

# EIR

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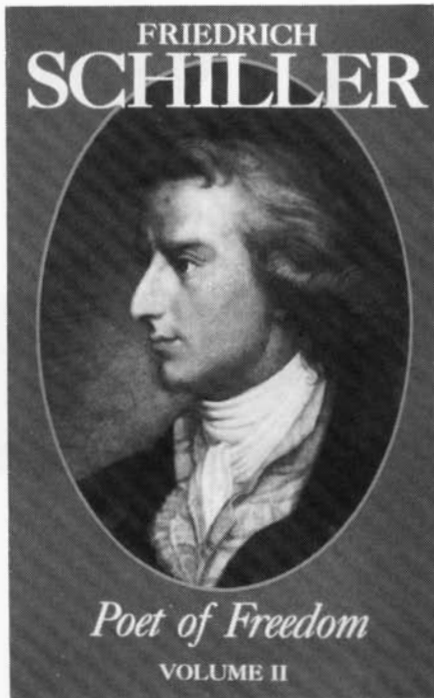
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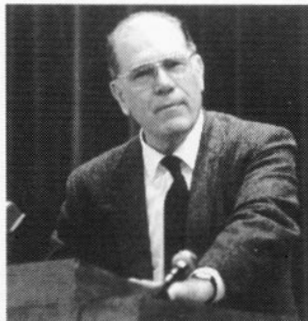
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## IN DEFENSE OF COMMON SENSE

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

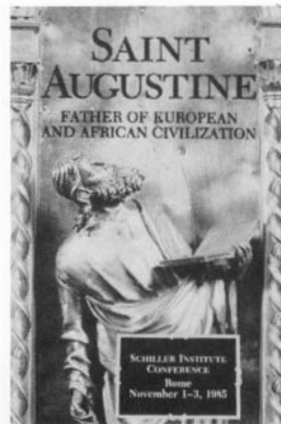


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## From the Editor

September 8, 1990 was a bittersweet day for the editors of *Executive Intelligence Review* and our friends and correspondents around the world. It was the 68th birthday of a very great man—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. It was just one week after an international conference in the outskirts of the American capital had gathered nearly 900 people from the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, India, and West Germany to discuss and elaborate on LaRouche's work as a philosopher and statesman, as it bears upon the scientific, cultural, economic, and strategic challenges of these dangerous times (see p. 62).

But that day also saw the darkening clouds of a world war, and even if that does not occur in the short term, the needless, brutal deaths of millions in the Middle East, as a result of a crisis orchestrated by the Anglo-American liberal establishment. And Lyndon LaRouche, whose capacity for always seeing things from the higher standpoint of universal history is so acutely needed in such circumstances, spent his 68th birthday in a federal prison—where his enemies intend for him to spend the rest of his life—unjustly confined, and unable to make the level of intervention into world affairs that had been his wont until Jan. 27, 1989.

Under such circumstances, it is appropriate to evoke the poet Schiller's notion of the *Erhabene*, usually translated as the Sublime; and Schiller's allusion to the Old Testament figure of Job, in response to whose tragic plight, it is appropriate to feel both great sadness, and yet great joy at his steadfast persistence in heroic virtue under circumstances to which lesser souls would have long since yielded. Either emotion of sadness or joy, taken alone, would be banal, wrote Schiller. The combination of those two feelings simultaneously experienced with great intensity, is the *Erhabene*.

Our *Feature* celebrates LaRouche's 68th birthday with a look back over the historical role of the political movement he created. Otherwise, we give you in this issue a strategic overview, dominated by the Gulf crisis and the promise of German unity—more cause for the feeling of the *Erhabene*.

*Note to subscribers:* We have changed our publication schedule and skipped two out of the last four weeks. Nonetheless, we will publish all 50 issues for the current volume within this year.

Nora Hamerman

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Like the emperors of the collapsing Roman Empire, the U.S. administration has been duped by the British into believing it can coerce other nations to foot the bill for their Mideast adventure. But no amount of mere cash can bail out the bankrupt U.S. economy at this point.
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## Feature



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has for decades been proposing solutions to an economic crisis which does not exist, according to the ruling caste that put in him in jail.

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Many people who may know LaRouche only as a man with the courage to face life imprisonment for his principles, may not be aware that until January 1989, for 15 years he had been traveling the globe, discussing his proposals for a fundamental reform of the international monetary system with world political leaders. Warren Hamerman reviews the genesis and unfolding of LaRouche's economic ideas and activities in an address to the recent ICLC conference near the U.S. capital city.

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## U.S. tries to extort 'burden sharing' tribute

by Anthony K. Wikrent

Faithfully following the model of its cherished pagan Roman Empire, the British-directed Bush administration is attempting to erect a system of tribute, in which selected countries "contribute" to defraying the cost of the U.S. military buildup in the Middle East. The Bush regime is using as its coercive instrument the threat posed to 60% of the world's known oil reserves by U.S. forces poised for immediate combat in Saudi Arabia. However, some countries are balking at the U.S.'s bald attempt at extortion.

On Aug. 29, the U.S. National Security Council reviewed and approved an "economic action plan" by which six countries would pay the U.S. at least \$1.1 billion *each month* to maintain U.S. Armed Forces in Saudi Arabia, and "contribute" another \$10 billion to a fund that would ostensibly be used to support countries—such as Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey—that will be harmed by the economic embargo of Iraq. In effect, countries reluctant to cooperate with the economic and diplomatic isolation of Iraq will be bribed to fall in line with the Anglo-American war plan.

According to the NSC plan, Saudi Arabia is to pay the U.S. \$500 million a month, and provide \$4 billion to the assistance fund, while Kuwait will be tapped for \$400 million each month, and another \$3 billion for the fund. Japan is to give a monthly tribute of \$60 million, while Germany gives \$40 million, and the United Arab Emirates \$100 million. Japan is expected to provide \$1.3 billion to the assistance/bribery fund, Germany \$600 million, and the United Arab Emirates \$1 billion. The amount of tribute to be exacted from South Korea has not yet been determined.

The Anglo-Americans moved quickly to implement their latest neo-colonialist concoction. While British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher issued a stream of invective against the reluctance of the French and Germans to "participate" in the Gulf imbroglio, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger set off Sept.

4 to personally cajole and intimidate U.S. allies. Brady-burger's first stop was Paris, where they sought French endorsement of the "principle" of "burden sharing." The French made appropriate noises, but managed to evade giving a firm commitment. Next, the duo arrived in London, and consulted with Thatcher for 45 minutes, before descending on Seoul and Tokyo on Sept. 6.

In advance of Brady and Eagleburger in Tokyo was former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—indicating that the game being played is entirely scripted by the British. Kissinger bluntly told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that Japan's promise of \$1 billion in aid was not enough to satisfy the U.S., and that more than just financial aid would be required. In the meantime, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III is traveling to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt, before arriving in Helsinki for the U.S.-Soviet summit.

### Thanks, but no tanks

Kissinger's deployment to meet with Kaifu indicates that the Anglo-Americans are focusing special attention on Japan. Just last month, the Japanese boycotted the U.S. Treasury auction, causing near panic in the circles of those who control such as Kissinger. After the Japanese had initially rebuffed U.S. requests for deployment of Japanese military units to the Gulf, on the grounds that Japan's Constitution strictly forbids overseas military deployments, an outcry was immediately orchestrated in the controlled U.S. media, allowing U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost, in a highly unusual move, to call in Japanese editors on Aug. 28 and berate them that Americans were feeling "impatience, bewilderment, and exasperation" with Japanese reluctance to agree to the U.S. demands. Armacost arrogantly proclaimed that the Japanese Constitution should not be considered a barrier to Japanese "assistance" to the U.S. military adventure in the Gulf, and

demanded that, minimally, Japanese mine sweepers help patrol the Gulf.

Relenting, Kaifu the next day announced that Japanese civilian aircraft and ships would transport food, water, medical supplies, and refrigeration equipment to the U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, and that Japan would also pay to have military equipment transported by planes and ships of other nations. Kaifu was described as "grim and fatigued" as he made the announcement.

The official U.S. reaction to Kaifu's offer was a deafening silence. One American official made clear that only a direct or indirect military role by Japan would be satisfactory, telling the *New York Times*, "There's a limited number of Girl Scout cookies that can be used [in what is] basically a military situation." The next day, the Japanese news service Kyodo revealed that on Aug. 22, Samarec, a major Saudi oil-refining and marketing company, had announced it would suspend its supply of oil products to Japan in September.

Again the Japanese relented. On Sept. 2, Yukio Okamoto, the senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official in charge of relations with the U.S., announced that Japan would ship 800 four-wheel-drive vehicles to U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, as well as generators and housing units. In addition, Okamoto said that on their return trips, Japanese ships delivering Japanese automobiles to the U.S. would be used to carry military vehicles and equipment, but not weapons and ammunition, from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia. Moreover, the vehicles and equipment would be purchased with Japanese funds. Okamoto indirectly revealed the tremendous pressure the Anglo-Americans had applied on Japan, when he described past confrontations with the U.S. over Japan's large trade surplus as "pseudo-crises" compared to the atmosphere of confrontation and bullying the U.S. is now creating by demanding Japan's military involvement in the Middle East.

The next day, the Japanese government called in the leaders of the Japanese automobile, steel, construction equipment, industrial machinery, electronics, and plastics industries and directed them to make all extra production capacity available to the U.S. war effort, and to bill the Japanese government—not the U.S. government—for the goods produced *at cost*.

The visit by the boorish Kissinger apparently backfired. On Sept. 5, the day after Kissinger delivered the Anglo-Americans' message to Kaifu, Japan's chief cabinet secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a press conference that Japan would not be bound by U.S. demands, and Finance Ministry officials raised the issue of having the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank provide relief aid to countries hurt by the embargo of Iraq, potentially short-circuiting the NSC plan. Then the Japanese freighter loaded with the 800 vehicles bound for the Gulf was prevented from sailing by officials of the shipping line and of the seamen's union, who argued that the ship and its crew would face danger in the Gulf.

The Anglo-Americans quickly increased the pressure on

Tokyo. On Sept. 6, the *Financial Times* reported that the large Japanese banks have been hit hard by the past months' decline of the Tokyo stock market, and are in need of massive cash infusions. The same day, the *Journal of Commerce* reported that IBCA, the London-based international credit-rating agency, has begun reviews of Industrial Bank of Japan, Fuji Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Sanwa Bank, and Dai-Ichi Kanyo Bank for possible downgrading of their AAA credit ratings.

Pressure is also being placed on Bonn. After a phone conversation with Bush on Aug. 30, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Sept. 1 made an official commitment to upgrade matériel supplies to the Gulf strike force, in addition to a direct share of the financial burden. Reportedly, West Germany will ship containers, tents, and medical supplies to the U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, and may "lease" an additional 20 ABC (atomic-biological-chemical) reconnaissance Fuchs vehicles of the Bundeswehr to the U.S. for use in Saudi Arabia. But the Germans decided against providing direct financing for U.S. forces in the Gulf, and declare that they will only support actions endorsed by the U.N. Security Council.

As another means of financing its neo-colonialism, the Bush regime is also considering selling \$8 billion worth of armaments to Saudi Arabia, rather than the previously planned \$2.5 billion. The package would include 24 more F-15 fighter jets, produced by McDonnell Douglas, and an undisclosed number of M-1 main battle tanks, produced by General Dynamics. On Sept. 5, the Pentagon announced that McDonnell Douglas had been given a \$1.3 billion contract for 40 F-18s by Kuwait. Both General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas have suffered under the budget-cutting drive of the Bush regime. Just one month ago, General Dynamics had explicitly said that keeping an M-1 production line open would depend on a big new order from Saudi Arabia.

More and more people perceive that the Anglo-Americans intend to use the threat they have created to the world's oil supplies to extort emergency infusions of looted wealth into the wrecked U.S. economy. On Sept. 1, British historian Paul Kennedy, author of *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers*, wrote in the *Times* of London that the most significant news was not the Gulf crisis per se, but that the U.S. budget deficit is expected to swell to between \$250 and \$300 billion next year. Kennedy noted that while the Gulf crisis has unfolded, the dollar has sagged, world stock markets have tumbled, and Germany and Japan are being asked to pay the costs of U.S. military actions. It is now becoming clear that the real problem is not the atrophied force projection capacities of the U.S., he wrote, but "a failure to recognize that long-term wealth and strength depend on the non-military dimensions of national power," specifically "a flourishing and efficient economic base on which the nation's military strength ultimately rests."

# White House decides it's 'too costly' to save 10,000 infants every year

by Linda Everett

The Bush administration has been accused of burying a confidential White House report on how the country could remedy its skyrocketing infant mortality rate because implementing its recommendations would be too costly.

Some 40,000 infants in America die every year before they reach their first birthday, and another 400,000 develop chronic or disabling conditions. Scores of studies and dozens of child-advocacy organizations, including two congressional groups, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality and the National Commission on Children, have said the scourge could be reversed. When the White House Task Force on Infant Mortality analyzed the crisis, they also reported that by applying current knowledge along with an annual investment of \$500 million, we could "save 10,000 additional infant lives each year and prevent an untold number of disabilities among infants."

The task force, which grew out of President Bush's campaign promise "to invest in our children," calls upon the President to make infant mortality an issue of "national urgency," because "this country cannot afford its current infant mortality rate in economic or in human terms." The Bush administration has been floundering ever since the report was finished in November 1989—until the media reported on a leaked copy of the document on Aug. 6.

The White House first claimed the report was just a draft, and then claimed the report was being "edited"—for the last nine months. This was challenged by Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), who contends that "high-level White House officials vetoed the report during critical administration budget deliberations in late 1989." Dingell, who chairs the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, has been trying to get a copy of the report since April.

The 100-page report states that "infant mortality and disability are not intractable problems" for the United States, which has an overall infant mortality rate of 10.1 deaths per 1,000 live births—higher than 21 other industrialized countries. The mortality rate for black infants is double that of white infants. In comparison, Japan's infant mortality rate was 20% higher than the United States' in 1960, but is now, after a major effort, the lowest in the world at 5.0 per 1,000.

## 'If we save but one life. . . .'

The White House task force, established under the Domestic Policy Council's Working Group on Health in July 1989, includes representatives from 10 federal departments and agencies and six offices within the Office of the President. Their report, which starts with the Talmudic quote, "If we save but one life, we save the world," reviews the well-known causes leading to premature birth and low birth weight—the major cause of 60% of infant deaths in the first four weeks of life. They found that 25% of all babies born each year are born to poor families, and another 20% are born to families with incomes of 100-185% of poverty level. "Each infant death," the report found, "represents an estimated \$380,000 in lost productivity. Reducing infant mortality could lead to an increase of \$2.3 billion in national productivity."

Among its recommendations, the task force calls for \$480 million a year to sustain a National Health Service Corps with 2000 physicians, nurses, and other professionals; streamlining Medicaid and other assistance programs; and to initiate 20 large-scale, comprehensive community mortality reduction programs in cities where mortality rates are the highest. It also calls for debt-strapped state governments to increase services.

A representative of the National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions called it "a good report, but without a signature, it's just like every other report out there." She acknowledged, as did several agencies, that no report has considered how rapidly the infant mortality level has risen in parallel with the collapse of federal and state economies and our health care delivery system.

Some of the task force recommendations should be implemented immediately. But until the country scraps the federal malthusian policy of gutting health care for some perceived notion of "savings," we shall see mortality rates—of all ages—escalate.

An example is the care indigent pregnant women receive under emergency medical coverage through Medicaid. The program does not provide the woman with *any* prenatal health care—only her delivery is paid for. By then, it is too late to prevent the causes of premature birth, infant death, and profound life-long handicaps. The intensive neonatal care



needed for those first several years costs the taxpayer much more than any "savings." Thus, the program actually precipitates *more* infant mortality. Also, most prenatal care covered by Medicaid is through clinics—where a woman sees a different health care worker, not usually a doctor, at each visit. When she is ready to deliver, she goes to a city hospital where a different doctor or midwife delivers her child. She is lucky if they have ever seen her medical records.

The nation's infant mortality rate steadily declined for years until 1984, when the improvement slowed markedly, in correlation with the Reagan administration's reduced funding for programs for children, mothers of young children, and pregnant women. Major breakthroughs in saving low birth weight and premature infants accounted for much of the drop in infant mortality rates. Yet, major children's hospitals nationwide, where most neonatal research takes place, are penalized with 60% of their charges remaining unreimbursed, according to a 1989 U.S. General Accounting Office study. Another study charted the decline in participation of pregnant women in prenatal care in 1981-82 as being consistent with the loss of Medicaid and insurance benefits and the curtailment of support for public clinics.

This phenomenon is readily seen in the District of Columbia, where infant mortality soared in the first six months of 1989 to a rate of 32.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. By contrast, the overall rate for the District in 1988 was 23.2 deaths per 1,000.

The explosion in death rates is generally attributed to the crack cocaine epidemic. The rate of drug-exposed newborns quadrupled between 1985 and 1989, according to the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. Crack cocaine used by pregnant women threatens the lives of 100,000 infants each year. Also, in 1988, seven times as many babies were born with syphilis as in 1978. One-third of the infants born to women with HIV virus will die or show evidence of the infection by age one.

However, there are other factors, like the 28% decline in the use of D.C. health clinics, because funding shortages have closed clinics, shortened hours, and severely eroded clinic staff, resources, and basic supplies. Faced with a two to three month clinic waiting period, women miss crucial first or second trimester care. Shorter clinic hours mean a scheduled visit could last all day. A woman may lose up to 20% of her income with the weekly visits needed in her last month of pregnancy. Another factor lies in the Medicaid policy of covering women who qualify for emergency Medicaid for only their labor and delivery—no prenatal care is provided. So the policy perpetuates the problem of women showing up at a city hospital with *no* prior care, to have her child delivered by a physician who has never seen her.

### **High malpractice premiums**

When an obstetrician accepts an eight-month pregnant woman with no prior prenatal care, he is automatically charged higher malpractice insurance premiums. The Medic-

aid reimbursement often only covers the insurance premium for high-risk delivery, the Institute of Medicine said in 1989. Also, Medicaid pays obstetricians and hospitals a flat rate per pregnancy—whether the delivery is a major operation involving a caesarian or is routine. Some 60% of Medicaid programs and 90% of Maternal and Child Health programs nationally are unable to find maternity care providers. Nine out of 10 programs cite high malpractice insurance costs as the culprit.

Low Medicaid rates and high malpractice premiums are driving obstetricians and hospitals out of business. Some 44% of the counties in Georgia, 42% in Alabama, and 30% in Colorado no longer have any physician—either an obstetrician or family practitioner—to provide obstetrical services. President Bush's task force wants the states to help pay the insurance premiums rather than investigate what's behind such high premiums.

Another example of how federal cost-cutting has a major impact on access to timely health care, especially for the poor, is in Texas, which now ranks second worst in the nation on the number of babies born to women receiving inadequate, late, or no prenatal care. Texas also leads the nation in the number of hospital closures for the last five years, with 105 hospitals closing since 1980—more than half in rural areas. Of the 254 counties in Texas, 54 no longer have a hospital. This is largely blamed on the different ways the federal government refuses to pay for the Medicare and Medicaid program.

In 1984, Medicare would no longer pay the costs involved in treating a patient. Instead, the prospective payment system (PPS) paid hospitals a flat rate per diagnosis—no matter what the needed treatment costs. Hospitals passed on their unreimbursed Medicare costs to third-party payers or private patients. By 1986, Medicare stopped paying medical facilities 100% of their portion of capital costs, and continued to cut reimbursements. This meant dilapidated facilities and inefficient, antiquated equipment were not replaced. Finally, the federal government cut by half the percentage they added to the PPS rate to help pay for a facility's expensive training of new physicians, which covers the salaries of professors, intern stipends, and indirect education costs and extra materials used in training residents. Hospitals, as a result, were crippled with a growing debt.

Texas hospitals lose \$780 per Medicare patient and \$600 per Medicaid patient, and are now holding up to \$10 million dollars in unpaid state Medicaid bills as well. Cities like Houston, where city health spending dropped nearly 25% per person between 1985 and 1989 (after the figures were adjusted for inflation), face major shortages of obstetricians and nurses. Houston's nurse-midwife program, intended to supplant the shortage, was also cut this year, along with several prenatal clinics. This leaves Houston's public hospitals, Ben Taub and Lyndon B. Johnson, understaffed, under-financed, and swamped with primarily non-paying patients,

patients on Medicaid, and all emergency cases normally treated by the private Hermann Hospital, which shut its emergency unit down after losing millions in unreimbursed federal revenues.

The result is that parts of Houston have an infant mortality of 18.5 deaths per 1,000 live births—higher than Costa Rica. Last year, Houston faced a measles epidemic that killed a record-breaking dozen children. Dr. Jeff Starke, a pediatric infectious disease expert at Baylor College of Medicine, reports that Houston's rate of tuberculosis among children is three times the national average. A few months ago, a year-old child died of tuberculosis at Ben Taub Hospital, just 20 hours after admission. The child had had TB for months, but the 66-day delay at the baby clinic precluded his being treated.

Another ominous sign is that between July 1989 and June 1990, 13 maternal deaths were reported at Houston's Lyndon B. Johnson Hospital. Between 1981 and 1986, there were an appalling three to four maternal deaths each year in the same district. The national maternal mortality rate is 6.6 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The rate for this Houston hospital alone translates into a startling 82 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The nation has not experienced that high a maternal mortality rate since 1950!

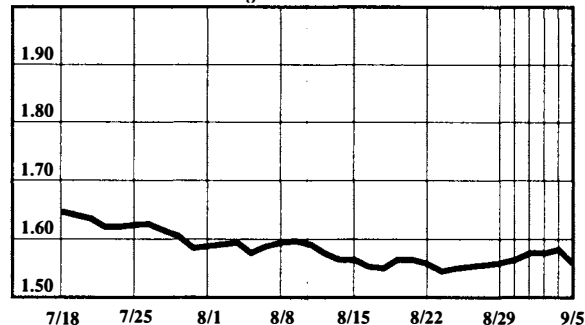
Another major factor of babies being born with dangerously low birth weight—who are 40 times more likely to die within the first 28 days of life—is under-nourishment of pregnant mothers. The federally funded program that is key in assuring proper weight gain is the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). As of 1988, only 49% of all eligible women and children in the country received WIC services. In some states, less than one-third those eligible received WIC benefits. Three months ago, the WIC program reported that 36 of 44 state governments intended to cut their portion of the WIC program. Some states found ways to sustain their caseloads, but others made major cuts. Pennsylvania, one of the 10 states with the highest number of black babies born at low birth weight, dropped 30% of those receiving WIC benefits—about 60,000 needy people. Without exception, black and non-white infant mortality rates, and neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates in Pennsylvania have escalated between 1986 and 1987 by as much as 1.8 points. The lack of WIC benefits will lead to those rates skyrocketing.

A fundamental problem contributing to infant mortality—beyond poverty, lack of timely care, AIDS, crack-cocaine addiction, and lack of education—is the White House's unwillingness to see that the wealth of a nation is its citizenry. The task force members are correct: This nation has the answers to save lives. However, after the report was leaked, the Bush administration has not acted, and instead trotted out Secretary of Health and Human Services Dr. Louis Sullivan to announce new statistics to indicate that the country's infant mortality rate of 9.7 is at an all time low.

