abortion was a fundamental constitutional right, rooted in the right of personal privacy. This right to personal privacy was not held to be a right directly found in the Constitution, but one rooted in the Fourteenth Amendment’s concept of personal liberty.

The scope of the “liberty” rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment’s guarantee, that no person shall be deprived of “life, liberty or property without due process of law,” has been the subject of much historic controversy. The standard generally adopted by the modern court is that the Fourteenth Amendment only protects those rights regarded as “fundamental,” or “implicit in the concept of an ordered liberty.”

The most extreme formulation of the “personal privacy right” idea was that of Justice William O. Douglas, who found the privacy rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to include “autonomous control over the development and expression of one’s intellect, interests, tastes, and personality.”

White, in a strongly worded dissent, said the court’s fashioning of a new constitutional right for pregnant women amounted to an “improvident and extravagant exercise of the power of judicial review. . . .” He characterized the majority ruling as saying a woman is entitled to an abortion at her demand, for no reason at all, and as saying that the Consti-

DoJ moves will silence the free labor movement

The U.S. Department of Justice has announced its intention to take over the International Longshoremen's Association, now facing a criminal action under the federal racketeering (RICO) statutes. With these steps, the nation is entering the "brave new world" of state-controlled labor unions, supervised by the federal police agencies in a manner no different from the way the KGB runs unions in the Soviet Union. Further, the successful use of the conspiracy provisions of RICO has now placed the right to organize into the same legal status that prevailed at the dawn of the modern labor movement.

Following a RICO prosecution of the leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the DoJ forced an out-of-court settlement allowing it to appoint a board of trustees on June 1, 1989 to replace the elected union leadership. Key to the Justice Department's success in securing the unprecedented agreement, was the use of the RICO conspiracy provisions, which let prosecutors amalgamate a wide variety of charges and allegations against different individual members of the executive, into a single mass trial.

The Department has now announced that the International Longshoremen's Association will face the RICO axe this fall. In a repeat performance of former U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani's witchhunt against the Teamsters, the government will ask for a court-appointed trustee to run the 90,000-member union, and will allege that certain ILA leaders are under the "influence of organized crime." The ILA is the second of four unions named in the 1985 report of the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

The Justice Department must get the case into court before the 10-year statute of limitations runs out on the prior racketeering conviction of ILA leader Anthony Scotto. RICO is activated once two such cases exist, and the recent, timely conviction of Donald Carson, a high union official, on extortion charges, will now brand the operations of the union's executive as a "criminal enterprise."

The ILA has incurred the wrath of some Washington, D.C. circles, for having refused to load grain on Soviet ships after the invasion of Afghanistan.

In the civil RICO suit filed by Eastern Airlines against the Airline Pilots Association in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, a legal strike is declared a form of racketeering activity, a *prima facie* challenge to the basis of a democratic trade union movement. If Eastern chairman Frank Lorenzo, the notorious takeover specialist, succeeds in this venture, the courts will become a slaughterhouse for unionists.

tution "values the convenience, whim or caprice of the putative mother more than the life or potential life of the fetus." On the contrary, White argued, there is no constitutional authority for valuing "the convenience of the pregnant woman more than the continued existence and development of the life or potential life she carries."

Warren E. Burger, then Chief Justice, was part of the 1973 *Roe* majority and stuck with it until 1986. Burger continued to deny that *Roe* had created a right to abortion on demand, but later said that the court's post-*Roe* decisions had in fact done just that. By 1986, Burger conceded that the fears of the initial *Roe* dissenters had been realized.

Roe v. Wade not only created a right to abortion on demand, but it also became the basis for a hideous series of "right to die" court rulings—all based on the alleged constitutional right of privacy articulated in *Roe*.

The next most significant abortion ruling after *Roe* came in the 1976 case, *Planned Parenthood of Central Missouri v. Danforth*, in which the court ruled 7-2 that the state of Missouri could not require a husband's consent as a condition for an abortion. In White's dissent, he complained: "It is truly

surprising that the majority finds in the U.S. Constitution . . . a rule that must assign a greater value to a mother's decision to cut off a potential human life by abortion than a father's decision to let it mature into a live child."

The debate over the relationship between law and morality was confronted in a 1977 case involving birth control measures (*Carey v. Population Services*). Based on its *Roe v. Wade* right-to-privacy holding, the Supreme Court invalidated a New York State law restricting the sale of contraceptives, and prohibiting altogether their sale to minors under age 16. The state had argued that a ban on the sale of contraceptives to minors had an important symbolic effect, showing the state's disapproval of sexual activity by minors.

Justice Stevens, in a concurring opinion, called the state's concerns "irrational and perverse."

As in *Roe*, White and Rehnquist were the only two dissenters. White argued that it is frivolous to argue that a minor has a constitutional right to contraceptives, over the objections of parents and the state. Rehnquist attacked the majority for holding that the state "may not use its police power to legislate in the interest of public morality . . . a power so

fundamental to self-government.”

The first break in the *Roe* pattern came in another 1977 ruling, which held that the equal protection clause did not require a state to pay for abortions. Overturned was a district court ruling which had said that abortion and childbirth were just two different ways to deal with pregnancy. The lower court ruling had also said that a state could not use a moral judgment to justify its policy. The majority of the Supreme Court said that *Roe* did not declare an unqualified constitutional right to an abortion; the three dissenters—including *Roe* author Blackmun—called this the “first crack in *Roe*.”

Nine years then elapsed before there occurred any significant further change in the *Roe* line of cases. The Supreme Court generally continued to invalidate state restrictions on abortions. Meanwhile Sandra Day O'Connor joined the court, and also joined the dissenting minority in those cases reaffirming *Roe*.

Two rulings in 1986 presaged the move to reverse *Roe*. First, in *Thornburgh v. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists*, the Supreme Court by a narrow 5-4 vote, invalidated Pennsylvania state laws attempting to regulate abortion, including requirements that abortion be explained to the pregnant woman, alternatives presented, and so forth. Blackmun, writing for the five-justice majority, denounced the Pennsylvania laws as measures designed to intimidate women and prevent them from exercising their freedom of choice. White, joined by Rehnquist, said in his dissent that the court was carrying forward the “difficult and continuing venture in substantive due process” that began with *Roe v. Wade*, by defining as “fundamental,” liberties that are nowhere found in the Constitution. The court is simply imposing its own values, charged White.

Burger, for the first time, joined the dissenters. Burger contended that *Roe* did not create abortion on demand, that *Roe* had recognized that the state had an interest in “protecting the potentiality of human life.” But with the *Thornburgh* decision, wrote Burger, the court was abandoning that standard, and *Roe v. Wade* should now be examined.

About two weeks later, the court issued another ruling which had major implications for the entire range of “personal privacy” rights. This ruling (*Bowers v. Hardwick*), which had the editorial writers of the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* screaming, was a 5-4 decision holding that there is no constitutional right to homosexual sodomy.

In this ruling, Powell joined the four-justice anti-*Roe* bloc. The majority opinion drew a line between rights associated with marriage, the family, and procreation on the one hand, and homosexual activity on the other. Drawing its own temporary line on the extent of “substantive due process,” the majority said that the claimed “right” to engage in homosexual sodomy cannot be said to be “deeply rooted in the Nation’s history and tradition,” or “implied in the concept of ordered liberty”—the current test of those rights and liberties deemed to be protected by the due process clause.

Nor are we inclined to take a more expansive view of our authority to discover new fundamental rights imbedded in the Due Process Clause. The Court is most vulnerable and comes nearest to illegitimacy when it deals with judge-made constitutional law having little or no cognizable roots in the language or design of the Constitution. That this is so was painfully demonstrated by the face-off between the Executive and the Court in the 1930s, which resulted in the repudiation of much of the substantive gloss that the Court had placed on the Due Process Clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. There should be, therefore, great resistance to expand the substantive reach of those Clauses, particularly if it requires redefining the category of rights deemed to be fundamental. Otherwise, the Judiciary necessarily takes to itself further authority to govern the country without express constitutional authority. The claimed right pressed on us today falls far short of overcoming this resistance.

Significantly, the 5-4 majority rejected the liberals’ assertion that notions of morality provide an inadequate rationale for law: “The law, however, is constantly based on notions of morality, and if all laws representing essentially moral choices are to be invalidated under the due process clause, the courts will be very busy indeed.”

The liberals accused the majority of an “almost obsessive focus on homosexuality,” and contended that the case was not about homosexuality, but about personal privacy. They articulated a radical libertarian philosophy of law, which but for its context of homosexual sodomy, is as acceptable to a “conservative” of the William F. Buckley stripe as a liberal hedonist. It is here that right truly meets left—showing the absurdity of a political spectrum based on the seating arrangement in the National Assembly of revolutionary France.

What the liberals were saying, was something like: “Come on, folks; if you’d stop obsessing about homosexuality, you’d see that what we are saying about individual rights should be totally acceptable to you.” For, whereas the majority had drawn a distinction between privacy rights related to the protection of the family, and “rights” related to homosexual activity, the libertarian minority—led by Blackmun—said that the majority misapprehended why privacy rights related to the family are protected:

We protect these rights not because they contribute, in some direct and material way, to the general public welfare, but because they form so central a part of an individual’s life. “The concept of privacy embodies ‘moral fact that a person belongs to himself and not to others nor to society as a whole.’ ” . . . And so we protect the decision whether to marry precisely because marriage “is an association that pro-

motes a way of life, not causes; a harmony in living, not political faiths; a bilateral loyalty, not commercial or social projects." We protect the decision whether to have a child because parenthood alters so dramatically an individual's self-definition, not because of demographic considerations or the Bible's command to be fruitful and multiply.

As the liberal columnists perceived, *Bowers v. Hardwick*'s implications were far-reaching. It was, for example, cited by both sides in the recent successful petition seeking to have the court review a Missouri anti-euthanasia ruling.

In the euthanasia case, the Missouri Supreme Court had denied the right of the parents of Nancy Cruzan, a 31-year-old brain-damaged patient, to withdraw food and water from her, which would inevitably cause death by starvation and dehydration. A lower-level Missouri state court had ruled that Cruzan's family could starve her to death, basing its ruling on the assertion that "there is a fundamental natural right expressed in our Constitution as the 'right to liberty' which permits an individual to refuse or direct the withholding or withdrawal of artificial death-prolonging procedures when the person has no more cognitive brain function."

In its November 1988 ruling, the Missouri Supreme Court denounced what it called the "judicial approval of suicide" that has taken hold of many state courts. They noted that some courts "find the quality of life a convenient focus when justifying a termination of treatment. But the state's interest is not quality of life. . . ." Rejecting the Nazi notion of a "life not worth living," which notion has become endemic in the United States and much of Western Europe today, the Missouri court said: "Were quality of life at issue, persons with all manner of handicaps might find the state seeking to terminate their lives. . . the state's interest is in life; that interest is unqualified."

In the Cruzan case, as in all right-to-die cases based on alleged federal privacy rights, *Roe v. Wade* is prominently cited as legal precedent for the notion of a constitutional right to privacy which includes the right to refuse medical treatment (or, more accurately, the right of someone else to refuse medical treatment for a patient who is too sick to resist the decision). The Missouri trial-level court, which would have permitted the withdrawal of food and water, based its ruling on a supposed "federal constitutional right . . . to die with dignity."

In another case, a federal court, deciding a life-support-removal case, explained that *Roe v. Wade* had enunciated "the paramount right to control the disposition to be made of his or her body."

In the petition for review of the Cruzan case, the right-to-die lobby asserted that the right to die is included in the constitutional right of privacy as defined in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, *Roe v. Wade*, and subsequent cases.

The petition for *certiorari* (review) of the Cruzan case was granted by the Supreme Court at the end of June, meaning the case will be heard in the October 1989 term. It only takes four justices to grant a petition for *certiorari*, so no definite conclusion as to the ultimate disposition of the case can be inferred.

The Webster case

When the Supreme Court finally got around to reconsidering *Roe v. Wade* this term, expectations on all sides reached a fever pitch. But the court's opinion, delayed until a few days after the normal June 30 end of the term, only added to the existing confusion. Rather than speaking with a clear voice, the court's opinion, written by Rehnquist, ducked the major constitutional issues. Its reasoning was called "perverse" by Scalia (who concurred), and "deceptive" by Blackmun (who dissented), with the latter saying that the majority hopes to precipitate a "constitutional crisis."

As is often the case in these matters, the dissenting opinions provide a better guide to what the court is doing than does the self-serving written opinion of the majority (or, in this case, the plurality, since only White and Kennedy joined Rehnquist's opinion in the key section).

Blackmun, joined by Brennan and Marshall, accused the majority of going about its work in "a deceptive fashion," and said that he could not recall a judgment of the court "that so foments disregard for the law and our standing decisions." The opinion "is filled with winks, and nods, and knowing glances to those who would do away with *Roe* explicitly," Blackmun charged. His most telling—and accurate—assessment of the opinion is as follows:

The plurality opinion is far more remarkable for the argument that it does not advance than for those that it does. The plurality does not even mention, much less join, the true jurisprudential debate underlying this case: whether the Constitution includes an "unenumerated" general right to privacy as recognized in many of our decisions, most notably *Griswold v. Connecticut*, and *Roe*, and, more specifically, whether and to what extent such a right to privacy extends to matters of childbearing and family life, including abortion. . . . These are questions of unsurpassed significance in this Court's interpretation of the Constitution, and mark the battleground upon which this case was fought, by the parties, by the Solicitor General as *amicus* on behalf of petitioners, and by an unprecedented number of *amici*. On these grounds, abandoned by the plurality, the Court should decide this case.

Interestingly, Scalia appeared to agree with Blackmun's analysis of what the plurality were doing. With respect to the key portion of the opinion, in which Rehnquist said that the *Roe* trimester framework is "unsound and unworkable,"

Pentagon hit by judiciary, Congress, and ecologists

Since the June 1988 "Operation Ill Wind" raids by the FBI on the Pentagon and military-industrial corporations, and the indictments arising therefrom, those U.S. military capabilities that had managed to escape the knife of the budget-cutters and the arms control negotiators, have come under increasing attack by judicial and legislative rulings as well as from environmental regulatory agencies. In the latest example, the U.S. Congress is preparing to enact an amendment to the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which will cause more harassment to U.S. military commanders than a battalion of KGB psywar specialists.

The amendment in question, HR 1056, passed the House Energy and Commerce Committee 38-5, and will give state governments and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the same right to sue or issue administrative orders to federal facilities guilty of "hazardous waste violations," that they now have when dealing with munic-

ipal governments and private companies.

Environmentalists have declared war on domestic military bases, which the EPA calls the largest single source of "toxic pollution" in the country.

HR 1056 will pit the EPA and state governments against the Department of Defense, in litigation that will arise over allegations that Pentagon facilities are out of compliance with locally determined, arbitrary, and variable environmental standards.

The officer in command of a military base is commissioned by the Congress (not the local government or the EPA), and the budget for his base and his mission is determined by the Congress as well. If he diverts his limited funds to purposes other than his assigned mission, he will fail to perform his duty as an officer. However, if his facility is out of compliance with standards set by local environmental agencies, he must divert funds from his assigned mission to bring the facility into compliance, or he will face felony charges under the new law. It is widely reported that military officers facing this quandary are taking steps to shelter personal property and purchase liability insurance, in anticipation of hostile litigation against them.

Scalia said in his concurring opinion that he agreed with Blackmun that this would effectively overrule *Roe v. Wade*, and argued it should be overruled explicitly.¹

Rehnquist's evasive opinion did indeed manage to go through 23 printed pages of detailed, technical analysis of the Missouri statute under review, without ever addressing the actual constitutional issues involved. He only mentions the broader question of "privacy rights" and "liberty interests" when he is responding defensively to Blackmun's accusations that the court's opinion "invites charges of cowardice and illegitimacy." Scalia said that declaring *Roe's* trimester framework "unsound and unworkable," without overruling *Roe* itself, simply "preserves the chaos that presently surrounds the issue of abortion."

The most perceptive comment was made by the liberal dissenters (although the shoe is just as often on the other foot as well):

[T]he plurality asserts that the trimester framework cannot stand because the State's interest in potential life is compelling throughout pregnancy, not merely after viability. The opinion contains not one word of rationale for its view of the State's interest. This "it-is-so-because-we-say-so" jurisprudence constitutes nothing other than an attempted exercise of brute force; reason, much less persuasion, has no place.

Perhaps inadvertently, and certainly not self-conscious-

ly, Blackmun here has put his finger on the radical nominalism and positivist methodology which dominates the Supreme Court today.

'Liberties' in a republic

The crux of the matter in *Roe v. Wade* is the issue of "substantive due process," or what rights are guaranteed to the individual by the Constitution, even though not enumerated in the Constitution or Bill of Rights. The idea is that the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, applies to substantive rights, not just procedural formalities. But the vexing question then is, how do courts determine just what are these rights and liberties which are to be protected?

The irony of this whole matter is that the notion of substantive due process, used in recent years by the courts to invalidate state laws pertaining to abortion and other areas of "personal privacy," is the same theory that was used at the turn of the century to strike down state wage and hours legislation, and other laws regulating economic relations and the conditions of workers. "Substantive due process" has also been used as the basis for expanding—and in recent years restricting—the recognized Constitutional rights of defendants in criminal proceedings.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, "substantive due process" was used to promote a theory of individual econom-

By granting administrative agencies and the states the power to impose criminal penalties on the Pentagon or its officers, Congress has elevated these agencies to a higher authority than the Congress itself.

Impact on nuclear weapons facilities

This amendment will impose chaos on both the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. Clever footwork by Energy Secretary Adm. James Watkins has allowed him to get out ahead of HR 1056; but nonetheless, nuclear weapons production facilities are high on the target lists of the environmentalists, and no matter what the DoE budgets for cleanup of antiquated facilities, it will not be enough to satisfy activists who now have more authority than the Secretary himself over some parts of the Energy Department's budget, and who intend to use it to cripple the national defense.

The money involved in the efforts to meet the standards enacted by the state and local authorities is awesome. Conservative estimates are that it will cost the Pentagon \$20 billion to clean up sites already targeted by EPA. This is roughly the same amount as is budgeted for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

ic "liberty" and property rights à la Adam Smith; today it is used to promote a conception of individual hedonist liberty. Both are variants of classic British liberalism; both are at variance with the philosophy of our Constitution. As we shall see, the idea of substantive due process is not wrong in itself; but it goes radically astray when cut loose from the natural law moorings of our Constitution.

One of the famous examples in which the Supreme Court applied the "natural justice" argument, was the 1905 *Lochner v. New York* case. In striking down a New York law limiting the hours that bakers could work, to 60 per week, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the right to freely purchase and sell labor was part of the liberty protected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Earlier, in 1897 the Supreme Court had applied a Lockean-Adam Smith bastardization of "natural law," to uphold property rights in two important cases which held that the Fourteenth Amendment protected substantive liberties. In one of these cases, involving the condemnation of property for a railroad company, the court said that depriving an owner of property without just compensation deprives the owner of the right to property "founded in natural equity."

In the other of these two cases, *Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court for the first time invalidated state economic legislation on substantive due process grounds. The court said that the "liberty" of the Fourteenth Amendment is not just the right to be free from physical restraint, but includes:

the right of the citizen to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties; to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or avocation; and for that purpose to enter into all contracts which may be proper, necessary, and essential to carrying out to a successful conclusion the purposes above-mentioned.