## Currency Rates

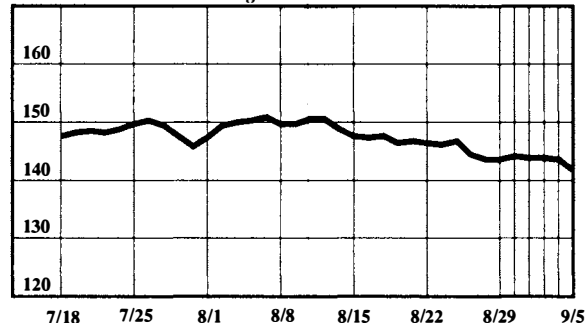
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



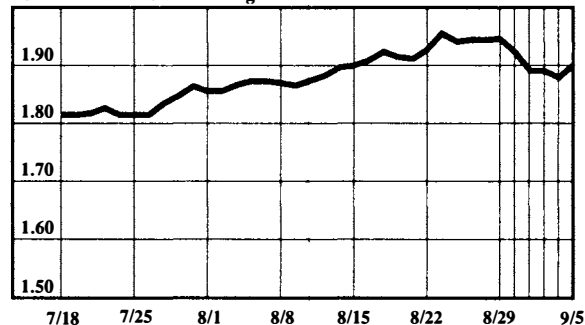
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



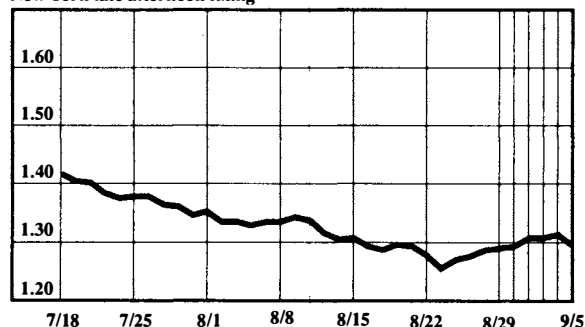
### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



## World bread crisis worsens

*True, some wheat harvests are good—but bad economic policies are fouling up the works.*

**A**t the beginning of September, news photos went around the world showing the empty bread shelves in the stores of Moscow. This dramatically illustrates how, though the 1990 wheat crop was bountiful, the crisis-ridden Soviet economy cannot manage to put bread on the table of the people. The decrepit command-economy of the Communist past is disintegrating at the same time as the introduction of "free trade" measures is also fouling up the works.

On Sept. 8, a U.S. delegation led by Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher is set to go to Moscow to consult, including a top official from ADM (Archer Daniels Midland), the Illinois-based giant food cartel that has specialized in reaping profits off food control. The Mosbacher mission, with the likes of ADM on board, will only make matters worse.

It has been the policy of ADM, and the other mega-companies in the world food cartel to underpay farmers in the West, while then monopolizing almost all trade in grain, and deciding which nation will have enough to eat, and which nation will not. U.S. Department of Agriculture policy has been run by these companies—Cargill, ADM, Continental, Louis Dreyfus, Continental, Bunge, and the rest.

The current world wheat picture is an example of how good harvests can be ruined by rotten economic policies.

In terms of the harvest, 1990 gave good yields in some of the breadbasket areas of the Northern Hemisphere—especially in the Ukraine and Kansas wheat belts. U.S. total wheat

production this year may turn out to be over 72 million tons, up from 55 million tons last year, and less than 50 million tons in 1988.

The Soviet wheat crop promised to be as much as 110 million tons, up from 92 million tons in 1989, and 84 million the year before.

Overall, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that the 1990 wheat harvest will be 3.5% more than 1989. Total world wheat output may reach 588 million tons, up from 542.5 million in 1989, and 507.6 million in 1988.

However, one good year does not refill the bins after four years in a row when world cereals production each year has been *less* than annual consumption. Wheat stocks have gone from 105 million tons in 1987, down to 96 million tons expected, as of the end of this year.

In the United States, the wheat stocks got so low in the past two years, that the U.S. Department of Agriculture violated congressional intent, and dipped into the national Food Security Wheat Reserve, set up in 1981, for use in circumstances of dire need—not routine demand.

The reserve was depleted from a designated level of 147 million bushels of wheat (4 million metric tons), down to only 60 (1.6 million metric tons) million bushels of wheat. On Aug. 28, Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter pompously announced, "The Food Security Wheat Reserve has been used when wheat stocks were low and it is prudent to replenish it with higher wheat stocks due to a

bumper wheat harvest."

All this rosy rhetoric from Yeutter has just been a coverup for the cartels' policy to underpay farmers. Their argument is that there is plenty of wheat around, and so under the supposed laws of supply and demand, wheat prices are depressed. At the end of August, a U.S. farmer got between \$2.54 and \$2.83 per bushel of wheat, when his parity price (fair price to cover all costs and investment for the future) is \$7.86 per bushel.

Because wheat prices are so artificially low, French wheat growers dumped tons of wheat on the streets in Paris in June, in protest.

Chaos is reigning in the Soviet Union over prices. Under prevailing dictates, farmers are supposed to provide a specified amount of the grain harvest to the state agencies for processing, but they are not doing this. The state pays farmers 20 rubles per ton. But the farmers get 100 rubles per ton if they sell directly to the Baltic states, or to Moldavia—areas where the political ferment for autonomy is high.

In Ukraine, farmers were supposed to provide 17.5 million tons of grain. But they provided 12 million tons.

On Sept. 5, Soviet party boss Mikhail Gorbachov denounced the farmers for withholding grain. There have not been bread shortages such as this for nearly 30 years. Gorbachov sent a telegram to regional leaders ordering them to comply with his demands. He stated, "Many state and collective farmers are unjustifiably curtailing sales to the state, violating contract discipline."

The same week, President Bush stated that he was dismayed over the lack of bread in the Soviet Union. However, it is only the policy of guaranteeing farmers' income and the means of production which will guarantee daily bread for a hungry world.

## The brink of financial meltdown

*Forced to choose between propping up the banks or the dollar, Bush will likely sink both.*

**T**he U.S. was literally on the brink of financial meltdown" the week before Labor Day, a senior City of London financial insider told *EIR* Aug. 28. "I think someone got to the President and told him to make some minimal gesture of conciliation for the moment, or all would financially blow up in his face."

While Bush managed to stave off a financial blowout a little while longer, his finger-in-the-dike approach to economic policy is doomed to failure. The U.S. economy continues to collapse at a breathtaking pace, as the ground underneath the nation's financial system crumbles.

According to Moody's Investors Services, the nine largest U.S. banks—BankAmerica, Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical, Citicorp, Continental, First Chicago, Manufacturers Hanover, and J.P. Morgan—are encountering increasing difficulty with their real estate loans and junk bond portfolios. All but Morgan and Bankers Trust are undercapitalized, Moody's said, due to "the sharp deterioration in domestic asset quality and low domestic reserves." The nine institutions have a combined \$55 billion in real estate loans, Moody's noted. Chemical leads the group with nonperforming loans equal to 15.5% of its total loans, followed by Citicorp at 13.9% and First Chicago at 12.6%.

Moody's, like its fellow credit rating firm Standard & Poor's, has downgraded most of the nation's largest banks in recent months as their financial problems became more acute. Even so, the ratings given by these companies are highly optimis-

tic, as they calculate them according to the current regulatory environment rather than a more objective standard. If the regulators are willing to overlook certain problems, then so are Moody's and S&P. Given the "see no crisis" mania of the Bush administration, one must take the statements of the credit rating companies as merely mild reflections of the crisis.

While trying to retain the appearance of calm, both the administration and the financial community are frightened about the instability of the banking system. Rumors abound of the imminent failure of major money center banks such as those named above. Chemical is the bank most frequently named, but by no means the only one.

Chemical, the nation's sixth largest bank with some \$71 million in assets, has heavy exposure to the troubled real estate and junk bond markets, on top of its Third World debt. It was the first major bank to move into Texas, with its 1988 purchase of Texas Commerce Bancshares, the source of much of its real estate problems today.

According to discussions with knowledgeable banking sources, Chemical is experiencing a severe liquidity crisis and is being kept afloat in large part by massive lending from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The New York Fed loaned \$6.6 billion to its member banks in the week ending Aug. 22, according to Federal Reserve reports, and most of the money went to Chemical, according to *EIR* sources. So far this year, the New York Fed has loaned about \$15 billion to its member banks, over

\$11.5 billion of that in the last three months.

The panic is not limited to the money center banks, either. The tottering Bank of New England ended a week of rumors Aug. 30 when its stock dropped nearly 40% in one day, hitting an all-time low of \$1 per share in heavy trading. The panic was so great that the bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency were all compelled to deny persistent reports that the feds were going to close the bank Aug. 31. The bank was hit with similar rumors around Memorial Day and Independence Day, as many felt that regulators would need a three-day weekend to close such a big bank.

The Bank of New England's precarious situation was exacerbated earlier in August, when a Shearson Lehman Hutton investment advisory quoted the Cabot Market Letter as warning that the "Bank of New England may not be around much longer." Shortly thereafter, the FDIC confirmed that it was opening a 400-person liquidation office in Boston to dispose of the assets of seized institutions. The FDIC claimed that the office was being set up to dispose of \$1.2 billion in assets taken from four recently closed Boston and Milford, Connecticut banks, but obviously the FDIC is gearing up for a big failure.

The Bush administration and the Federal Reserve are caught between Scylla and Charybdis. To ease the liquidity crisis facing the nation's banking system, the Fed must sharply cut interest rates. But such a move would send the already sickly dollar plummeting. And if the government is forced to bail out a large bank like Chemical, a senior London banker observed, "That could topple the entire U.S. financial house of cards at this very fragile moment."

## Colombia becoming a money laundry

*Elimination of the Foreign Exchange Statute under Bush administration pressure will favor the drug trade.*

The elimination of exchange controls which have been in force in Colombia since 1968 will turn the country into "a huge laundry of drug dollars, and will facilitate that which we are fighting today," charged former finance minister Abdón Espinosa Valderrama in his Aug. 16 column in the daily *El Tiempo*.

Yet, despite the known consequences of abandoning exchange controls, the government of President César Gaviria Trujillo is under heavy pressure from liberal banking interests inside Colombia and from the Bush administration, to hand Colombia's national finances over to the drug traffickers.

Espinosa was referring to the bill presented to Congress Aug. 13 by Conservative Party Senator Rodolfo Segovia Salas, which would permit removing the ceiling on indebtedness and on capital flows, remove restrictions on possession or holding of foreign exchange and assets abroad, and a foreign exchange amnesty for returning flight capital.

Espinosa charged that such a law would undermine the nation's finances, since there would be no controls over remittance of profits, "gifts," or speculative capital. Further, the economy would be dollarized, permitting the laundering of drug money in the form of foreign exchange outflows and an accelerated devaluation of the national currency.

Foreign Minister Rudolf Hommes has promised that "Colombia is a country that cannot assume major exchange risks, and for this reason we will be careful in the changes anticipated." He nonetheless has said that

his plan shares the same objectives as Senator Segovia's. The only difference, said Hommes, is his intention to impose this "liberation" gradually, seeking total exchange freedom over the course of 20 years.

On Aug. 16, Hommes announced that the black market for foreign exchange would be legalized, that the Central Bank would be reducing its control over the monetary market, and an acceleration of import deregulation, "especially for the agricultural sector."

Espinosa answered in his Aug. 21 column, charging that such measures seek to "centralize the market that has been authorized, while legitimizing that which is prohibited. As a result, the income from under-invoicing, contraband, and the drug trade would be automatically legalized. This market would serve to launder their profits, which are today introduced into the country by clandestine means, to the tune of two million dollars or more."

Espinosa concluded that such measures which eliminate exchange controls, "would permit drug mafia fronts or multinationals to seize total control of Colombian business, in the same way they have landed property. . . . Given how burning the issue of the drug trade is today, one cannot see how the battle to eradicate it can be reconciled with the virtual legalization of its financial activities."

The 1968 Exchange Statute, better known as Decree 444 of the Carlos Lleras Restrepo government, was imposed on the country in the midst of massive capital flight. Since then, Colombia has at least resisted the pres-

ures of the International Monetary Fund and creditor banks to devalue its currency, decreeing instead that the devaluation would take place "drop by drop." But the decree also insisted that individuals were obliged to centralize all foreign exchange holdings through the Central Bank.

What kinds of dirty financial dealings were blocked by the decree? According to the Bogotá daily *El Espectador*, the notorious narco-financier Robert Vesco "was seen arriving regularly at the Olaya Herrera airport in Medellín, in his own airplane," before 1968. Such are the "freedoms" to which narco-financiers could return with the lifting of the Exchange Statute.

*El Espectador* centered on the activities of Spanish drug-trafficker and financier Enrique Sarasola, who today leads the campaign for ending controls on Ibero-America's finances. Among Sarasola's intimates are Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González, and such Colombian narco-elites as Alberto Santofimio Botero and Diego Londoño White, the latter serving both as the treasurer of Alfonso López Michelsen's 1982 presidential bid and as a partner in the construction firm which built the majority of the Medellín Cartel's famous "bunkers."

The push for lifting of the Exchange Statute is part of the Bush administration's effort to turn Ibero-America into a free-trade zone. The U.S. has been demanding that Colombia not only end its exchange controls but also suspend development credit, eliminate all financial incentives that encourage exports, and free all imports. The only conclusion is that Bush administration policy is to eliminate Colombian industry and agriculture while turning the country into one gigantic money laundry.

# Business Briefs

## **Environmentalism**

### **New process will eliminate dioxin**

Union Camp Corp. has announced that it has developed a process for bleaching wood pulp that virtually eliminates dioxin, deemed a carcinogen by the Environmental Protection Agency, at an unmeasurable level of 0.013 parts per quadrillion, according to the Aug. 26 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

The Union Camp process will be used in the company's Isle of Wight, Virginia, paper mill, installed at a cost of \$158 million. If successful, other paper producers such as Westvaco Corp. and Chesapeake Corp. are expected to buy the technology.

Virginia's discharge level of 1.2 parts per quadrillion is being challenged in court by the Environmental Defense Fund as too liberal.

## **AIDS**

### **South Africa faces 45% infection rate by 2000**

Theo Hartwig, chief actuary for South Africa's Old Mutual insurance company, warned that AIDS infection rates could hit 45% by the year 2000, the Aug. 23 *Jerusalem Post* reported in an article entitled "AIDS seen infecting S. African economy."

"We are talking about over 45%, up to half the adult population, being AIDS carriers by the turn of the century," Hartwig said.

The *Jerusalem Post* reported that two South African banks, Nedcor and Volkskas Group, have also warned, in two separate reports, that AIDS poses a looming catastrophe for South Africa in the first decade of the next century. They warn that AIDS will shred the fabric of South Africa's economy.

Shortly before the reports were released, the South African National Union of Mineworkers had released a report warning that "millions of South Africans live in poverty, without permanent homes, in single sex hostels . . . without access to the most basic services." Such circumstances, said the NUM, present

a "ready-made 'path of resistance' which the AIDS virus can follow."

The Nedcor report stated: "Without due recognition of the impact of AIDS, planning decisions could be seriously amiss. There will be radical changes to cost structures, mechanization trends, consumer demand patterns and markets." By the year 2000, Nedcor thinks, the health care bill could reach a theoretical \$35 billion level, more than the total 1990 budget of \$28 billion.

"As the numbers of sick and dying soar, the entire nature of the labor market will change drastically. . . . It will be difficult, if not impossible, to attract skilled immigrants to a country that is seriously threatened by AIDS," the report read. According to Nedcor, the impact of AIDS in southern Africa could collapse the regional export market.

## **Biological Holocaust**

### **Cholera, diphtheria outbreaks in U.S.S.R.**

The Soviet Union suffered outbreaks of cholera in Stavropol and Uzbekistan, and an outbreak of diphtheria in Moscow, according to Soviet press reports. While two cholera outbreaks have reportedly been brought under control, another outbreak of cholera was reported in Rostov on the Don in late August.

On July 29, *Vremya* reported the outbreak of cholera in Stavropol Krai in the south, an area which has been inundated with thousands of refugees, especially from central Asia. An emergency commission is supervising the water supply and sewage facilities of the city. "It is suspected that the water contamination was due to heavy rains disrupting the water mains," it said.

On Aug. 1, a deputy health minister told *Izvestia* that as of July 30, 114 people have been hospitalized in Stavropol, 49 of them with cholera symptoms, including 14 children. Eleven of the victims are Syrians who are in the Soviet Union on construction projects and are believed to be the source of the outbreak.

On Aug. 3, *Pravda* reported the discovery of cholera in Kattakurgan, Samarkand Oblast,

Uzbekistan. On Aug. 2, the Uzbek S.S.R. President decreed the improvement of drinking water supplies to the rural population as a top priority.

On Aug. 24, TASS reported that diphtheria had broken out and claimed eight lives in Moscow where there are 154 known cases, including 33 children. Nikolai Filatov, an epidemiologist, blames outbreak on the shortage of disposable syringes. People fear AIDS, so they don't go for preventive shots for other diseases, he said.

## **Labor**

### **Home ownership further out of reach**

A study by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta has discovered that home ownership is even more out of reach than previously thought, as rising prices, rising interest rates, and debt already carried by low-income families, combine to keep them out of the home market.

The study covered low-income families (those with incomes 80% or less of the local median level) in 32 cities in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, the District of Columbia and Maryland. About 39% of the region's population meets that criterion, according to Census data, the Aug. 25 *Washington Post* reported.

## **Airlines**

### **Lorenzo legacy: barbarian economics**

Paul Stephen Dempsey, head of the transportation law program at the University of Denver, attributes the ruin of the U.S. airline industry to deregulation, and personally to recently-retired Frank Lorenzo in a commentary in the Aug. 22 *Journal of Commerce*.

"The implicit thesis of the theology of laissez-faire is that unconstrained human greed will produce a better society. Saddling compa-

## Briefly

nies with debt, crushing unions and deceiving consumers are valuable skills in this environment of social Darwinism. The pillage of companies by corporate raiders in contemporary America rivals that of the conquering Vandals and other barbarian tribes of ancient Europe," Dempsey wrote.

Pointing out that air transportation is a national, quasi-public utility, Dempsey notes that "the publicly owned portion of the aviation infrastructure—all the airports and the air traffic control system combined—has been conservatively estimated by Ted Harris, an industry expert, to be worth \$1 trillion. In contrast, the stock of all the publicly traded airlines is selling for about \$15 billion. In other words, the equivalent of 1.5% of the public investment is, under deregulation, determining how this vast national (and mostly publicly owned) resource is to be used."

### Tax Policy

## 'Reform' destroyed U.S. oil production

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 was designed to destroy U.S. oil production, C. Paul Hilliard, chairman of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, charged in an editorial in the July 1990 issue of IPAA's *Petroleum Independent*, authored before the present Gulf crisis began on Aug. 2.

"We are now in the 4th year of survival under a system that taxes producers as a normal business only if they minimize drilling activity. Consequently, some of the most active, productive oil-finders in America, now in their 50s or 60s, do their drilling at Paine Webber, Shearson, or Merrill Lynch," Hilliard wrote. "They confess they haven't bought an oil and gas lease or taken a working interest in a drilling venture in two to three years and they admit they rather enjoy a life free of constant risk. Many of the younger geologists have deserted the oilfields for other jobs. McDonald's and Walmart are major employers of former oilfield hands.

"The Alternative Minimum Tax provisions, coupled with lower marginal rates, pe-

nalize those who search for oil and gas reserves and reward those who buy oil and gas reserves. You can deduct unlimited interest costs but you cannot deduct unlimited drilling costs. . . . The oil patch resembles a huge 'used property' lot, with most of the money assigned to buying, selling and trading used properties and with only a few new wells coming off the production line. . . .

"The domestic service and supply infrastructure mirrors the health of the domestic exploration and production (E&P) industry. Thin profits in E&P are reflected by thin profits, if any, in the support industry. Large multi-function, multi-basin, well capitalized service and supply companies (many the result of mergers and/or acquisitions) are now marginally profitable although most admit their profits are not adequate to support the replacement of essential equipment. About 65 percent of the smaller service and supply companies, extant in 1985, are now extinct. . . .

"Independents struggle for survival under: low wellhead prices, irrational and adverse natural gas transportation/distribution rate and regulatory structures, a tax code which penalizes those who drill too much and a troublesome, costly and growing environmental movement."

### Malthusianism

## World Bank renews attack on population

The World Bank is renewing its public criticism of population growth as a cause of poverty and environmental destruction after a decade of treading softly on the issue, the Bangkok newspaper the *Nation* reported Aug. 23.

World Bank President Barber Conable has been making the case in public and private meetings that slowing population growth is a basic ingredient of economic development and a major goal of World Bank activity.

"The policy is coming from the top," said one Bank official. The new emphasis by Conable is being backed by lending policy, the official said.

● **THE SOVIET ECONOMY** suffered 935 million rubles in losses the first half of 1990 due to strikes, with 65,000 man-hours of labor lost daily, the Soviet journal *Glasnost* has reported. Industrial output for the same period was 454 billion rubles. *Glasnost* warned this "growing lack of discipline" could have a "devastating effect on society."

● **CORPORATE BOND** defaults are at a 19-year high, with 29 issuers of junk bonds defaulting on interest payments on \$8.4 billion of junk bonds in the first seven months of 1990, a rate of 6.3%, up from 4.9% for 1989, according to Moody's, the Aug. 21 *Wall Street Journal* noted.

● **AFGHANISTAN** is preparing to resume sales of natural gas, its principle export, to the Soviet Union, following a two-year break that cut national income by half. The two sides have also decided to undertake joint efforts in oil and gas exploration in Afghanistan, Agence France Press reported Aug. 24 from Kabul.

● **THE USURY LIMIT** under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, allowing individuals in the Armed Services to limit the interest rate on personal loans incurred before they joined the military to 6%, is unconstitutional, banks are claiming. Reservists called to duty have been applying for the lower rates, the Aug. 23 *Wall Street Journal* reported.

● **BANKRUPTCIES**, at the rate of one million or more per year, will be filed in the U.S. by 1994, according to Frank Szczebax, the chief of the Bankruptcy Division of the U.S. government, told the annual convention of the National Association of Bankruptcy Trustees in New Orleans in late August.

● **THE FEDERAL RESERVE** cannot stop the recession, investment bank economist H. Erich Heinemann has declared. The Fed has eased credit, but it's to late to stop the recession, he said.

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## High-speed rails planned in France, Germany, Italy

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*Plans are already on the drawing boards for high-speed, rail-based transport, including magnetically levitated trains. Part II of a series on the European Productive Triangle.*

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*With the reunification of Germany set to go ahead on Oct. 3, the implementation of Lyndon LaRouche's "Productive Triangle," centered on Paris-Berlin-Vienna high-speed rail links, takes on great urgency.*

*This series takes up some of the central features of how the Triangle must work. It is excerpted from a Special Report produced by EIR Nachrichtenagentur in Wiesbaden, Germany, titled, in English translation, "The Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle: A European Economic Miracle as the Motor for the World Economy." This chapter was written by Ralf Schauerhammer and translated into English by John Chambliss.*

*In Part I, we proved that the "systems analysis" and "free market" approaches to upgrading and integrating European transport were methodologically disastrous. Further, we showed how the development of rail-borne transport has been systematically neglected in Europe for decades. In the section that follows, we look at the situation in several European countries, and what must now be done.*

### **France: progress, with problems**

Symptomatic of the problems facing Europe in general is the situation in France, the European country that, through the construction of the TGV (*Train à grande vitesse*) network, has arrived at the leading position in the area of passenger rail transportation. In the area of freight transportation, the French national railways SNCF has suffered a decrease in traffic of one-third (measured in kilometer-tons) in the last 15 years; in volume (measured in tons), the decrease was one-half. The cause was a decrease in steel production and

the switch in power production to nuclear power, which led to a situation in which transportation of ore today constitutes only 3.5% and, of fuel, less than 5% of the total traffic. Fifteen years ago, 65% of the SNCF's income was from freight transport; today it is only 35%, and the portion is continuing to shrink.

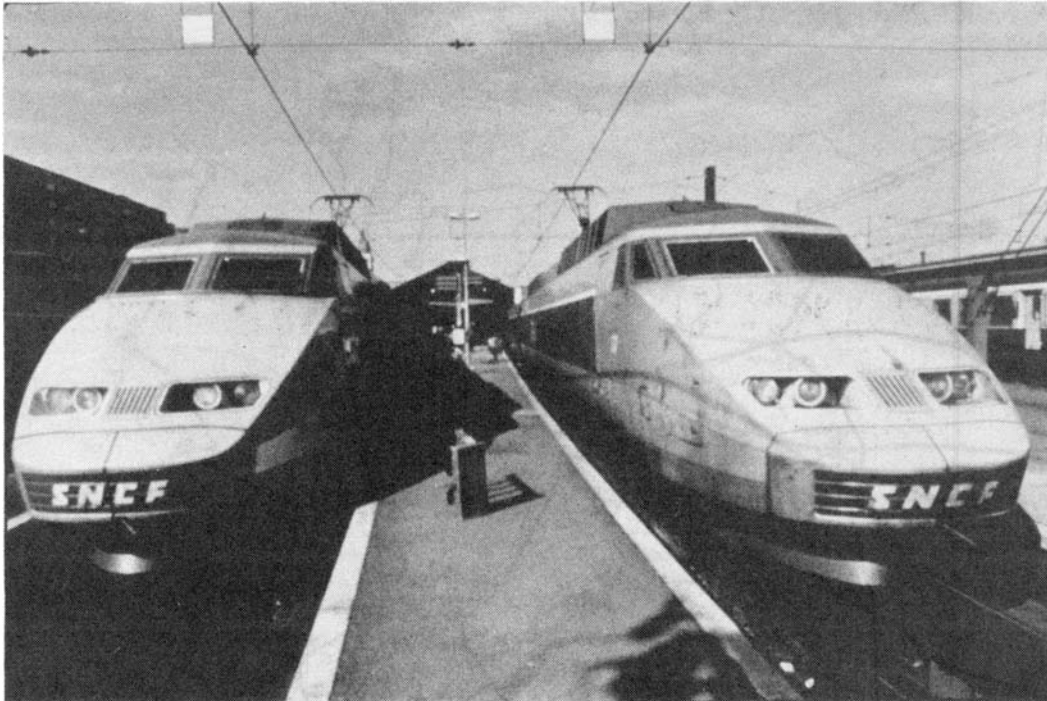
Independent of the fact that the decrease in traffic in both the areas referred to must be evaluated in light of the national economy as a whole, it should be said that the railroad has not managed to keep pace with changing economic development. It was incapable of that because its rail network, freight-car fleet, and organizational forms were outmoded as the result of decades of underinvestment.

Meanwhile, the same sort of operational economic data found in other European countries made the problem of the railroad obvious. Some efforts were launched to try to improve the situation. However, it is to be expected that the concepts generally under discussion will not fundamentally solve the problem. The reasons for that are the false economic dogmas that in the past decades led to the neglect of rail transportation in the first place. Programs such as that, say, disseminated by the Society of European Railroads, in the framework of the International Railroad Union (UIC) in the last year, the "proposal for a European high-speed network," will not be powerful enough with regard to the intended development in the Paris-Berlin-Vienna economic triangle.

### **Proposal for a European rail network**

The Work Group of the Industrial Chambers of Commerce in Baden-Württemberg appropriately characterized





French Embassy Press and Information Division

*France's new high-speed TGV train, the Train à grande vitesse, is a leader in passenger rail transport. Its economic success is unique and uncontested. But when it comes to moving freight, France faces problems, like the rest of Europe.*

the situation in its "Economic Proposals for a Modern Rail Concept in the Future European Fast Train Network" as follows: "The magnitude and importance of the task is clear for the economy: Practically, the work of Friedrich List and Heinrich Harkort, which, in its day, led to an optimal German rail network for the relations then prevailing, must be repeated on a European scale for Rail 2000. In this sense, what is to be conceived and realized is a well-rounded, high-performance network for rapid transport with corresponding supply routes and optimized international connections or transitions into the rapid rail networks of neighboring states."

If European officials primarily concentrate on patching together existing national solutions, that will not at all be what constituted "the work of Friedrich List and Heinrich Harkort." Rather, what must be conceptually developed is the fundamental structure of a European rail network based on the existing structure of human settlement and planned economic activities. A larger plan is necessary, which provides an orientation and unifies through that. This task must be feasible, since Europe is today significantly less fragmented than the "crazy quilt" of small German states in the time of Friedrich List (1789-1846).

Additionally, the development in Eastern Europe makes it necessary to fundamentally rethink all existing concepts on the basis of the central Paris-Berlin-Vienna development triangle. Each of the vertices of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna triangle is itself a center from which traffic networks will radiate, or from which, before World War II, they used to radiate. From Paris, the TGV high-speed network, now under con-

struction, will go in the directions of Lyons, Toulouse, Le Mans, Amiens, and Metz-Nancy. The star-shaped network around Berlin earlier encompassed connections to Hanover, Hamburg, Gdansk, Warsaw, Wrocław, Dresden, and Leipzig. Vienna lies in a knot of connections to Prague, Krakow, Budapest, Graz, and Linz.

Up to now, the orientation of the network has been north-south. After the opening up of Eastern Europe, concentrated east-west arterials must be constructed. That is particularly clear in Germany. Today, the principal axes all run in a north-south direction (Figure 1):

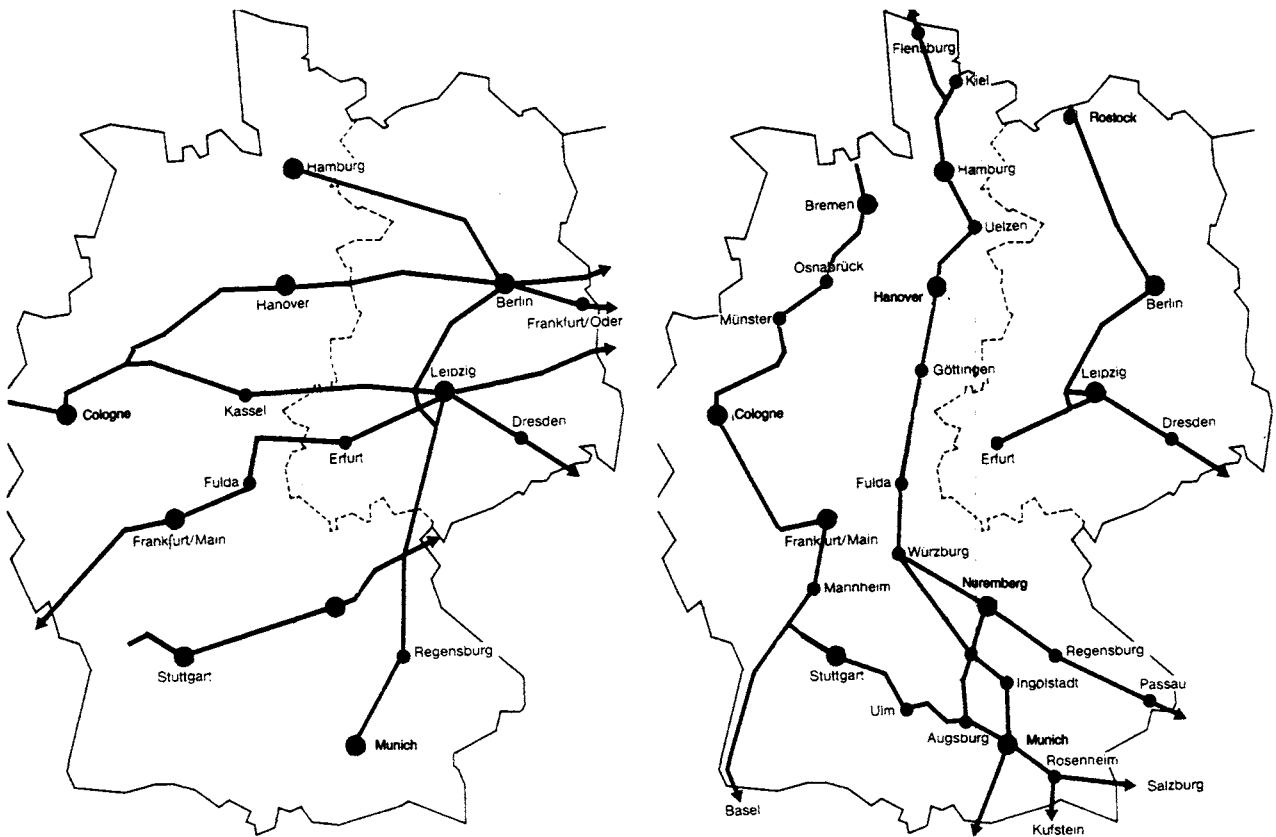
1. Bremen-Osnabrück-Münster-Cologne-Frankfurt/Main-Mannheim-Basel (with a branch to Munich via Stuttgart, Ulm, and Augsburg).
2. Hamburg - Hanover - Göttingen - Fulda - Würzburg-Nuremberg (with a branch through Regensburg to Passau)-Munich.
3. Rostock-Berlin-Leipzig (or Berlin-Dresden).

The presentation of the rail network in "Intercity System 2000," documents how strongly the national railway is conceived to be in the north-south direction.

Before 1945, the most important traffic arteries in Germany ran in the east-west direction:

1. Frankfurt/Oder-Berlin-Hamburg.
2. Berlin-Hanover-Cologne.
3. Dresden-Leipzig-Kassel-Cologne.

FIGURE 1



Germany's main rail lines before 1945 (left) and after 1945 (right), showing the shift from an east-west to north-south orientation. In the new European Productive Triangle, the east-west lines will have to be restored.

4. Berlin-Leipzig-Erfurt-Fulda-Frankfurt/Main.
5. Berlin-Leipzig-Regensburg-Munich.

Naturally, these former arterials will be rebuilt, within the framework of a European system. Of particular importance is the reactivation of the connection between the two centers Berlin and Frankfurt (with stopovers in Leipzig-Halle and Erfurt/Weimar, with Fulda as the transfer station for the new ICE [West Germany's Inter-City Express] route from Hanover to Würzburg). In a reunified Germany, Berlin and Frankfurt should not be more than two hours apart, making possible daily business trips on the express. In the European framework, where likewise the construction of north-south connections dominates, efficient east-west connections must also be constructed. . . .

The new high-speed network will be 12,080 km long, and requires investment and operational costs of DM 265 billion. In addition to these expenditures, the costs for reorganizing the railways in the East European countries must be added in; they are estimated at DM 100 billion for

the East German national railroad alone.

### High-speed transportation

Although the discussion of the future of the railroad has concentrated increasingly in recent years on "high-speed trains," it is hardly recognized what a radical transformation this technology will entail. With this high-speed technology, there will no longer be "trains" in the sense we now think of them, i.e., a unit consisting of a powerful and expensive locomotive and many passive rolling and relatively inexpensive cars. Merely a glance at the existing plans for high-speed trains shows that they are becoming shorter and shorter with increasing velocity, and the entire train can take on approximately as many passengers as a high-capacity airplane. Also, for operational and safety reasons, the cars of high-speed trains are no longer interchangeable; a "total train concept" is now discussed. Efficient drive and braking systems as well as lightweight construction and interior furnishings are reducing the great cost differential between car and locomotive typical of traditional trains.

## The economic quality of the technology

To understand the technological and economic development that are involved here, we must recall how it came about that our railroad came to take the form of a line of cars moving through the countryside.

The technological development of the railroad was made possible through the steam engine. Steam engines can be operated economically only as relatively large operational units. In the last century, before the invention of the Otto motor and the diesel engine, there was a general economic problem with the mechanization of smaller and medium-size operations. The steam engine necessarily led in its realization to long trains with a powerful locomotive and many cars. The long trains could move safely only on rails, and a branched rail network came into existence. The rail-bound train was also distinguished by the fact the very powerful locomotive is controlled by the tracks. This technical control and guidance capacity of an operational unit that today is in general a train, is the basis for the fact that the high-speed transport of the future will be rail-bound.

Whoever speaks in connection with high-speed systems of "rail-related" transportation and equates that with transportation by trains, is confusing the historically conditioned, incidental organizational form of railroad with its essential technological character.

With high-speed transportation, the problem is exactly the opposite from that in the historical origin of the railroad. The problem consists, namely, in constructing units that are powerful enough to move and control the given masses at high speed. Along with the productive power of the motors, control—that is, acceleration and braking—is quite crucial, and here the guidance capability of tracks takes on particular importance. In the area of high-speed transportation, the railroad gains an advantage to the degree that it is successful in using control by tracks, since high road costs are then more than compensated for by low operational costs. Herein lies the qualitative advantage of the magnetically levitated, or maglev, train.

In Germany, many costly hours have been spent by engineers to prove that the potential of the conventional "wheel-track system" has not been exhausted. On May 1, 1988, an "Intercity Experimental" train pushed the world record for wheel-track passenger trains up to 406.9 kph, and, on May 8, 1990, the French TGV even reached 510.2 kilometers per hour on a "speedway."

Superficially considered, these records seem to confirm the wheel-track study. But from the standpoint of physical economy, these results are irrelevant to the development of high-speed transportation, and the engineers' time would have been more sensibly spent on the further development of the maglev system. Dozens of studies on the wheel-track system cannot change the decisive physical fact that only the electromagnetic power transmission of the maglev train with velocities at and over 300 kph is capable of developing a

sensible and competitive system. The mere fact that components are increasingly being suggested for the wheel-track system that are typical of electromagnetic drive systems must give the defenders of this system pause to reflect. Eddy-current brakes, that is, a typical electromagnetic steering system, are unavoidable in the aimed-for velocity range of over 200 kph.

More interesting are the proposals for equipping the acceleration and inclined stretches of intercity trains with linear motors in order to reach as quickly as possible the high velocity of 250 kph, or to avoid velocity interruptions with inclines of over 5 in 1,000 because both have serious impacts on travel time. It is asserted that this mixture of intercity and maglev is especially cost-effective since it is, in fact, important to realize the expectedly brief traveling times.

More crucial still are the consequences that arise from the radius of curves and the maximum incline of the roadway and the train density per route possible on the basis of brake performance. The minimum radius for curves that can be negotiated at 300 kph is 2,250 meters for the maglev "Transrapid 06," and 3,500 meters for the Intercity Express, that is, one and a half times greater. The maximum incline for the Intercity Express is 40 in 1,000, while it is 100 in 1,000 for Transrapid, two and a half times greater. What that means for the demands on the roadway of the wheel-track system can be judged by the German national railroad, the Bundesbahn's, newly constructed routes for high-speed trains. The proportion of expensive tunnels is 37.3% on the Hannover-Würzburg route and 31.6% on the Mannheim-Stuttgart route.

The crucial advantage of the maglev train that will crystallize more and more in the future is its "active tracks." With the maglev train, the drive unit no longer needs to be a moving vehicle; rather, the passive vehicle is driven by the track. That makes possible, not only savings in locomotive weight, but it also creates the preconditions for a completely new and much more efficient organization of drive operation. In cost-intensive, personal short-haul transport, it will be an asset that flexible, small units of driverless vehicles can be steered in this manner. In freight transportation, new switching and loading systems are made possible that will allow, with the help of computerization, a network to come into existence in which individual pieces of freight can be "self-moving and -loading," such as we are familiar with in passenger traffic.

For that reason, a long-term transportation concept of the maglev train must be considered from the beginning. An appropriate network must be sensibly developed from efficient arterials that in time will be combined into a network. A farsighted transportation policy will, however, assign a high priority for the near future to conventional trains. In this connection, with regard to the long-term development of the concept preferred in Germany, it is sensible to lay out tracks for the joint transportation of passengers and freight. The construction of routes for pure passenger traffic does reduce

investment costs, but can, however, prove to be shortsighted in the framework of a development in which the wheel-track system increases receives the task of absorbing freight transportation overflowing from the highways.

Before we can go into the development of the maglev train, let us take a brief overview of the state of development of high-speed trains.

### **The Japanese Shinkansen**

Operation of the first high-speed train in the world began in 1964 on the Tokyo-Osaka route; the speed was increased from 220 kph to 280 kph for a preliminary period of operation. After the determination was made that the demands on the roadway and the rolling stock at this speed were so great that the operation became uneconomical, the speed was reduced back to 220 kph. The 513-km Tokyo-Osaka route is covered in 169 minutes, with 100 million travelers transported annually. Each day, 130 trains leave from Tokyo, where, during peak hours, trains operate at 10-minute intervals. With revenues of \$5.2 billion per year and expenditures of \$2.2 billion, the Shinkansen is the most profitable railroad operation in the world.

Since the capacity of the system cannot be further developed technically, a new high-speed track based on maglev technology is planned between Osaka and Tokyo, with an intermediate stop in Nagoya. It is to go into operation in the year 2000, and cover the distance in 75-90 minutes, which makes necessary the enormous speed of 500 kph. It is assumed that, with this new travel option, the number of passengers on the line will increase to approximately 200 million, that is, double the number today.

### **The French TGV**

The first European high-speed route went into operation in 1981, between Paris and Lyons, France. The TGV reached 260 kph on this route, and two years later could operate at 270 kph on the entire route of the TGV southeast between Paris and Lyons. Simultaneously, a further high-speed route for the TGV-Atlantique was established, running from Paris to Le Mans and further to Rennes and Nantes. On this route, operation at a maximum velocity of 300 kph could begin in 1989. The TGV's positive economic performance, which until recently contradicted widespread opinion that high-speed transportation cannot be profitable, led to the acceleration of route planning in France. The Atlantique route was extended from Le Mans through Tours to Bordeaux, and someday is supposed to be extended toward Spain through Hendaye and, on the other hand, toward Toulouse.

At the end of 1987, the construction of the TGV-North route was decided upon, which was to go into operation in 1993 with the opening of the English Channel tunnel. Additionally, the TGV-Southeast is to be extended to Valence, and later to Marseilles. Also, a TGV-East is to be built in the direction of Strasbourg. It was also recognized that this

star of lines radiating out from Paris must be built up into a proper network.

The economic success and the vigor of the French TGV project are unique, and are uncontested in Europe. What is questionable, is whether this system can serve as the generally valid model for high-speed transportation in the future. The TGV's operational guidance system is, for example, merely a further development of the traditional block system. The route is divided into block sections averaging 2,100 meters. Braking at 270 or 300 kph requires 6,300 meters. Two successive trains keep a distance between each other of at least three blocks necessary for braking ( $3 \times 2,100$  meters) and, to be on the safe side, a further block (that is, a total of 8,400 meters). During the braking process, observations are made on whether the given speed levels are strictly maintained at the end the block section. Automatic operation is not possible with the system.

### **The German ICE**

With the beginning of the 1991 summer schedule, the German Bundesbahn will put the ICE high-speed trains into operation on the newly constructed routes of Hamburg-Fulda-Frankfurt-Mannheim-Stuttgart-Munich and, later, the line Hamburg-Fulda-Würzburg-Munich. The trains, 41 of which have been ordered, consist of two drive units and 14 cars in between. The attempt has been made in the furnishings of the cars to outstrip the TGV with respect to travel comfort. On the newly built routes, a velocity of 250 kph will be attained.

Two considerations were particularly important in the development of the ICE. First, in the development of the ICE-M ("M" stands for "multi-engine train"), the ICE concept was developed less for maximum speeds and more for use in a European network. The first use of international rapid transit is the route from Paris to Brussels to Cologne. The other consideration is the development of an operational guidance system appropriate to high-speed transportation, which was invented with the concept of "continuous line control" (LZB) and used in Germany on newly constructed routes where speeds exceed 160 kph.

With LZB, a continuous, duplex data exchange takes place between roadway and vehicle via a cable in the track. With this operational system, it is in principle possible to allow high-speed trains to electronically operate in a fully automatic way, except for stops at terminals.

### **The Italian ETR 450 and ETR 500**

In Italy, two concepts were pursued for increased cruising speed. First, with the ETR 450 train, existing routes at higher speed can be used; second, for new routes, the ETR 500 was developed as a high-speed train that is supposed to reach a maximum velocity of 300 kph.

The ETR 450 was developed for better use of existing routes. Its special characteristic is a track-curve independent

car-body steering system that allows travel through curves with up to 30% higher velocities than conventional systems. This car-body steering is based on the experience gathered with the "Pendolino" (ETR 401) system. The maximum velocity of the ETR 450 is designed to be 250 kph. While traditional trains can only travel through track curves with velocities with a maximum non-compensated lateral acceleration of  $1 \text{ m/sec}^2$ , the ETR 450 is designed to reach up to  $1.8 \text{ m/sec}^2$  with the newly developed car-body steering system. Gyroscopes and acceleration instruments furnish the data to a hydraulic system that changes the inclination of the car bodies. The ETR 450 trains will consist of 4, 6, 8, or 10 powered vehicles, plus cars in between, where each powered vehicle has two motors. The axle load, at 12.5 tons, is relatively low. After initial employment on the route between Rome and Milan, the approximately 30 ETR 450 trains are supposed to be replaced by the ETR 500.

The ETR 500 is supposed to reach a maximum velocity of 300 kph on newly built routes. A car-body steering system is not planned because the number of curves on these routes will be kept small. The trains will consist of two drive units with 8-14 cars in between. The powered locomotives, equipped with four motors, have an axle load of 18 tons. With an experimental train, the ETRX 500, calibration trips have been carried out since 1988. Beginning in 1993, the ETR 500 will operate on the Italian north-south axis, from Milan to Rome to Naples. A travel time of five hours is estimated from Milan to Naples.

### **The train through the English Channel tunnel**

The special conditions for the trip through the English Channel tunnel between France and England led to the development of a multisystem train, 30 units of which have been ordered since the end of 1989. For those trains, the safety requirements for traveling through the tunnel, as well as the inclination ratios of the tunnel ramps, create special operational demands. These trains are therefore too restrictive to serve the basis for a general standardization, and would lead to train systems uneconomical for normal routes. For that reason, a type of special train will be developed in the long term for the English Channel tunnel.

The Transmanche Super Trains (TMST), as these trains for the English Channel passage are called, are supposed to travel between London and Paris as well as London and Brussels, and will be operated by the French, British, and Belgian railroad corporation. The peak velocity of these trains, which consist of two drive units and 18 cars in between, will be 300 kph. They should be able to use the three different train power systems in northern France, Belgium, and southern England, as well as allowing for the different clearance and loading-platform heights. At the beginning of 1992, two prototypes of these trains will undertake trial runs, and delivery of the uniformly manufactured trains is expected for the end of 1992.

### **The continental train**

As mentioned in connection with the ICE-M train, the effort is being made to develop a high-speed train that is also adaptable to the various European railway systems. The first specifications for a train of this sort had already been drawn up by the Belgian, German, French, and Dutch railways. According to the specifications, those trains will have a length of 200 meters, can be joined together, will be able to travel at 300 kph on newly constructed routes and 220 kph on expanded tracks, and will have a wheel-set load of no more than 17 tons. Further requirements will probably be pressurized cars for tunnel runs and the requirement that the speeds of 300 kph can be maintained on steep routes.

A further high-speed track for international traffic that has already been discussed is the POS Project (Paris, eastern France, and southwest Germany). Of the three routes being considered (through Strasbourg, Saarbrücken, or Luxembourg), the line to Strasbourg should be completed. An actual continental train, however, must be able to serve the new east-west connections and be appropriate for Alpine transit. The possibilities and conditions for the expanding east-west connections are not yet explored at all.

Also, with regard to Alpine transit, and hence the integration of the Italian rail network, no decisions have yet been made. Travel time from Milan to Basel is today five hours, to Lyons, six hours, and to Munich, seven hours. Hauling freight across the Alps, in particular, demands new solutions. Many variations for Alpine transit are being investigated: 1) the connection between Lyons and Turin through the Frejus Tunnel; 2) the connection of Chur and Chiavenna through the Spulga Tunnel; 3) several variants of connections through a new Gotthard Tunnel; 4) a connection through a new Lötschberg Tunnel and Simplon Tunnel; 5) a new Brenner Pass route between Innsbruck and Bologna.

The extreme demands of the terrain seem to make it advisable to separate the lines for rail transport of heavy freight and for passenger travel, and to optimize each, for which a maglev route would be a possibility, at least for passenger travel.