The *Allgeyer* ruling referred to an earlier dissent in the 1873 *Slaughterhouse* cases, harking back to the "inalienable rights of freemen which our ancestors brought with them to this country," and declaring that "the right to follow any of the common occupations of life is an inalienable right. It was formulated as such under the phrase 'pursuit of happiness' in the Declaration of Independence."

So far, so good. Would that these "natural law" conceptions had been applied in pursuance of a Hamiltonian dirigist economic system, and in favor of what was known in the first decades of the 19th century as "the American System" of political economy—this, in explicit opposition to the British system.

But instead, contract and property rights were defined so as to prevent the states from enacting regulatory legislation which might promote economic progress and the "harmony of labor and capital." What should be the appropriate role of government in promoting industrial and technological development, can be gleaned from Alexander Hamilton's reports on manufacturing, credit, and national banking, written during the first Washington administration; Hamilton and Washington's policies were in express opposition to the Adam Smith free enterprise practices which later became largely hegemonic in the United States.

Thus, under the guise of protecting "liberty," all manner of state and federal laws concerning wages and hours, working conditions, unions, etc. were struck down, as, of course, was much of Franklin Roosevelt's economic legislation in the first phase of the New Deal.

But there also exists a healthier side to the substantive due process notion. Two cases from the 1920s which still remain standing, and which have been used to provide underpinning for the modern line of "privacy" cases, reflect the actual constitutional tradition. Both cases, *Meyer v. Nebraska*, and *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, dealt with education and with the right of parents to send their children to church-sponsored schools. The *Meyer* case invalidated a state law which forbade the teaching of foreign languages in schools; it involved a 10-year-old child who was being taught German in a Lutheran school. In this ruling, the Supreme Court defined the liberty guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment as the liberty to contract, to engage in any of the common occupations of life, to acquire useful knowledge, to worship God according to one's beliefs. Remarkably, the court cited the Northwest Ordinance of 1787: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good

government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall be forever encouraged.”

The Northwest Ordinance would probably be declared unconstitutional by today’s Supreme Court (which has barred Christmas displays which serve “only” a religious purpose). But as a document contemporaneous to the Constitution itself, the Northwest Ordinance provides a powerful guide to the proper context in which to consider the “unenumerated” rights of citizens of our republic. The rights to freedom of religion, the acquisition of useful knowledge, the pursuit of an occupation, serve the great purposes of the republic, especially the achievement of “the happiness of mankind.” The concept of “happiness” as used by the Founding Fathers did not mean hedonistic individual gratification. It referred to a citizenry embodying reason and virtue; this “happiness” was counterposed to the social and political misery existing under the colonial system and under the heel of oligarchic tyranny.

Bearing this in mind, let us now look at the modern constitutional debate over individual liberties and privacy rights.

The landmark “privacy” case is *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1963), in which the Supreme Court held, in the context of striking down a law prohibiting sale of contraceptives to all, including married adults, that there exists an area of personal privacy into which the state should not intrude.

The *Griswold* majority opinion was written by William O. Douglas, who elaborated the idea of a general constitutional right of privacy which, he said, is older and broader than the Bill of Rights. Douglas, however, presented a rationale which veered away from the traditional reasons for protecting the family. He explicitly contended that this protection was not because of any social purpose; he asserted that marriage is protected because “marriage is an association that promotes a way of life, not causes . . . political faiths, commercial or social projects.”

Dissenter Hugo L. Black took the opportunity to attack any idea of “natural law,” which he mischaracterized as judges believing they could strike down any law simply because they deemed it capricious, unreasonable, or oppressive. Black’s dissent in *Griswold* shows how a false conception of natural law (as practiced in the late 19th century) provided the pretext for a Holmesian, positivist assault on the very idea of natural justice and natural law. Black wrote:

I cannot rely on the due process clause or the Ninth Amendment or any mysterious and uncertain natural law concept as a reason for striking down this state law. . . . The due process clause [was] used to strike down economic legislation in the early days of this century. . . . That formulation, based on subjective considerations of “natural justice,” is no less dangerous when used to enforce this Court’s view about personal rights than those about economic rights. I

had thought we had laid that formula, as a means of striking down state legislation, to rest for once and for all. . . .

Hugo Black notwithstanding, the Supreme Court continued to conduct what Justice White called “a difficult and continuing venture in substantive due process.” In *Roe v. Wade*, Douglas’s concurring opinion expanded privacy rights to include such things as “autonomous control” over the expression of one’s interests and tastes. In subsequent years, the Supreme Court and the lower courts have gone further and further afield, sanctioning, for example, abortion on demand, or utilizing “contemporary community standards” to define the outer limits of pornography and sexual conduct.

Blackmun’s dissent in the 1986 sodomy case presaged his recent dissent in the *Webster* case: Both adopted a radical individualist, hedonistic perspective. Blackmun argued that the Constitution does *not* protect personal privacy because it contributes to the general public welfare: “A person belongs to himself and not to others, nor to society as a whole,” he repeated.

The danger of reaction

The tentative and pragmatic steps taken by the Supreme Court’s new “conservative” majority unfortunately seem to represent little more than a political reaction to the excesses of the court’s liberal bloc; they show little comprehension of a positive outlook on the Constitution from which a proper foundation for defining the protection of individual rights could be derived. Without an understanding of the actual natural law conception which guided the Framers of the Constitution, it is impossible to understand that instrument’s purpose and intent. The ideas of Grotius, Leibniz, and Pufendorf—popularized in the United States by Emmerich de Vattel, among others—provide the essential groundwork without which the Constitution absolutely cannot be understood or interpreted.

From this standpoint, it is clear that individual rights and liberties—both “personal” rights and civil rights, “personal” liberties and political liberties—are protected insofar as they foster and promote the great objects of the Republic as summarized in the Constitution’s Preamble. That is why, for example, the First Amendment places a premium on the protection of *political* speech; the contemporary idea that pornography or satanic practices are subject to the same protections, is a travesty. That licentiousness, which degrades and demoralizes the individual, is not what our Constitution was intended to protect.

The freedom we are given by our Constitution is the freedom to develop our moral and intellectual powers in order to contribute to the betterment of mankind, the freedom to develop and use our skills and talents to contribute to the improvement of society as a whole, so that we may “secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.” Our Constitution explicitly recognizes the dignity of the individ-

RICO statutes make political protest a crime

The federal court certification of the use of civil racketeering (RICO) statutes in the persecution of the Operation Rescue anti-abortion group, is designed to strip constitutional protection from political protests, which can now be categorized as a form of violent, organized crime, subject to aggressive and even brutal actions by police authorities.

This is underscored by actions of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, which voted 5-3 on Aug. 1 to reject the proposal of its chairman, William Allen, to conduct its own investigation of police brutality against Operation Rescue demonstrators in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The charges result from complaints filed by protesters who were subjected to unspeakable treatment at the hands of Pittsburgh police during a March 11 sit-in conducted at an abortion clinic. According to eyewitnesses, protesters who refused to move from the entrance of the clinic were subjected to excruciating "pain/compliance" techniques administered by police who had removed their badges and name tags. Protesters—male and female—were abused physically and sexually at the detention facility.

The charges against the Pittsburgh police seemed fantastic to many, but the story was repeated in Los Angeles in April, and this time, the calculated and egregious brutality was captured on videotape. Police Chief Daryl Gates defended the conduct of his officers to the press, and it was reported that the City Council directly ordered and even supervised the brutal tactics.

Within days, similar events occurred in San Diego, California.

In West Hartford, Connecticut, a June 17 protest became the bloodiest confrontation yet. A 70-year-old grandmother, observing but not participating in the protest, was knocked down, cuffed, dragged away, and eventually hospitalized by frenzied police. A 70-year-old retired bishop, George Lynch, was treated similarly. Reporters and photographers attempting to film the brutality were arrested, held for as long as 12 hours incommunica-

do, and had their cameras and film destroyed.

Police Chief Robert McCue, accompanied by the Catholic chaplain of the department, ordered his men to "make an example" of Fr. Norman Weslin, a former Marine paratrooper who was participating in the protest. Eyewitnesses report that the priest's face, "purple-red, covered with cuts," was unrecognizable after the beating he received. Father Weslin, a missionary of the Rome-based Oblates of Wisdom, was arrested at an Atlanta "rescue" last year, and while saying a mass for his fellow prisoners, was forced to stop and placed in solitary confinement. A Catholic newsletter reports that the Hartford police, "led, we're told, by Sturmfuehrer McCue himself—used Weslin as a human 'training dummy' for teaching the boys inhuman 'pain/compliance' holds. He got solitary again."

Commission was 'pressured'

Despite this litany of horrors, the Human Rights Commission determined that its charter prevented it from addressing the issue of "abortion." Chairman Allen, who brought the case to the commission, argued that it was not an issue of abortion, but of civil rights of protesters.

Allen had revealed to the press on July 28, that the commission had been pressured by congressman Don Edwards of California, prior to its vote. The congressman, a former FBI agent who has carefully cultivated an image as an opponent of FBI abuses, claimed that the commission would lose "credibility" on the eve of a vote to renew its federal funding, if it investigated Allen's claims.

Allen issued a stinging rebuke to Edwards: "It is no less fair to observe that only ill-breeding addresses to a gentleman the language of chastisement—as though he were a slave. . . . Finally, it is idle to seek to intimidate those of us who sacrifice time and livelihood to serve the people of this country. Such threats are aimed at ordinary American citizens themselves. It is they, and not we, who yet need a Commission on Civil Rights courageous enough to shine a spotlight on abuses."

Will Allen's words begin the epitaph of political freedom in the United States? If the RICO statutes are allowed to criminalize political protest movements, and if the judicial railroad of political organizers led by Lyndon LaRouche is allowed to stand, there is little doubt that they will indeed.

ual, and implicitly recognizes the potential for the increasing perfection of the individual in the image of God. It is intended to provide for its citizens that social and political framework in which this potential can best be realized.

That is the standard which would be applied if we had judges who knew their business. Without it, we are faced with a Supreme Court bending, like straws in the wind, to political and ideological pressure. Under conditions of social

and economic collapse, this court is becoming a leading instrument for the loss of our fundamental liberties and the rise of totalitarian rule in the United States.

Note

1. The *Roe* trimester framework set different standards for abortions in different trimesters of pregnancy: no restrictions for the first trimester; allowable to protect the mother's health for the second; and strict regulation, or prohibition, for the third.

Will U.S. response to hostage crisis be worse than Irangate?

by Mark Burdman

For almost three years, the United States has been convulsed by the Irangate scandal. Shocking revelations and agonizing appraisals have been made about the dirty dealings involved in selling arms to Iran, in exchange for release of hostages. Yet the Bush White House is now responding to the Middle East terrorism-and-hostages crisis by repeating the same policy approach of the last three American administrations when dealing with hostages. The only difference is that the deals now being negotiated behind the scenes are potentially even more nefarious than what has been exposed in Irangate.

The talk in policy circles associated with the U.S. State Department and Henry Kissinger, as well as in "globalist" institutions like Helmut Schmidt's Inter-Action Council and the United Nations Association, is that the crisis that followed Israel's July 28 kidnaping of Hezbollah Sheikh Obeid and the ensuing release of a videotape purportedly of the executed American Col. William Higgins, opens up unprecedented vistas for "global condominium" arrangements with the Soviet Union, including in "cooperation against terrorism."

Matters have deteriorated so far, that the United States is not only, once again, relying on a sign of "good faith" from Iranian "moderates," particularly from President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, but Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is being treated as a de facto U.S. government envoy to Teheran. In exchange for what Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger calls Soviet "good faith" on such matters, the Soviets are being promised the proverbial kitchen sink, including U.S. concessions in arms control discussions, expanded U.S. aid and trade to the Soviet Union, U.S. agreements not to support anti-Moscow dissident movements in the East bloc, and a whole range of "regional crisis" deals around the world.

In a statement issued from federal prison in Rochester,

Minnesota Aug. 2, former presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche charged that the truth of what is now being negotiated among Washington, Moscow, Beijing, and Damascus is being hidden from American citizens, although no such secrets are being kept from Moscow and Beijing's Communists, nor from Iran's ayatollahs. LaRouche hypothesized that Israel made its sensational kidnap of Obeid, in order to break up such global dirty dealings. He asked: "Why are the Israelis frightened of what the United States is negotiating with Moscow? Why are the Israelis desperate to deal with the present situation?"

Ironically, one key reason that LaRouche was framed up, was because of the revelations published by *EIR* and other LaRouche-linked publications dating back to 1979-80, about U.S. arms sales to Khomeini's Iran. One can only wonder what future bigger-than-Irangate scandals will erupt, when the full story is told, of what the U.S. has offered Moscow, in exchange for Moscow's promises of favors.

Kidnap an anti-condominium move?

Another irony is what LaRouche is pointing to vis-à-vis Israel. The July 28 action by Israel, according to evidence so far, was taken to *disrupt* the condominium, by asserting the right of individual states to take action to defend their sovereign national interests, irrespective of supranational, multi-lateral "arrangements." Also, Israel's action was breaking with the method of dealing with hostages that has been hegemonic over the past decade. A sane Western world would have welcomed what Israel did, not in and for itself, but as an action that opened up new room for maneuvering against terrorism and fundamentalism in the Middle East. The Israeli move put the Iranian Shi'ite Hezbollah terrorists on the defensive for the moment, pending further decisive action in

the coming days and weeks.

The regional backdrop to Israel's July 28 action, was that the United States had frantically begun a series of secret meetings with Iranian envoys, starting in June, around the time of Ayatollah Khomeini's death. Of particular importance, were meetings in Nicosia, Cyprus and Paris between U.S. envoys and Iranian Parliament Deputy Speaker Mehdi Karroubi. Other meetings took place in London and West Germany. Details of these meetings were published exclusively in *EIR*'s sister publication *Middle East Insider* earlier this summer.

Israel's kidnap of Sheikh Obeid was a well planned and well calculated operation, which had precise aims. Although little known in the West, Sheikh Obeid was the leader of the Hezbollah for all of southern Lebanon for the past four years, answering only to orders from arch-hardliner Ali Akbar Mokhtashemi, Iran's interior minister. Iranian ambassador to Damascus in 1982-85, Mokhtashemi is the Iranian personality most directly responsible for creating the Hezbollah in Lebanon, as well as the Islamic Jihad. He personally has been overseeing most of the Western hostage-taking, as well as the 1983 suicide missions against the American Embassy in April, which killed 13 high-ranking officials of the CIA, and against the U.S. and French military headquarters, which killed more than 400.

Obeid himself was responsible for the kidnap of Colonel Higgins in February 1988. Shortly after his capture by the "Islamic Resistance," a commando name used by the Hezbollah, Higgins was sheltered in Obeid's cellar. Later, Obeid was responsible for countless suicide missions at Israel's borders, as well as the murder of leading elements of the rival Shi'ite Amal militia, such as Amal Politburo member Daoud Daoud, assassinated last September. Daoud Daoud, known for his regular contacts with the Israelis, had launched an unsuccessful assault on Obeid's house in February 1988 to obtain Higgins's release.

Utopians exult

No matter what Israel's intentions were, influentials in the transatlantic liberal Establishments have been drawing the most perverse conclusions from the post-July 28 situation. In the United States, both the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* have called for closer U.S.-Soviet coordination around Lebanon and the Middle East.

A senior official in Schmidt's Inter-Action Council stated Aug. 3 that Israel's leadership are "apprentice witch-doctors," who did not calculate the consequences of their actions. He insisted that the Americans and Soviets would coordinate their actions in the Middle East more closely than ever, with a kind of division of labor, in which the U.S. uses "carrots and sticks" with Israel, while the Soviets do the same with Teheran.

Says this source, "the U.S.-Soviet condominium is so far advanced, that not even George Bush is aware of how far it

has gone." Aside from U.S.-Soviet arms-control negotiations on various levels and preparations for a Bush-Gorbachov summit later this year, "there is an agreement, that in all the zones of conflict where both superpowers are involved, both will act to cool things down, while in areas where there is no direct superpower conflict, the superpowers will do what they can to make sure tensions don't get too high." He claimed that "regional crisis" discussions don't apply only to known areas like Cambodia, Afghanistan, Namibia, etc., but also to the Horn of Africa, and even, on a more informal basis, Yugoslavia and the Balkans.

Both the Inter-Action Council and the United Nations Association—which includes among its leaders former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, and former arms-control negotiator Max Kampelman—are involved in studies on "limiting" or "redefining" sovereignty, in which studies U.S.-Soviet cooperation against terrorism plays a central role.

Similarly, a counterintelligence specialist at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington welcomed the "dramatic" events in the Middle East, claiming that "the crisis precipitated by the Israelis may lead to some good things. . . . The Soviets have made some overtures to cooperate on terrorism." He said that there should be efforts to create "bilateral crisis linkages" between the U.S. and Soviet Union, in the context of "different regional condominiums" applied to the Far East and Near East.

CSIS anti-terror adviser Robert Kupperman was one of several Americans who traveled to Moscow for a January 1989 conference on the theme of U.S.-Soviet cooperation against terrorism, which several key figures from the KGB-linked weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* attended.

Despite all this frantic condominium motion, the realities of the global situation are likely to blow all such arrangements sky-high. For one thing, as one senior European military-intelligence official stressed to *EIR*, the Soviets cannot be trusted to act "in good faith." While the American liberal media gloated about the Shevardnadze trip to Teheran as a sign of Soviet cooperation, Shevardnadze himself was discussing upgraded military cooperation with Iranian President Rafsanjani; Rafsanjani has been playing a similar "smile and doublecross" game with the United States over the past months, especially since his June 20 trip to the U.S.S.R. European sources express concern that the Soviets will exploit U.S. spinelessness on the hostages affair, to launch a diplomatic drive in the Middle East, perhaps including a spectacular Gorbachov tour of the region this year.

More broadly, when both parties to the condominium are committed to brutal austerity for the world's population, the resulting starvation and repression will lead to political upheaval and explosions around the world, in which context the condominium deals will explode as well.

Kremlin creates a safety valve

by Konstantin George

Stung by the July outbreak of strikes that nearly went out of control, Mikhail Gorbachov and the Soviet leadership have turned to Boris Yeltsin, the “Russian Mussolini,” to create a new institutional safety valve which they hope can contain and channel the explosive popular rage which is building up over the worst economic conditions in the Soviet Empire since World War II.

Over the weekend of July 29, Yeltsin was instrumental in founding a so-called Interregional Group of deputies from the Soviet Congress of People’s Deputies. The grouping is supposed to serve as a gathering-point for those deputies who have spoken out, in many cases honestly, against the degrading and inhuman conditions of working people in the Soviet Union and for the rights of non-Russian national groups. But it is also designed to serve as a bridge between the Soviet leadership and the strike committees and other organic leadership now emerging around the U.S.S.R., functioning as a cushion to protect Gorbachov from becoming a target of strike ferment.

As the Soviet news agency TASS made clear on July 29, the Interregional Group was founded in accordance with guidelines issued in Gorbachov’s July 18 Moscow speech to regional party leaders. On that occasion, Gorbachov called it a “natural thing” for people to be “influenced” by “left-wing radicalism” in the present times of social unrest. TASS noted that the new group had been formed to “reflect the left-radical part of the population.”