For the transport of trucks across the Alps, a proposal is being discussed in Vienna to load the tractor-trailer rigs onto cars in Reutte (south of Füssen) that will then be pulled magnetically through a tunnel almost 100 km long to Bressanone near Brixen—and hence a magnetic truck pipeline through the Alps.

### **Spanish high-speed trains**

An important political decision for European transportation was made at the end of 1988 in Spain, with the introduction of standard gauge track for high-speed transportation. The first part of the Seville-Córdoba-Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona route is supposed to be traversed in 1992 by the high-speed TAV trains, which are the same type as the French TGV and use German high-power locomotives.

## The 'Beethoven principle' and the LaRouche movement

by Warren J. Hamerman

*Warren Hamerman delivered this speech to the Labor Day weekend conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, in Arlington, Virginia. The conference title was "The 1990s: The Decade of LaRouche and Leibniz." Mr. Hamerman is a member of the ICLC National Executive Committee.*

In only a few decades in the late twentieth century, the ideas generated by Lyndon LaRouche and our association, enriched by co-thinkers in every conceivable area of human knowledge and activity—from politics and physical economy to philosophy, natural law, the arts and sciences—have swept across the globe like seeds in a strong wind, and blossomed forth afresh from individuals on every continent on Earth. From Europe to the Middle East, across Africa, Asia and Ibero-America, and throughout the United States, these conceptions have taken root in people from disparate walks of life and cultures. Often, otherwise overlooked and forgotten individuals have been inspired to take upon themselves the personal responsibility, in whatever ways, large and small, to stir hope for a better future in those around them, despite continuous hostile outbursts from the authorities, power structures and institutions of the crumbling old order, ranging from ridicule and slander to all-out persecution and intended extinguishment.

### **Early forecasts and the birth of the ICLC as an association**

How has this process unfolded in the case of Lyndon LaRouche and the Labor Committees? Four decades ago in 1952, building upon his adoption of Leibniz's approach to physical economy and his inclination to advanced technology transfers to the Third World based on his personal wartime experiences, LaRouche discovered that it was possible to map a direct mathematical relationship between the injection of more advanced technologies into an economy and the resulting changes in rates of real economic growth. By applying the leading features of work achieved by the nineteenth-century German mathematical-physics school of Gauss and Bernhard Riemann of Göttingen University, LaRouche showed that a causal



*Lyndon and Helga LaRouche at the U.S. founding conference of the Schiller Institute, July 3-4, 1984. An honor guard had presented Mrs. LaRouche with the flag of her native Germany, whose reunification is finally a reality.*

Stuart K. Lewis

connection can be demonstrated between advances in technology and the quantity and quality of energy consumption with an increase in the relative potential population-density rate of the human species as a whole.

Also, at the beginning of the 1950s, LaRouche had adopted a perspective on culture as pre-determining the assumptions which controlled the way people think, grouping the arts into three types by countering Nietzsche's false alternative between the "Dionysian" prototype of pure frenzy (linked to what our association has continuously battled in the "rock-drug-sex counterculture,") and the "Apollonian" prototype of puffed-up formal and academic knowledge. LaRouche offered a third alternative—the "Promethean" type, exemplified by the compositions of Beethoven or Leonardo da Vinci who were devoted to uplifting the spirits of all men and women.

In 1958, LaRouche issued a forecast that the 1957 recession had been a "turning point." Barring a change in international monetary policies, economic growth in Western Europe and Japan would aid a general recovery from the 1957-58 recession. This recovery would continue into approximately the middle of the 1960s. Out of the recessionary pressures in the mid-1960s, there would emerge the first of a series of general monetary crises. If these monetary crises failed to force appropriate changes in international policy, they would lead into the worst general financial collapse and economic depression in modern history. Later he added that the monetary crises would force supporters of the old Bretton Woods monetary order to revive on a greater scale the fascist austerity policies of the type which Nazi Economics Minister

Hjalmar Schacht imposed on Germany.

To prepare for this "conjunctural perspective," LaRouche embarked upon founding his own association. Through teaching a series of one-semester courses in economics at various university campuses and other locations beginning the spring of 1966, and lasting into 1973, LaRouche rallied around himself the germ of a new institution. The "Labor Committees" drew its name in 1967 at Columbia University as the pro-labor faction in the student anti-war movement which opposed the anti-labor, racist and proto-fascist policies of the Weatherman Mark Rudd—policies which in fact were steered and funded by the Anglo-American establishment in the person of McGeorge Bundy and the Ford Foundation.

Among the most powerful philosophic conceptions invoked by LaRouche in his class series which defined the energizing principle of the association were:

1) "The worldwide cup of coffee"—an image representing the interdependence of the entire world's economy as being necessary to produce even a simple cup of coffee. To be associated with Lyndon LaRouche means that you are committed to advancing the condition of the human species as a whole without regard to national boundary.

2) "I wonder what that was all about?" A reference to an Abner Dean cartoon which showed a man being carried out in a coffin, resting on his elbow and asking that final question. To be associated with LaRouche, means that when your inevitable moment comes, you know what it was all about, because you approach the world without predetermined limitations. One must live one's life with the aim of contributing

directly to the extent of individual talents and capabilities to a grand effort of improving the condition of the human species as a whole. There is a fundamental distinction between man and the beasts in that human beings are capable of solving resource crises through scientific and technological progress and by that means of increasing the productive powers of his own species. Therefore, the “zero population growth” and environmental policies are a scientific hoax as well as based upon historic frauds.

3) The so-called natural sciences and the arts are not separate domains of knowledge. The composition and appreciation of beauty in scientifically rigorous works of classical music, art, and poetry are the most efficient and necessary elements of the successful political organizing method. In revolutionary upsurges, otherwise ordinary and banalized populations are capable of assimilating profound conceptions “respecting man and nature”—a notion argued by Percy B. Shelley in his “In Defense of Poetry” and beautifully demonstrated in the last year by the way in which Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony has become the theme for mass freedom movements from Germany to Lithuania to China.

In the summer of 1971, following several years of collapse of the British pound, and a late-1960s commitment of the Anglo-American establishment to adopt a “post-industrial society” policy, a new immediate monetary crisis of the form LaRouche had forecast occurred. On August 15, 1971, President Nixon made the catastrophic decision to wreck the U.S. dollar, collapsing the gold-reserve provisions of the Bretton Woods system and creating the basis for the monetary chaos to grow worldwide. Nixon also decided to introduce elements of Hjalmar Schacht’s austerity to the U.S. economy, a policy orientation which was carried through the 1970s and 1980s under Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and now, Bush.

The vindication of LaRouche’s forecast by the events on August 15, 1971 led to an immediate growth in his association, increasing the membership many-fold. The association took concrete political form in Europe through the translation and dissemination into German, Italian, and French of LaRouche’s article “Nixon Pulls the Plug” analyzing the events of August 15. During 1972 and 1973, intensive class series in Berlin and other cities, led to the recruitment of young Europeans committed to mastering and wielding the method of LaRouche. This process led to the convening of the first European conference of our association in Düsseldorf in May 1973. Over the mid-1970s, as well, the political study of LaRouche’s ideas took root in Mexico and then Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru.

Earlier in the Fall of 1971, LaRouche had a celebrated debate with a Professor Abba Lerner at Queens College in New York on the causes of the August 1971 crisis, in which he exposed the professor as advocating the fascist austerity policies of Hitler’s Economics Minister Schacht. LaRouche boxed Lerner, a senior Keynesian economist and leading

Social Democrat, into a corner where he confessed that, “Yes, as a Social Democrat, I do support Hjalmar Schacht.” LaRouche’s victory in the debate caused the establishment to order that no policy representative would ever debate LaRouche personally again. And none have.

What is so terrifying to the establishment about this method? In the 1970s, LaRouche initiated a series of international cultural study projects aimed at freeing the creative potential in various populations from the subjective shackles of the cultural ideologies which controlled the way in which they were conditioned to think. This work centered around a series of major studies to overthrow the work of Freud and published in various languages under the title “Beyond Psychoanalysis.” Instead of focusing on the empirical content of what people think about this and that, LaRouche taught his associates to focus on changing the assumptions underlying how people think, beginning with ourselves. His example was that of an individual who had trained his mind to operate the way a professional boxer uses his fists. The work was supplemented by a study of the way in which the British Tavistock Institute manipulated populations to the contrary; the infamous “Tavistock grin”—or fascism with a friendly face—soon after appeared before the whole world in the person of Jimmy Carter. Later work focused intensely on the creative process in the greatest minds of our civilization with the challenge to “Think Like Beethoven,” Dante, or Leonardo da Vinci.

## The ‘New World Economic Order’

In New York in February 1975, LaRouche announced his first candidacy for President of the United States centered around an initial effort to affect the plight of Bangladesh through one of the greatest potential engineering projects available in the world: the development of the potentials of the Himalayan water system. He called for emergency development aid for Bangladesh to integrate immediate projects of water-management and agricultural development with the initiation of a large-scale development program for the water system of the subcontinent as a whole.

To succeed in this and other large-scale development projects in the developing sector, through gearing up a full employment export capacity in the advanced sector, LaRouche proposed a revolution against the collapsed global Bretton Woods monetary order.

Ironically, had LaRouche’s specific economic development program centered around an Arab-Israeli plan for the “greening of the desert” been adopted, the current crisis in the Persian Gulf would not exist. From April 8-21, 1975 LaRouche visited Baghdad, Iraq for the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Ba’ath Party where he proposed a Middle East development peace plan as a priority feature of a global plan for an *International Development Bank* (IDB). He proposed to his hosts and visiting representatives of various Arab nations, Arab cooperation in the Bangladesh project, support



for an IDB, and that the Arab nations should explore a peace approach to Israel based upon regional economic development. LaRouche argued that the conflicts in the region were the result of manipulation by the British and their representatives, such as Henry Kissinger. Some responded favorably to LaRouche but did not believe that Israel would be open to the change; this led to an effort by LaRouche personally to dialogue with Israelis, including Abba Eban, on the feasibility of a Middle East regional “desert greening” development peace plan.

LaRouche left immediately from Baghdad to Bonn, Germany via Geneva. In Bonn, on April 27, 1975, he announced the IDB proposal in a public press conference and repeated the announcement three weeks later in Milan, Italy. After a summer and fall of intensive campaigning around the IDB, Henry Kissinger and the U.S. State Department felt so alarmed by the reception to the proposal that, in November 1975, they intervened to sabotage a scheduled meeting in Paris between LaRouche and twenty ambassadors from African nations organized by the Iraqi ambassador to France as a potential diplomatic bloc behind the IDB proposal.

Many of the principles for a New World Economic Order in LaRouche’s IDB proposal were incorporated into the final resolution drafted by the Foreign Ministry of India and adopted by seventy-seven Non-Aligned nations of the world at their August 1976 meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Fred Wills, then foreign minister of the nation of Guyana, incorporated these policies into a speech before the United Nations General Assembly. Yet, representatives of the Anglo-American establishment, while acknowledging in private that LaRouche’s plan was “workable,” rejected it outright as a policy course, thereby dooming billions to misery, disease, and premature death.

On election eve, 1976, LaRouche appeared in a nationwide half-hour television broadcast for the first time. LaRouche exposed the genocidal policies of Jimmy Carter’s backers, such as George Ball and W. Averell Harriman, for drastic reduction of populations such as Mexico’s, and the nuclear confrontation policy of James R. Schlesinger.

During the Carter years, LaRouche’s conflict with the administration on a broad array of population, energy, economic and environmental policies exploded in the public arena. That the Carter administration was a mere instrument of the Trilateral Commission, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Club of Rome was evident in its adoption of *Global 2000*, its embrace of radical environmentalism, the energy hoax, and Paul Volcker’s 1979 high-interest austerity package.

In the United States and Ibero-America we were at the center of mass rallies and coalitions of trade union and other populations against Volcker’s hated policies. Especially in light of current developments, it is crucial to note the blossoming of our work in Western Europe during the Carter years. The reality in the strategic situation was that the Amer-



Fall 1976, Lyndon LaRouche organizing during his first presidential campaign outside a Westinghouse plant near Philadelphia.

ican superpower had become clinically insane. LaRouche proposed to transform the tendency toward a European monetary fund and later European Monetary System (EMS) into what we called the “seed crystal” of a new institution to replace the IMF.

We campaigned around the conception of the “golden snake,” namely giving the European monetary union a gold-reserve backing so it could become the center of large-scale infrastructure projects in the Third World. In the wake of a visit of Brezhnev to Bonn, West Germany, LaRouche conceived of a “peace” approach of potentially reunifying the economic potential of Eastern and Western Europe around a joint commitment to develop Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America. The United States would interface with the process through a proposed upgrading of the Export-Import Bank. Looking at the world today, a decade and a half later, our conception that Europe—in contrast to pure insanity from London and Washington—as the seed crystal of a New World Economic Order and hope for a better future, centered around a process of unifying Western and Eastern economic activity, is an idea apparent to millions.

The quality of joy and hopefulness for a better future for mankind, was symbolized in this period in the beautiful marriage of Lyndon LaRouche to Helga Zepp on December 29, 1977.

In the mid-1970s, our European associates ran their first electoral slates. In 1985, the Patriots for Germany took out their first newspaper ads, running candidates the spring of the next year. The political fruits of the European campaigns emerged in the German revolution which overthrew the Ber-



Philip Ulanowsky

On Jan. 15, 1985, the Schiller Institute organized the first demonstration to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday in the nation's capital. Ten thousand people marched in freezing weather for the Inalienable Rights of Man.

lin Wall last year.

## Operation Juárez and the debt bomb

The next major moment in the global clash between the forces of the old world order and the potential for the New World Economic Order rallied around LaRouche, occurred early in the first Reagan administration, in 1982. Actually, on the eve of Reagan's inauguration, in December 1980, while staying at the Hay Adams Hotel in Washington, LaRouche had extensive meetings with the Reagan Transition Team coordinators in every major policy area in which he warned that the policy to the developing sector, particularly in Central and South America, would "make or break" the new administration. LaRouche's advice, to make the first official meeting between the new President and the head of Mexico a watershed for an IDB-style policy, was rejected outright by Reagan's top advisers, who instead insisted on maintaining Washington's role as the debt-collection policeman for the International Monetary Fund and international banking cartel.

During the 1980s, the LaRouche movement's political strength soared under the banner of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) which was founded in August 1980. The NDPC, the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, coordinated thousands of political campaigns of "citizen-candidate" slates. In 1986, of course, two "LaRouche Democratic" candidates won the party nomination for statewide office in Illinois—an event which sent political shock-

waves throughout the world.

We return to the main theme of the impending battle for the New World Economic Order during the first Reagan administration. Back in mid-March of 1981, LaRouche had been invited by the Monterrey Institute of Technology in Mexico to participate in a symposium where he delivered a talk on "Population and Economics," in which he contrasted President José López Portillo's program of growth and industrial development to the malthusian arguments against accelerated growth of the Mexican economy. LaRouche traveled immediately from Mexico for a series of intensive public and private events on his development perspective. From Washington he moved on to Germany to continue his organizing campaign.

In April 1982, Lyn and Helga LaRouche traveled to Delhi, India, where they spoke on the crisis in the Atlantic Alliance at the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, the School of International Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Indian Council of World Affairs, Bombay University, and the Nehru Center on a new development approach to North-South affairs. On April 24, 1982 he and Helga met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

During the next year, 1983 the LaRouches flew again to Asia, visting India, Japan, and Thailand in July. On July 13, 1983 Lyn and Helga met with Indira Gandhi a second time. In October, 1983 they again traveled to Thailand. This series of Asian trips became the seeds of our organizing activity there, which blossomed afresh five years later in September 1988 with a trip by the LaRouches to Taipei, after visits to Japan and Thailand, in the context of his call for an "Anti-Bolshevik Resistance" presaging the eruption of the 1989 freedom movements in China and Eastern Europe.

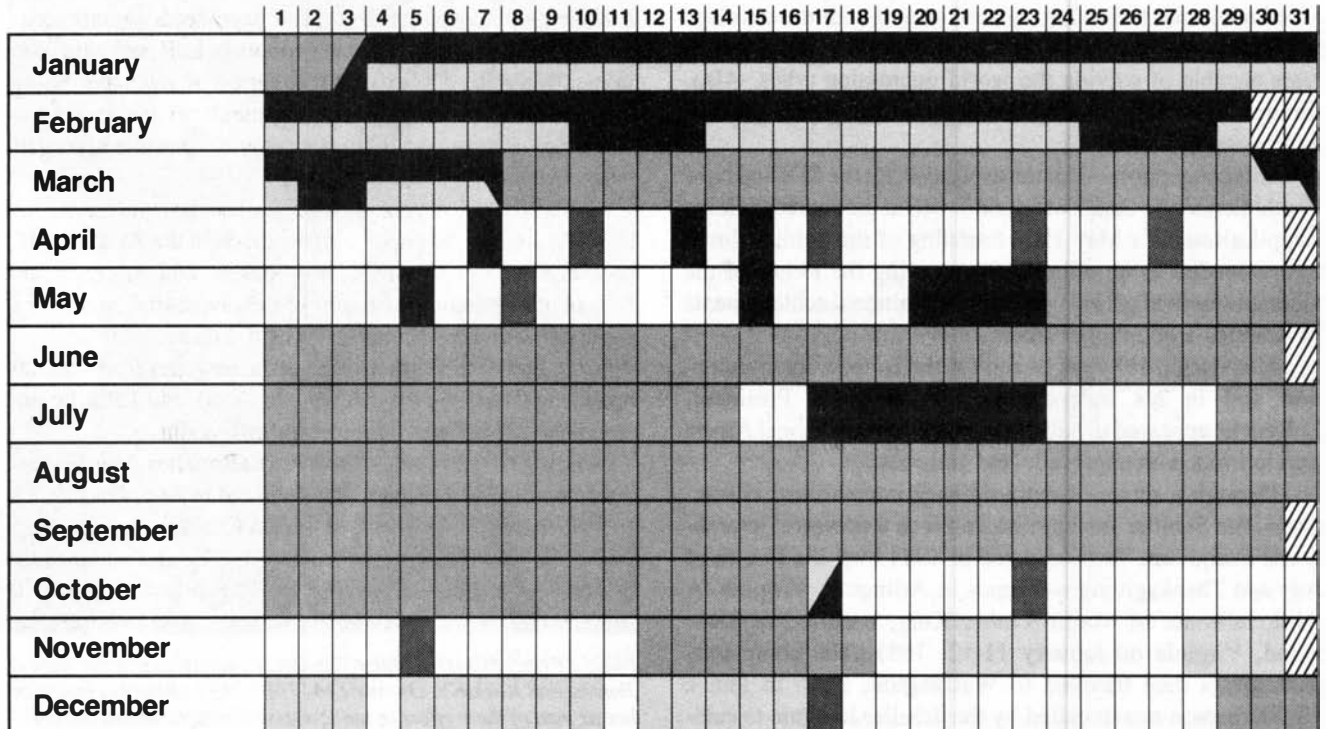
Back in May 1982, the LaRouches returned to Mexico for a watershed meeting with President López Portillo and other members of Mexico's government. On May 27, 1982 LaRouche met with Mexican President López Portillo for nearly an hour. During a press conference attended by sixty journalists at Los Piños, the presidential palace, LaRouche expressed his public support for Argentina in its war with colonial Britain over the Malvinas Islands. LaRouche was the only American politician, of either party, who sided with Argentina. He told the journalists that Argentina, with Ibero-American continent-wide backing should "use the debt bomb" against the City of London, and in that way both win the war and bring about a New World Economic Order. The Mexico City daily *Excelsior* covered the press conference under the headline "London Manages U.S. Foreign Policy, LaRouche Says."

In July, 1982 LaRouche returned to Mexico to speak to Coparmex, Mexico's most powerful businessmen's association where he outlined his own economic forecasts the measures required to resolve Mexico's economic crisis.

The Mexico and India trips in 1982 led to the August 2, 1982 publication of LaRouche's *Operation Juárez*, his

# Calendar of LaRouche's Political Activities

1988



International Travel .....167
  Political Campaign Travel .....54
  Remainder .....88
  Seminars and Meetings at Residence .....8
  Other Domestic Travel .....49

Jagged edge indicates approximate date

proposal for an Ibero-American “debtors’ cartel” and an Ibero-American Common Market. That month President López Portillo adopted credit controls; three weeks later he announced a Mexican debt moratorium and nationalized the entire Mexican banking system. Nevertheless, the immediate potential for decisive action ended when other Ibero-American governments failed to back Mexico.

Out of this work, Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Club of Life in October 1982 as a specific institution to counter the anti-life and genocide policies of the Club of Rome.

### The SDI and Schiller Institute

Simultaneous with the unfolding of a global organizing campaign by the LaRouches for a New World Economic Order during the first Reagan administration, was the development of what became known as the “Strategic Defense

Initiative” (SDI). Since this area of work is more generally known, studied, and available in published form, in the interest of time I will foreshorten my account.

LaRouche and his scientific associates in the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) had first studied and published material on the feasibility of advanced “beam technology” to neutralize nuclear weapons in 1977. During the early part of 1981, LaRouche first presented to the Reagan administration a detailed conception for a new strategic policy based upon defensive weapons utilizing advanced physical principles to replace the McNamara-Kissinger doctrine of Mutual and Assured Destruction (MAD). At a two-day seminar in Washington, D.C. in February 1982, LaRouche first presented the proposal publicly. During the remainder of 1982 and 1983, LaRouche campaigned for the adoption of this policy internationally. He met with the leading military minds of Germany, Italy, France, and other nations. After President Reagan’s

national television announcement on March 23, 1983 of the SDI, LaRouche concentrated on broadening the nascent policy by arguing that, if it were implemented in a “scientific crash program approach,” by sharing the technological breakthroughs internationally, various fundamental “North-South” and “East-West” strategic benefits would accrue simultaneously.

The resulting economic and technological spinoffs—provided advanced technologies were shared with the developing sector—would create the necessary economic growth rates capable of solving the world depression crisis. Also, through technology sharing, the potential for defusing Soviet aggression existed.

This conception—that the aspiration for the SDI and New World Economic Order were one—was at the center of Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s May 1984 founding of the Schiller Institute, intended as an alliance for reviving the riches of the German classical period with the constitutional achievements of America’s Founding Fathers.

Also during 1984, as he ran for the Democratic nomination and in his independent campaign for President, LaRouche appeared in half-hour programs on national American television an unprecedented 16 times.

Through a series of extraordinary international conferences, the Schiller Institute was built as a powerful international institution. Two occurred in 1984 over the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving weekends in Arlington, Virginia. A third, in honor of Martin Luther King, occurred in Richmond, Virginia on January 11-12, 1985. The conference participants then traveled to Washington, D.C. to join a 10,000-person march called by the Schiller Institute to celebrate Martin Luther King’s birthday. Symbolizing the work of the Schiller Institute were the banners carried by the marchers, representing the best of the American civil rights movement, for example: “Beam Technology Can Feed Africa,” and Schiller’s phrase in *Wilhelm Tell* “There Is a Limit to a Tyrant’s Power.” During 1985, the work of the Schiller Institute expanded throughout the world, through poetry contests, concerts, conferences, and the beginnings of a global mobilization to save Africa from a full-scale “biological holocaust” caused by the combination of AIDS and other diseases which followed directly from the IMF and World Bank’s decisions in the 1970s to “triage” the so-called “Fourth World.” This precise occurrence had indeed been specifically forecasted by LaRouche and his associates in our famous 1973-74 “ecological holocaust” study.

A watershed in the Schiller Institute’s work was the November 1985 conference in Rome celebrating the beautiful life’s work of St. Augustine. St. Augustine’s exemplary campaign to advance Christian culture in the face of the evils of pagan Rome’s collapse and rampant cults, while “looking down the barrel” of a dark age, became the basis for our entire association’s work in 1986—which we proclaimed as the Year of St. Augustine.