Yeltsin’s group has already grown phenomenally since its founding. The weekend founding conference was attended by over 360 members, including some 240 deputies, or about 10% of the total 2,250 People’s Deputies. By Aug. 1, there were 388 People’s Deputies who belonged to the Interregional Group. The Soviet state has generously provided the money and means for Yeltsin’s group to issue a regular newspaper, translated *The People’s Deputy*, with a run of 300,000.

Gorbachov and Yeltsin exchange favors

The Soviet leadership’s need of such an institutional safety valve became urgent on July 18, when the mass strike of the Russian Kuznetsk coal miners had spread to the Ukraine, stopping production in the Donetsk coal region, the U.S.S.R.’s largest, and three other Ukrainian coal belts. After all of Gorbachov’s attempts to settle the strikes had

failed, he addressed an emergency meeting of the Politburo and all party republic and regional leaders, and gave the green light for the formation of “left-radical” groups within the party, within the framework of “pluralism of opinion” in a one-party system.

On July 22, as the strikes continued to escalate, Yeltsin returned Gorbachov’s favor by appearing on Soviet television to make a dramatic appeal for all strikers to return to work to avert a “national catastrophe,” and gave his word that the regime’s promises to the strikers would be kept.

In his July 29 speech before his new Interregional Group, Yeltsin pledged total support for Gorbachov and for *perestroika*—the crash military restructuring policy which has been gutting the Soviet Union’s consumer sector—and inveighed against the “party aristocracy,” hailing the newly formed strike committees as “the embryo of true people’s power,” in a situation where “social tensions are rising” and where workers have “lost all faith in the leadership.” In an effort to turn the ferment into a weapon against Gorbachov’s own political enemies, Yeltsin declared: “The party aristocracy has become its own class. The workers’ movement is directing itself against this class, even if it has yet to realize this.” Similar attacks on the “party aristocracy” and *Nomenklatura* were made by other founders of the Interregional Group, including historian Viktor Afanasyev, liberal economist Gavril Popov, and the editor of the weekly *Ogonyok*, Vitali Korotich.

Yeltsin’s “fire brigade” will have a heavy work load. A crippling national rail strike during August cannot be ruled out. Its expected outbreak on Aug. 1 was only averted by a dramatic appearance on Soviet television on July 31 by Railways Minister Konarov, who announced that all demands of the rail workers had been agreed to, following emergency meetings with strike representatives from all the major rail lines.

How long this truce will last, is anyone’s guess. New strikes by angry Ukrainian coal miners are now likely, since there is strong dissatisfaction with the much-heralded agreement—as evidenced by the Aug. 1 meeting in Moscow between Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and the strike committee from the *Donetsk* coal mines.

In this explosive situation, not only will the Yeltsin group grow in strength and influence; its formation has now broken ground for the future creation of other “groups.” It is only a matter of time before a “right-fascist” group, anchored around the adherents and supporters of the Russian-chauvinist Pamyat Society, also forms in the Congress of People’s Deputies.

And in that sense, Yeltsin’s and other groups in the making are bound to be more than safety valves. Yeltsin, or Pamyat, or a future synthesis of the two currents, embody a *ruling* option one or two years down the road, should the depth and dimensions of the systemic crisis dictate such a drastic transformation.

Gorbachov like Stalin manipulates the West

The dissident Russian mathematician Aleksandr Zinoviev was expelled from the U.S.S.R. in 1979. Our correspondent Fioriella Operto encountered him in Rome in June 1989:

EIR: You recently stated that Gorbachov is creating a Stalinist “super apparat” for control.

Zinoviev: The Soviet Union is suffering through a very deep crisis, and in order to deal with it two conditions are necessary, the first internal and the second external.

The reason for the internal crisis derives from the fact that the power apparatus is losing control over society, and the super-apparatus of the system has lost control of the ordinary power system; the regime wants to restore order in the country, and above all in the power system. And like it or not, the country finds itself today with no way out—it is forced to create a Stalinist super power system. I maintain that Gorbachov understands this perfectly, and has taken steps in that direction. This tendency is disguised with an apparent Westernization of Soviet society. This disguise is necessary because the U.S.S.R. must comply with the second condition I mentioned, the external one, Western aid. The U.S.S.R. not only wants to come out of the crisis, but wants to come out finding itself at the same level as the Western European countries. Above all it wants to rearm its army, and at the level of the best Western technology. The U.S.S.R. with its internal forces is not capable of providing these needs. As a result, Gorbachov conducts an extremely sophisticated foreign policy; he has made himself a reputation of “peace-lover” or “liberator,” but in reality he is rearming the army and reaffirming his own power. In this respect, Western policy in support of Gorbachov is not only a stupid but a criminal policy.

EIR: How do you judge the nationalities problem after the Chinese massacre at Tiananmen Square? How do you judge the explosion in the U.S.S.R. of intense racism, of movements such as the Pamyat society? Is racism one of the cards played by the regime to suffocate the revolts?

Zinoviev: Not everything that happens in the U.S.S.R. is under the control of the authorities. For example, there are nationalist movements, there is a very strong tendency toward the disintegration of the empire. But one should not have big illusions in this regard. The Soviet ruling group appears very experienced and astute, capable of using every

circumstance in their own interest—catastrophes, misfortunes, everything is used that way. They have enough strength and means to circumscribe these nationalist movements within their borders. In particular, they are capable of taking decisive initiatives: For example, they could opt to grant autonomy to the Baltic Republics, and could then use these republics as “Trojan Horses” against the West, and meanwhile stir up extremely negative feeling-reactions from the rest of the population. For example, the attitude of the population of the Russian Republic toward the nationalist movements is very negative. The population thinks that Baltic Republics only want to grab privileges for themselves. Naturally those in power manipulate these moods.

As to Pamyat, like other movements, it arose partially outside the control of the authorities, but it could not have imposed itself without the consensus of the authorities and the population, and it must be said that Pamyat represents the feelings of a significant part of the Russian population. In my opinion Pamyat is a highly negative phenomenon, which discredits nationalisms in the U.S.S.R. and at the same time takes people’s attention away from more important problems.

There is a parallel between Pamyat and the situation before the 1905 Revolution, when similar movements were repressed by the police, precisely to create disorders and manipulable situations. Yet I believe that Pamyat has no big prospects, because it contains directions that are irksome even for those in power; for example it is an anti-Semitic movement, which arouses negative reactions at the international level, and it is a movement which is very critical toward the Gorbachov group. The support of the authorities cannot go beyond a certain point.

EIR: What is your judgment on the failure of Gorbachov’s trip to China?

Zinoviev: Gorbachov went to China as a provocateur, he would have liked to conquer as much popularity in China as he obtained in Europe. He thought he would succeed in intervening with the demagogy of *perestroika* and that he would get an enthusiastic hearing. You saw the results. In my opinion he contributed to aggravating the repressive attitude of the Chinese authorities against the students.

EIR: How do you judge the attitude of the U.S.S.R.’s leadership toward freedom of religion?

Zinoviev: It is a widely held opinion in the West that the U.S.S.R. is going through a period of religious freedom, of religious revival. This is an absurd opinion. There is nothing but the Russian Orthodox Church, which is an imitation of a church, whose religion is an imitation of religion. The Russian Orthodox Church is a branch of the offices of the Communist Party, and it serves the regime even better than the ideological apparatus, and naturally the regime uses it with great success.

Menem pardons nationalist leaders, but Argentina is still starving

by Peter Rush

Defying advice from Henry Kissinger and the Project Democracy crowd in the United States, and also from a strong anti-nationalist faction within Argentina, President Carlos Menem has chosen to dismiss all charges of insubordination against Col. Mohamed Alfí Seineldín, Col. Aldo Rico, and more than 400 officers who supported them in a series of military actions conducted over the last two years, and to reinstate them in the Argentine Army.

Argentine Defense Minister Italo Luder put to rest weeks of rumors and uncertainty as to how Menem would handle the controversial cases, when he announced Menem's resolution of the matter in a radio interview July 30. Luder said that the government had already dismissed charges against all lower-ranked officers who had participated with Seineldín and Rico in their military actions, and that, in a "second stage," to be completed in a couple of days, Menem "will dismiss cases against those officers who were being tried by military courts for insubordination." The first group of officers is already back on active duty, subject to nothing more than light disciplinary action by the Army.

Luder justified the action on the grounds that "the country is undergoing a situation that compels it to change its international image," and said, "We need [foreign] investment to create jobs, and that means showing an ordered country, with no points of tension."

With this action, Menem has reestablished unity within the Argentine armed forces, and very much strengthened the nationalist faction within the Army headed by Colonel Seineldín. By the same action, he has dealt a blow to long-standing Soviet efforts to destroy the armed forces of most of Ibero-America, in the Soviet push to have guerrilla and subversive groups eventually collapse the nation-states of the continent. Had Menem followed the advice of Kissinger and others, and fired Seineldín and the officers who supported him, it would have meant the effective dissolution and final wrecking of the Argentine armed forces, insofar as Seineldín commands the respect and support of the vast majority of lower-ranking officers and rank and file of the Army.

Seineldín is remembered as one of the officers who fought heroically in the 1982 war against Britain over the Malvinas

Islands (which the British call the Falklands), and is known as a devoutly religious, incorruptible officer and a staunch nationalist. Precisely for these reasons, Seineldín was attacked as long ago as 1984 by Kissinger, who, without mentioning him by name, referred to the danger of "a new Qaddafi" emerging from the Argentine military. The reference to Seineldín was unmistakable, since Seineldín is of Arabic descent, and is a Catholic convert from Islam. Since leading his military action in December 1988, Seineldín has also come under heavy attack from international press outlets associated with Project Democracy, which in numerous articles since that time have attacked him as a "fanatic," and played up internal attacks on Seineldín for being a "fundamentalist" and potential coup-maker.

Since July 8, there has also been a desperate effort within Argentina, primarily through use of disinformation, to force Menem's hand and get him to dismiss the nationalist officers. As recently as July 24, an unnamed senior official of the Defense Ministry and a former officer told Reuters news agency that a pact had been reached between Seineldín's wing of the Army and the Army top command, whereby Seineldín and the 27 officers closest to him would request their own retirement. The official said that the final decision was in Menem's hands, but he added that "the rebel leaders will certainly be dismissed." This entire report—the second time such a false story has been "leaked" to the press in three weeks—was shown to be false less than a week later.

With the economy in shambles and the danger of social unrest still growing, Menem's action also ensures a unified military response, should one be necessary, to maintain order in the country, and especially to deal with any attempts by leftists and guerrillas to utilize any such unrest for subversive or insurrectionary purposes, as already began to happen in the context of food riots in several cities last May.

Alfonsín's 'scorched earth' policy

On the economic front, however, with the Argentine people sinking ever further into poverty and hunger, Menem's economic policies have yet to begin to repair the devastation left by the previous administration of Radical Civic

Union (UCR) President Raúl Alfonsín. Alfonsín, who left office five months prematurely on July 8, had blithely permitted hyperinflation to take off following his party's loss to Menem in the May 14 elections, with catastrophic consequences for the entire country.

While the local press has begun reporting in detail the conditions of abject poverty into which millions of Argentines have recently fallen, the State Intelligence Secretariat (SIDE), the equivalent of the FBI, issued a report charging the UCR with "extremely grave responsibility" for the nation's crisis, and accused the UCR of practicing a policy of "scorched earth." The report accuses the UCR of not understanding that "economic and social annihilation of the population can only lead to situations of exceptional gravity."

"From the social point of view," the SIDE report charges, "Argentina is today in worse condition than the majority of Third World countries," and notes that there are 10 million marginalized citizens, out of a total population of 30 million, a foreign debt of \$67 billion, 15% of the work force un- or underemployed, and a 65% reduction in buying power of the average wage in the course of the Alfonsín administration.

The Alfonsín administration also looted the government treasury. On taking over, Menem's administration discovered every single ministry stripped utterly bare of funds, with nothing in the till to pay for health services, education, sanitation, etc. The hospital system was left in a shambles, and even the PAN, a federal food distribution program, was out of funds and totally unable to function on an adequate level.

The Menem administration has begun probing corruption among members of Alfonsín's cabinet. Former Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has been accused of billing the government for travel expenses for trips he allegedly never took, totalling many thousands of dollars, based on evidence seized in a raid in July. Former Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia, known for having had ties to left-wing terrorists while in office, is also believed a target of investigations for corruption.

Hunger and disease spreading

The state of health and nutrition of the Argentine population is dire, and worsening daily. Buenos Aires province Gov. Antonio Cafiero reported July 23 that 700,000 residents of his province of 10 million are living in "sub-human" conditions. "Buenos Aires has become an enclave of misery and injustice, without the most elemental human rights, such as access to land, housing, health, education, and work," he said. "More than 13 million fellow citizens live in conditions incompatible with human dignity." His government has opened 1,500 soup kitchens feeding 820,000 people daily, but he said that this is far from enough. More than 3.2 million people living on the outskirts of Buenos Aires live in poverty. Malnutrition is reported to be endemic in more and more areas of the city, and infant mortality rates are soaring.

Yet the new government has been unable to do anything,

as the budget of the Ministry of Health was found to be totally exhausted. Argentina has almost no vaccines, and cannot afford to import them, leaving the country "totally vulnerable to any epidemic that might break out," according to Social Action Minister Julio Corzo. He told the press that "the government's programs against AIDS, measles, and Chagas, among others, are absolutely paralyzed." Other officials revealed that public hospitals are in crisis, some patients in psychiatric hospitals are starving, and even the most minimal measures had not been taken for hospital maintenance for years.

Monetarists argue for harsher policy

On top of the wreckage left over from Alfonsín's term, measures taken by Menem's government in the first three weeks, while they reportedly lowered inflation in the last two weeks of July from 200% to 30%, also hit the population with a wallop. In July, wage increases for many were 20% or more below the rate of inflation, and millions didn't even qualify for the increases. The average wage in mid-July was 86,000 australs, whereas the basic cost of a family's market basket was 155,000, *Somos* magazine of July 19 reported. Gasoline price hikes of over 600% have sent the cost of transporting many products above the price they can be sold for at market, while electricity prices have risen from 800% to 2,000% for most businesses. Retail sales of gasoline have fallen more than 60% in Buenos Aires. Retail sales have plummeted even for such basics as milk, sugar, flour, and pasta, whose sales are down by 30-40%.

In the face of this situation, some of Menem's cabinet ministers have been pushing for even more drastic monetarist measures. It has been reported that in a cabinet discussion July 14, hours after the unexpected death of Menem's first finance minister Miguel Roig, Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo, hoping to secure his own selection for the vacant post, argued for implementing a "shock" program of total liberalization of both prices and import tariffs. However, a majority favored continuing with the more "gradualist" policy already announced, and which had largely been designed by Nestor Rapanelli, of the Bunge and Born grain cartel, and accordingly Menem named Rapanelli to the post.

The Cavallo "shock" approach was also pushed from outside the country by two "supply-side" economists, Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard, and Rudiger Dornbusch of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both men argued that the government had to immediately end all subsidies to industry, "privatize" the large public sector, and raise interest rates sharply to attract capital from outside the country. It was reported July 23 in a Brazilian newspaper that when in Buenos Aires, Henry Kissinger likewise advised very high interest rates, saying that the only solution for Argentina was to attract foreign investment. Alan Stoga, president of Kissinger Associates, in Argentina, was quoted in *Somos* of July 19 advocating the same policy.

Russia, China, and U.S. play geopolitics at Cambodia conference

by Linda de Hoyos

The international conference now in session in Paris, France, on a resolution for the ten-year conflict over Cambodia, has become the new testing ground for the global condominium among the United States, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China, which the Bush administration appears to cherish. All three powers dispatched their foreign ministers to the conference.

From Washington, preliminary remarks of Secretary of State James Baker and other dignitaries indicate to what degree the Bush administration is seeking to retain its ties to Beijing in particular. On July 27, Baker announced that he would have a private meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, in Paris—despite the Bush administration's stated policy that there would be no high-level contacts between American and Chinese officials until the Deng Xiaoping government renounced its repression policy against the Chinese democracy movement.

Baker made clear that in this case, Washington was acting solely on the basis of what it perceives as the geopolitical "special relationship" between Washington and Beijing. Baker told reporters: "This [the Cambodian conflict] is a good instance where we have a shared strategic interest and we will deal with them [the Chinese] in that framework. This is not going to be an occasion to beat up on them on their internal situation."

Kissinger's evil influence

Baker was indicating that the U.S. is following precisely the "framework" outlined by Henry Kissinger in a commentary in defense of Deng Xiaoping which appeared in the *Los Angeles Times* July 30. For Kissinger, the events of Tiananmen Square have not changed the motivations for the "China card." He wrote:

"China remains too important to U.S. national security to risk the relationship on emotions of the moment. The United States needs China as a possible counterweight to Soviet aspirations in Asia, and needs China to remain relevant in Japanese eyes as a key shaper of Asian events. China needs the United States as a counterweight to perceived ambitions from the Soviets and Japan. In return, China will exercise a moderating influence in Asia and not challenge America in other areas of the world. These realities have not

been altered by events."

Beijing's "moderating influence" was certainly not evident at the Paris conference. In discussions with Baker, Qian Qichen stood firm in defending the repressive policies of his government. As a senior State Department official described the meeting: "There is clearly a difference of approach in the way that they view the events that took place. We simply had a frank and candid discussion of that aspect of the relationship"—that is, close to acrimonious.

In regards to Cambodia, China exhibited the same level of intransigence.

Aside from the three "superpowers," the conference involved the participation of Vietnam and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin represented by Prime Minister Hun Sen; the resistance coalition, which includes the forces of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk, and former Cambodian prime minister Son Sann; and representatives from France, Japan, Thailand, South Korea, and other countries contiguous to the conflict.

The conference itself had been prompted by the announcements from Hanoi that Vietnam would withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia by the end of September 1989. This has been the key demand of the resistance forces, who have refused to negotiate a political settlement to the conflict, until the withdrawal is assured. Right before the conference, Vietnam specified that all of its 200,000 troops which have been occupying Cambodia ever since Vietnam ran the Khmer Rouge out in 1979, would be gone by no later than Sept. 26.

The Vietnamese have further declared that they will not return their troops to Cambodia under any circumstances—even if the Khmer Rouge, which murdered nearly three-fifths of the Cambodian population by torture and starvation during its 1975-79 rule, were to return to power. In addition, prior to the conference, the Vietnamese and Hun Sen made it known that they would accept the participation of the United Nations as a supervisory and peacekeeping force in Cambodia.

These promised concessions from Vietnam have now placed the spotlight on the resistance coalition. Baker's apparent assumption that Beijing wants a settlement to the Cambodian crisis has so far proven to be wrong. The Chinese, defying superpower consensus, are insisting that the Khmer

Rouge must play a full and substantial role in the next government. In addition, diplomats cited by the press report that the Khmer Rouge is blocking the progress of the conference at every turn. "They won't agree on anything," said one quoted source.

Furthermore, the Khmer Rouge has upped the ante. Not only is it necessary for the Vietnamese to withdraw their troops from Cambodia; but the Khmer Rouge insisted that all civilian Vietnamese must be forced to leave the country. This is a sure signal that the Khmer Rouge have not changed (as the Chinese and others have been wont to pretend). One of the Khmer Rouge's first acts upon coming into power in 1975 was to kill or force out the Vietnamese civilians living in Cambodia—at that time numbering about 400,000—before turning to murdering all Khmer Rouge cadre who had been trained by Hanoi.

It has also become apparent that the strings of Prince Sihanouk are being pulled from Beijing, where he was placed under virtual house arrest at the point of the Kissinger-orchestrated 1970 coup that overthrew his government. Despite his independent meetings with Hun Sen last year and his own public attacks on the Khmer Rouge, in the face of Vietnamese concessions, Sihanouk has turned intransigent, demanding a place in the government for the killers of his own family.

Sihanouk's hard line on behalf of the Khmer Rouge tends to nullify the U.S. "middle position" that the non-communist resistance should be funded, without any money going to the Khmer Rouge, and that the Khmer Rouge must be excluded from any future government. It should be remembered, however, that it was the United States—on behalf of executing the China card—that pasted together the resistance coalition in the first place, as a means of giving a fig leaf of credibility to the Khmer Rouge.

In a meeting with the prince July 23, Richard Solomon, a veteran of Henry Kissinger's National Security Council, was told point-blank by Sihanouk that U.S. "full support" for Sihanouk, under a provision that the Khmer Rouge be excluded from a future government, was simply "unrealistic." The Khmer Rouge and their Chinese backers are clearly prepared to back up their demands with force. The Khmer Rouge has refused all calls for a cease-fire. There will be no end to the war until the provisional government—including the Khmer Rouge, of course—is established.

Who, then, could possibly believe that the Deng Xiaoping government perceives its strategic interests to lie in bringing peace to the war-torn nation of Cambodia? In reality, the exact opposite is the case, as Deng and company see it. The Khmer Rouge is the trump card to use to wrest ever more concessions in other matters from the Soviet Union and United States.

What is most likely, therefore, for Cambodia's immediate future, is civil war.

In its last remaining days in Cambodia, Vietnam is making all efforts to weaken the Khmer Rouge militarily. Toward

the end of July, Phnom Penh troops were concentrating on sweeping out the Khmer Rouge from the Battambang region, once Cambodia's most productive rice-growing area. The Vietnamese expect that once they have left Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge will attempt to seize the city of Battambang. If the Khmer Rouge fail, Phnom Penh hopes, then the Khmer Rouge will be reduced to only marauding operations in the countryside, but will have no capability to conquer the country. Battambang, it is expected by Vietnam, will become the Khmer Rouge's "Jalalabad."

In addition, the Vietnamese have been pounding with artillery the Khmer Rouge camps along the Thai-Cambodian border, attempting to force the Khmers back into Thailand. The Khmer Rouge, according to Bangkok reports, are meanwhile marshaling their own troops and civilians along the border for the forced-march war against Phnom Penh.

Vietnam changing hands

If Beijing has nothing to gain by aiding the peace process in Cambodia, the Vietnamese in particular have everything to lose if they do not make a very good showing of leaving Cambodia. It would appear that ultimately the Chinese strategy of attrition has won out against Vietnam. The combination of the economic embargo imposed on Vietnam by the West, the poor quality of economic—as opposed to military—aid received from the Soviet Union, its own communist ineptitude, and the constant drain of manpower and resources imposed by its occupation of Cambodia, has reduced Vietnam to a point of economic desperation.

While Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was winging his way to Paris, Prime Minister Do Muoi was receiving a delegation of the International Monetary Fund in Hanoi. Thanks to a bridge loan from France, Vietnam will be paying its longstanding debt to the IMF, thereby fulfilling a requirement for any financial input from the Western nations, the Fund, or the World Bank.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has begun to complain in the pages of its press that it would like to drastically pare down economic aid to its "satellite" countries, including Vietnam. In short, Vietnam, and with it the other countries of Indochina, are in the process of being economically turned over to the West for more efficient exploitation.

The Soviet Union can meanwhile be expected to retain its strategic military bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Danang in a manner equivalent to the U.S. presence at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, as the Russians bow out of Vietnam's internal affairs.

Under these conditions, with all powers devoid of any positive development policy for the region, the countries of Indochina and their neighbors remain—as they have throughout the postwar period—pawns on a larger superpower chessboard, ceded to one power or another as the Kissingerian "framework" demands. This is not a framework that will bring peace to Southeast Asia.

Sri Lanka-India conflict averted, as Tamil terrorists gain ground

by Ramtanu Maitra

India and Sri Lanka have decided mutually to negotiate the withdrawal of the Indian troops that have been stationed in Sri Lanka for the past two years, and to discuss the implementation of the remaining unmet clauses in the India-Sri Lanka Accord signed between the two countries in July 1987. The decision to defuse the crisis, which came less than 48 hours before the deadline set by the Sri Lankan President through intensive diplomatic efforts, including exchange of letters between two heads of state, has eliminated the threat of an armed conflict between the two countries.

There are clear indications that despite this breather, Sri Lanka is still heading toward bloody chaos. While the Indian and Sri Lankan foreign ministers were discussing a planned withdrawal of the Indian troops, anti-India protests over the July 29-30 weekend caused the deaths of more than 150 people. The violence suggests that the Maoist Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) is in no mood to give up its terrorist policies. In north and east, where the Sri Lankan Tamils enjoy a majority and have been demanding autonomy for years, the gunning down of two respected, moderate Tamil parliamentarians by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) indicates that the extremists, despite their earlier pledges, are unwilling to give up violence. It is more than likely that the LTTE, following the Indian troops' withdrawal, will renew its earlier campaign to annihilate the smaller and weaker Tamil groups.

Internationalizing the conflict

As of this writing, a showdown has been averted, over the July 29 date set unilaterally by Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa for withdrawal of 45,000 Indian troops deployed to assist in facilitating a settlement under the terms of the 1987 accord. India was clearly taken aback by the Sri Lankan President's demand, made in a speech to Buddhist monks on June 1 and only subsequently communicated to New Delhi second hand. India has officially begun to withdraw troops, the first 600 of whom have already returned to their country. The Indian decision followed assurances from the Sri Lankan foreign minister that the Sri Lankan Army will not use force to demobilize the Indian troops—a move which could have escalated to armed conflict between the

two countries. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne will now come up to New Delhi to negotiate with his Indian counterpart.

Beginning June 1, Premadasa had refused to budge on his unilateral decision, and the potential for a conflict was allowed to build up. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's statement that the withdrawal of all the Indian troops by July 29 would not be logistically possible, was paid very little heed. In late June, Sri Lanka decided to boycott the foreign ministers' meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), scheduled for July 1-2 in Islamabad, Pakistan, accusing India for abusing its "size and prominence." This was seen by the observers as a deliberate attempt by President Premadasa to involve other nations in the region in the bilateral incident.

The Sri Lankan decision to internationalize its dispute with India prompted indefinite postponement of the foreign ministers' meeting, and raised the specter of the dissolution of the four-year-old organization, which had been set up to discuss multilateral issues—and not bilateral issues—in the region. Possible dissolution was explicitly raised in a letter from Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne to his Pakistani counterpart Yaqub Khan, sent only a week before the scheduled start of the meeting.

But there were clear signals that the Sri Lanka government in Colombo wanted to up the ante. On June 8, Wijeratne, a hand-picked candidate of President Premadasa and a political lightweight, told the Sri Lankan parliament that his government expected New Delhi to withdraw its troops by July 29. The July 29 date was not decided mutually by the two governments, but came about in an unexpected statement made by President Premadasa while addressing a rally of Buddhist monks on June 1. Premadasa told the monks that he would like to see the Indian soldiers off the island before July 29, the second anniversary of the India-Sri Lanka agreement that brought them to the troubled nation to assist in disarming Tamil separatist insurgents, who subsequently reneged on their agreement to a political solution of the crisis.

Subsequently, Sri Lanka threatened to place the contentious issue before the United Nations, unless India withdrew its troops on the scheduled date.

What surprises observers most is that before announcing the withdrawal date, the Sri Lankan President chose not to consult New Delhi, or the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) commander based in Sri Lanka, or even the Indian envoy based in Colombo. Subsequently, citing President Premadasa's statement as a *fait accompli*, the lesser politicians of Sri Lanka made repeated statements accusing India of refusing to withdraw its troops by the "set" date.

The Indian reaction on the official level was cautious throughout these goings-on. Aware of the political implications in the regional context, India pointed to the terms of the India-Sri Lanka Accord, under which it was mutually agreed that the IPKF would be withdrawn as soon as the outstanding issues of the India-Sri Lanka Agreement, signed by the former Sri Lankan President Julius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on July 29, 1987, were implemented.

A reading of the India-Sri Lanka Agreement shows that the Indian government had been given a specific role, along with the Sri Lankan government, in "ensuring the physical security and safety of all communities inhabiting the Northern and Eastern Provinces," where the Sri Lankan Tamils, under various armed extremist groups, had begun a full-fledged secessionist movement beginning in the early 1980s.

The proposals embodied in the agreement, relating to cessation of hostilities and to the referendum on the merger of the two provinces, were made explicitly conditional on an acceptance by all parties of the terms negotiated during the last half of 1986, on devolution of powers to the provincial governments. The agreement specifically provides for a role for India in implementing the process of devolution of powers to the Provincial Council in the North-East—something which has yet to occur. The Sri Lankan government has now challenged the substance of India's role in the matter.

At the official level, things remained confusing during June and July, in spite of efforts at the highest level to defuse the situation. Sri Lankan Foreign Secretary and former Ambassador to New Delhi Bernard Tilakaratne, went to New Delhi on June 6 to deliver a message from President Premadasa and discuss the issue with the Indian prime minister, among others. Subsequently, it was reported that both governments had agreed that "consultations will continue so that conditions will be created as envisaged in the India-Sri Lanka Accord to facilitate an IPKF withdrawal." President Premadasa later met with the Indian envoy in Colombo, and reportedly said that he wanted to resolve any dispute with India in a spirit of cooperation. Premadasa stressed that he did not want any misunderstanding between the two sides. Following Tilakaratne's trip to New Delhi, the Indian Prime Minister sent a special envoy to deliver a personal message to President Premadasa, urging him to settle the issue through bilateral negotiations.

While these were welcome moves, Colombo's rhetoric continued to assume the quality of tub-thumping, as if it were

trying to attract the attention of others beyond India. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stated categorically that, while India had already begun to withdraw troops, the July 29 deadline to withdraw the entire contingent was set arbitrarily and was unrealistic from a logistical standpoint. He also noted with dismay the Sri Lankan tactic of boycotting the SAARC. It was reported in the usually reliable Indian daily printed from Madras, *The Hindu*, that B.G. Deshmukh, Rajiv Gandhi's principal secretary, visited the United States and Britain to explain the Indian position on the issue.

The Indian media, while eager to place the blame on Prime Minister Gandhi for putting the Indian troops in Sri Lanka and creating a mess in the process, conveniently pointed out that the three most powerful groups—the Sri Lankan government on the one side, and the JVP and the LTTE—which were earlier often labeled as "terrorists" by the Sri Lankan government itself, on the other side—are now in unison asking for the IPKF to leave. Few took the time to consider why the crisis was suddenly mounted, and for whose benefit.

The crisis of confidence

It is a fact that President Ranasinghe Premadasa never accepted the stationing of the IPKF on Sri Lankan soil. During the December presidential campaign, in which Premadasa came out the winner, he had promised his countrymen that if elected he would send the Indian troops back. It is only natural that he has sought to fulfill his campaign pledge. But what intrigues and worries observers is the timing and the arbitrariness with which the Sri Lankan government has proceeded. The timing is important, since President Premadasa is going to be the next chairman of the SAARC, whose next heads of state meeting is scheduled to be held in Colombo in December.

There is no question that sooner or later all the Indian troops will be removed from the island; the question is: What then? It is not at all clear how the Tamil issue can be definitively resolved, but it is equally clear that it cannot simply be put "on ice." The fact is, an IPKF withdrawal under present circumstances will leave two powerful terrorist groups, JVP and LTTE, as powerful as before, if not more so. Neither of these groups believes in parliamentary democracy, but are instead chained to their assault rifles and rocket launchers. President Premadasa, a product of the grass-roots politics of Sri Lanka, will be the first one to recognize this fact and the inherent contradiction in trying to form an alliance with these forces.

Certainly all is not lost, but well thought out and circumspect action is needed at this crucial juncture. India, however big it may be, can play an assisting role; it cannot "solve" Sri Lanka's problems. Creating a crisis with India, as a means to leverage some kind of hoped-for domestic political settlement, not only won't work, but may even lead to greater dangers—for Sri Lanka, and the region as a whole.



How we can overthrow the mainland China dictatorship

This interview—Part IV in a series—was conducted by C.M. Lao, publisher of the Chinese Flag Monthly, in Taipei, June 14, 1989. General T'eng is an elder statesman of the Kuomintang party (KMT) in the Republic of China on Taiwan. He was a close adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and is today Taiwan's leading military strategist.

Lao: Your ideas about scoring a breakthrough in international relations, exploiting the enemy's retreat for our advance, and staying in touch with the realities of the situation are totally correct.

But how can we carry out these ideas? I still have several questions about the practical way to do this.

First of all, there are questions that are being asked by the overseas Chinese. Since Communist China has sent numerous professors and students to study at foreign universities, we need to focus on what they will do in the future. There are almost 100,000 professors and students sent by the Communists who are studying abroad. Most of them are totally disgusted with the Communist regime. Perhaps we can say that they will all become aggressive anti-Communists. Those 100,000 professors and students represent the intellectual elite of the mainland. Deng Xiaoping had hoped that they would constitute his capital investment for reconstructing the country. Now they have turned out to be a total loss for the Communist regime. Deng has lost all control over the intellectual elite. How painful that must be for him! With these people coming over to our side, this can help us to unite the overseas Chinese without any interference.

We can weld 30 million overseas Chinese into a powerful force. Our government should do what is necessary in this regard. So far our government has already announced that the mainland students studying abroad will be given aid, including first of all the opportunity of being given Republic of China passports, and also scholarships to defray their expenses. But in my view these two points will have only limited effect. I wonder whether you would have any suggestions about this question.

General T'eng: Those who have been leading the movement on the mainland will undoubtedly all be killed by the Communists. But the Communists will have no chance of eliminating the intellectual elite who are studying overseas. These latter will be the new leaders of all walks of life in mainland China when they go back in the future. Therefore, they are very precious. We have to make a careful plan to provide them with jobs and their daily needs, and this aid is an integral part of our leadership in the recovery of mainland China. How can we help them with their daily needs? This is a problem we should study.

What about their future? I don't think they have to join the KMT, but we have to assist them in creating a political organization of the right type, and then in winning over more and more Communists into this new political organization in order to take the place of the Communists. In my personal opinion, we have to assist them to choose the right path in political development, and we have to take this opportunity to lay a solid foundation for improving Chinese political institutions. Therefore, I sincerely hope that they will be able to create a party inspired by universal democracy under the Three Principles of the People. This will be the first step towards overthrowing the Communists and replacing the Communist regime.

The second step will be to guide China's march into universal democracy under the Three Principles of the People, thus fulfilling Dr. Sun Yat-sen's idea of having two parties alternately ruling the country. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's idea of a two-party system was modeled on the two-party system of the United States. The special character of the two-party system is that the two parties share the basic principles of democracy, obey the constitution, and only disagree with one another on their policy platforms and programs. Which party wins and which party loses is determined by the will of the people as expressed in elections. Everybody accepts the rules of the democratic game, and even today's loser can be a candidate at the next election. This competition is healthy and brings political progress. Therefore, the model of the

two-party system is the best political system. It is superior to a multi-party system, or to a single-party system.

My main point is how to help the mainland students abroad to organize a party in the spirit of universal democracy. After they have organized this political party, they should assume responsibility for uniting all the overseas Chinese. Within a certain period of time, they should organize the 30 million overseas Chinese into a single unit so that we can isolate Communist China in the international arena, especially in regard to their diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan. Let us take the diplomatic relations of the Communists with the United States, Japan, and other countries, and make them into an empty form without any content, and let us fill our own relations with these countries with substance even if we do not have formal ties with them. In this way we can secure practical support from all nations in our efforts to recover mainland China in a short time. All of this must be carefully planned by the KMT.

Lao: Your idea is brilliant and very far-reaching. Nobody else has thought about this. But some people may have questions about the name, Universal Democratic Party. Because some people say that if you want to use the word democracy, you should not put any adjectives in front of it. But you add an adjective meaning "universal" or "belonging to all the people." What does this mean? You have to give an explanation that people can understand easily.

General T'eng: Yes. Recently I saw an article published by a professor in the *China Daily News*. He wrote that putting an adjective in front of the word democracy is absolutely wrong. Actually, what he wrote is wrong. We have to realize that there must be an adjective in front of the word democracy. Otherwise, it will be totally unclear, because today everybody is talking about democracy, not only in the Western world, but even among the Communists. What the Communists are talking about is so-called classless democracy. What the West is talking about is capitalist democracy. What we are talking about is universal democracy under the the Three Principles of the People. It makes a great deal of difference which of these three kinds of democracy we are talking about. If you say only democracy, then it is not clear what sort of democracy you are talking about. Therefore, if we don't add an adjective in front of democracy, can we make our meaning clear? I have been emphasizing this quite often.

The democracy which Dr. Sun Yat-sen insisted on is universal democracy. This is entirely different from the democracy the Western world talks about, and of course it is even more different from what the Communists intend.

Democracy in the Western world started with Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, etc. Basically democracy presupposes liberty and equality. According to the United States Constitution, democracy is also full of the spirit of liberty and equality. But in practice, things look different. Today

the Americans say democracy, but they don't mention equality. It has become a so-called pacifist democracy. Democracy only contains liberty, but no equality. Why is this? Average people are not concerned with this matter. It is because Western civilization started from the Greeks, and the Greeks were a business culture. Normally, merchants are selfish. They are utilitarians. Utilitarianism concentrates on the individual, and thus becomes individualism. If utilitarianism or individualism is practiced in a nation, the nation will be dominated by jingoism. This shows that Western culture is based on utilitarianism. The freedom and equality contained in democracy laid the foundation for rationalism. That means that within a party or group of people, individuals can live and share the same ideas according to their own choice. This is not individualism. But in the Western world they use the individual point of view to practice democracy, and naturally, equality is lost. Therefore, they only talk about liberty, and do not mention equality.

The Communist parties do exactly the opposite. From the classless point of view, they use equality to fight against capitalism. After they seize political power, the result of equality turns out to be a dictatorship, and people totally lose their freedom. Therefore, Communists never talk about freedom. The democracy they talk about is democracy without freedom.

Freedom and equality are human, rational choices. They must both be contained by democracy. Democracy in the West, without equality, and the democracy in the Communist countries, without freedom, are both fake democracy. The societies constructed using these kinds of democracy are both class societies. In one society, the bourgeoisie is the ruling class. In the other society, the classless class is the ruling class. These two are polar opposites. In a class society, with stress, fraud, extortion, etc., can there be harmonious social life? In a society without harmonious social life, how can people find happiness? Therefore, the class society is a society of suffering.

Today we are talking about revolution. What is to be revolutionized? The suffering and depravity of class society must be eliminated. The democracy Dr. Sun Yat-sen talked about is a democracy that contains both equality and freedom. It is a classless universal democracy which brings everybody the same equality and freedom. Universal democracy is the best medicine to kill the sickness of class society, and it is the rational choice of human nature. The future of all mankind points in this direction. Practicing universal democracy is an idea based on reason and supported by the KMT. We have been fighting for this and we have achieved it to a certain degree.