Press Trust of India

*India’s Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, campaigning in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. On April 24, 1982, the LaRouches met with her as part of their effort to build a New World Economic Order.*

We can briefly summarize the global dimension of our association’s work by looking at a series of charts documented from a day-by-day calendar we have prepared on LaRouche’s life (see **Figure 1**).

In 1979, Lyndon LaRouche traveled approximately 177 out of 365 days including visits to Germany, France, Mexico, and four national American campaign tours.

In 1980, he traveled 292 days including spending two months in New Hampshire and five campaign tours of the U.S., as well as trips to Germany and Switzerland.

In 1981, he traveled or held seminars and meetings a total of 278 days.

In 1982, he traveled, held seminars or meetings a total of 250 days, including trips to Germany, India, Mexico, Italy, Spain, and France.

In 1983, the total was 259 days, including the trips to Germany, France, India, Japan, Thailand, and Italy.

The year 1984, was the year of his presidential campaign with the national television focus. He also managed to visit France, Argentina, and Japan.

The pace of activity continues through 1986, 1987, and

1988 even in the face of the government's relentless judicial assaults. For instance, in 1987 he visited Peru and Turkey, and of course Taipei in 1988.

Then, on January 27, 1989, George Bush, simultaneous with his inauguration, made LaRouche his personal political hostage.

### The Beethoven principle in world statecraft

In conclusion, I want to briefly consider a comparison between the mind of LaRouche and our association's achievements against the other great leaders of civilization. Anyone's list of great leaders of our last two centuries would certainly include Martin Luther King, Lincoln, Gandhi, and de Gaulle. There is an unmistakable pattern. Like LaRouche, each was an explicit warrior against the slavery and racist genocide which emanated from British imperialism, basing themselves on the notion that all men are created equal.

In the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, we would select Schiller and Beethoven as reflecting the German classical period and Franklin and the Founding Fathers in America.

From the standpoint of his own heritage, LaRouche identifies the influence of Gottfried Leibniz upon himself. With Leibniz we open the door to three other such universal thinkers along with himself—Cusa, Dante Alighieri, and Augustine. This raises interesting questions.

The "postwar" political context for the growth of LaRouche's movement, in the last decades of a century in which the Anglo-American establishment has provoked two world wars, global depression, incessant conflicts, and vast suffering and misery for considerably more than 4 billion of the world's 5 billion inhabitants, has great parallels to the lives of St. Augustine, Dante, Nicolaus of Cusa, and Leibniz. Leibniz emerged in the seventeenth century in the aftermath of the Thirty Years War; Cusa—a half-century after the Black Death—in the fifteenth century out of the Hundred Years War; Dante out of the brutal wars between the Guelphs and Ghibellines in the thirteenth century; and Augustine, of course, after the bloody collapse of the Roman Empire in the fourth century.

While each operated in a brutal "postwar" period, looking down the barrel of an even more hideous dark age, their focus was on how to create a totally new civilization based upon mobilizing the essence of Christian culture, God's living image in man, a divine spark of creative reason inherent in each individual in contradistinction to the oligarchy's promotion of pagan culture as a means of enforcing slavery, genocide, and menticide. The common secret to all of their achievements was to plant, nourish, and harvest a sense of cultural optimism—what LaRouche has identified as the "Beethoven principle"—in an otherwise impossible historical period.

In fact, without our association, who in the world today, but a few specialists in different domains, would know about



Mexico's President José López Portillo. On May 27, 1982, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche met with him at the presidential palace of Los Pinos, where LaRouche afterward gave a press conference calling for the "debt bomb" to be detonated against London.

Office of the Mexican Presidency

each of these figures? Aside from the encyclopedic facts of specialists, who even would know and love the real inner workings of the creative process in Cusa, Leibniz, or Augustine? Who would today know, for example, even something so basic as how to hear Beethoven or Mozart's music at the same tuning they did, or why Brunelleschi's dome does not collapse?

Is it not the unquestionable case that the greatest mind is the one which has breathed life into and revived the minds of the others? That's what all "renaissances" in history were about. A "rebirth" brings things back to life afresh by putting new living, growing cells into the process. You can't just wind up a little, inanimate clock, and put it inside a dead process, and expect it to start everything ticking again.

Through the revival of these great minds of the past, by taking this knowledge outward, we breathe life into people giving them the opportunity to be more productive, and more creative than they would otherwise be.

And that task defines the glorious history of this association which lies ahead of all of us.

Each individual has come down a different path to this conference—walking, stumbling a little, running a little, and marching.

Whether this is your first conference or you have been around for some time, your own personal contribution is precious and vital to the quality of our future associated effort and, in that regard, the fate of mankind as a whole.

# Soviet objections to Gulf war signal end of condominium

by Konstantin George

Whatever the outcome of the Sept. 9 Helsinki summit between U.S. President Bush and Soviet President Gorbachov, the Anglo-American-Soviet condominium—the superpower arrangements to jointly rule the world—has ended. The condominium came to an end through the decision of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the Bush administration to permanently station U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf, establishing Anglo-American military control over the world's largest oil reservoirs, and the Anglo-American commitment to wage war against Iraq, which threatens to trigger a chain reaction of wars erupting in the entire region. By this process, the Anglo-American Establishment is igniting the fuse leading toward a "Thirty Years War" horror in the developing sector and the risk of war between the superpowers during the 1990s.

With the Anglo-Americans initiating wars in the developing sector, beginning in a region close to Soviet borders, the world has entered an unstable pre-war period. The arrogant U.S. deployment, staged under the pretense that "we are the only power," threatens Soviet strategic interests. Whether the Establishment realizes it or not, the first casualty of their "flight forward" in the Gulf has been the Anglo-American-Soviet condominium.

Soviet policy is now centered on developing in Europe and the Far East, the means for war avoidance; or, should those means fail, winning the ensuing war.

Neither Bush nor Thatcher see the reality of present Soviet policy; the arrogant are blind. Throughout 1990, Moscow has moved to outflank the Anglo-American bloc by speeding up German unification. Moscow has anchored its foreign, economic, and political policy on extensive economic and political cooperation with united Germany, France, Italy, and other continental European countries. Initiatives toward cooperation with Japan and South Korea in the Far East are also under way, with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visiting Japan Sept. 5-7.

Since the onset of the Gulf crisis in mid-July, Moscow

has accelerated its Europe-centered war avoidance policy. The Gorbachov and Chancellor Helmut Kohl joint declaration in the North Caucasus on July 16 finalized German unity and Soviet-German treaties of economic and political cooperation for December. Following the U.S. move in the Gulf, this date moved to October, and now, on the eve of the Helsinki summit, the 20-year Soviet-German Treaty of Economic Cooperation was signed in Bonn on Sept. 6, a month before German unity is formalized on Oct. 3.

Moscow is treating its relations with France and the European Community (EC) similarly. The late-August Moscow talks between Gorbachov and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, resulted in agreement to hold a Franco-Soviet summit in Paris in November where economic cooperation agreements are expected to be signed. Moscow then proposed on Aug. 31 a Soviet-EC joint declaration on the Gulf, presenting this to Italian Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis. The declaration will be on the agenda of the Sept. 7 EC foreign ministers' meeting in Rome.

## The Gulf through Russian eyes

The Soviet's opposition to war, as Gorbachov stated Aug. 31 that "a military solution is unacceptable," is not propaganda. Russian state interests are at stake.

Let us begin with oil. An alarm was first publicly sounded in the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* on June 16, 1989, that barring massive Western input to develop new Soviet oilfields, the Soviet Union, under current depletion of its main oil reservoirs, will become a major net importer of oil by as early as the mid-1990s. That means foreign dependency, and that means the Gulf. Moscow's future source of foreign oil is now under American military occupation. Even if no war occurs in the Mideast in the near future, the Anglo-American occupation of the Gulf oil fields has primed a fuse for war in this decade. To view this through Soviet eyes, imagine if a Soviet Rapid Deployment Force had just been deployed for the permanent occupation of the

oilfields of Mexico and Venezuela.

Developments in the Soviet Union could move up an oil nightmare to this autumn. Oil workers in the Siberian Tyumen region, Russia's main oil-producing area, threatened Sept. 4 to stage a general strike for as early as Sept. 10, one day after the summit.

Soviet alarm over the U.S. deployment in the Gulf is also based on military considerations. In Soviet eyes, the posture of American forward-based forces capable of striking at Soviet territory has expanded overnight from a "one-front" (Central Europe), to a "two-front" capability (Central Europe and the Mideast). The new objective threat is the hundreds of nuclear-capable U.S. fighter-bombers and bombers now based as close as 250 kilometers to the Soviet border. The F-111B fighter-bombers, now based at Incirlik in eastern Turkey, are capable of delivering nuclear bombs on targets up to 5,000 kilometers inside Soviet territory, and are now minutes flying time from the Soviet border. The same holds true for the B-52 bombers, now forward-based in the Gulf and Indian Ocean region.

Gorbachov's Aug. 31 warning to the U.S. emerged after a two-day session of the U.S.S.R. Presidential Council, which includes Defense Minister Dmitri Yazov and which discussed the Soviet domestic crisis and the Gulf crisis, and a warning by the Soviet military leadership, given in an Aug. 30 TASS interview by Army Gen. Vladimir Lobov, Chief of Staff of the Warsaw Pact.

Lobov denounced the American deployment for aggravating instabilities and revolts in the predominantly Islamic non-Russian republics and posing a "threat to the southern flank." He warned the U.S.A. not to seek a permanent military presence in the region and not to "occupy" Iraq, for this would create an unacceptable, de facto extension of the NATO "arc," from Turkey through Iraq into Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

Western observers missed the importance of Lobov's emphasis on preventing this "arc" from forming. Lobov was not speaking in static geographical terms. In Soviet eyes, the "arc" identified is a "corridor" through which the five U.S. Army divisions (three already in the Gulf and two others under way) and U.S. Air Force capability in the Gulf, can move to become a forward-based offensive force in Turkey, directly opposite the Soviet Union.

The five U.S. Army divisions had been among those U.S.-based divisions slated for deployment to Germany in a military emergency. These divisions have two sets of equipment and war-fighting supply stores, one in the U.S., which has now been shipped to the Gulf, and the other pre-positioned in Germany. The Soviet military, again looking at objective capability, cannot rule out that this newly forward-based U.S. Army could readily be airlifted from the Mideast to Central Europe, "hooking up" with its pre-positioned equipment and supplies, however unlikely such a scenario seems for the near future.

## The internal dimensions

Internally, the Soviet leadership has taken steps on the eve of the Helsinki summit. A new Soviet Defense Council, chaired by Gorbachov, began regular sessions on Sept. 1. Right after the first session ended, the Helsinki summit was announced.

Perhaps flowing from decisions reached by the Defense Council, a Gorbachov decree of Sept. 4 created the core of a nascent emergency government, based around leading figures of the U.S.S.R. military-industrial complex. This apparatus would take over should the existing economic chaos go out of control. Gorbachov appointed three "working groups" whose heads will have full powers to oversee implementation of the new economic program, expected to pass by Oct. 1. Gorbachov appointed First Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin to head the commission on "questions of harvesting and supplies," i.e., food distribution and rationing, which most observers see coming. First Deputy Prime Minister and Presidential Council member Yuri Maslyukov was named to head the commission assigned to remove all "obstacles in realizing economic contracts." This commission has powers to stop any avoidance or sabotage of contractual deliveries of materials, goods, raw materials, energy, and so on, among the U.S.S.R.'s enterprises and republics. The third commission is to ensure the "means to guarantee public order and resolve legal questions between the republics and the Center," and is headed by Gorbachov crony Aleksandr Yakovlev, the Presidential Council member who oversees the security forces. The strongest built-in promoter of economic chaos in the new economic program is the lack of clear-cut agreement where the economic powers and jurisdiction of the republics end and those of the Center in Moscow begin. The commissions represent the nascent solution of brute decree to prevent chaos.

This is the backdrop to the Helsinki "summit," a term, parenthetically, which Moscow refuses to use to dignify the occasion. In a reminder of how angry Moscow is over the American occupation of the Gulf, the Soviets have termed the meeting "not a summit," but a "working meeting." The question of any Soviet-American "deals" resulting from the Helsinki meeting must be located in the following parameters which define Gorbachov's maneuvering room.

From the Soviet military standpoint, "deals" are permissible only if they accord with Russian state interests. A Radio Moscow commentary on Sept. 5, said that Gorbachov will exert "pressure" on Washington to "speed up the disarmament process in Europe," and any "agreement" which accelerates the departure of American forces from Central Europe will readily be adopted.

Any attempt by Gorbachov to strike a deal against Russian state interests, unlikely given Gorbachov's out-front role in the Soviet policy turn centered on cooperation with united Germany, would initiate his downfall. Either way, the condominium comes to an end.

# Day of joy: October 3 will bring German unification

by Ortrun Cramer and Hartmut Cramer

In the wee hours of Aug. 23, 1990, the East German parliament, the Volkskammer, decided that on Oct. 3, the German Democratic Republic will join the Federal Republic of Germany according to Article 23 of the West German Constitution, the Grundgesetz. Two hundred ninety-four deputies of the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, as well as from the Liberal Party formed the required two-thirds majority in the vote. Sixty-two deputies of the communist PDS party and the leftist-green Alliance 90 voted against reunification.

This historic vote means that beginning Oct. 3, there will be only one, united Germany, represented by one President, one parliament, one government. Helmut Kohl will be the chancellor of the first freely elected government of all Germany since 1932. One hundred forty-four selected deputies from East Germany will join the 519 deputies of the West German Bundestag, debating and voting on all legislation and budget decisions. East Germany will come under the full jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Moreover, it means that the 1948 Constitution of West Germany, which declares the protection and development of the dignity and integrity of the individual citizen the prime aim of the German state, will be joined by the 16 million East Germans. The Constitution will therefore cover all 78.7 million Germans currently living between the French-German and German-Polish border. Earlier, the 400 East German Volkskammer deputies had taken a vote agreeing to hold all-German elections on Dec. 2, 1990.

## What the unification treaty says

The treaty on German reunification, the Einigungsvertrag, was signed on Aug. 31 in the historic Crown Prince Palace in East Berlin by West German Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble and East German Deputy Prime Minister Günther Krause. The unity treaty's 46 articles include a number of transition agreements providing for special economic bonuses and budgetary support to inhabitants of the abolished East German state, whose living standards and productivity are about 50% of West German standards. The package includes a freeze to be imposed on the traditionally low rents, special investment incentives, agreements on social security, public health and unemployment checks and state-funded reschooling programs for most of the East Ger-

man workers who will have to quit their inefficient jobs and seek new ones over the next two or three years.

East German Premier Lothar de Maiziere declared the day of the signing of the historic treaty as "a joyful day for all Germans . . . a day of certainty and confidence." The vote for German unity was greeted with relief and hope by Germans in East and West, as well as representatives of industry and politics. The chairman of the largest West German industry association DIHT, Hans-Peter Stihl, called the vote an encouragement to Kohl to say clearly what the state's investment programs for East Germany will look like. Despite insufficient infrastructure and bureaucratic obstacles caused by relics of the former socialist system, West German industry knows that East Germany is a good place for investment, according to Stihl.

## Railways to the future

Among the many comments made on the nature of such possible investments by West German industry, were remarkable proposals made by the state secretary in the Bavarian Interior Ministry, Peter Gauweiler. In an article in the weekly *Der Spiegel*, he called for the building of an all-European high-speed rail network: "The basis for an economic recovery for East Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union, and the other states of Central and Eastern Europe is a thoroughly improved, efficient, and human transport network for people, goods, and materials inside and to and from these countries. . . . Errors in development as occurred in the [postwar] reconstruction of Western Europe should be avoided."

Gauweiler cited the example of the high-speed rail link between Tokyo and Osaka in Japan as an example to follow in Europe. Since the Japanese fast trains reduce the travel time for the 600 kilometer distance between the two cities to a mere three hours, 80% of all passenger Tokyo-Osaka travel is done by rail, as opposed to only 0.5% between comparable European cities.

Gauweiler combined the demand for a high-speed rail network in Europe with the proposal to involve at least parts of the Soviet military units still stationed in East Germany, in the building of the railways: "In the G.D.R. alone there are 363,000 Soviet soldiers, who have available untold thousands of vehicles, millions of liters of diesel fuel. . . . In the Soviet Western Group of Forces, there are 28 military



engineering units . . . trained in building rail beds and lines, and additionally 24 road-building units. . . . Western firms could secure the service of these Soviet Army units for appropriate payments." According to Gauweiler, Bonn Finance Minister Theodore Waigel has already pledged that this proposal will be incorporated in the talks with the Soviet Union. "Nothing is impossible anymore," concluded Gauweiler.

### **LaRouche 'Triangle' program shall prevail**

The building of a high-speed rail network, combined with roads, a network of magnetic levitation trains, a network of nuclear power stations to supply electricity, and an efficient communications system was originally demanded in a proposal from Lyndon H. LaRouche. As early as December 1989, LaRouche had outlined a program to develop the "Paris-Vienna-Berlin Productive Triangle," encompassing the industrial heartland of Europe, to become the "locomotive" for a new world economic recovery. This program has since been elaborated and recently published in German as a special report, which is being widely circulated among industrialists and politicians (see p. 14).

The "Productive Triangle Program" is also at the center of an election campaign by the Patriots for Germany party for the all-German elections on Dec. 2. Led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the party's chairman and wife of Lyndon LaRouche, the party's candidates are campaigning around three major issues. The first is to tell voters the truth about the ongoing world-strategic crisis. In this effort, the Patriots candidates follow the tradition of the first postwar chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer, whose oft-repeated sentence—"The situation has never been so serious"—is still remembered. The second demand is to implement the comprehensive economic program outlined in the "Triangle" proposal. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has recently issued a call for the creation of an all-German "Triangle" ministry, replacing the old Ministry for All-German Affairs, which will not be needed after reunification.

The Patriots' call for the construction of nuclear energy plants puts them at odds particularly with the West German Social Democrats, whose chancellor candidate Oskar Lafontaine is calling for an "ecological state." In a recently issued appeal, he demanded an energy tax on all consumption in private households, public services, and industry, a penalty tax on pollution or waste of energy, and end to the funding of nuclear power, including the development of the breeder reactor.

The Patriots' third demand is certainly the most profound and the most unusual: a call for a new, cultural renaissance, in the absence of which none of the proposed economic programs will succeed. This must be based primarily on the heritage of the German Weimar classics, the music of Beethoven, the poetry of Friedrich Schiller and works of the classical artists, scientists, and statesmen, which center on the image of man as expressed in the notion of the *Filioque* of the Christian Augustinian creed, the idea that man can

and must act in the image of the living God. When West Germany's Constitution was drafted after World War II, its spiritual fathers had intended to make this image of man the center of the new Constitution; however, much of this concept was significantly watered down.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche will be joined in her campaign by other candidates in both eastern and western Germany. For the first time, the Patriots for Germany will also run candidates in Berlin, which is to resume its status as Germany's capital city. The Berlin slate of the Patriots is led by Anno Hellenbroich, director of the Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur in Germany, and an expert on questions of internal security. Hellenbroich pledged that he would campaign for a complete exposure of all crimes of the Stasi, the communist secret police.

### **Kohl defends Christian image of man**

The tremendous impact which the Patriots' campaign and LaRouche's Productive Triangle is having on the bigger German parties, was already visible in the first election rally of Chancellor Kohl in East Germany. Speaking in the little town of Heiligenstadt, in the middle of the crisis-ridden mining area south of the Harz Mountains in Thuringia, Kohl on Sept. 3 made clear that he wants to win the elections—with the best ideas. Right before his speech, a Patriots representative personally handed Kohl a copy of the *EIR* study on LaRouche's "Productive Triangle," whose ideas have already been presented to him and his advisers in recent months.

"We need economic development," the German chancellor stated to the delight of more than 30,000 listeners, "and that means new roads and highways, modern railways, and in general the modernization of the infrastructure." Kohl came close to endorsing the principles of the Productive Triangle, proposing to reduce overhead costs by shifting the financial resources away from the non-productive areas and instead channeling the money into the productive parts of the economy. Quoting Ludwig Erhard, the father of the postwar German "economic miracle," Kohl focused on the productive *Mittelstand*, the small and mid-size entrepreneurs, as the key for economic development. And as if to underline that he was not simply calling for "free market economy," let alone crude "Manchester capitalism," Kohl added: "It's true that we are living in a secular world, but we should never forget, that it was precisely the Christian image of man which has helped us in times of severe crisis."

Kohl discussed the development of East Germany in the context of the economic development of the whole of Eastern Europe, especially Poland, but also "in solidarity with the Third World." Kohl reminded his audience, that in a few years from now, "Europe will be the biggest economic power on Earth" with the responsibility to secure world peace. Over and over, Kohl returned to the theme: "The old continent is back on the scene again."

# More evidence shows Britain wanted war

by Mark Burdman

As the situation in the Persian Gulf moves toward war, increasing numbers of experts in Europe and in the Soviet Union have been raising a question about the origins of the conflict: Why did the American and British governments, whose intelligence services had ample evidence of Iraq's massing of troops on its border with Kuwait during the last two weeks of July, do absolutely nothing that might have deterred Iraq? The growing consensus among knowledgeable Europeans, East and West, is that little more than a harshly worded American warning, or even a small military exercise in the region, perhaps of the 82nd Airborne Division, would have sent an appropriate deterrent message.

Some, albeit not all, of the relevant experts believe that there was some Anglo-American connivance in setting up the crisis, or that the U.S. was looking for a pretext for a major confrontation in the Gulf, or both.

The first to raise such doubts publicly, was Soviet Professor Grigori Bondarevski, in an interview with the London *Guardian* Aug. 28. Bondarevski, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is one of the U.S.S.R.'s senior experts on the Middle East, who has advised all Soviet governments since the 1950s. Reporting Bondarevski's assessments, the *Guardian* paraphrased one of his points: "The professor finds it unbelievable that President Bush, the CIA, and 'the famous British intelligence services' were surprised by the invasion. President Saddam's intentions were well known in mid-July to those who cared to look, he says, and if the U.S. had said an emphatic 'No,' he would not have invaded."

## General Schwarzkopf 'saw it coming'

The same day's *Guardian* carried a separate news item, with no direct relation to the Bondarevski discussion, reporting that the U.S. Central Command, which is running the military deployment in the Gulf, had conducted a staff exercise in July, shortly before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, to rehearse a U.S. military intervention in the Gulf. "Only last month, General Schwarzkopf devised a drill test CENTCOM officers' ability to respond to an invasion that would threaten U.S. interests in the Middle East," the *Guardian* noted. "The scenario so closely foreshadowed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait that officers wondered if the Bear [the general's nickname]

saw it coming."

In an Aug. 29 interview with the Wiesbaden-based *EIR Strategic Alert* newsletter, Bondarevski repeated his concerns: "I am sure that if a kind of ultimatum, a very harsh memorandum, would have been delivered by the United States and maybe Great Britain, but especially the United States, on July 28 or 29, in Baghdad, Saddam Hussein would not have moved." Instead of doing this, he noted, U.S. State Department special envoy Richard Murphy wrote a piece in the *International Herald Tribune* July 30, calling for a dialogue with Iraq.

By the first days of September, a barrage of commentaries in France were raising blunt questions about the background to the crisis: On Sept. 2, Paul Balta, director of the Center for Modern Middle East Studies at the Sorbonne in Paris, asked, during an interview with the Spanish daily *El País*, "Why did the U.S. not launch a serious warning to Baghdad, from the moments its satellites detected the presence of Iraqi forces on the border?" On Sept. 3, commentator Albert Du Roy wrote in the influential French economic journal *Tribune de l'Expansion* that the French fear that the U.S. is not interested in limited goals, but that "Washington wants to profit from the crisis to clean out the Middle East, once and for all."