Since so many of the intellectual elite are studying overseas and have already turned away from the mainland regime, they have already turned away from the Communist tyranny. Where should they go in the future? Certainly they should not go back to the path leading to this sickness of class

democracy. They should march forward on the road of healthy universal democracy. If they do so, they can assume the burden of responsibility for dealing with the future of China. As for us, we should help them by insisting on this correct direction, not only helping them with daily needs, but also helping them to develop an optimistic future for the Chinese people. This is a very rare opportunity, so to join our hands and work together is the most important thing.

Lao: You have already pointed out the general direction that policy thinking in the KMT should follow. What about organizing—are there any further ideas that everybody should be aware of?

General T'eng: In its organizational form, this is a political party based on universal democracy. It should be organized as a united front of the whole people. But the entire people cannot be part of the united front. Only if the united front of the whole people can be formed so as to represent the whole people can it be fully developed. A political party is not an organization of the entire people, but is an organization which represents the entire people, and this representative role does not derive from the trust of the whole people. It is the political party working within the other organizations which earns the right to represent the entire people. How can the organizations function to represent the entire people? We need leaders from different walks of life to become members of the party. This is a question of people. How can people be represented? We need to have a policy that can represent the interests of the entire people. People and policy can represent the whole people and can make this party capable of constituting a party of the whole people. If we really do this, in the future we will practically have two KMT parties.

Who is going to rule? That all depends on whose policy can correspond best to the people's needs. The choice will be made strictly by the people. That will bring the political life of China into a system in which the political parties and the government can work closely together.

Lao: What is the quality of universal democracy? Should it be the same doctrine as the KMT? Would it be a revolutionary universal democratic party like the KMT?

General T'eng: Yes, it should be the same. This is because we are in a global anti-Communist war. Only if we can win a global victory can we really prevail. To win only in one part of the world is not final victory. In the quest for global victory, each nation must create its own universal democratic party. According to this effective standard, each universal democratic party should be a democratic fighting unit.

The quality of the democratic political parties in the West is such that they cannot represent the whole people. In addition, these are not combat parties. Therefore, they cannot defeat the Communists. You must realize that these democratic parties in the West are essentially peacetime parties, without any combat capabilities.

According to my creative strategic plan, we need to change these democratic parties into combat parties. If we employ these democratic combat parties against the Communist dictatorial combat parties, we will be in an advantageous position. Why? This is because a democratic combat party contains a self-governing potential, and the dictatorial combat party is disciplined by force, and cannot have this self-governing potential. There is a great difference between real self-government and discipline by force. You can see the obvious difference if you make your observations over the long run.

How can we change a democratic party into a combat party? We of the KMT already have a very good organizing principle. It is called democratic centralism. This is the principle that can change a pacifist democratic party into a combat party. This principle was designed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen personally, but the KMT has not implemented this principle in practice. Average people think that this principle is similar to Communist democratic centralism. Actually, there is a great deal of difference. Because the principle of an organization is only a method and an organization must be designed according to the task that it is supposed to fulfill, that also means its design corresponds to its doctrine. Democratic centralism is in line with the Three Principles of the People and with universal democracy, and it is not a dictatorial system.

The democratic centralism of the Communists derives from the essence of dictatorial Marxism-Leninism. It is not democratic. Therefore, Communist democratic centralism is totally different. In the free world, democracy is the goal and centralism is the method, whereas in the Communist world, centralized control is the goal and "democracy" is merely the means. Thus, as a matter of fact, the democratic centralism of the Communists is a dictatorship. In Marxism-Leninism, only certain classes can exercise political power, so the Communists will not let anybody talk about democracy. To fulfill the goal of class dictatorship there must be dictatorial control of the society from top to bottom.

In the West, the principle of democratic centralism is a reasonable way to exercise power, based on discussion and election in a completely democratic form. Power is centralized only to carry out decisions that have been made in this way. There are guarantees that the centralized power will only carry out democratic decisions. If democratic centralism in the West functions well, it can develop unity of purpose and concentrate the efforts of a society to meet the needs of all sorts of conflicts. In that case, democratic centralism would be the basis of a true democratic combat party.

Lao: We still have two important questions which have arisen among the overseas Chinese and which have a great deal of importance for our anti-Communist action in the future. The first is how to permit all the overseas Chinese to exert the maximum influence on the situation in mainland China. The second question is how to seize this opportunity to re-

build our international anti-Communist program on a new and higher level. Since the situation is very complicated, can you tell us how we can get to work on these two points?

General T'eng: Very well, I will answer the question about the overseas Chinese first. Fundamentally speaking, overseas Chinese are always anti-Communists. They are our main forces for the anti-Communist battle outside of China proper. According to our past experience, Communist China has a careful plan to infiltrate people into the overseas Chinese communities, under the cover of the diplomatic relations which they maintain. They use all possible ways to sabotage the anti-Communist movement in this overseas theater of conflict. So the efforts of the overseas Chinese are not yet sufficiently concentrated on targeting the Communists. As the situation changes today, it causes the enemy to retreat while we can advance. The enemy's elite are transformed into our allies. Even though the enemy can still maintain diplomatic relations with many countries, the enemy's diplomats are no longer working effectively. The diplomats who remain in the enemy's service, even if they want to advance the enemy's cause, are forced to be silent. Therefore, this is a great opportunity for us to unite the overseas Chinese with a minimum of interference.

How can we unite the overseas Chinese, and how can we organize them? In my book *Turning Defeat into Victory*, there is a special chapter which offers some general ideas about how to do this, and therefore I need not repeat these ideas here. Earlier in this interview, I have brought forth proposals, which I developed some time ago on how to assist the overseas Chinese professors and students after the defeat of the democracy movement by the Communists, since this was a defeat which I foresaw.

I would now like to mention a few more practical ideas. Realistically speaking, these professors and students urgently need to have an improved organizational life, so that they can be spiritually sustained by some organizational form. If their daily needs can also be taken care of by this organization, and if they can be totally integrated into this organization, then they will be totally devoted to the anti-Communist struggle. If we cannot create this kind of organization, the professors and students abroad will be put into an isolated situation. Under these circumstances, we should help them to create this political party at once. If we do not do so, we will never find an adequate way of solving all the problems the professors and students must face. The professors and students know the enemy better than we do, and they know how to confront the enemy and defeat him. Therefore, if the professors and students can create a suitable organization, then they will be able to help us to expose agents the enemy has infiltrated into the overseas Chinese community.

In addition, this will help to purify the overseas Chinese community and to make the organizations of the overseas Chinese stronger. Thus we can develop the total strength of the overseas Chinese community and allow each one of the

overseas Chinese to exert a direct anti-Communist influence on mainland China. This will bring us to a highly effective level of operations. If 30 million overseas Chinese can each exert an effective influence within mainland China, this is the practical way to conduct our political counter-attack on the mainland. In this way mainland China will be under political attack from outside as well as from within.

We should use all possibilities to cooperate with the anti-Communists within mainland China so as to create a highly efficient and systematic political attack from inside and outside the mainland. Even if we were unable to stay in cooperation with networks on the mainland, and if we were only able to fight the Communists by attacking targets of opportunity, even then the combination of the overseas Chinese community and the rebellious mainland population could still pose a threat to the Communists that could bring them to collapse. However, we must pay a lot of attention to those elite intellectuals, since they will play a decisive role in the anti-Communist movement because of their knowledge of intelligence networks and their mastery of the organizing process.

Therefore, no matter which way we choose, if we can unite all the overseas Chinese, that will give our enemy a knock-out blow.

To be continued.

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Civil war looms in Yugoslavia

by Konstantin George

The disorderly outcome of the July 30-31 plenary session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has all but guaranteed the centrifugal breakup of the Yugoslav Federation along ethnic lines by sometime next year. The plenum's proceedings, an endless stream of recriminations between Serbia and the republics which are resisting Serbian domination, documented the irreconcilable split in the country along east-west lines, with the western republics of Slovenia and Croatia, joined by Muslim Bosnia, at odds with a "Greater Serbia" coalition of the eastern republics, formed by Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. The confrontation is expected to escalate between now and the December extraordinary party congress, which will bring the fight to a head. From that point on, anything could happen—including secession by Slovenia and Croatia, civil war, a "Greater Serbia" military coup, or all of these combined.

Over the past year, a "Greater Serbia" power play, led by the radical demagogue Slobodan Milosevic, has gained enormous political strength. The Milosevic gang has gained control over the republics of Montenegro and Macedonia, as well as the autonomous regions within Serbia of Vojvodina and Kosovo, giving them control over the entire eastern half of the country.

In the weeks preceding the plenum, Serbia extended that power play into an assault on the western republics of Croatia and Slovenia. In July, the Serbian media launched a campaign of denunciation against the federal government of Prime Minister Ante Markovic (who comes from Croatia) for favoring Slovenia and Croatia at the expense of Serbia. The Serbian media accused Markovic of doing this to "create unrest in Serbia" with the goal of "toppling the government of Serbia."

One week before the plenum, the Slovenian Party met and defied Serbia and the Serbian-run military by passing a new Slovenian Constitution, proclaiming Slovenia's right to secede from Yugoslavia, and declaring "null and void" the provisions of the current Yugoslav Constitution which give the central government in Belgrade the sole right to declare an emergency and to send troops into a constituent republic.

At the plenum, Markovic and others denounced the Serbian plot to grab all Yugoslavia, but they carefully avoided attacking Serbia by name, mindful of the fact that Serbia

continues to enjoy strong support from the country's military leadership. Markovic charged "opponents" of trying "to topple the [federal] government," of "drafting plans to make a [Serb-dominated] strong central government responsible for everything," stripping the republics of most of their present constitutional powers. Markovic complained bitterly, "Most of the measures we've taken have been blocked or prevented." He was backed by Ivica Racan, a Croat member of the federal party Presidium, who declared, in a reference to the Serbs, that "nationalism is creating false hopes and feeding illusions that this is the only way to overcome existing problems."

Slovenian speakers reiterated their republic's right to secede, and warned that if Yugoslavia does not remain decentralized, and allow a "multi-party system," Yugoslavia will cease to exist.

Bosnia, with a one-third Serbian minority, feels most threatened as the next target of the Milosevic power play. Reflecting this, Bosnian speakers, led by Central Committee member Muhamed Abadzic, attacked Serbia and Milosevic by name: "There are attempts to thrust Slobodan Milosevic upon Yugoslavia as the new savior. . . . Other national groups see it as a provocation to see the picture of Milosevic everywhere, on buildings, cars, trucks, buses."

The Serbian coup threat

Milosevic did not directly respond to these charges at the plenum. Instead, the Serbs let the military leadership take the offensive, by openly threatening a military coup unless a thorough purge of the national leadership is undertaken. The purge call was issued in a plenum speech by Gen. Simeon Buncic, a Serb and political boss of the military. He warned that "growing [non-Serbian] nationalism is threatening the security of the state and many political leaders are not acting for the good of the country. . . . It's clear that many top positions have been occupied by people who have no developed sense of society as a whole." This, he warned, could lead to "destructive events."

Right after the plenum ended in pandemonium, the misleading political calm prevailing in the Kosovo region since the bloody strikes and riots of March came abruptly to an end, when 600 ethnic Albanian miners from the Trepca lead and zinc mine—the mine where the February strike wave began—walked out.

The strike will in all likelihood mark the opening round of an escalating fragmentation crisis between now and the December extraordinary party congress, which the just-ended plenum was supposed to have been preparing for. But instead of making those preparations, the only thing which the Central Committee members agreed upon at the plenum, was a privately expressed, consensus that the December party congress will almost certainly be the last for the federal party, which will mark the end of the Yugoslav state as it has existed since 1945.

Revolt in Somalia

Was the assassination of the Italian bishop of Mogadishu, Monsignor Colombo, a plot by Siad Barre?

Spokesmen for the Somali opposition, interviewed by Italian RAI-TV's Channel 2 News, furnished a surprising but plausible explanation of the recent assassination of the Bishop of Mogadishu, Msgr. Salvatore Colombo. They claim he was killed by secret service men of the dictator Siad Barre, in order to allow Barre to unleash repression and consolidate his failing grip on power.

Bishop Colombo was assassinated in the early part of July. The regime immediately tried to pin the blame on four Muslim clergymen, speaking of "religious fanaticism"; all of this provoked an angry reaction by the inhabitants of Mogadishu, who are almost entirely Muslims, culminating in a demonstration where the police opened fire on the crowd.

The dead are now being counted—at least a thousand according to reliable sources—and cruel repression is being carried out. Opposition spokesmen say that it was Siad Barre himself who sought Monsignor Colombo's murder, as a pretext to unleash the latest wave of repression, and to send a signal to Italy for the latest demand for political support.

Siad Barre is called a "liar" throughout the Arab world, and once his history is known, the opposition's version of the facts becomes credible.

Barre came to power in 1969 with a military coup. He is a policeman of very mediocre education, who was the faithful slave of the Fascists during the war, when Somalia was an Italian colony; later he became the friend of the Italian Christian Democrats; and then

pointman for Soviet penetration into Africa. Finally he became "pro-American" and most recently a friend of Bettino Craxi, the Italian Socialist Party leader who became Italy's first non-Christian Democratic postwar prime minister.

In short, he is a shrewd chameleon ready to change his stripes according to the exigencies of the time. Barre is capable of bloody repression. He has sent hundreds of opponents to the firing squad for the mere suspicion of being against his regime. In 1973 he did not hesitate to become a "Marxist" and carry out blanket nationalizations, but when malcontent rose exorbitantly, he broke with the Soviet Union and invented the Ogaden War (Ogaden is a large Somali territory given by the British to Ethiopia after the war) to coopt Somali nationalism and smother any opposition voices.

After Bishop Colombo was killed, Siad Barre made up his latest big lie, saying that the rebels of Mogadishu had joined up with the rebels of the North of Somalia, the Somali National Movement. Now, this Movement practically controls the North and is a pro-British secessionist operation (the North corresponds to the old British Somalia). With the pretext of a supposed, but nonexistent, link between the Mogadishu rebellion and the northern secessionists, Barre caused hundreds of citizens, whose only crime was having been born in the North, to be rounded up and shot to death.

Padre Salvatore, as Monsignor Colombo was known, was just a mild-mannered missionary, who had lived

in Somalia for 40 years, was known and loved by all, and was completely outside the political games. The regime's propaganda has given credence to the idea that he was killed because he was Italian, a man who symbolized the support which the Italian government has always given unconditionally to Siad Barre.

But the dynamic of the incidents, according to the opposition's reconstruction, excludes any such possibility. It should also be recalled that the Italians, especially since Craxi had roads, ports, and schools built in Somalia, are very well liked by the Somali people, even though Italy's having always supported the dictator can be expected in the future to lead to criticisms of Italy by the Somalis, who are sick and tired of the regime.

Even from Italy there are signs of perplexity regarding Barre. President Francesco Cossiga and Giulio Andreotti, who has just become prime minister of Italy, refused to go to Somalia during their recent trip to Africa, and only inserted a technical stop-over in Mogadishu at the last moment after repeated insistence from Somalia. It would be hoped that Andreotti, who is supposed to be a good Catholic, would try to clarify the mystery of Bishop Colombo's death; and if the facts bear out the opposition's story, that he won't be afraid to draw the necessary conclusions.

As for former Premier Craxi, he ought to realize that the continued presence of the flaky Barre rules out Craxi's project of a peace settlement between Ethiopia and Somalia. The current weakness of Ethiopia's Mengistu regime, which seems to be losing Russian backing, does mean that a serious economic development policy from Italy could open the way to democratic change and long-term peace on the Horn of Africa, however.

U.S. invasion seen imminent

The military threat comes just as demands grow for the U.S. to end its failed economic boycott.

The U.S. troops in Panama "are staging daily provocations in the hope of causing a confrontation to justify military action," said the President of Panama's Legislative Assembly Celso Carrizo on July 30 in Mexico, where he had gone to firm up the support obtained in June at the Conference of Latin American Parliamentarians for Panama. Carrizo added that there are 24,000 American troops in Panama—twice the number allowed by the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties.

The same day in Cartagena, Colombia, Panama's foreign minister, Jorge Ritter, said "a U.S. military intervention in Panama is imminent." Ritter said that "the number of coercive actions and military maneuvers in my country by the U.S. Southern Command, based in the Canal Zone, have increased; they are very frequent and suspicious."

Manuel Solís Palma, the President of Panama, said that these actions have been carried out under what U.S. National Security Adviser Gen. Brent Scowcroft "claims is a right of 'unimpeded movement,' which is not granted by the treaties." Invoking "this right to trample," the Panamanian President noted in a guest column published by the Mexican daily *Unomásuno* July 28, that the U.S. military in Panama have repeatedly occupied towns, taken over the water plant that supplies one-third of the population, and daily "invade densely populated urban areas with hundreds of heavily armed soldiers, and armored vehicles with medium-sized artillery."

Solís Palma, who has frequently

said that the attacks against Panama are to further the U.S. global power-sharing deals with the Soviet Union, warned that what is happening endangers all of Ibero-America. He pointed out that "as an insult to the rest of the Latin American countries," American troops in Panama, "carried out very threatening maneuvers, with extensive personnel and much equipment, on the three occasions when an Organization of American States special mission visited Panama."

Accusing the Bush administration of carrying out a policy of "cruel duplicity toward Panama," he said the U.S. has adopted the thesis of "official ideologue Reinhold Niebuhr that 'the most important characteristic of a nation is hypocrisy.'" For example, the U.S. has tried to shut down Panama's banking center, arguing that it launders drug money. But, "the more than \$20 billion that left Panama in the last two years, ended up in banks in Miami, where they changed the laws to take deposits without too many questions." Similarly, he said, the U.S. invented the charge that the commander of Panama Defense Forces, Gen. Manuel Noriega, is a drug trafficker, to justify its interventionist policy.

The head of the Army component of the U.S. Southern Command, Gen. Marc Cisneros, told the Spanish news agency EFE on July 8 that he didn't believe that the OAS diplomatic efforts could solve the crisis and that the U.S. should use force "to overthrow General Noriega and to restore democracy to this country." He said that the Panamanians would surrender "30

minutes" after the U.S. issued an ultimatum and that there would be no objections from the nations of Ibero-America: "A U.S. military intervention would pass as an event without major importance. Publicly each country would say it was against it, because they have to say that, but many would applaud."

U.S. preparations for war in Panama include the naming on July 20 of Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman to replace Gen. Fred Woerner as commander of SouthCom. Sources also note that Gen. John F. Stewart, a veteran of the 1983 invasion of Grenada, is in charge of U.S. Army Intelligence in Panama.

Tens of thousands of Panamanians took to the streets on July 31 to protest U.S. aggression. The demonstrators, shouting "Cisneros, you will go before Noriega," marched on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Omar Torrijos, the nationalist leader who negotiated the 1977 treaties.

The moves for a military intervention come as demands grow that the U.S. end another stupid policy, the economic sanctions against Panama. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Panama said, in a report published by *La Estrella de Panama* July 31, that "not only have the sanctions failed in their purpose, but they have also had unacceptably counterproductive effects . . . the only losers in this case, have been American companies." The U.S. Chamber said one result has been to benefit countries other than the United States, "including those behind the Iron Curtain."

Instead of sanctions, the Chamber proposed that the U.S. invest in basic infrastructure projects in Panama, "including ports, railroads, electrification, and water." It called for expanding "the Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal, which, it is projected, will inject some \$750 million into the economy."

Discontent with Salinas grows

Not even the bombast surrounding Mexico's debt renegotiation can fill the country's vacuum of power.