## 'The whole operation was pre-prepared'

In a private discussion with *EIR*, one maverick English analyst charged that the British powers-that-be were playing a very cynical game around the Gulf crisis, manipulating and orchestrating the entire crisis to restore the "bygone British Empire" in the oil-rich Gulf and to establish tighter control over Arab Gulf money. "My information is that the Kuwaiti emirs and sheikhs were already setting up the apparatus for such a money transfer, months before the Iraqis invaded, in anticipation of the crisis," he said. "The whole operation was pre-prepared. How else can you explain the smooth and orderly way in which the Kuwaiti monetary operations were taken over by London? Even in a day of fax machines and telexes and instant communications, you just can't take billions of dollars and shift it around overnight. These things take time. The investment-management aspects of this were being put in place for months, with London being the financial control center."

The source pointed to one other curious matter: On July 16, one day before Saddam Hussein launched his verbal warfare against Kuwait in earnest, there had been some kind of Iraqi-British deal, for the release of British hostage Daphne Parrish from an Iraqi jail. That deal, according to reports, was mediated by Tiny Rowland, chairman of the powerful Lonrho Corporation and often an errand-boy for the British Foreign Office and MI-6 intelligence service. After Parrish's release, the Foreign Office was effusively praising Iraq on July 16, and expressing the hope that new and durable relations would develop between Britain and Iraq.

# West turns its back on Iraq refugees

by Mary M. Burdman

World War III will be total war, fought with stones and fists as well as the most advanced weapons, Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized in his warnings of where the Gulf crisis could lead. Right now—much to the sick glee of the U.S. news media—battles with stones and knives are going on in the camps where at least 80,000 refugees, mostly Asians who were working in Iraq and Kuwait, are caught on the Iraqi-Jordanian border.

In stark contrast to the billions being spent on the massive U.S. war mobilization, and the mass publicity given to a few thousand Western hostages, next to nothing is being done to prevent disaster among the Asian refugees. About 490,000 people have flooded Jordan fleeing the war zone, and hundreds of thousands more remain inside Iraq and Kuwait, facing immediate hunger. Only Egypt has been able to mobilize the means to move its nationals on home; those from further away, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Thailand, cannot get out.

This is the result of one of the greatest population movements in history, the mass migration of people, many of them engineers, skilled workers, and professionals, from the developing sector to the Middle East, United States, and Europe, to find work—the legacy of 20 years of Anglo-American economic dictatorship in the Third World.

Anglo-American callousness continues. The London daily *Independent* reported Sept. 6 that “the plight of the refugees is seen by some diplomats in New York as an unfortunate sideshow threatening to distract the world’s attention from the main objective—the removal of Iraq’s forces from Kuwait. ‘A lot of people are saying send the bill to the Iraqis,’ one Western ambassador said.”

Developing sector leaders are reacting with anger. In an interview with BBC radio Sept. 6, Indian government spokesman Ataf Set denounced those “laying down the rules.” The BBC journalist attempted to badger Set because India wants to ship food to its 100,000 nationals stranded in Kuwait, which could break the U.S.-imposed food embargo on Iraq. India’s people are really suffering, Set answered. Indians, he pointed out, are “not living in five-star hotels, unlike the British or Americans. . . . We think the Iraqis will see the great humanitarian need,” he said. “There are people laying down the rules and then deciding how they will be implemented and who they will be applied to. This is not being done equitably.”

Jordan’s Crown Prince Hassan, normally very restrained, expressed outrage Sept. 4. The Prince strode into the middle

of a U.N. bureaucrats’ press conference in Amman after visiting the refugee camps. “While the attention of the world is rightly focused on the Iraqi-Kuwait conflict, a human tragedy of the widest dimensions has received but scant attention,” Prince Hassan announced. Jordan is faced with the largest repatriation effort since World War II, and disaster is imminent unless the U.N. “alerted the international community to the scale of the human tragedy. . . . The situation has evoked only the faintest response from the international community. This could not come at a worse time for Jordan, whose citizens bear the main brunt of the sanctions.” Jordanian officials say they have seen almost nothing of promised Western aid.

## Infernal conditions in the camps

“I fear there will soon be a breakdown of morals,” one Indian engineer caught in the camps said Sept. 4. “Please ask our governments to do something.” The nights are the worst, when refugees fight with stones and knives for what little food, shelter, or water is available. In the day, exhausted women struggle in the five-hour-long water lines for enough water to keep their children alive. Authorities have already given up attempts to distribute food and water in an orderly way.

A live broadcast by the BBC Sept. 5 reported refugees rioting as they tried to reach water trucks coming into the camps.

One man has died already from vomiting and diarrhea, and more may have died. There are only 18 portable toilets available in the Shaalan camp, which holds at least 40,000 people, and only 5-6 water tanks.

The president of the French organization Doctors Without Borders, Xavier Emmanuelli, who has been working on disaster relief efforts for 20 years in Africa and Southeast Asia, said, “I have never seen a situation of such gravity and singularity. Most of these people have gone from a good standard of living to survival effort in an instant. . . . If the international community does not turn its attention to them, it will invite a catastrophe, because more, perhaps hundreds of thousands more, are coming.” He compared the situation to Europe in 1940, when many thousands fled from the invading German armies south from Belgium and northern France.

Jordan, a poor country of 3 million, cannot deal with the crush. At the present rate of repatriation, it will take *months* to get the Asians to their home countries. The International Organization for Migration is spending \$7 million on 55 charter flights, including using huge Antonov 124 “Condor” aircraft to get 10,000 Bangladeshis and 4,000 Sri Lankans home in the next 2-3 weeks. But this will accomplish little. Many tens of thousands more are in the desert, with an estimated 95,000 Sri Lankans still in Kuwait. India has repatriated 13,467 people since Aug. 12; 120,000 still remain in Kuwait. A full-scale airlift for 100,000 people would cost \$50 million.

# Iran's former President: 'You have created a Frankenstein' in the Gulf

Iran's first President, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, gave Jacques Chaminade the following interview for *EIR* on Aug. 24. His remarks are noteworthy in their scope as well as in their insight into a process to bring about peace. During the private conversation before the interview, Bani-Sadr, who was President in 1980-81 and now lives in France, stressed two points he considered fundamental.

1) The tragedy of the region is that its countries have become what he calls *exteriorisé*—turned outward to foreign powers or “externalized,” both economically and with respect to their own societies. This is the basic characteristic of Iraq, which has been “externalized” in four ways: a) It is 100% dependent on selling its oil on the world markets, and on technologies and food produced abroad; b) Its army is not a traditional, national “Arab” army, but a military machine, first under British influence, then entirely organized “à la Russia”; c) its social direction, controlled by the Takrits, is not deeply representative of Iraqi society; d) its “Baathist” ideology is a synthesis that leads to a pro-Arab “racism” that has nothing to do with Islam, but is rather an “Arabized” version of Stalinism or Nazism.

In Bani-Sadr's view, it is therefore useless to go to war against Saddam Hussein; if the Anglo-Americans choose to wage such a war, it is for other reasons. Since such an “externalized” regime cannot survive if it is cut off, an embargo would suffice. The military deployment is not directed against Iraq as such, but is a vast Anglo-American maneuver against the whole region, and Europe as well.

2) There are three possible scenarios: the first two, unfortunately, are Anglo-American. The third is European and holds promise.

According to Bani-Sadr, Zbigniew Brzezinski's writings and actions typify the Anglo-American state of mind. For them, the Middle East is an area to “control.” For them, the people are not ready for democracy; they should rather rely on Washington and London. Even more importantly, the Anglo-Americans are convinced that by controlling the oil supply, they can also get Europe and Japan back into line.

Brzezinski is wrong, just as he was wrong about the East bloc countries. His thesis would not even be good for the United States: The constant deployment of American troops

in the Middle East which such a control would require, would make the troops vulnerable to kamikaze attacks, as in Lebanon. What he especially does not understand is that the U.S. economy is incapable of sustaining such a large military operation. Moreover, if the Anglo-Americans' control were to drag on, the Europeans would not fail to react.

Under such conditions, Bani-Sadr sees the following three possible scenarios:

- Direct Anglo-American control of oilfields and NATO deployment into the oil-producing countries. This would assume military confrontation and outright occupation, provoking very violent rejection. There may be some people crazy enough in Washington and London who consider this option, but Bani-Sadr does not consider it the most plausible one today.

- Indirect control of the oilfields: Producer countries would be “neutralized” and surrounded by policing countries, run by assets or agents of the Anglo-Americans. This scenario—consistent with Brzezinski's views—seems to be the one pursued today. The overthrow of Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan and establishment of a military government there is coherent with this perspective.

- The European scenario aimed at turning the Middle East into a zone of peace and progress. This is in total contradiction with the Anglo-American plans. Europe is right to be opposed to war. It also has the means to propose an alternative—peace through economic development for all. But to implement such a plan, it must distance itself from the United States or, better still, impose its own views on the United States. However, Europe has not made up its mind to move in such a way; it does not feel strong enough, and is probably not united enough.

Bani-Sadr concluded that he tells his European friends, “Seize the opportunity. Even if you are not perfectly ready, it may never arise again. Our fate, as Near or Middle Easterners, is tied to yours. It depends on your decision.”

**EIR:** Mr. President, how do you evaluate the present situation in the Gulf? Where are we headed?

**Bani-Sadr:** Unfortunately, I think we are headed toward war. It is not wise to unleash such a war now, or even in a

longer term. In the short term, it would mean a strike to take out Saddam Hussein. So we should already be thinking of what a post-Saddam era would look like. Who will replace him? Do the Americans have an answer to this question? I do not think so, because Bush came, he gave his press conference, and he said that Saddam is going to fall. It is a pity that no one in the United States asked Mr. Bush the following question: "How could you, as President of a great power, with so many means of information at your disposal, the CIA and others, how could you be fooled by a Middle East head of state? How is it you could not prepare something to prevent Saddam Hussein from moving?"

Nobody asked this question. But now I raise this question with Mr. Bush: "You are preparing all the military means for war. So be it. Have you really thought through your aims, what you are going to try and do in Iraq?" You might want to make a coup d'état against this totalitarian regime, but the nature of such a regime does not change after a coup. It will always have to look externally for what it does not have internally. That is the reason why Saddam invaded Kuwait. "Mr. Bush, do you have the resources in money and food to place at his disposal or do you want him destroyed? The destruction would not end in eliminating Saddam; one has to go all the way and eliminate the very foundations of the regime. Such a regime, which totally depends on outsiders, will take outsiders to destroy it or otherwise assure all it needs to survive. Then, what are you going to do with the region? Do you want to wage nuclear war against everybody in the region? Or do you plan a long war against everybody, because even after Saddam's fall, the rest of the region will have the same problems and needs as before. But, by acting in this way, you will be considered the enemy by everybody, you will be evil incarnate."

From this standpoint nothing can be built, and war is no solution. But history shows that leaders never follow the road of reason.

**EIR:** So you think the attitude of George Bush and the Anglo-Saxon leaders tends to be irrational?

**Bani-Sadr:** Yes, it is irrational, because he did not foresee what was coming and is now trying to make up for it in an illogical and irrational way. Everything we are witnessing is a show of force. But that does not constitute a solution. We need long-term solutions, we need the people there to act, that they act on their own. Yet, what does George Bush bring as a message to this people, and to the Arab world? Nothing! For him, his sole objective is to destroy Saddam Hussein, the very man whom Westerners were treating not so long ago as "the bulwark of civilization against Iranian barbarians"—by the way, one of the most ancient people in the world.

You Westerners have created a Frankenstein which is turning against you. History shows us that every time a regime becomes "turned outward," it puts itself at variance with its protecting power. This has happened a thousand

times. . . . Vis-à-vis Mr. Saddam, only two things are needed: The people of the region must know how and when the West will leave it free to take its destiny into its own hands and prepare its future, democratically. There we are on the road to the solution. . . .

**EIR:** Given the spread of irrationality, what would you do if you were President of Iran today?

**Bani-Sadr:** If I were President, I don't think Saddam would have attacked Kuwait. He knew I would have immediately entered the war without a minute's hesitation. For Iran, it's more than a question of Kuwait, it's a question of the existence of Iran. It's the same as what I said to the Soviet ambassador when the Russians went into Afghanistan. . . . "We cannot accept your presence in Afghanistan because this means the end of Iran." So, therefore, I would have gone to war. But the present Iranian regime does not have the means. That's why I was against continuing the Iran-Iraq war, and I maintained that the war should stop as soon as Iraq accepted defeat.

But the essential point is that this region is made up of small military forces woven into one piece by English colonial policy. Can you accept, if you are the people of this region, to live in poverty, even in hunger, while your leaders manipulate enormous sums of money? The Sheikh of Kuwait invested \$200 billion in the West: How much of that did he put into Pakistan, for example? How much into Iran? How much into the other Arab countries? There's the problem. By tackling this, we can find a lasting solution to the crisis. I think it's the West that is preventing it. Leaders like the Sheikh of Kuwait must decide whether or not they are part of the region. Or rather, he belongs to the region and all his oil belongs to the region.

My idea is that we should set up a common fund with oil income which would be fairly distributed for regional development. There's the solution, and if it had been done, Saddam would have had no pretext for invading Kuwait.

**EIR:** Mr. Lyndon LaRouche has proposed that peace and democracy be assured for the whole region through a mutual economic development plan in the Middle East, based on water, "greening" the deserts, and urbanization. This plan contrasts with the attempts to control and manipulate raw materials—water, food, oil—the policy of the financial cartels. What do you think of LaRouche's approach and of the political means to carry it through?

**Bani-Sadr:** I totally agree with this approach. We started to do that with the Iranian Revolution. It was working quite well. But Mr. Kissinger stated that the United States would not be able to accept a second Japan in the region. The problems we have come from abroad, since all the countries in our region are externalized.

The first act, thus, would be to "internalize," to nationalize these states. There are no more nation-states. Take Iran

for example: We made a revolution against a regime dominated by the Pahlavi dynasty. . . . This family became royal, by the grace of the English. Then, it was the United States who forced themselves on Europe by controlling the oil supply and by getting rid of the patriot Mossadegh. . . . I am the first elected official of the Iranian people. The Americans organized my elimination . . . in order to regain control of the oil. . . .

On the ideological level, there was the famous ideology the U.S. manufactured for the Third World: In case of war . . . the best organized part of society, the army, should take power to ensure the safety of the free world. This had nothing to do with Iranian reality! Why have an armed regime? All this, to defend the United States! How do you explain and legitimize such an ideology? That's why we made the revolution. After the revolution, we tried to nationalize the state, to internalize it, by changing the structure of the budget and of imports, by investing in internal improvements, by changing the ideology. The revolution was based on four axioms: independence, freedom (implying democracy), progress, and Islam inasmuch as it's an expression of this faith, as a cultural element. Everything was going well. Who imposed war upon us? The outside. . . .

When I was President, we had been informed that Mr. Brzezinski had traveled to Iraq to suggest to Saddam Hussein that he launch a war against Iran.

Here in Versailles, an American came to see me. He told me that Brzezinski was in fact the author of that strategy, but that it was not he who had concretely worked out the plans for it. Two weeks ago, an Iraqi, probably sent by Saddam Hussein, specified that it was not Brzezinski who had intervened but rather the U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. So, outsiders forced us by war to abandon what we were in the process of accomplishing. Mr. Kissinger's fears were justified because we had indeed proven that development was possible. . . .

This plan of LaRouche's is excellent, but, as you know, the state has a strategic role in development. The most serious problem is not the physical desert but the desert in our societies, I mean the failure of the state. It's that we have to change, otherwise called "nationalize," done in such a way that the components of the state become more internalized. It will never happen, obviously, that things will be 100% internal. This is also worthwhile for the United States. That's the best solution for them, since, when you look at them close up, they are so externalized that one has to ask if they are still a nation-state.

**EIR:** Do you think Europe and Japan might change their position now that they have different interests, even opposed to those of Bush and Thatcher? And that perhaps, France, Germany, and Japan are trying to give aid toward, in peace and democracy, having nation-states become developed in the Near and Middle East?

**Bani-Sadr:** It is true there are many changes, but this time, it is to ourselves I would rather address myself. If we do not manage to set up, in our countries, the conditions required to realize a development plan, how could you expect that this could happen from abroad? What we ask, is that the foreign countries leave these states alone, that's all. Nothing more is needed. Once the people are reassured that the West has truly left these states alone, you'll see how quickly injustice will disappear. It cannot be maintained. Who really wants to keep the mullahs in power in Iran? The West, everybody knows it! Let it abandon its interventions. . . . Then I think public opinion and states would accept such a development plan. Moreover, we have to control the crazies in Israel by having them participate in the development.

**EIR:** Can you say a word about the role of France, which might be able to speak in the name of Europe and might have more freedom of movement than other European states?

**Bani-Sadr:** . . . The Germans, the Japanese have a thousand times more means than the French, economically. . . . France intellectually and politically [is more willing], on condition that it not act like an adolescent that takes fright that a power like Germany might do something. I want to say to the French people that if they don't work at it, they will always be dominated. If a people wants to talk in the name of Europe, they have to be sincere, speak in clear language with their own people, without worrying who might win or lose the election. Now is a decisive moment in the history of our peoples. The truth must be spoken. . . .

When I was in office, I proposed that Europe should stop using the dollar and use a set of currencies. It was in the general interest and perhaps it could have even solved the problem of the dollar. But Europe dared not do it. . . .

A Europe that depends on Middle East oil, which wants to stay out of the American and Russian empires, has every interest in supporting progress and peace in the region, such that there would be no more destabilization in the price and the ability to produce oil. So why doesn't Europe do anything? Why does she let the U.S. take the initiative? Can you imagine, if France had taken the initiative and had showed itself to be first on site, rather than the U.S.A.? Things would have been totally changed. And rationality, along with progress and peace, would have been established in the region. But, Europe is abstaining. To have the means is not enough. It is time to get out of this inferiority complex left over from the Second World War. Besides, as you know, the English are always there to control Europe and they prefer to act together with their American cousins. So we should speak of a continental Europe that must act. It has the means, but up to now, it had not been capable of mobilizing them. . . .

**EIR:** Don't you think that by controlling the oil, the Anglo-Americans are trying to compensate for their economic weakness by imposing themselves on Europe?

**Bani-Sadr:** . . . By appearances, it certainly is like that; not in reality. Do you think that Europe would be economically destroyed if the U.S.A. prevented the flow of oil: Is that the way the problems of America's economy would be solved? It would aggravate them, because the American economy is internally sick. Americans have to act at home, internally. We are going into a new phase of human history, because the revolutions in East Europe have reversed the dominant tendency which used to bring their internal problems to a resolution by artificially carrying them outside. However, history has changed course. . . .

**EIR:** Your approach reminds me of someone you know, who is presently an attorney for Lyndon LaRouche, although he does not share the same political ideas: Ramsey Clark. What do you think of the emergence in the United States of a movement which is demanding this preservation of a certain American way of life that is in the process of being destroyed? What do you think of this movement that is coming into being in the United States?

**Bani-Sadr:** This kind of movement is necessarily growing, everywhere in the world. Colonialist ideology ceased in the 1960s, but the colonialist movement has continued up to this day. This movement claims that things can be changed from the outside; that is colonialism, and that is what is failing everywhere. All those mental, administrative, social, and economic structures which used to exist in the dominant countries on a world scale have got to change. So, what do they do to avoid changing? By sending states off into adventures abroad. That is what Khomeini did in Iran on a small scale, what Saddam is doing today on a large scale, or what Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Bush are doing on a grand scale, on the planetary level. They want to slow things down, but they are heading for total destruction. One can see that many people are being destroyed, because of this failure to understand the necessity for change. That is the reality of our time. Today, it is no longer possible to impose a model upon others: That was the colonialist thesis. One has declared that the result was contrary to expectations, after the world system of development failed in turn. We have had an experience in Iran from which we have found the solution: change things from the inside. There are no others, not only for the dominated countries but also for the dominant ones. I am giving you an economic and sociological explanation of it. . . .

It was thus that Khomeini's men came looking for the Americans and proposed to them the defeat of Iran in order to throw out the radicals and install the moderates. It was therefore the dominated people who proposed to the dominating people to bring them a solution by force. . . .

**EIR:** Which gave Iran an Irangate regime.

**Bani-Sadr:** Exactly.

Now, look at things from the standpoint of the dominating forces. There are driving forces found within American

society, and plenty of others: capital, know-how, raw material, energy—all this comes from the rest of the world. This has made the U.S. the most indebted in the world, absolutely dependent on the rest of the world. . . .

**EIR:** Among these forces, there is a supreme good, which is people and the moral and intellectual quality of people. In an interview with the Italian daily *Avenire*, you mention a tendency of American policy to enforce population wars. What do you mean by that, and isn't there a danger that the East-West conflict turns into a North-South confrontation?

**Bani-Sadr:** Let's say that the Westerners having not been able to solve their population problem, given that the driving forces, perverted to destructive use, are preventing the renewal of their population. With us, poverty has caused a problem of overpopulation with respect to available resources. Certain crazy people in the West say, "We must solve this problem." How? "By using all the destructive means: bombs, chemical weapons, etc. We have to get rid of overpopulation by eliminating the excess." Me, I say to these fools, trying to appeal to whatever reason they have left, that this overpopulation comes from poverty. . . .

**EIR:** What message would you like to transmit to those who, in the United States and Europe, are fighting for economic development, peace, democracy, and policy of defending the nation-state in the countries of the South, as well as in their own countries?

**Bani-Sadr:** My message is, "Do not despair. Do not become discouraged." The period of externalization is finished. All models based on it are destroyed. The Soviet model is finished, the model of the "American way of life" [in English] is finished. This is a period of internalization. Certainly, there will be many forces that will have nostalgia for the old order. They will resist. They create crises everywhere in the world, but this is their end. Compare what is happening today, where everyone must go into the Gulf to counter Saddam Hussein, to what would have happened 20 years ago. A simple telephone call from the President or the CIA director would have sufficed for a regime to disappear. Today, you see this is not the case. Even against the regime of Saddam, one of the most externalized, it is not easy to intervene. With other more internalized regimes, this would even be much more difficult. The time is over when one can decide from outside that was good for everybody. The reality of our times must be accepted: Each society must find its own solution from within, and let there be at the same time a cooperation, a collaboration among nations. Now is our time. I think that one has won. We are only witnessing the final throes of the old regimes. We must not become discouraged by those people there, by these crisis in the Middle East. These are the peoples who must find their solutions.

There is no other solution than what you are proposing. That is why we must not become discouraged, but rather quite the opposite!

# Brits charge: India equivocating in Gulf

by Susan Maitra

With a tendentious attack on Indian motives in the Gulf crisis as the lead story of the Sept. 6 *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Anglo-American operators have cranked up the campaign to force India into line behind the Washington-London game-plan in the Middle East or, failing that, to undermine New Delhi's ability to play any independent role in the quest for a negotiated resolution.

The article screams that Indian sales to Iraq of chemicals that are precursors in making chemical weapons underlie New Delhi's "equivocal stance" on the Gulf. Although it carries the byline of New Delhi correspondent James Clad, and prompted *pro forma* reactions from Indian Foreign Ministry officials, the piece has all the earmarks of a "cold storage" misinformation job that was put together in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, which is headquarters to the Dow Jones-owned publication.

As Indian government officials noted in a detailed response in the daily *Hindu*, the charge of chemical weapons-trading is an old one. It was first launched during the Iran-Iraq War when India was charged with supplying chemical weapons to Iran. More recently, the charge was lodged against Germany, when that nation's decision to follow U.S. orders on the Gulf was not readily forthcoming. When the charge was first leveled against India, an order placed by a German firm owned by an Iranian was traced, and the deal terminated by Indian and German action. Since then, India has adopted guidelines for the chemical industry and suspected violations are actively pursued. The main chemical in question falls into the gray area of so-called dual-use items. Thionyl chloride is used in making pesticides, but can also be turned into mustard gas. The process, however, is a messy and dangerous one, and, as Indian officials point out, there are much easier ways to produce mustard gas.

The Sept. 6 broadside coincides with a new anti-India propaganda offensive in Britain on Kashmir. A recent debate in the House of Commons featured rabid speeches from both sides on the Indian government's "brutal" denial of the Kashmiris' right to self-determination, and dilation on the latest Indian human rights group's condemnation of Indian security forces' efforts to halt the terrorist offensive in the state. The

same attack on Indian security forces figured editorially in a Saudi-backed weekly otherwise featuring propaganda for the Saudi position in the Gulf that resurfaced in New Delhi.

India was not tardy in condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and demanding withdrawal of Iraqi troops. Delhi accepted the U.N. sanctions against Iraq, but has sought to exempt supplies of food and medicine—since tens of thousands of Indians are stranded in Kuwait and Iraq.

## Seeking to defuse the crisis

India has sought ways to defuse the crisis from the outset, when Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral embarked on a tour of Moscow, Washington, New York, Baghdad, and Amman. The anti-India campaign has taken off just as Gujral had written to the five permanent members conference under U.N. auspices, including Security Council members and others, to explore ways to defuse the situation. In the Indian view, though an Arab initiative is essential, resolution of the crisis requires adoption of a new, broad security concept, he argued.

Further, under Indian prodding, the foreign ministers of India, Yugoslavia (the present Non-Aligned Movement chairman), and Algeria, the next chairman, are scheduled to meet Sept. 10 to broaden the consensus for a settlement that accepts neither the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait nor an Anglo-American fiat in the Gulf. The approach has potentially great appeal among the Muslim nations such as, Malaysia. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has come under the same kind of pressure as India for his decision not to send troops to Saudi Arabia unless Mecca and Medina were directly threatened, and that too only under U.N. command.

Even in Pakistan and Bangladesh, which both dutifully sent troops to Saudi Arabia, there is a good deal of loud opposition. In Bangladesh the Saudi-supported Jamaat-e-Islami is backing the Saudi stance, but another current around Maulana Abdul Mannan and his paper *Inquilab*, has questioned the government's decision. Mannan is reported to have close ties to Bangladesh President Lt. Gen. Ershad. On Sept. 3 the opposition Awami League led a half-day strike in Dhaka protesting the government's decision to send troops. Meanwhile, Bangladesh's Foreign Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud has been on a mysterious diplomatic tour since Aug. 28 that included meetings with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz in Amman.

In Pakistan, the decision to send troops is widely believed to have been dictated by the United States. Persons associated with the Pakistan People's Party have challenged the decision to send troops in court as a violation of the Constitution. Most people believe that Benazir Bhutto's Aug. 6 removal by presidential decree was to make way for the Gulf caper. But others are also protesting. On Aug. 26, Islami Jamahoori Ittehad (IJI) spokesman and publisher of *The Muslim*, Agha Murtaza Pooya, called for an All Party Conference to reach a consensus on the Gulf crisis and other issues.



# Deng blackmails Asia with refugee threat

by Mary M. Burdman

The Sept. 1 issue of the official Chinese Foreign Ministry weekly *Peking Review* made the astounding threat that if the Communist Party loses power in the People's Republic of China, chaos will result, and Chinese refugees will flood the rest of Asia. "Maintaining stability in China is not only in China's own interests but also a responsibility to the world and humanity," *Peking Review* wrote. "If the conspiracy to negate socialism and create internal order in China were allowed to succeed, it would mean recurrence of civil war. People would flee the country and there would be, not just 1 million or 10 million, but 100 million Chinese refugees."

The *Peking Review* article reiterated a statement made by China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping on June 19. Now, with the world plunging toward war unless the Bush administration is stopped, Deng's warnings of chaos take on great weight. Observers just back from Southeast Asia express concern that the crisis inside China could come to a head within three months, leading to new political eruptions. With the volatile world situation, such eruptions could cause the fragile, murderous leadership of China to seek "adventures" outside its borders. Potential danger points include the Korean peninsula, Taiwan, and the Spratley Islands in the South China Sea.

The dangerous situation is being exacerbated by the ravings of the Anglo-Americans, who are determined to crush the industrial and industrializing populous nations of Asia. A mouthpiece for the senior British policy think tank, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), threatened all of Asia because Japan, Taiwan, and the ASEAN nations had failed to sufficiently support the U.S. operations in the Gulf. In an article in the *International Herald Tribune* Aug. 28, RIIA fellow Gerald Seagal wrote, "If they stand aside now, none of these East Asian states could expect much in the way of American or European support in future should they come face to face with a large and powerful neighbor. If Taiwan hopes that the United States would deter a bullying China, the worst thing it can do is to sit on the sidelines in the Gulf crisis."

## Internal crisis

Any nation—whether the United States or Japan—which is attempting to "keep China stable" by giving the Beijing

butchers diplomatic boosts or even limited funding, is buying future disaster. Underground resistance leaders inside China have called upon the world to stop all support for the Beijing regime, saying they would rather suffer hardship now for the sake of China's future.

Just how nervous the Chinese leaders are, is shown by the fact that the Communist Party and State Council leadership remained in Beijing for the entire summer, rather than participating in the customary ritual of spending the month of August at the exclusive seaside resort of Beidaihe, the pro-Beijing Hong Kong newspaper *Wen Wei Po* reported Aug. 25. This year, only the octogenarians, led by Deng Xiaoping, are at Beidaihe, running power struggles from their wheelchairs. Prime Minister Li Peng conducted a state visit to Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand, while Politburo members Song Ping, Qiao Shi, and Li Ruihuan made separate "inspection tours" of various provinces. Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin has remained in Beijing since he returned from his tour of Tibet—the highest-level visit to Tibet in 10 years—to meet "American friends" and "some naval and frontier guard officers," *Wen Wei Po* reported.

Mass judicial murders continue unabated. Most recently, at least 22 people were executed in one province alone after public "trials"—modern Roman circuses to whip up the population as the economy collapses.

By self-admission, the Chinese economy continues to be "grim"—now the second-most often word used in the Chinese press, after "stability." Industrial production is declining and food production stagnating. Reports of a "good" harvest are meaningless. The *People's Daily* estimated Aug. 11 that each year, 129 million tons of grain are lost at harvest time due to wastage during harvesting, transport, storage, and processing. This is 31% of the 1989 crop of 407.4 million tons—a proportion even the Soviets cannot match.

China only matched its record 1984 harvest of 407 million tons again in 1989. But with a population growing by 15 million persons a year, there were 75 million more people in China by 1989. The government had to admit, the *People's Daily* reported July 31, that per capita food production in China had *dropped* by 20 kilograms in 1989—almost 5% of the per capita production of 390 kilos in 1989. The Beijing regime's claims of a "good" summer harvest this year of 99.35 million tons (6% more than last year) means little.

Industry fares no better. The economic effects of the international isolation are being felt, an observer in Hong Kong reported recently. Growth is slow, and the population is suffering. The State Statistical Bureau claimed Aug. 19 there was an "upward trend" in July because industrial output was 2.9% over July last year, but then admitted output was actually \$5 billion *lower* than output this June. The decrease was blamed on "higher temperatures," equipment repairs, floods, and "poor economic efficiency." Tax payments and profit delivery to the state by state industrial enterprises have dropped 20.2% so far this year compared to last year.

# Philippines faces social, economic chaos because of Gulf crisis

by Uwe Parpart

For the Philippines and the government—if it still deserves to be called that—of President Corazon Aquino, the Persian Gulf crisis could not have come at a worse time. With cleanup from the devastating July 16 northern Luzon earthquake, which probably claimed over 2,000 lives, barely under way, and already in deep economic and social crisis before the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the country now appears headed for unprecedented social and economic chaos, to be followed by one form or another of overt authoritarian rule. On Aug. 27, the eve of the third anniversary of Col. “Gringo” Honasan’s first serious coup attempt against Aquino, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos characterized the situation in much the same way, likening the Philippines to a sinking boat, with the people in it all rowing in different directions, but he then bravely added: “I don’t believe it will sink.”

To stick for a moment with Ramos’s metaphor, the boat may not sink on its own, but it almost certainly will be sunk by the immediate fallout from the Gulf crisis—50% higher oil prices and repatriation of tens of thousands of Filipino Middle East workers—and unless there is an early and dramatic reversal in the Philippines foreign debt situation.

## Oil fallout will hit hard

The Philippine economy depends on imports of crude oil and finished oil products for 95% of its current oil consumption. Close to 50% of the country’s electricity generation is oil-based. It was precisely this large oil import dependency, in combination with collapsing commodity export prices and post-1979 usurious U.S. dollar interest rates, which led to the rapid 126% rise in new foreign debt from 1979 to 1982, currently at \$27 billion, the economic collapse of the early 1980s, and the subsequent social crisis that swept away the Marcos regime in February of 1986.

Contrary to Aquino administration pronouncements, and in stark contrast to the other ASEAN countries’ remarkable economic development since 1986, the Philippine economy never substantially recovered from the first half of the 1980s depression. Gross Domestic Product growth between 1987 and 1989 is said to have averaged 6%, but even in terms of this dubious measure, the economy only grew by 7% between

1983 and 1989, while the country’s population in the same period of time increased from 52 to 60 million, i.e., by 15%, or more than twice the GDP growth rate. With population growth expected to continue at an annual rate of 2.2-2.3%, even accepting the highly optimistic NEDA (National Economic and Development Authority) economic growth projections, GDP per capita will not recover the 1983 level until the mid-1990s.

At present, in any case, the administration’s focus is not on longer or even medium-term development, but on the immediate prospect of utter financial (and political) collapse. What little economic growth occurred between 1986 and 1989, was based on heavy public domestic borrowing—with public internal debt outstanding increasing by 97% from 116 billion pesos to 229 billion pesos during the Aquino years—and additional foreign borrowing—or “begging,” as Aquino’s Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao himself called it in a speech on Aug. 23 in Cebu City. Since these funds, in the main, did not flow into urgently needed infrastructure and industrial investment, but instead served to support the government’s operating budget and various pump-priming measures to increase consumer spending, the results at the half-point of 1990 were an inflation rate of 14% (and rapidly increasing), interest rates in excess of 20%, and ongoing peso devaluation—over 10% since the beginning of 1990.

Simultaneously, in the first semester of 1990, exports have crumbled (–1.4%), while imports, especially of food products and consumer goods, rose by 9.6%, producing a record trade deficit of \$996 million. International reserves (minus gold) stand at just over \$1 billion, covering less than two months of imports. The Philippines depends on exports to the U.S. for 37.7% (1989) of its total exports.

This bleak picture existed *before* the Aug. 2 onset of the Gulf crisis. Thus, unlike the other ASEAN developing economies or those of South Korea and Taiwan, which at least in the shorter run have a fair chance of weathering the current storm, the Philippine economy does not. Nor, with some likelihood, do Mrs. Aquino’s and General Ramos’s ship (or boat, as it were) of state. Domestic oil price increases of between 30% and 50% appear almost inevitable, as do the

subsequent reactions.

Shrewdly exploiting the extreme economic and social sensitivity of the oil (gasoline) retail price issue, Col. "Gringo" Honasan chose the occasion of two previous oil retail price increases—August 1987 and December 1989—to launch the two most serious coup attempts against the Aquino administration. This time around, he may be spared the effort: The administration may coup itself, and talk is rife in Manila of an impending preemptive declaration of martial law.

### Return of the 'new Filipino heroes'

Aside from higher oil prices, the Gulf crisis is forcing the return to the Philippines of tens of thousands of Filipino workers from the Middle East. In a speech in June, Mrs. Aquino gave the name "the new Filipino heroes" to these workers (and those in Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, etc.), who annually remit some \$2 billion to the Philippines—a substantial portion (close to 20%) of the country's foreign exchange earnings and covering fully two-thirds of annual foreign debt service. On Aug. 2, there were 93,000 Filipino overseas workers in Kuwait and Iraq, 350,000 in Saudi Arabia, 80,000 in the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.), and 4,000 in Jordan, for a total of 527,000 in the potentially war-affected areas. Close to 100,000 are expected to return to Manila and some of the poorest provinces in the coming months. Jobless and destitute, they will swell the ranks of the already large numbers of the urban and rural unemployed, will cast their families, who often lived only off their remittances, into abject poverty, and will hardly receive "heroes" welcomes.

### Growing outcry against usury

As of May 1990, the Philippines external public and private debt stood at \$26.98 billion, representing 65% of the GDP, and being serviced at an annual rate of over \$3 billion, representing about 40% of merchandise export earnings, or 20% of the national government budget. By law, and as an undertaking of the government demanded by the International Monetary Fund on behalf of international creditor banks, servicing this foreign debt is the first budgetary priority. Given the country's dire economic straits and impending social chaos, both houses of the Philippine Congress and the Catholic Church are now challenging the Aquino administration's unwavering determination since she was installed by the United States in 1986 to put foreign debt service above all other concerns.

The Philippine House of Representatives has passed a bill by Rep. Edcel Lagman to limit annual debt service to 15% of merchandise export earnings, and the bill is now under consideration by the Senate. Concurrently, the Senate, based on an initiative by Sen. Bert Romulo, is debating revocation of the legal provision declaring debt service the first budget priority. Mrs. Aquino has vowed to veto both bills if and when they reach her desk.

For the first time in four years of debate over the debt issue, however, and after a several-year delay following the issuance of a Vatican report questioning the morality of debt service when it causes "privations incompatible with human dignity," the Archbishop of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin, has now come out in open opposition to Mrs. Aquino's stance. During an Aug. 23 memorial mass for victims of the July earthquake, attended by Aquino, the cardinal backed congressional calls for debt service limitations, saying that "something indeed seems morally wrong when, in the face of such widespread lack of basic necessities among our people, we still feel compelled to service our debts in a business-as-usual manner."

Aquino, who was helped to power by Cardinal Sin in 1986, had no immediate comment on the cardinal's speech; however, at a Sept. 3 press conference, she again defended her administration's position: "What we are hoping to do is to have a negotiated arrangement. We are against a unilateral approach to the debt problem."

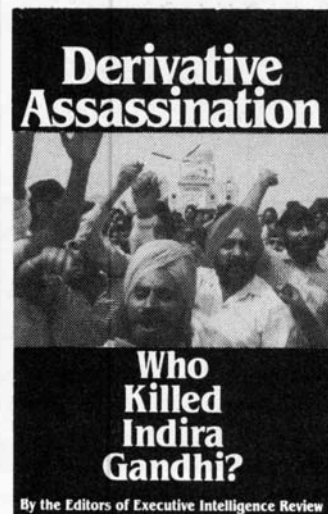
With mutually reinforcing economic and social chaos, the Republic of the Philippines appears on the verge of disintegration. The consequences of the U.S. military intervention in the Middle East, for which the U.S. bases in the Philippines in part serve as a staging ground, will be more obvious here than almost anywhere else.

## Derivative Assassination: Who Killed Indira Gandhi?

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# Did the CIA murder Galán to stop Ibero-American economic unity?

by José Restrepo

One year ago, on Aug. 18, 1989, the leading presidential candidate of Colombia, anti-drug statesman Luis Carlos Galán, was killed by mafia gunmen. If his death was intended to demoralize the Colombian people, scatter Galán's loyalists, and deliver the nation to the cocaine mafia and the obscenely wealthy international bankers behind them, this plan may well have backfired. Not only did Colombia respond to the murder by declaring an all-out war on drugs in August 1989, but recent events in Colombia are bringing the following shocking question before every thinking citizen: Did the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency arrange Galán's death in order both to protect the cocaine cartels, *and* to prevent the emergence of an Ibero-American economic integration that would have loosened the death-grip of the international creditor banks over Colombia and its neighboring countries?

**Item:** On Aug. 15, the Colombian security agency DAS released its official report on the Galán murder, which pointed to Israeli reserve Col. Yair Klein, a CIA asset, as "the presumed adviser, mercenary, and instructor" of Ga-

lán's assassins. Klein also reportedly provided at least one of the weapons used in the fatal assault. Those weapons were purchased with funds provided by then-Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams—just one of the many clandestine operations run out of Washington in coordination with drugs and arms smugglers in the name of "Project Democracy."

**Item:** In commemoration of the first anniversary of Galán's death, the family-founded Luis Carlos Galán Sarmiento Foundation organized an Aug. 15-17 seminar on "Latin American Integration and Democracy," which featured President César Gaviria Trujillo. Gaviria had been Galán's campaign manager, and was the Galán family's choice to succeed the murdered candidate in his bid for the presidency. Gloria Pachón, Galán's widow, told an Aug. 11 press conference announcing the seminar, "The integration of Latin America was Luis Carlos's principal ideal."

## Continental integration, outside the OAS

In his speech to the seminar, Galán's father emphasized the reason the theme of continental integration was chosen to honor his son's memory: "For Luis Carlos, the cultural and political integration of our countries was of equal importance to the economic integration to be carried out and consolidated in Latin America." Alongside Galán's family and the Colombian head of state were Virgilio Barco, who was President of Colombia when Galán was killed, former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, and the foreign ministers of Mexico, Argentina, Ecuador, and several Central American countries.

The newly inaugurated President Gaviria keynoted the integration seminar. In keeping with his mandate to uphold the ideals of the assassinated leader, he announced his government's intention to promote the creation of a "Latin American Forum." He then dropped a small political bombshell by emphasizing that such a forum must be independent of the Organization of American States, headquartered in Washington.

The OAS, said Gaviria, "was created with the criterion that a natural harmony of interests existed throughout the hemisphere. The truth has proven otherwise. The fact that within the same organization there could coexist such usually dissimilar aspirations as those of Latin America and the Unit-



*Luis Carlos Galan, killed by the drug mafia one year ago. His family and friends have launched a drive to see his vision of continental integration fulfilled.*

EIRNS

ed States, reduces the possibility that our own vision, our own criteria, our own particular form of understanding the problems of continental and international policy, will acquire the dimension required." The OAS, insisted President Gaviria, "is non-functional as Latin America's interlocutor in world politics."

Gaviria added that a Latin American forum was required because "Latin America, as a region, has a unique identity and set of problems, and has been unable to express itself effectively in the world context. In the contemporary world, it is necessary that Latin America be a valid political and economic interlocutor in the face of the great actors of the international system."

In his speech, the President also condemned the U.S. military invasion of Panama, saying that "there exist those who see in the democratization process a justification for intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. It is evident that not all countries are advancing in the direction of constructing a pluralist system and not all at the same rate. These very differences among nations should be respected." The Colombian President added that the democratization of Eastern Europe was not being accomplished through force, and insisted that "democracy cannot be used to justify the

setting aside of the principle of non-intervention."

### Gaviria's dilemma

The integration seminar marks a time of great decision for President Gaviria: whether to carry forward Galán's policies—that is, Ibero-American integration, the war on the drug cartels, the destruction of corrupt political machines—or to link up with the traditional political elites of the country. If he takes the latter path, and there are heavy pressures for him to do this, he will seek out "peace agreements" with the drug traffickers via pacts with the political machine of another ex-President, the cynical Alfonso López Michelsen. He will also make deals to lift all restrictions on imports under the so-called Open Door (*Apertura*) demanded by the United States, which would ravage national industry and agriculture, and shore up the drug traffickers.

On the night of Aug. 15, the seminar organizers prepared a huge banquet in Galán's honor, which was designed as a permanent reminder to the President of his political origins. During the banquet, a book on the life of Galán was presented, along with a videotape on the same theme. While the 4,000 participants at the dinner shouted "He lives! Galán is with us!" the foundation directors presented President Gavi-

## Galán: Continental unity is the key to survival

*The following are excerpts from a 1985 speech given by Luis Carlos Galán Sarmiento, which were included in his father's presentation to the Latin American Meeting on Democracy and Integration, held in Bogotá Aug. 15 under the auspices of the Luis Carlos Galán Foundation.*

All of Latin America is in convulsion, and I think will continue to be in convulsion at least through the end of the century, because the political, social, and economic responses are in crisis. The economic horizon is dark, and will continue to be dark.

The problem of the debt is very serious for the countries of Latin America. This problem will put an end to ideological conflicts, and will reunite all the forces of Latin America, because our security, our autonomy, our chances for development, and our role in the entire world are at stake. Colombia itself already has a very serious foreign debt problem—worse than the country has been allowed to believe. At first glance, our debt difficulties are not as critical as those of Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Peru or Panama. But they are nonetheless very serious. . . .

The most serious is that the debt service figures will continue to grow, and to the extent this occurs, it will continue to compromise the state's ability to invest and will continue to condition the state's ability to respond to social and economic problems.

This is not merely a problem of Colombia. It is a problem of all of America, and must be understood as a Latin American problem with political dimensions that should be posed in all their aspects, if an answer is to be forthcoming. Latin America finds itself facing two crises, each of them very serious and their sum terrible: the crisis of North-South relations on the one hand, and the crisis of East-West relations on the other.

In the face of these two crises, it is necessary to organize strategies; it is indispensable to come up with policies if we truly want serious, and not just spur-of-the-moment and transitory responses. If we want to build and consolidate democracy in our countries, we need there to be a Latin American response to the problem of the foreign debt, and a Latin American response to the problems of security. Latin America cannot wait for its redemption to come through aid from some foreign power, whether its influence be old or new within the region. Our transformation and our progress are goals that can only be achieved through our own efforts and our own capacity to politically organize ourselves and to give our economies another direction. . . .

ria with a bust of Luis Carlos Galán, inscribed "Galán, the thinker." Gaviria was asked to keep the bust in his presidential office, where Galán himself would have been, had the drug traffickers not murdered him. When Gaviria unveiled the sculpture, he received an emotional ovation.

Before the banquet concluded, the full documentary video of Galán's life was shown. From one of Galán's public speeches was chosen the famous quote: "Colombia must battle the ignominious international drug trade that has established itself in our country, until no Colombian need feel shame in showing his passport abroad." In another speech in the video, Galán demanded the reform of the international monetary system and its overseer, the International Monetary Fund. He proposed a policy of long-term, low-interest credits for developing the Third World. In the same speech, he pledged his commitment to achieving Latin American integration such that 100 million new jobs could be created in the region by the year 2000.

Also speaking at the seminar was former Justice Minister Enrique Parejo González, the man who had succeeded the assassinated Rodrigo Lara Bonilla in 1984, after Lara—a Galán intimate and courageous anti-drug warrior—fell to mafia bullets. Parejo himself had barely survived a murder attempt in Budapest, Hungary, where he was serving as Colombian ambassador in 1987. Shot five times in the face, Parejo miraculously survived, with the help of two operations to remove the bullets. He has remained an implacable anti-drug crusader to this day.

In his closing comments, Parejo González demanded that in homage to Galán, Colombia must continue, "without truce, the fight against the drug trade and against all the forms of corruption that are fostered by it in the heart of Colombian society." The ambassador warned that if any negotiations with the drug traffickers are undertaken, Colombia would find itself compromised "as a civilized nation of law." He insisted that the war against drugs must continue even if no international help is forthcoming, because it is the institutions of the fatherland and of democracy itself which are at stake. He reiterated his opposition to the dialogue with the drug cartels being pushed from many quarters of Colombia. "If such a thing were to come to pass, morality, the state of law, and public decency would be seriously and irreparably compromised," he warned.

### Integration and the United States

Former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera also intervened in the closing session, calling Galán the new symbol of Ibero-American integration. Caldera strongly criticized George Bush's "integration" plan, saying it would only be positive to the extent the United States intended to "recognize Latin American unity" for the purpose of accepting a collective renegotiation of the foreign debt and abandoning its strategy of case-by-case negotiations. Bush's "integration plan" is based on the creation of free-trade zones which might

better be dubbed slave-trade zones.

Mexican Foreign Minister Fernando Solana took the occasion to stress that "those who seek to find in Mexico's indisputable economic links to the United States a sign of Mexico's distancing itself from Latin America, are wrong and assault the Latin American project. We are neither integrating ourselves with the United States, nor separating ourselves from Latin America."