The renegotiation of Mexico's foreign debt announced July 23 and celebrated *ad nauseam* by the Salinas de Gortari government, has not achieved the "stabilizing" effect hoped for by the Salinas forces. Their idea was to use the news of the renegotiation as an unquestionable triumph that would tighten their grip on power. The festivities have been unable to hide what is an open secret in Mexico: that there is an enormous vacuum of power and political disorientation among ruling circles in government and within the PRI party.

With his over-hasty announcement of the debt renegotiation, President Salinas had hoped to rescue his deteriorating image and thrust himself into the limelight as a national savior. Poorly advised by his backers, Salinas went on national television on the evening of July 23 to present the debt renegotiation deal as Mexico's salvation and as a guarantee that economic growth and improvement of living standards would resume. Salinas asked his television audience to stand and sing the national anthem. Many viewers were so disgusted by his transparent demagoguery that they turned off their TV sets. Salinas's grandstanding even came under criticism in government circles.

The presidential press office began a feverish propaganda campaign to sell the debt package, distributing "suggestions" to the media not to publish adverse commentaries on the signing of the deal. On July 24, Salinas met with 500 select social, political, and business leaders to reiterate

the "historic" importance of the debt agreement, whose achievement was due entirely to his government and none other. Criticisms of the President's Hollywood-style extravaganza—something Salinas had pledged he would never permit under his administration—were not long in coming.

The reason for the vacuum of power in Mexico is that Salinas has shattered the "national consensus" among the various groups that hold political power in the country. The last straw was the shameless concession of the Baja California governorship to Ernesto Ruffo Appel, candidate of the National Action Party (PAN) in the elections of July 2. Salinas's action was considered a "personal decision" and a "good-faith gesture" to the strategists of the U.S. State Department, who have long wanted to see a bipartisan PRI/PAN system of government in Mexico, to the exclusion of any other political party.

Various sources report that what occurred in Baja California has left many PRI members disoriented. No longer can anyone be sure whether he will be sacrificed tomorrow on the altar of "good Mexico-U.S. relations." As a self-defense measure, PRI leaders in the states are refusing to take part in activities organized by the party's national leadership. They want nothing to do with anything coming from Mexico City. Rumors are widely circulating that, as a result, PRI president Luis Colosio is planning to resign. This would be a hard blow to Salinas, since Colosio is a confidant

of the President.

One possible replacement for Colosio under discussion is Carlos Hank González, the Tourism Secretary, a representative of the PRI "old guard" and considered aloof from the President. Also mentioned is Guillermo Jiménez Morales, leader of the Chamber of Deputies and considered an ally of Salinas, but also a representative of the dirtiest elements of the so-called PRI "dinosaurs." One strike against Jiménez Morales is the fact that the building of the Chamber of Deputies burned down last May after three bombs exploded there. The government has tried to cover up the incident by claiming that the fire was "unintentional," but Jiménez Morales is seen as being responsible for the lack of security which facilitated the incident.

Added to all this is the fact that Salinas is now burdened with the scandal caused by the arrest of José Antonio Zorrilla Pérez, the former head of federal security under the previous Miguel de la Madrid government. Zorrilla was arrested last June under the charges of having masterminded the assassination of a well-known journalist and also for having protected the country's leading drug czars. The revelations of the Zorrilla case have already implicated his former bosses Manuel Bartlett and Miguel de la Madrid. Bartlett today is Salinas's Education Secretary; the longer he stays in that post, the more discredit he brings to the Salinas government.

The Salinas government is known as a mere extension of its predecessor, for which reason it is widely believed that no real investigation of the Zorrilla case will be conducted while Salinas is in office. According to various sources, Salinas will try to solve his problem by sending Bartlett as his ambassador to France, and De la Madrid as his ambassador to Spain. This move will force a reshuffling of his cabinet.

International Intelligence

Philippine terrorists found in Netherlands

Up to 28 of the top 35 insurgent and urban terrorists wanted by the Philippine government live in the Netherlands, according to Dutch press accounts published on July 29.

Among them are Luis Jalandoni, international representative of the National Democratic Front, which maintains an office in the city of Utrecht; Jose Maria Sison, founder of the New People's Army; his wife Juliette Sison; and Sixto Carlos. All operate out of the NDF's office in Utrecht.

Dutch press also reported that posters have appeared in the Philippines offering 1 million pesos [\$50,000] for the above four, "dead or alive." A Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman said the story was a fabrication by the press, and that the Philippine government is offering the reward only for information that will "contribute to their arrest." It is believed that Jalandoni instigated this fabrication himself in order to get police protection, which he has been granted.

Philippine authorities are conducting a roundup of members of the Communist Party of the Philippines. They have already arrested Saturnino Ocampo, a Politburo member, and his wife Carolina Malay.

Moscow preparing moves against Turkey

Signs are multiplying that the Soviet Union is planning to increase political pressure against Turkey, the only member of NATO that borders the Soviet Union.

The Soviet TV news program "Vremya" aired interviews with Georgians from the strife-torn Abkhazia district the weekend of July 22, who stated that the Muslim Abkhazians had received "large amounts of weapons from Turkey" to launch their rebellion. These statements were run without any commentary.

The Soviet anti-Turkey campaign began in earnest in May, timed with Bulgaria's launching of the mass expulsion of its Turk-

ish minority. A May 22 speech by Armenian First Secretary Suren Arutunyan, printed in the May 23 Armenian party newspaper *Kommunist*, called for "the return of Kars Province" from Turkey to Armenia. The provinces of Kars and Ardahan in north-eastern Turkey, had been annexed by czarist Russia in 1878 through the Russian-dictated San Stefano Treaty, and reverted to Turkey after 1917. In 1947, Stalin demanded their "return" to Russia.

The call for the return of Kars Province was repeated June 3 in the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies by Armenian deputy Ambartsunyan, the head of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, and reprinted in the June 4 *Izvestia*. No delegate countered this call.

Observers are alarmed over such events, and astounded over the curtain of silence in the Western media over it. This is the first time that the Soviet press has published without comment, statements from leading figures making territorial claims on a NATO member, and the first time that Soviet territorial claims have been made on any foreign country since 1947, when Stalin presented his ultimatum to Turkey.

'Communist reforms are not irreversible'

"The crisis of totalitarian Communism is blatant" and current reforms in the Communist countries cannot be considered "irreversible," French Education Minister Lionel Jospin declared in a paper to be presented on behalf of the majority faction led by President Francois Mitterrand, at the upcoming Socialist Party congress.

"Great upheavals are happening, in particular in Eastern Europe and in Asia, which constitute for us a complete change in perspectives," Jospin declares. "The crisis of totalitarian Communism is blatant, and, for the first time, avowed in the U.S.S.R., in Poland, and even in China. . . ."

"The reforms are of unequal consequences; the brutality of repression in China, the contradictions in Gorbachov's strategy, the unknowns of the Polish situation with its economic drama illustrate well the fragility

of those evolutions which cannot be considered as being irreversible."

The text has been endorsed by more than 120 Socialist Party officials.

FAO reports new African locust swarms

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization reports there are new locust formations in Africa, in its latest *Food Outlook Bulletin*, released in late July.

The Rome-based FAO reports the "threat of widespread desert locust infestation in Africa has increased," with substantial swarms in northern Sahel countries likely to move south to breed.

The agency reports on the world cereals supply situation, that while the 1989 harvest in major grain-producing regions is likely to improve over last season, stocks will still continue to remain at "minimum safe levels, and a deterioration in any major growing areas could significantly alter a delicately balanced situation."

Colombian general seeks war against subversion

Colombia's Gen. Jesús Armando Arias Cabrales, recently named as head of the Army, told a radio interviewer on July 31 that the object, and only object, of the government's war against subversion must be total victory.

"If we fill ourselves with pessimism, if we take the road of defeat, we achieve absolutely nothing," General Cabrales said. "There are organizations that have declared war on Colombia, not on the government. And under these conditions our task, to put it in sports terms, is to win. Whoever goes onto the football field or the tennis court, goes to win. It would be foolishness for anyone to propose a war without the intent to win.

"Subversion is not merely a group of individuals acting outside the law . . . it has much broader manifestations, and we see how that activity is fulfilled in the political,

economic, social, and labor planes. Insofar as the Army and police act merely directly against these organizations, they cannot win the war. The war has to be won by acting, applying the capacity of the state in all of these fronts."

The general also announced the formation of 14 new tactical units to combat terrorism. Cabrales was the general in charge of the Army's storming of the Justice Palace in 1985, when it had been occupied by the M-19 terrorists.

Brazilian magazine links TV stars with Satanism

Many Brazilian television stars are Satanists, the Brazilian magazine *Veja* reported on July 26.

Satanic writer Paulo Coelho, author of *Diary of a Magician* and *The Alchemist*, both bestsellers, has cultivated a team of followers, including a number of artists of the O Globo television network. *Diary of a Magician* will be presented on O Globo TV. He is preparing another book on the Cathars, the 12th-century Gnostic sect in the south of France.

Veja also reports that in mid-August, British rock star Genesis P. Orridge and his band "Psychic TV" will arrive in São Paulo for a series of pornographic, psychedelic shows which include dozens of couples fornicating live on stage.

China's democrats need Sun Yat-sen's principles

China's Democracy movement could have been more successful, had it had a program based on the Three Principles of the late republican leader Sun Yat-sen, concluded a feature story in the July 29 Swiss financial daily, the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles are Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Livelihood—which he also described as government "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Although the Beijing regime has made Sun Yat-sen "the center of a national cult, it has also eliminated his political message," the article said. Books on Sun's ideas can be obtained nowhere in Red China. Not even Soong Qin Ling, Sun's widow, who is still living in Beijing, was ever able to initiate the production of such a book.

"The deep ignorance, to which the Communist Party condemned the Chinese people, including the intellectuals, is the reason for the low intellectual level of the political culture," said the article. "Had the student movement drawn on the program of Sun Yat-sen, it would have profited in many ways. Because of the cult around Sun Yat-sen which the Communist Party itself has helped to orchestrate over the past decades, the founder of the republic is a popular figure in China, although his ideas are, admittedly, still relatively unknown in the People's Republic.

"To crack down on political forces tracing themselves back to Sun, would mean for the Communist Party also to denounce the very political figure it is itself adoring. A movement based on Sun could, therefore, win supporters even in the party. And, to put the political model of Sun Yat-sen to the fore, would offer the big advantage of a Chinese road toward democracy."

German military planner proposes huge troop cut

Adm. Elmar Schmähling, the chief of the West German Army's Office of Operational Research, has called for an army of only 200,000 men for the late 1990s, in a blueprint drafted this summer.

Admiral Schmähling, a supporter of the Greenpeace radical ecologists and a promoter of a far-reaching pullout of U.S. forces from West German territory, advocates in his report a nearly 60% cut in West Germany's current total troop strength of 495,000.

From what has hitherto been leaked of his plan, Schmähling wants to shift from the current conscript army to an all-volunteer force. In that, he goes even beyond a recent defense policy paper of the Social Democrats, which called for a 50% cut by 1995.

Briefly

● **THE SOVIET UNION** and China will hold talks in November on cutting forces along the Sino-Soviet border, according to the Soviet news agency TASS.

● **QUEEN ELIZABETH II** is reportedly upset that her visit to the Soviet Union has been delayed, since Gorbachov failed to issue a definite invitation. A spokesman for Buckingham Palace denied this, insisting that the Queen was not disappointed, because there had only been an "agreement in principle" for her to visit.

● **AFGHAN REBEL** leader Rasul Sayyaf, head of the Pakistan-based government in exile, released a statement angrily warning that "neither of the two superpowers can dictate their policies to us."

● **THE INTER-ACTION** Council is putting together a task force on "national sovereignty and the right of the international community to interfere in the affairs of nations." Coordinators will be former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, and former Portuguese Minister Maria Lourdes Pintasilgo.

● **SWISS INSURANCE** companies are demanding legal limits of 100 decibels on noise levels at rock concerts, to protect people from ear damage, according to Associated Press.

● **ARA OZTEMEL**, a Turkish-born Armenian, is being promoted by the London *Daily Telegraph* as a man "whose career closely matches that of another American multimillionaire, Armand Hammer." Oztemel has held a near monopoly on Western sale of Russian chrome ore, diamonds, and oil since the 1950s.

● **200 MILLION** children live in conditions of slavery throughout the world, according to a report published in the July 27 Milan daily *Avvenire*.

Commodity markets latest police-state target

Forty-six traders and brokers in the Chicago commodities markets were indicted on Aug. 3 on federal counts of fraud, tax evasion, and price fixing. That might not exactly bring cries of outrage from the majority of Americans—particularly from farmers whose lives and future hopes have been manipulated on the floor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

But the roundup did not occur in a vacuum: During the same week, Congress passed a bill which, among other things, will send any local savings and loan banker to jail for five years if he so much as tells a depositor that his account is being “investigated” by a federal grand jury. And only days before, the FBI’s sting operation against the Department of Defense claimed another victim, Cmdr. Richard Marcinko, one of the few military figures who had dared to denounce the political nature of that “anti-corruption” operation.

All these victims have two things in common: First, they have been made to appear unpopular in the liberal Establishment news media; and second, they all, in one way or another, are standing in the way of the new political and economic order which powerful international forces—typified by their spokesman Henry A. Kissinger—want to establish before the end of this year. In the United States, that new order will require the suspension of basic political rights in all three branches of government.

The stories of each of the victims reported below have their particular twists and turns. But the abuse of government power—especially as embodied in the use of the Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute against political enemies—remains the same. Events bear out precisely what Lyndon LaRouche warned, after he was sentenced to 15 years in prison last Jan. 27 following a political frameup trial in Alexandria, Virginia: “The actions taken

against me are but the first of a series of actions by an Anglo-American Liberal Establishment determined to eliminate all independent political forces in the Americas and Western Europe. Next on the U.S. target-list are political circles associated with the U.S. military and defense industries, evangelical churches, and others. Moscow has demanded that the U.S. eliminate all potentially influential anti-Soviet currents, and so far, the Anglo-American Liberal Establishment is complying with Moscow’s demand.”

The Chicago indictments

The 46 Chicago indictments are the first ones in the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s two-and-a-half year undercover investigation of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. FBI agents posing as traders were given hundreds of thousands of dollars to spend in the trading pits, and were set up with downtown apartments, health club memberships, and expensive clothing.

Sixteen of these indictments were under the RICO act, which allows the government to confiscate all an individual’s profits, legal and otherwise, during a period of alleged illegal activity—even if the confiscation deprives them of the funds to hire legal counsel for an adequate defense.

Even if no additional indictments are handed down—which is most unlikely—the scandal has already affected significant parts of the Chicago Exchange. The 21 traders indicted in the yen pit represent about 20% of that pit’s population, while the 19 traders indicted in the soybean pit represent 10% of the soybean pit population, but an even higher percentage of the total pit volume than those indicted in the yen pit. The Swiss Franc and Treasury Bond pits were hit with only three indictments each, but that number is expected to grow significantly, as the government plans to issue

over 100 indictments in the investigation. The number could grow even further, since 25 of the 46 traders just indicted have agreed to work with the government in providing information on their colleagues, in exchange for lenient sentences.

“When we heard ‘RICO’ we trebled the usual presumption of innocence,” the *Wall Street Journal* wrote in an Aug. 3 editorial. It noted that “The sting . . . has been curious from the start,” and that the “tactics violated the Justice Department’s own guidelines prohibiting RICO threats ‘solely or even primarily to create a bargaining tool.’ ”

It’s only the beginning. On Aug. 3, the House Agriculture Committee voted up a bill placing stringent new regulations on commodity futures trading. The bill represents the most sweeping changes in futures regulation since the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) was created 20 years ago. Key features of the bill include:

- Authorization for the CFTC to conduct undercover surveillance on the floor of the futures markets, which could lead to a permanent undercover investigation force;
- Ending dual trading, i.e., prohibiting most futures brokers from trading for themselves at the same time they are handling orders for customers.

The truth about the S&L bailout bill

The abuse of RICO is also at the core of the Bush administration’s savings and loan bailout bill, known as the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), which was finally passed late in the night of Aug. 5. The bill calls for \$50 billion of taxpayers’ money to be spent on insolvent thrifts over the next three years—\$30 billion of which will be made to disappear from the federal government’s budget.

While the media’s “spin-control” artists have attempted to portray the bill as restoring the thrift industry to financial health, its actual intent is to set the thrifts’ \$1.3 trillion in assets to be taken over by the big commercial banks, while the “little fish” get tied down, and then knocked out by the Justice Department. The maximum fine for any violation of the law is being raised from \$1,000 per day to \$1 million per day, and the maximum prison sentence raised to 20 years per violation.

The new law leaves the definition of what constitutes a violation exceedingly vague. Already in late June, John Villa, an attorney with the Washington firm of Williams and Connolly, warned a conference of the U.S. League of Savings Institutions that the bill would “permit the assessment of civil money penalties for breach of such vague standards as ‘any fiduciary duty’ or any ‘unsafe or unsound practice’ which has resulted in loss to the institution or financial gain to the individual. The chief effect of this change is to take a two-step process, which gave individuals ample warning of the possibility that civil money penalties might be imposed, and compress it into a single step in which any violation could conceivably be the basis for civil money penalties.”

The Marcinko indictment

In late July, Commander Richard Marcinko, the retired founder of SEAL Team 6, the U.S. Navy’s premier special forces unit, was indicted on charges of financial fraud by U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson, the prosecutor who ran the Virginia show trial against Lyndon LaRouche. Hudson has been spearheading the Justice Department’s effort to prevent the U.S. military from attempting to maintain U.S. national defense capabilities, especially its anti-Soviet spetsnaz component.

Marcinko has been put on the “rocket docket” in the Federal District Court in Alexandria, Virginia, and is scheduled to go to trial on Sept. 18 before the same Judge Albert Bryan who railroaded LaRouche and six associates in the record time of only 38 days.

Commander Marcinko first went public with his story at a conference in late February 1989 which highlighted the LaRouche case. Speaking at the Martin Luther King Tribunal on human rights violations in a Virginia suburb of Washington, D.C. on Feb. 25, Marcinko offered his support in the fight against political prosecutions.

Marcinko’s work has been vital in exposing potential weaknesses in U.S. defense against the kind of Soviet special operations which are most likely the first phase in a Soviet offensive military thrust. After founding SEAL Team 6, Marcinko went on to create (OP-06D), the code designation for a highly secretive Navy unit whose job was to test the readiness of Navy facilities around the world. Marcinko’s job was to evaluate the security structure in place at Navy facilities to withstand a Soviet spetsnaz attack. His job would entail assembling a mock Soviet spetsnaz or terrorist team that would penetrate the security of Navy facilities and expose the facilities’ physical and command vulnerabilities.

Sources report that Marcinko was highly successful in scaring the Navy brass by proving that security systems and facilities were not at the level of readiness which could withstand a spetsnaz assault. This reportedly won him the dislike of the bureaucratic military leadership in Washington.

A source close to the defense team says that U.S. Attorney Hudson’s case has Marcinko indicted with a co-defendant, Charles Beyer, a person Marcinko has never met. Marcinko and Beyer are charged with “procurement fraud” and conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government by overcharging in billing a sole-source defense contractor for munitions used by a special forces unit.

The case revolves around the movement of money, totaling \$310,500, involved in the sole-source contract which has been construed by Hudson and Assistant U.S. Attorney John J. Klein to have involved kickbacks and conflict of interest. Charles Beyer worked with two of Marcinko’s subordinates in procuring the production of 4,300 speciality grenades used by OP-06D’s and other special forces units in such operations as providing security at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, California.

No summer hiatus in Irangate scandal

by Herbert Quinde

The murder of Lt. Col. William Higgins and the crisis over the other American hostages held by pro-Iranian terrorists in Lebanon have political observers speculating that the festering wound of the Iran-Contra affair may open up again. They note that the decade-long policy failure of successive U.S. administrations in handling the hostage issue has its roots in the rotten deal struck between Khomeini and the Reagan-Bush campaign back in 1980, when Khomeini was paid off with weapons for *not* releasing hostages until after Jimmy Carter left the White House.

Syndicated columnist William Safire's July 27 and Aug. 3 articles in the *New York Times*, in which he seeks to fan the flames of the Bruce Rappaport story, point in this direction.

Rappaport is the Swiss businessman into whose bank account Oliver North's friends at the National Security Council (NSC) "mistakenly" deposited \$10 million which the Sultan of Brunei had given State Department operative Elliott Abrams to help out in the secret arming of the Contras. The money in fact did not go to the Contras, but when it hit Rappaport's Swiss bank account, he immediately moved the loot to another bank. After much haggling with the United States, Rappaport gave the money back, protesting that he thought it was his, since he was expecting such a deposit.

But alleged evidence before the Irangate special prosecutor seems to indicate that there was no mistake. Rappaport turns out to have been a business associate of former Attorney General Edwin Meese's good buddy E. Robert Wallach. On May 21, 1985, Wallach was hired by Rappaport to gain influence with the Reagan administration in support of a proposed billion-dollar Iraqi oil pipeline. Eventually Rappaport was received at the NSC by National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and company, to review an economic proposal which might help bring peace to the politically troubled Middle East. Rappaport then wrote a memo to Meese saying that part of the profits from the pipeline deal would be funneled to Israel's Labor Party, headed by Shimon Peres, to ensure that the Israelis were motivated to back the deal. All of this occurred at the same time that the NSC had enlisted the help of then-Prime Minister Peres to act as the "cut-out" for shipping weapons to the Ayatollah.

"What a coincidence," Safire exclaims in his July 27

column. "Of all the numbered accounts at Cr dit Suisse, the one that turned up as the inadvertant recipient of \$10 million directed by the NSC was one belonging to 1) a man close to the Peres group in Israel working with McFarlane to arrange an arms-for-hostage trade, and 2) a man who happened to be visting the White House's NSC staff only the year before."

Sources have told *EIR* that Rappaport was one of the people at the top of the list targeted for new indictments by the Iran-Contra special prosecutor's ongoing investigation. Rappaport allegedly has said that should such an unfortunate indictment occur, he is prepared to spill his guts. Other sources say that those watching Bush's political back are unconcerned, since they are prepared to "give up" any Reaganite, including Meese, to protect the President.

Khashoggi knows it all

The recent extradition to the United States of Saudi jet-setter and CIA contract operative Adnan Khashoggi could be another opportunity for the truth to come out. Khashoggi, a former multimillionaire, is now close to broke and is indicted as a co-conspirator in an alleged scheme with former Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos to embezzle \$103 million from the Philippine treasury.

Khashoggi was there at the beginning of the U.S.-Israeli-Iranian dealings. Not only is he knowledgeable about the Rappaport pipeline deal, he was personally involved in providing some of the initial millions of dollars to then-CIA director William Casey for starting up the Iran-Contra gambit.

For his help, Khashoggi was rewarded by being obliged to spend the last several months sitting in a Swiss jail prior to his arraignment in New York City on July 25. He has been released on \$10 million bail, but must wear an unremovable electronic bracelet to ensure that he will not flee the jurisdiction before his trial.

When he was first arrested, Khashoggi reportedly threatened to spill the entire Iran-Contra story unless he was released. Some observers say that Khashoggi was put under pressure to keep his mouth shut. The *Jerusalem Post* reported recently that former CIA officer and 1988 Bush campaign activist Miles Copeland had told the paper that there was no concern in the Bush camp about Khashoggi's potential revelations, since they could only hurt former President Reagan, and not Bush. But European sources say that Khashoggi is not about to fall on his sword for President Bush.

Likewise, sources close to Adm. John Poindexter's defense team have said that the former national security adviser, like Khashoggi, has no plans to keep his mouth shut when he goes on trial in November.

To complicate matters even further for Bush, his "body-guard of lies," former staffer Donald Gregg, was not confirmed by the U.S. Senate as U.S. ambassador to South Korea before the August congressional recess. The Senate may continue to make trouble on that front when it returns in November.

American Catholics heading for schism?

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The American exceptionalist faction within the U.S. Catholic Church has seized upon the case of Fr. George Stallings to further its goal of undermining the central authority and discipline of the Church.

What has now become a national *cause célèbre* began early in July, when Father Stallings, a black priest in Washington, D.C., launched a renegade “Afro-American” congregation, called the Imani Temple, which, he claimed, was designed to provide a more “relevant” religious experience to black Catholics. While his Sunday ceremonies, which feature jazz music, dancing in the aisles, and pleas for hundred-dollar contributions, have attracted several hundred to a thousand attendees at most, they have nevertheless garnered Stallings feature coverage in nearly every major U.S. newspaper and news magazine.

In establishing his Imani Temple, Stallings openly defied his superior, Washington Cardinal James Hickey, who had warned him in no uncertain terms that if he proceeded with his plan, he would be separating himself from the Church. Although some Catholic authorities believe that Stallings has put himself into schism, Hickey has so far limited his response to suspending Stallings from functioning as a priest.

This has not deterred Stallings, who, in addition to carrying on his Imani Temple activities, has been making one public appearance after another boosting his cause. On Aug. 2, for example, he was the guest speaker at the National Press Club in Washington, where he announced that he had made his first priest-recruit, the Rev. Bruce Greening.

Stallings insists that his Imani Temple is necessary, because the Church has so far failed to provide the “ecstatic religious experience” which he claims blacks need. He says the Church is too “Euro-centered,” and ignores blacks’ ethnic heritage and special needs.

This is the exactly the same kind of racist cultural relativism cynically employed by the neo-malthusian crowd at the International Monetary Fund and fellow institutions to deny black Africa and the rest of the Third World access to economic development. People of color are “too backward,” they say, to absorb such 20th-century advances as nuclear power and large-scale irrigation projects; they should be content with “appropriate technology,” like windmills and horse-drawn plows.

Aiding the schismatics

Whatever he may think he is doing, Stallings—who has made himself a comfortable living by charging \$500 a day to give revivals to churches outside the diocese—is in fact aiding the enemies of the Church, who have vowed to destroy it because of its staunch opposition to malthusian genocide, and the destruction of natural law. These forces have been trying to foment a schism in the Church, to destroy its moral power.

Interviewed on a local Washington television show July 2, Stallings claimed that he still adheres to Church doctrine, but in the next breath, asserted that the Church would have to reexamine its position on female priests, priestly celibacy, abortion, and birth control. One wonders just whose interests Stallings is really serving when he implicitly condemns the Church’s opposition to abortion and related measures.

The prospect that Stallings’s breakaway movement might spread beyond Washington and cause a major schism in the Church has been played to the hilt by the major media, especially the *Washington Post*. Reportedly, Stallings is getting covert backing from the same ultraliberal milieu at the Jesuit Georgetown University in Washington, which helped spawn “dissident” Fr. Charles Curran.

The Association for the Rights of Catholics in the Church, one of the principal organizations pushing for more “pluralism” in the Church, in opposition to what they characterize as the authoritarian, patriarchal bent of Pope John Paul II and Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, is looking to Stallings’s movement to serve as a rallying point for other special interest groups who want to overturn Church doctrine on such issues as homosexuality and abortion. The group plans to meet with Stallings this fall.

It does not seem likely that the Imani Temple itself will grow much beyond its present numbers. But that doesn’t mean that Stallings’s operation doesn’t pose real danger to the integrity of the Church. Stallings has argued that the Church needs to formally establish an Afro-American rite, modeled on the Byzantine and other Eastern rites, which have their own liturgy, but recognize the supremacy of the Pope. Never in nearly two millennia of Church history has a group that is already part of the Latin rite formed a new rite within the Church.

Yet, the nation’s black Roman Catholic bishops announced July 25 that they are beginning “very preliminary” studies of establishing a possible Afro-American rite. The announcement came after Stallings met with black Church leaders at a national gathering of black Catholics in Milwaukee.

If these studies prove to be serious, chaos could ensue, as various ethnic or other groups within the Church demand that a separate rite be established to serve their special interests. This fragmentation can only result in the destruction of the fundamental concept of the Church as a universal entity, representing the common definition of all men as made in the living image of God.

Wicca's underground railroad exposed

A high-tech computer network plays a role in international child abuse rings.

On May 13, 1989, in Tarrant County, Texas, constable's deputies visited the home of Fred "Tex" Burke, setting in motion a chain of events which would lead to the exposure of an international satanic underground railroad, supported by a computer network known as MagickNet. The deputies were there to serve an order on Burke to appear before Judge Lawrence Blais of the 325th District Court in Fort Worth, for a hearing on his fitness as a parent, set for May 15.

Among the reasons Burke's parental fitness was being questioned, was his membership in the satanic Wicca cult. Rather than face the court, Burke promptly fled, taking his daughter with him.

Before leaving, Burke threw out eleven bags of trash, containing such items as child pornography, an assortment of sexual devices, announcements of Wiccan meetings, which urged him to bring his daughter, a Ku Klux Klan "lifetime supporter" certificate, and a document entitled "sword blooding," which showed the preferred method for dissecting and skinning the human body. Burke is also suspected of murdering his wife, Agnes, who died under mysterious circumstances, according to a private investigator hired by her parents.

When Burke failed to appear for his hearing, and an immediate manhunt was launched for Burke and his daughter, seven-year-old Guinevere Garrett Burke, whose safety was uppermost in the minds of authorities.

"This worries me immensely," said Tarrant County Precinct 5 Constable

Jim Palmer. "The investigation has been almost full-time daily, seven days a week."

Burke's mother, Coylene Weaver, also a Wiccan, defended her son and accused the authorities of "religious persecution," claiming that Wiccans only practice "white magic." Weaver's home, which she shared with Fred and Guinevere, features a 10-foot diameter pentagram on the driveway.

Authorities tracked Burke to Oklahoma, where other practitioners of the occult, were attempting to get him to Canada. Burke succeeded in getting as far as the Lincoln, Nebraska area, where he was arrested July 13.

The Lincoln area has been described by law enforcement sources as being a "hotbed" of Wiccan activity.

Guinevere Burke was rescued unharmed, and is now under the protection of the authorities.

The fact that Wiccan circles were trying to smuggle the fugitive Fred Burke from Texas to Canada is highly significant, for it demonstrates the presence of a Wiccan underground railroad.

The existence of this railroad was also confirmed by a computer message posted July 13, the same day Burke was apprehended. The message, from a witch named Farrell McGovern of Toronto, Canada, said that "Anahita-Glua has been contacted by trustworthy pagan friends from Oklahoma, who are harboring a gentleman and his seven year old daughter who have been on the run. . . . The Father wants to come to Canada w/Daughter . . . Is there any-

one out there who might consider helping these two?"

Anahita-Glua is identified in the message as a Third Degree Gardnerian Wicca Priestess from Ottawa, Canada. The message goes on to note that "there is a warrant out for his arrest for kidnaping."

MagickNet, a self-described "electronic coven," is an international personal computer network which specializes in the occult and in providing counterintelligence about law enforcement and other groups investigating witchcraft.

It is run by Brad Hicks of St. Louis, Missouri, who runs in Wiccan circles and in circles linked to Lt. Col. Michael Aquino, also of St. Louis and head of the openly satanic Temple of Set. In addition to Hicks's "Weirdbase" bulletin board, key links include the Ordo Templi Orientis' "ThelemaNet" and "BaphoNet" bulletin boards in San Francisco and New York, respectively.

Other MagickNet outlets are located in southern California, Arizona, N.M., Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Minnesota, Florida, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, N.J., Massachusetts, N.H., Hawaii, and Canada.

The Burke case is significant to those investigating satanic networks for two reasons.

First, it clearly shows that Wicca, despite its protestations about being opposed to child abuse and other illegal activity, has a functioning underground railroad to protect fugitive members, even kidnapers and those suspected of child abuse.

Second, it underscores the role played in this underground by satanic computer networks, such as MagickNet.

Both areas deserve further investigation.

Bush's casual approach to the hostages

The President's take-charge impulse has changed into an effort to present a "business as usual" image at the White House.

Confusion characterized the first days' reaction by President Bush to the recent escalation of the Middle East hostage crisis.

Bush's initial reaction to news on July 21 of the probable execution of Lt. Col. William Higgins, and the prospect of more killings, was to drop everything and return from his Chicago speaking engagement, to Washington.

At first, it was seen that this swift move by the President to change plans to address the crisis head-on was a refreshing, take-charge kind of move.

But no sooner was he back on Air Force One en route to Washington, than the implications of his move began to dawn on Bush and his top advisers.

First of all, he was raising expectations that the U.S. would do something dramatic to prevent more hostages from being executed.

Second, he was playing into the hands of the terrorists by allowing them to set his agenda, even to the point of canceling an important speaking tour.

By the time Bush arrived at Andrews Air Force Base and was taken by helicopter from there to the South Lawn of the White House, his brief statement to reporters already revealed slight modification from his initial announcement.

After Bush and his key advisers finally did meet late in the day on July 31, Bush emerged at 9:30 p.m. with a short statement, which was interpreted as placing equal blame on Israel for its capture of the Shi'ite Sheikh Obeid, and on the terrorists responsible

for holding the U.S. hostages.

The statement made this clear by emphasizing the President's call for the release of hostages held by "all—all parties who hold hostages in the Middle East." The deliberate repetition of the term "all" was obviously intended to include Israel.

That night, Israeli spokesmen protested against Bush's implication that Israel should unilaterally release Obeid, whom Israel had reason to believe is a mastermind behind hostage-taking operations in Lebanon. On the contrary, they pointed out, information extracted from their captive could supply valuable intelligence on the whereabouts of the American hostages and on other matters pertaining to the terrorists and their sponsors.

At the daily White House briefing the next day, Aug. 1, spokesman Martin Fitzwater refused to concede that the President's statement called for the Israelis to do that. But Fitzwater nevertheless managed to imply that the U.S. favored such an action, by repeating, like a broken record, the precise wording of the previous night's statement.

Fitzwater was rendered speechless, however, by reporters who asked him to distinguish between a "captive" and a "hostage." When asked if the U.S. equated Obeid, an alleged mastermind of terrorism, with the U.S. hostages, Fitzwater said he'd never been confronted with that "distinction in language" before, and that "frankly, I do not know how to respond."

By Aug. 2, the attitude of the administration had clearly changed.

Fitzwater was willing to say, for the first time, that President Bush was *not* asking for the Israelis to release Obeid.

By Aug. 3, the White House went even further, and was willing to acknowledge the possible truth of claims by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir that "hard evidence" was provided six months ago that Colonel Higgins was already long since dead. This took the onus off Israel's role in precipitating terrorist retaliation against American hostages.

But in its desire to create the image that the terrorists were not setting the presidential agenda, the White House had now become almost obsessed with insisting on "business as usual" while dealing with the crisis.

The President went ahead with the annual congressional barbecue on the South Lawn on Aug. 1, drawing almost 1,000 people for an evening of light entertainment and even lighter remarks by the President.

Then it was announced that the President would attend a baseball game in Baltimore on Aug. 4.

As of Aug. 3, no special National Security Council meeting was planned, and the announcements from the White House podium concerned the President's threatened vetoes of the savings and loan bailout bill and the District of Columbia appropriations bill.

Bush is betting that the American public, which is crying out for decisive action, will ultimately see the wisdom of his approach, no matter how similar it may appear to that of his two predecessors, neither of whom was able to effectively cope with the terrorist threat in the region.

If he bets wrong, it could be the first major setback in his well-cultivated public image since taking office.

Senate spares SDI, calls for troop cuts

The Senate approved a \$305 billion Defense Authorization bill on Aug. 2, which would provide \$4.5 billion of the \$4.9 billion in funding sought by President Reagan for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The higher Senate funding of the SDI was partly designed to offset the House level of \$3.1 billion. The administration will be hard-pressed to maintain the current \$4 billion SDI funding level in conference.

The Senate bill also proposes continued production of eight more B-2 Stealth bombers over the next two years if they meet specified performance tests. The House had limited production to four more planes over two years.

The bill also included dangerous "burden-sharing" amendments which will set the stage for U.S. troop pullouts from Europe and Korea. Designed to prod Japan, South Korea, and U.S. allies in Western Europe to increase their defense spending, the amendments, approved by voice vote, would require a reduction in U.S. troop strength in Europe in proportion to any European troop reductions made before agreement is reached with the Soviet bloc on negotiated force reductions.

Senators urged President Bush to consider the "feasibility and desirability of partial, gradual reductions in U.S. military personnel" in South Korea.

To prevent the SDI monies from being raided to finance anti-drug programs, the Senate voted to use \$1.7 billion in unspent funds from other government programs to finance last year's drug legislation. Armed Services Committee Chairman Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) commented that there

were "more profound differences" between the House and Senate bills this year than at any time in recent memory. The conference negotiations threaten to become a real battle when Congress reconvenes after its recess.

Judiciary committee spurns Thornburgh nominee

The rejection by the Senate of the nomination of William Lucas as the Justice Department's civil rights chief on Aug. 1, is more a defeat for Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, than for the nominee.

Lucas, a former FBI agent who was defeated for governor of Michigan, was initially eyed by Republican politicians as a candidate to head the U.S. Marshals Service or to be a deputy to drug czar William Bennett. Mr. Lucas' unfamiliarity with basic civil rights law was cited repeatedly as the reason for the Senate Judiciary Committee refusal on a 7-7 tie vote to recommend his confirmation as the country's top civil rights enforcer. The committee also rejected, on a 7-7 vote, a proposal to send the nomination to the full Senate without a recommendation. The vote was divided along party lines.

An Aug. 2 *Wall Street Journal* article describes how Thornburgh in an earlier incident had found himself "blitzed from the right," when Senate conservatives rejected his choice of Robert Fiske to be deputy attorney general. Thornburgh himself attributed the rejection of the Lucas nomination to a "strong dose of partisanship."

Some congressmen, enraged at Thornburgh's misuse of the department, have called the Thornburgh DOJ "the most political Justice Department in years."

Russian priests say Soviets heading for chaos

"The economy of the Soviet Union is about to reach the point of collapse," said Father Gleb Yakunin, a Russian Orthodox priest and former political prisoner recently arrived from the Soviet Union, speaking at a congressional briefing on Aug. 1. Yakunin is also a member of the Moscow branch of the Helsinki Commission.

"We are undergoing an acute economic and political crisis with galloping inflation," said Yakunin. "Economists are saying that decisive reforms will not take root. The country will submerge into chaos and anarchy. We are extremely afraid that we will have the type of developments as in Georgia or in Beijing in our own country on a grand scale."

Yakunin also said that the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church is totally controlled by the KGB.

Third World labeled greatest threat to U.S.

The Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, a group of Congressmen headed by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), and including Reps. Robert McEwen (R-Ohio), Mickey Leland (D-Tex.), and 140 members, issued a report on Aug. 1 entitled "The Developing World: Danger Point for U.S. Security." The report claims that the real security danger for the U.S. is not from the East, but from the Third World.

They claim the major security problems will include the environment, Third World debt, drugs, the "over-militarization" in some Third World countries, and nuclear proliferation. Rep. Mathew McHugh (D-N.Y.), former chairman of the cau-

cus, said recent improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations call for a new definition of national security. "Today's security threats are problems like global warming and international debt," and they "require transnational solutions."

The group calls for more U.S. support for international financial institutions, like the IMF, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and a greater reliance on these for the transfer of U.S. aid to the developing sector rather than bilateral aid. The report recommends that U.S. military aid to developing nations should be used "as leverage not just to encourage elections, but to support the consolidation of democracy."

The report added that both the developing and the developed nations should slash their military spending 50% by the year 2000 "to free up huge resources while maintaining mutual security."

Dannemeyer asks for public health response to AIDS

Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Cal.) held a press conference on Aug. 3 to introduce his AIDS package in a bill entitled "Public Health Response to AIDS Act of 1989."

The Dannemeyer bill calls for: 1) confidential, identity-linked reporting of positive HIV test results to local health officials; 2) voluntary, routine HIV testing of most hospital patients, those who apply for marriage licenses, and those seeking treatment at clinics for sexually transmitted diseases, intravenous drug abuse, family planning, and tuberculosis; 3) criminal and civil penalties for those who know they are infected with HIV and knowingly engage in behavior with the intent to expose another person to the

fatal virus; 4) mandatory HIV testing to all individuals sentenced to a term of imprisonment upon entering prison, before and after each period in which the prisoner is permitted to leave the prison, and within 30 days of release; 5) states to adopt the same measures to control the spread of HIV infection as are used to control the spread of other sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis and gonorrhea; and 6) programs to notify the sexual and needle sharing partners of HIV infected persons that they may have been exposed to the virus.

Senate urges retaliation for Higgins murder

The Senate voted unanimously to urge the Bush administration to prosecute or retaliate against those responsible for the alleged hanging of Lt. Col. Higgins in Lebanon. The non-binding amendment to the Defense Authorization Bill was proposed by Senate Majority and Minority Leaders George Mitchell and Robert Dole.

"The United States must take the lead in putting an end to what has become an international scourge," said Mitchell.

Corruption alleged in Internal Revenue Service

The Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer, and Monetary Affairs of the House Government Operations Committee has begun hearings to investigate allegations of corruption within the Internal Revenue Service. The accusations are being brought to Congress by an organization of former and active IRS agents, called "The National Coalition of IRS Whistleblowers," who have assembled docu-

mentation of nepotism, misuse of government funds, bribery of agents, investments by auditors in companies they are assigned to audit, and cover-ups.

Committee staffers are complaining that lack of statutory authority to gain access to a variety of tax information, a big part of the IRS secrecy shield, has hampered their investigation. The IRS is more closely protected than the FBI and CIA, and has been immune to criticism of its gestapo-like powers, until recently.

Congress votes up S&L bailout compromise

Before breaking for their August recess on Aug. 4, the House and Senate passed a bill to bail out the savings and loan industry. It allocates \$50 billion over the next three years, and \$166 billion over the next ten years.

House-Senate conferees completed work on the bill on July 27, and were then forced to compromise with the administration on Aug. 3 after a threatened veto. The final compromise left \$20 billion of the bailout on-budget but exempt from Gramm-Rudman budget limitations, and \$30 billion off-budget.

Treasury Secretary Brady commented that the administration was generally pleased with the bill, but then added, "the administration's position on financing is perfectly clear and remains unchanged. We continued to actively oppose the House financing plan." House conferees, led by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), chairman of the Banking Committee, said putting the bill on budget would cost less, because the Treasury could borrow more cheaply than the proposed new agency.

National News

Veterans targeted for cuts in benefits

The General Accounting Office, an oversight agency of Congress, spent over \$750,000 on its own initiative to investigate how many disabled veterans are receiving disability benefits from the Veterans Administration for "ordinary diseases of life." The study was clearly devised to build a rationale for cutting the VA budget.

The GAO found that in a study of 400 cases, 49% involved disabilities caused by diseases. Physicians said that in 13% of these cases, they could not determine whether the illness was caused or aggravated by military service.

The study further concluded that 19% of VA disability cases result from diseases that are neither caused nor aggravated by military service, but are ordinary or pre-existing diseases, like a heart murmur or multiple sclerosis. Thus, the GAO says, "Congress may wish to reconsider whether these diseases should be compensated as service-connected disabilities."

One American Legion spokesman asked, "How much would be saved by transferring the costs of caring for these people from the VA to the states and localities?"

The *Washington Post*, in reporting these findings, endorses the proposal of former Budget Director David Stockman, for cutting the VA health budget by 10% through elimination of all health care except for service-related disabilities of poor veterans.

SDI will be devastated by cuts, general warns

Lt. Gen. George L. Monahan Jr., the Director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, said that the cuts in the SDI budget would be devastating to the program, in a *Houston Chronicle* commentary on July 26.

Monahan said that reducing the fiscal 1990 budget will "jeopardize the technical and strategic successes we have achieved in

the program," and that, unlike other years, "we now have many projects that are moving into the testing and validation phase." Cancellation of validation tests will disrupt programs, costing time and money, and will require major modifications in these programs.

The current program retains a balance between research on an initial system, and development of advanced technologies for follow-on systems, he said. A budget cut would "force us to either sharply reduce directed energy and other advanced technology programs or forego a timely Phase-One deployment decision by applying the reduction across the board."

Skull and Bones club has Nazi paraphernalia

Skull and Bones, the elite and highly secretive club which George Bush belonged to during his days at Yale University, has a "little Nazi shrine" in its New Haven headquarters, according to an article in *Fame* magazine.

Author Steven Aronson quotes several women who managed to penetrate the male bastion. "One room on the second floor has a bunch of swastikas, kind of an SS macho Nazi iconography," claimed one of the female invaders. A second unidentified woman confirmed the presence of Third Reich memorabilia. The article also reports that the society apparently is the scene of frequent "drag" revues.

NASA upgrades its long-term planning

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Administrator Richard Truly announced July 27 that Johnson Space Center Director Aaron Cohen will come to NASA headquarters in Washington to lead the agency's long-term planning effort. The program has been upgraded in response to President Bush's speech on the July 20

Apollo anniversary, in which the goals of returning to the Moon and manned missions to Mars were put forward.

Cohen worked on the Apollo program in the 1960s, and has led the Johnson Space Center group that works on the Shuttle and Space Station Freedom programs. Truly stated that the recommendations to the President from the National Space Council will be "influenced markedly" by what NASA proposes.

Johnson Space Center scientist Wendell Mendell told *21st Century Science and Technology* magazine on July 25 that "President Bush said exactly the right thing," because he "cut off certain branches in the planning tree" at NASA, such as a trip to Mars without going first to the Moon, which means that the NASA planning work will now be more focused.

Mendell has been key in a small group of planetary scientists in Houston who started lobbying for a manned return to the Moon soon after the first successful Space Shuttle flight in 1981.

Mendell said the specific milestones "can be revealed in stages." The important thing, he stressed, is that the general plans lay out the directions for sorely needed technology development work.

Energy policy to be made by 'consensus'

Energy Secretary James Watkins announced July 26 that he will prepare a comprehensive energy strategy to be submitted to President Bush and carried out through legislation or regulation. The strategy will not be based on a scientific program, but on the basis of "public consensus."

Watkins said that if a series of public hearings scheduled around the country show that rejection of nuclear power "is the consensus of the responsible people of this country, then that's the way the report's going to come out."

Watkins intends to "listen to everybody," he said, because otherwise the "action plan" he submits to Bush "will be looked at as a DOE document and I think everybody in this room will agree . . . that DOE does

not have the kind of credibility to come out and pontificate its own national energy strategy."

The first hearing was held in Washington, D.C. on Aug. 1, and hearings are set for Tulsa, Oklahoma on Aug. 8; Boise, Idaho on Aug. 23; Seattle, Washington on Aug. 30; and Louisville, Kentucky on Sept. 8.

The themes to be discussed include priorities for a National Energy Strategy, how environmental and energy objectives can best be met, what DOE's research and development priorities should be, and what states and industry expect from the federal government.

White House sabotaged SDI, columnists charge

Nationally syndicated columnists Evans and Novak charged July 28 that the Bush administration sabotaged its own budget request for the Strategic Defense Initiative by refusing to release a Pentagon report for the last six months which warned that the U.S.S.R. may achieve "a decisive military advantage" because of its offensive and defensive military programs.

Evans and Novak reveal that National Security Adviser Scowcroft only released the report, which strongly defends the SDI, after he received a toughly worded letter from six Republican Senators. The White House ensured that the report was not released in a sufficiently timely fashion to affect the July 25 anti-SDI congressional vote. They note that Capitol Hill insiders blamed "indifferent administrative lobbying" for the destruction of the SDI program. They note that insiders have always doubted Bush's commitment to the SDI.

U.S. charges Soviets with SALT violation

The Soviet Union has exceeded a numerical ceiling of the expired SALT II strategic arms treaty by deploying new ballistic missile launchers, and bombers with cruise missiles, according to a senior Bush administra-

tion official quoted in the July 31 *Washington Times*.

Earlier in July, an interagency group determined that the Soviets went above the sublimit of 1,320 total MIRVed ballistic missile launchers and heavy bombers equipped with long range ALCM (air-launched cruise missiles). The treaty violation was the result of Soviet deployment of an estimated 35 Black Jack bombers equipped with nuclear cruise missiles.

While several conservative senators have continually pointed out Soviet SALT II violations over the past several years, this is the first time that a Bush administration official has been cited making the allegation.

Fairchild announces for governor of Illinois

Mark Fairchild, the LaRouche Democrat whose 1986 Illinois Democratic Party primary victory for the office of lieutenant governor shocked the political Establishment, announced his candidacy July 31 for governor of Illinois.

"I am announcing my candidacy for the office of governor because I am convinced more than ever that Illinois is rapidly becoming a police state under the current administration. I am running to clean the corruption out of both parties," he said.

Referring to Democratic frontrunner Attorney General Neil Hartigan and Republican frontrunner Secretary of State Jim Edgar, Fairchild said, "Illinois voters don't want either Stalin or Hitler!" Hartigan and Edgar have both conducted political harassment of supporters of Lyndon LaRouche.

Fairchild also condemned his opponents for their attacks on "those citizens who are pro-life and participate in Operation Rescue, which I support 1000%," for their attacks on black elected officials and farmers, and for their refusal to attack Satanism.

"The fact that Gov. Jim Thompson has yet to sign an anti-Satanic rituals bill into law, further underlines the reality that if you are fighting against Satanism, you will legally have no rights, as the 'thought police' under either an administration of Neil Hartigan or Jim Edgar are arrogantly unleashed."

Briefly

● **WILLIAM VON RAAB**, the outgoing commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service, blasted the State, Justice, and Treasury Departments for not waging a serious war on drugs, in remarks made on ABC's World News Tonight July 27. He said that U.S. anti-drug policy has been a "total and abysmal failure."

● **MORTON DOWNEY, JR.**, the professional provocateur, recently had his TV show canceled, because of plummeting ratings and his increasingly bizarre behavior, and is now being sued by the Bank of New York for failing to repay almost \$32,000 which it says he owes on a promissory note taken out last January.

● **BALTIMORE ATTORNEY R.** David Pembroke asked permission of the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals on July 27 to add 250 new signers to an *amicus curiae* brief voicing profound concern over constitutional and civil rights violations in the prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche and six associates.

● **ONE MILLION** dollars in escrow funds mysteriously released to former Panamanian President Eric Delvalle at the request of then Undersecretary of State for Latin American Affairs Elliott Abrams, were discovered missing by a General Accounting Office audit. Abrams had assured Treasury that the funds were "for appropriate official use."

● **DRUG CZAR** William Bennett intends to announce an updated strategy against drugs on Sept. 5, which will include a direct role for U.S. troops in Ibero-America, according to the Associated Press July 27. He will reveal a list of possible options, including direct action by U.S. elite military units.

● **THE INDICTMENTS** of 46 commodities traders on the Chicago Board of Trade were handed down on Aug. 2. Activity on the Board of Trade ground to a halt.

Editorial

The FBI: America's KGB

When Kenneth Lanning, the FBI's spokesman on satanic crime, tells Americans that more deaths can be laid to the door of Christians than of Satanists, it is clear that there is something badly wrong with the U.S. federal law enforcement service. The experience of Lyndon LaRouche and his imprisoned associates bears this out, but there are countless other Americans who have also been the victim of FBI sting operations and worse.

The FBI has a track record of trying to instigate criminal activity in order to frame up people who have been targeted for prosecution for political reasons. Where the victim resists the FBI provocation, as in the case of Sen. Harrison Williams, the color of criminal activity is created, which, these days, appears sufficient to railroad through conviction.

Similar miscarriages of justice have obtained in the LaRouche case. The FBI is now engaged in outright political warfare against LaRouche associates. Using a network of agents or informants in banks and state government agencies, the FBI has interfered in transactions between political supporters and LaRouche organizers in order to get checks stopped, to pressure the contributor to cut support, or to otherwise intimidate the individual out of political association with LaRouche's associates.

In some instances this has amounted to terror tactics on the part of the FBI against contributors.

Similar kinds of intimidation have been used by FBI agents in order to develop grounds for the RICO indictments handed down in the Chicago commodities market. Here, individual commodities brokers were threatened with personal bankruptcy for themselves and their families, unless they assisted the FBI effort to incriminate chosen targets.

The FBI is more concerned with "white-collar crime," which is a code-phrase for an "enemies list" operation, than with arresting the violent criminals who already exist in abundance.

Another method which the FBI has used for insuring "cooperation" began with J. Edgar Hoover's famous blackmail files. Public figures and members of

Congress, are sexually compromised, in order to force their compliance or minimally their acquiescence in police-state measures.

The FBI has repeatedly intervened to prevent state and local law enforcement agents from stopping real crime. Lanning's protection of self-avowed Satanists is only one instance. For example, in 1984 the Miami Florida Police Department began reporting drug deals to the FBI which involved the protected Contra networks. They had information that drug deals were being used to finance weapons sales for forces being deployed against the Nicaraguan government. Needless to say, the FBI never moved on this information, and instead a coverup was put in place.

Things have only gotten worse since Assistant Director of the FBI Oliver "Buck" Revell has taken *de facto* charge of the shop, following Judge Webster's move to the CIA. Revell has been one of the most active members of the "Get LaRouche" task force, and this is only symptomatic of his ruthless abuse of justice and endorsement of KGB police-state methods, which he has increasingly applied in the United States.

The miscarriages of justice and FBI persecution of LaRouche and his associates, are only exemplary of the tactics increasingly being applied to every sector of the population. This should be borne in mind in reviewing the LaRouche case, or the case of anti-abortion activists, where civil disobedience has been classed by the courts as racketeering, and protesters have been fined under civil RICO actions. Equally horrifying is the intimidation suffered by female anti-abortion protesters who have been subjected to physical torture and sexual degradation at the hands of their captors.

The bravery of these principled men and women is unquestioned, but similar police-state methods are being applied to commodities brokers or members of the "military industrial complex," targeting individuals who may not have the moral fortitude to resist, certainly not unless a large and vocal section of American citizens makes it unmistakably clear that they will not tolerate the conversion of the United States into a police state.

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—Friedrich Schiller,
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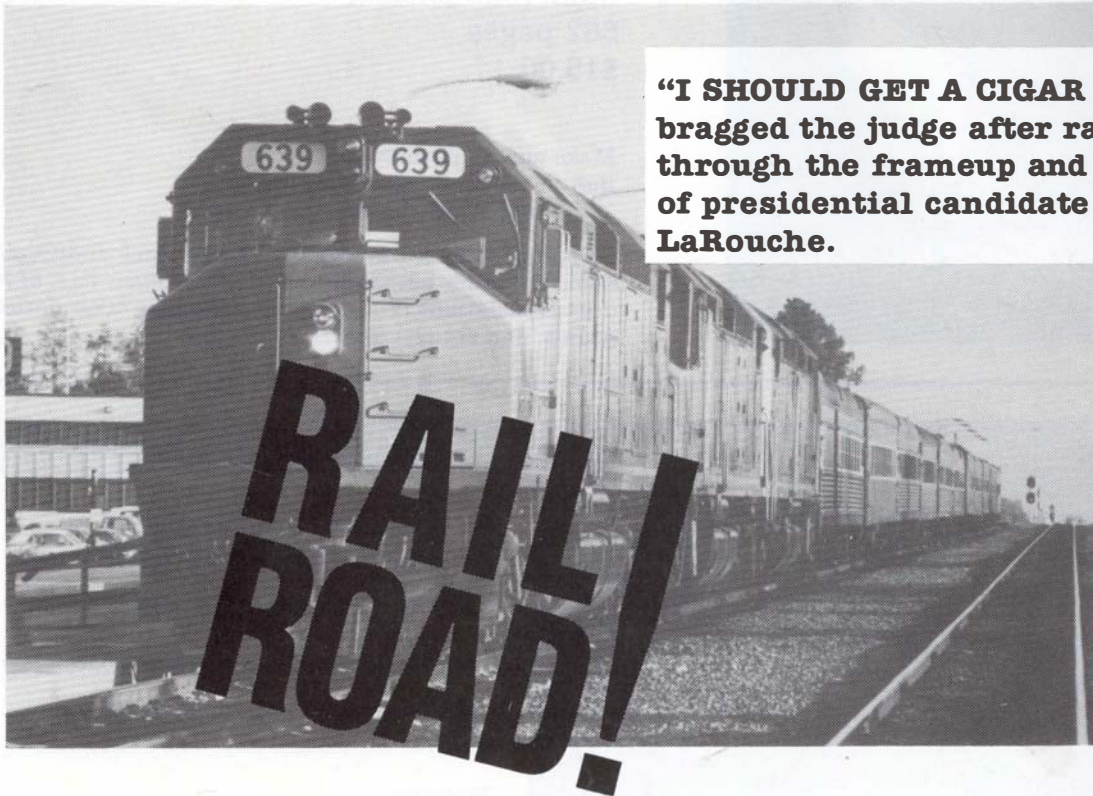
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U.S.A. vs.
Lyndon LaRouche, et al.



Judge Albert V. Bryan was the judge who finally accomplished what a federal government "Get LaRouche" Strike Force had been attempting to do since 1983. That task force swung into motion using the resources of the FBI, CIA, IRS, and private agencies, at the instigation of Henry Kissinger, who bragged in the summer of 1984 that "we'll take care of LaRouche after the elections."

The first federal case against LaRouche and his associates, held in Boston before Federal Judge Robert Keeton, backfired on the government. A mistrial was declared, and the jury said they would have acquitted everyone on *all* charges.

But in Alexandria federal court, the "rocket docket" did the job. Judge Bryan hand-picked the jury in less than two hours, excluded all evidence of government harassment, and rushed the defense so rapidly that convictions were brought in on all counts in less than two months from the indictment.

LaRouche was sent to jail for 15 years, on January 27, 1989, a political prisoner. The conviction and imprisonment have provoked protests of outrage from around the world. In this book, you'll see why.

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