The student group "Let Us Save Colombia," which is the principal sponsor of the plebiscite to convene a national constituent assembly in the country, proposed to conference participants that they conduct a campaign throughout Latin America to hold a plebiscite on Oct. 12, 1991, "to let the people decide if they want integration." The students presented a manifesto to the assembly to launch the collection of signatures in every nation of Ibero-America.


Finally, on the evening of Aug. 17, all the national television stations aired the video on the life of Galán. Gaviria said in introducing it, "We want the future to arrive, and we must therefore prove that, like Luis Carlos Galán, we are worthy of the country we desire for our children. It will be achieved, said Galán, by integrating the nation, integrating Colombia with Latin America, and integrating Latin America with the world. . . . The government shares this commitment and assumes this commitment. The government bears responsibility and assumes that responsibility."

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# LaRouche foresaw the upsurge in Americas

by Carlos Wesley

In the midst of the economic crisis, the Catholic Church in Ibero-America has moved to implement Pope John Paul II's call to unify the continent. For the first time, the Church celebrated a "Day of prayer for Latin American Brotherhood" on Aug. 30, the feast of Saint Rosa of Lima, the first Ibero-American to achieve sainthood, at the initiative of the Archdiocese of Mexico's Commission for the Celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the Evangelization of America.

The Pope has called on Ibero-Americans to "form a common economic and social front, which will permit finding common responses to Latin America's common problems: hunger, poverty, lack of liberty, and so many others," said Father Sergio Ruiz Moctezuma, head of the commission, in a letter inviting the Ibero-American diplomatic corps in Mexico to join the celebrations. From Mexico, the call to make the feast of Saint Rosa of Lima a day of prayer for the unity of the continent, was spread far and wide by the Schiller Institute.

In Peru, the reopening of the unification question led to a dramatic outpouring of support from the Church for economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, one of the key proponents of Ibero-America economic integration. At a Club of Life conference in Lima, Peru on Aug. 29 as part of the celebrations, Lima Auxiliary Bishop Alfredo Noriega prayed for freedom for LaRouche, a political prisoner of the United States government. "We pray to You, Lord, for the founder of the Club of Life, our brother Lyndon LaRouche, who today suffers in prison. We ask You for his freedom. Who better than You, O Lord, who knows his cause better than anyone; he who has wanted to fight for great causes, for the defense of life. Know also, Lord, that he is a great antidrug fighter and will perhaps go free. You know better than anyone the truth of his cause. . . . We call upon You, Lord, to give strength to this institution [the Club of Life], so that it might keep us united," said Bishop Noriega to conference participants, which included some of Peru's top intellectual and political leaders.

Augusto Cardinal Vargas Alzamora, the Archbishop of Lima and Primate of Peru, and Ricardo Duran Florez, Archbishop of the City of Callao and president of Peru's Conference of Bishops, also sent greetings.

It was no accident that the Church chose to highlight the role of LaRouche on the day of Ibero-American unity. In 1982, LaRouche laid out the blueprint for the creation of an

Ibero-American common market in "Operation Juárez." He devised this plan during the Malvinas War of that year, to defeat the British colonialists' attack on Argentina. Today, Ibero-American nations are collapsing because of the "free trade" policies culled from British economic liberalism, such as Bush's "Enterprise for the Americas."

The current upsurge in Ibero-America was predicted by LaRouche last year, in the foreword to his congressional campaign platform, issued on July 4, 1989, shortly after the Communist Chinese government massacred thousands of protestors in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, with Bush administration support. "This new revolutionary wave has come to the surface of major developments in but two regions of our planet," LaRouche wrote. The most electrifying manifestation has been the spreading and generally ascending pattern of upsurges inside both mainland China and Moscow's empire of the Warsaw Pact legions. There, this revolution appears as a nationalist movement against Communist tyranny. It is once again on the ascendancy inside Central and South America . . . as a nationalist movement against the mass-murderous, usurious tyranny of the International Monetary Fund conditionalities. He added that during 1989-92, the crisis "will sweep through Eurasia, Africa, and the Americas, reaching gale force inside our United States at some point during the coming eighteen months."

In Peru, the shock measures decreed in August by new President Alberto Fujimori, have thrown 300,000 people out of work. Prices have zoomed under the "free market" policies. Those who still have jobs cannot afford to feed their families on a monthly salary of \$30. To save on electric and telephone bills, large stores have even restricted the use of their escalators.

## Leadership on Mideast

Ibero-Americans are also turning to LaRouche and his collaborators for leadership on the Mideast crisis. On Aug. 20, *La Prensa*, the largest-circulation independent daily in Honduras, reprinted an article from the July 20 *EIR* by LaRouche, forecasting the upcoming war in the Mideast. The full-page article was also published by the Honduran dailies *El Heraldo* on Aug. 27 and *La Tribuna* on Sept. 3, both of which noted that LaRouche issued the forecast "from the federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota, on July 3."

Radio and TV stations in the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and Peru have been requesting interviews almost daily with LaRouche's representatives in the U.S. seeking the Virginia candidate's views on the economic crisis and the danger of war. Radio Mundial of Arequipa, Peru's second largest city, played the Star Spangled Banner for a whole week, as part of a campaign demanding freedom for LaRouche. The campaign culminated with a broadcast on Aug. 30, on the life and works of LaRouche, which closed with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, the anthem of brotherhood which inspired the Chinese students.

# Without equality of arms, there is no justice

by John Carroll

*Glasgow criminal lawyer John Carroll, whose comments on the collapse of the legal aid system in Scotland we are pleased to publish below, has had more than one occasion to clash with the British authorities over civil rights for his clients, often people unable to pay for their own defense. A lawyer willing to take a serious criminal case for an impecunious client as far as the European Human Rights Court, will often end up paying several thousand dollars out of his own pocket. Another Scots lawyer, Harry Flowers, also of Glasgow, wrote the following to the London Times editors in July: "The rate allowed by the court is £40 per hour for preparation or chamber work, and £44 per hour for advocacy. Legal aid rates are £26.10 per hour for work outside the court, and £35.60 for advocacy . . . these are gross rates from which all overheads have to be deducted . . . and legal aid payments are not made until after the end of the case (often in civil cases as much as five years later). Scottish solicitors engaged in this work are unlikely to emulate the income of the janitor of the Bank of England, let alone the Governor."*

*For readers unfamiliar with some of the technical terms, we provide the following glossary: Chamber work means desk work. Advocacy means pleading in court. Precognition on oath means taking a formal written statement from a witness. Commission and diligence means applying to the court for an order for recovery of documents. Note, too, that under the Act of Union, a treaty signed in 1707 by which Scotland was submitted to England and her Parliament dissolved, Scotland was to be allowed to keep her legal system; this is much closer to the French and other continental systems, than to the English common law.*

The "State," no matter which state, is the most powerful and influential litigant in any court. There is no justice when a litigant or an accused person is obliged to face any form of judicial process in a state of inequality in the sense of preparedness or representation. A person could be forgiven for thinking that any civilized nation would recognize this fact and conduct its affairs in such a way as to ensure "equality of arms" in the courts at all times. Unfortunately, this is not always the case, especially where the individual falls foul

of the state in a manner which renders him liable to criminal proceedings. Well; who should care about them?—They are only criminals after all. It is so easy to deny justice to those at the bottom of the social heap, and yet it is this very attitude of indifference which is probably the best barometer of a society's lack of respect for itself and lack of foresight for the future. Nations are not judged in terms of humanity and decency by reference to their commercial, land, or tax laws, but by reference to their systems of justice or injustice in dealing with those at the very bottom of the pile, namely criminals—real or alleged.

It is difficult, probably impossible, to imagine how an accused person could properly prepare and present his own defense to any but one of a tiny proportion of the crimes or offences which are recognized in common sense as such or merely created out of a state's desire to control. Would the prosecution provide an accused person with a list of witnesses and would the police stand there while he approaches the various witnesses for precognition? Could anyone seriously think that he would know of the provisions in relation to defense identification parades, precognition on oath, preliminary objections, specification of documents, commission and diligence, relevancy, amendment. . . .

Many of the problems which propel people into the courts are born of poverty. Government policies and other economic factors which affect modern life put ever more people into poverty. It is impossible to accept that those who sleep on the streets or "live" in cardboard boxes really do so of their own choosing—and there are still many other forms of what could be described as "modern poverty." Carpets on the floor, a television in the corner of the room and a refrigerator in the kitchen are not evidence of affluence, and these items, in a modern society, must be looked upon as essential. Should the owners of such "luxuries" be expected to dispose of them to meet emergencies such as legal expenses? The truth is that more and more people cannot afford to pay for legal representation. How many people, on a level of income which accords with the majority of wage earners, as distinct from the "average wage," could afford to pay a motor mechanic, painter, joiner, doctor or many of the other experts



which are necessary in this day and age? How else could the boom in Do-It-Yourself supply stores be explained? It makes no more sense, let alone justice, to have Do-It-Yourself legal representation, than to have Do-It-Yourself medical care, optical care, and dentistry.

The practice of charging better-off clients to subsidize the poorer clients was probably more a myth than real. The load must be borne by everyone who may need help and it must be channeled through some central body such as the common pool of taxation. Many of the people who need legal assistance cannot afford private insurance for their property. Many would not be taken on by insurance companies, due to the areas in which they live, the "poverty-traps" in which they find themselves. They certainly would not get insurance to pay for legal representation in criminal matters. A government-funded legal aid scheme is the only answer, but lawyers must be independent of the state; when the state is a party to the legal proceedings, either in the capacity of prosecutor or litigant, it should not have any influence on the preparation and presentation of the legally aided individual's case by reason of a tight-fisted approach to its own legal-aid legislation.

If legal aid is cut back, lawyers who are instructed may feel obliged to cut corners and standards will fall. We will all end up living in a country with a legal set up and a human rights record which would be the laughing stock of Europe. It has been widely reported that the United Kingdom has had more findings against it in the European Court of Human Rights and the European Commission of Human Rights than any other signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights.

The views and opinions which are expressed in the courts, often by the judiciary, do nothing to suggest that there is a diminishing need for legal advice and assistance. In the criminal courts, convictions are often returned on the ground, that there was no reason why the police should have been disbelieved. It raises the question of what happened to the presumption of "innocence" and the assertion, that no witness steps into the witness box automatically carrying a "badge of credibility." During a hearing on a petition presented by the defense, to cite prosecution witnesses for pre-cognition on oath, the following opinion was delivered: "The issue is simple—if the witnesses identify your client, he will be convicted—and if they do not—he will be acquitted."

If the prosecution services do indeed prosecute in the public interest, then a reasonable person may ask if it is in the public interest to secure a conviction of a person by concealing or not disclosing, or preventing disclosure of, exculpatory evidence or information. Such a view cannot be squared with the recent Scottish case *Higgins v. HMA* 1990 SCCR 268 in which it is stated, "there is no obligation on the Crown to provide any list of witnesses other than those which are attached to an indictment and there is no obligation on the Crown to disclose any information in their possession

which would tend to exculpate the accused."

The Scottish legal system since the mid-1950s, has lost many of the safeguards which existed to prevent or reduce the risk of wrongful or unsafe conviction in the criminal courts. The appeal provisions which underwent apparently major surgery in the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975, and further modification under the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 1980, have been interpreted largely out of existence. If anyone has ever tried to explain to the uninitiated in Scots criminal law, that the Criminal Appeal Court regularly sustains convictions after having been satisfied that a

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"miscarriage of justice" has occurred, then he will appreciate the point. And the point is that an accused person must achieve justice at the very beginning of the proceedings up to and including his trial. If there is a failure here, the prospects of correcting that error or failure are very slim indeed.

The unnecessarily secretive way in which police and prosecution services operate militates against justice. The accused person or even suspect should be given unrestricted access to legal advice at the very point of contact with the state's investigative authorities. There should be full disclosure to the defense and not just disclosure of those pieces of information the police or prosecution choose to reveal. Of course, all of this takes money, and the police and prosecution will have to do their jobs properly—but why not? Some people might think that people who are accused of crime do not deserve justice. They might even think that the mere accusation, without proof, means that they deserve all they get. When honorable treatment and justice is denied to the so-called "criminal classes" in the interests of economy, then why not move on to other classes or "elements." The next step might be to deny justice in the form of compensation to the victims of crime, on the basis that they have been the authors of their own misfortune by, for example, being in a public house in a "rough area"; or walking down a darkened alley; or allowing a stranger into their home. When real justice is denied to any section of the community, no matter how low or lowly, there is no telling where it will all end, but it is certain that the injustice will spread.

## Caste conflict boils over

*Prime Minister V.P. Singh's attempt at reform of the Indian bureaucracy threatens to spiral into caste war.*

**V**iolent student-led demonstrations have spread across northern India in the month since Prime Minister V.P. Singh's abrupt Aug. 7 announcement of the government's adoption of the Mandal Commission report reserving 27% of all government jobs for the "backward castes."

The protests have already claimed a number of lives in Bihar and Orissa, and the disturbances have spread to major cities of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat.

Here in the capital, agitating students paralyzed the city on Aug. 27, and, at a Sept. 3 rally that drew 10,000 in the pouring monsoon rain, issued the call for a two-day Delhi-wide strike Sept. 6. In the first strike, dozens of public buses were burnt, hijacked, and stoned, and schools in the city were ordered closed for one month.

With a pro-"reservation" thrust gearing up, to be launched with a Sept. 7 rally in Delhi, many fear the country will be plunged into outright caste warfare.

The issue is both economic and highly emotional. To bring the untouchables and tribals—known as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)—into the mainstream of society, the government many years ago reserved 22.5% of all jobs for them. The new reservation decision means that now 49.5% of all government jobs are reserved. In a country where jobseekers outnumber jobs by a huge margin, this is a sure-fire detonator.

The situation is in some ways reminiscent of the "affirmative action"

controversy in the United States—only much worse—since there is no solution according to the terms of the conflict, but only if conditions are created for rapid growth and increased productive jobs.

According to the National Front government, positive discrimination in favor of the "teeming millions"—the overwhelming majority of Hindu India belonging to the Scheduled Caste and so-called backward community—is a measure of social reform. The protesters, mostly members of the non-backward castes, claim the policy is "casteist," and threatens to push aside merit as a principle of social organization and advance.

At the heart of the matter is the Mandal Commission report. The commission was set up in 1979 under B.F. Mandal, a Bihar leader and himself a member of a backward caste, to survey the social and educational backwardness of various castes in Hindu society. The report, submitted in December 1980 and placed before the parliament by the late Indira Gandhi in 1982, was never acted on.

Serious questions have meanwhile arisen about the report and its methodology, including scathing critiques by individuals involved in the commission's work. Since after independence from Great Britain in 1947, the obnoxious practice of carrying out caste census was discontinued, the Mandal Commission had to use the 1931 census as its base. Surveys were then conducted in two villages and one town in each district, and the 1931 census was, with the aid of this limited survey, scaled up in a wholly arbitrary manner.

Ultimately the report identified 3,742 castes as socially and educationally "backward." But, by its own admission, a number of these were included simply on the strength of "the public evidence and personal knowledge of the members of the commission."

More broadly, the government's move has called the policy of "positive discrimination" into question. The presence of several backward caste members in the central cabinet and as chief ministers in two of the country's most populous states, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—not to mention the composition of parliament these days—is ample testimony to the fact that political equality has already begun to break down caste barriers. And, in the present setup, political power invariably means economic power.

There are loud accusations that V.P. Singh's "social reform" is nothing but an effort to secure for himself the huge vote that the so-called backward castes represents. The political parties—including the opposition Congress—were all caught off guard by the move, but student agitation quickly brought dissent and disgruntlement to the surface, even within the ruling Janata Dal.

This brewing discontent, laced with alarm at the spreading violence, finally prompted V.P. Singh to convene an all-party meeting Sept. 3. The most persistent demand was that an "economic dimension" must be added to the reservation—in other words, beneficiaries must also be poor—in order to avoid caste conflict over the policy. But the fact that no political party has had the gumption to oppose the policy outright, and V.P.'s insistence that talks notwithstanding there is no turning back on the move, combined to make the high-level parley a distinct non-event.

## For thirty pieces of silver

*Brazil's government is backing the U.S. line on Iraq, in exchange for empty promises of technological assistance.*

**I**n return for Brazil dynamiting the special relationship it had with Iraq for more than a decade, George Bush's administration offered it promises of oil supplies and technological assistance. U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David Mulford arrived in Brasilia Aug. 20 with those promises in his baggage.

While Mulford was in Brasilia, U.S. Ambassador Richard Melton gave Brazilian President Fernando Collor a personal letter from Bush in which the U.S. President expressed the interest of the United States in collaborating in advanced technology projects. Bush did not insist that Brazil sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—a matter which has been the source of great confrontation between the two governments heretofore. Instead, Bush pressured Brazil to comply with the Tlatolcotreaties on non-proliferation of nuclear arms in Ibero-America, which would impose another kind of safeguard on Brazilian nuclear development.

This sudden ostensible U.S. interest in technological collaboration is so loaded with conditionalities of all kinds, that the Rio daily *O Globo* Aug. 24, in reporting on the letter, commented, "Bush offered aid to separate Brazil from Iraq. . . . It is clearly a message to Brazil not to worry about breaking its technology relations with the Iraqis, since there could be rewards. These rewards, as Brazilian diplomats understand them, are more than satisfactory and demonstrate that Brazil was right to adhere to the United Nations resolutions on Iraq without delay."

What Brazilian officials said after

Mulford met with them on the Mideast and on foreign debt negotiations, indicates that they accepted whatever Bush offered. On Aug. 20, Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek testified to the Brazilian Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "the country's petroleum supply situation is comfortable. . . . We have offers of petroleum from neighboring countries like Venezuela and from others, such as Saudi Arabia and Iran."

On Aug. 25 *O Globo* reported that Petrobras, the state oil company, contracted to raise oil imports from Venezuela from 5,000 to 30,000 barrels per day. "Petrobras refuses to reveal all the results of supply negotiations because it would be a clear demonstration that the OPEC countries are producing above their quotas."

Reliable diplomatic sources comment that Mulford arranged for the servile Venezuelan government of Carlos Andrés Pérez to increase its exports to the United States because of its confrontation with Iraq.

But the 30,000 barrels of Venezuelan oil could become the proverbial thirty pieces of silver. Bush's offer is a charade which poorly disguises the unrelenting technological boycott to which Brazil has been subjected, recently targeted against its strategic aerospace sector. For example, coinciding with Bush's diplomatic offensive, the United States is still embargoing components of the space program's satellite launch vehicle. Officials of the Air Ministry's Aerospace Technology Center recently denounced the U.S. government's embargo on Brazilian-made material for the space project sent to Los Angeles

for special thermal processing.

Diplomats in Brasilia comment that President Bush's offers have other strings attached. For example, Brazil has to give exemplary punishment to a nationalist group in the Armed Forces which, in the view of the United States, dared to try to make Brazil technologically independent. Specifically, the U.S. seems to be demanding the humiliation of a group of retired Air Force officers led by Brig. Gen. Hugo Piva. When the Gulf crisis erupted, this group was working as private contractors for Iraq on its aerospace technology project. General Piva is one of the most brilliant architects of the Brazilian aerospace program and the pioneer of the project to build the Piranha air-to-air missile, a Brazilian version of the French Exocet.

The pressure for the Brazilian officers to leave Iraq was so intense that Foreign Minister Rezek himself declared Aug. 23 that Brazilian technicians working on "sensitive projects" must leave immediately. The next day, the official spokesman for Brazil's foreign ministry, Itamaraty, threatened that these retired Air Force officers could be punished. "These officials were trained with taxpayers' money and therefore have commitments to the country, even though they are working for private companies," he stated.

The same line of threats was issued Aug. 12 in *Jornal do Brasil*, a daily frequently associated with Anglo-American causes. It published an unusually long article entitled "The black history of Brazil-Iraq relations," portraying ex-President Ernesto Geisel and several other ex-officials as criminals, "guilty" of trying, through the special relations with Iraq, to fulfill Brazil's dream of liberation from political, economic, and technological dependency.

# International Intelligence

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## *Refugees from the East flee to Austria*

About 2,000 Austrian soldiers were sent to the Hungarian border on Sept. 4 in an attempt to halt the flood of refugees from the East. The soldiers are reinforcing Customs Guards, who have been swamped by refugees from Eastern Europe, mostly Romania.

At least 100 people are trying to get across the border every day, but are now being turned back. There are already 20,000 people in Austrian refugee camps, 13,000 of them from Romania. Thousands more are living illegally in Austria, but no other Western countries are willing to accept them. Berlin, and to a lesser extent Vienna, are starting to look like New York City, with refugees living in the streets.

Austria is re-establishing visa requirements for Poland, despite warm relations between the two countries. This is to stop Poles from smuggling in goods to sell in Austria or look for work on the "black" job market.

The Austrian authorities have speeded the processing of asylum seekers and is rejecting people by the thousands. They are taken back to the Hungarian border and sent home.

One official said, "Just wait until the Soviet Union passes an emigration law."

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## *U.N. agreement on Cambodia is a charade*

Contrary to press fanfare about the U.N. "Big Five" reaching agreement at the end of August on "comprehensive proposals to end the Cambodian civil war," the reality on the ground looks much different. The genocidal Khmer Rouge is on the verge of taking the strategic town of Stong, which connects the major western parts of the country (still being held by the Phnom Penh government) with the rest of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge is coming close to having the ability to launch an attack on Phnom Penh itself.

Regarding the so-called "agreement," there has been no change of positions on the one issue that actually matters: that of selecting the composition of the Supreme National Council. It is the council which would nominally govern Cambodia—though handing many of its powers over to the United Nations—until free elections can be held. The "Big Five" punted on the composition of this council, which will be decided by the four Cambodian factions at a meeting in Jakarta the first week of September.

China, the Khmer Rouge, and the other two resistance groups are calling for the council to be composed of the four factions equally sharing power, which means the Phnom Penh government would have 25% versus the resistance's 75% (with the only part of the resistance really having any power being the Khmer Rouge.) The government is calling for an equal sharing of power between government and resistance.

The part of the disarmament procedure put together by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council is a charade. It involves the armies of each faction regrouping in cantonments and storing their weapons, and initially having access to their own arms; then, in another phase, both the combatants and the U.N. would have access to the arms, and finally, only the U.N. would have access.

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## *Lithuanian decries U.S. hypocrisy in Kuwait*

A Lithuanian emigré political activist told *EIR* that the British and American reaction to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is an example of astonishing hypocrisy, given that the same British and Americans "didn't even lift a finger" to help Lithuania in its independence struggle with Moscow.

Vladas Dargis, editor of the *Lithuanian Weekly* in London, said that the Iraq crisis "shows the whole problem in its raw nakedness; it makes me speechless. Bush didn't even lift a finger when Gorbachov blockaded Lithuania and denied Lithuania's right to independence. Yet with Kuwait, Bush is

talking about how small nations must not be harassed, and is now immediately shifting almost the entire American continent to the Gulf to stop aggression. I support Kuwait's independence, and I think America should be on the side of Kuwait, but not on that scale and with that urgency. It's not one of the wisest moves America has made; if there is no diplomacy, there will be war, and a war could be very costly."

Dargis added: "President Saddam Hussein, it seems to me, is following Bush's doctrines. He is using the same justification vis-à-vis Kuwait, that Moscow uses vis-à-vis the Baltic states. If Bush did nothing to safeguard the Baltic countries' challenge to the Hitler-Stalin Pact, there is no reason to apply different morals to Kuwait. Saddam Hussein obviously thought he could march into Kuwait without response, since Bush did nothing on the Baltic question. And obviously, what Bush did in Panama also made things worse."

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## *Endara's drug-money ties exposed in Panama*

The newspaper *El Siglo* of Panama, formerly associated with President Guillermo Endara, has run a series of articles on how the late Medellín Cartel chief Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, and Cali Cartel honcho Gilberto Rodríguez Orejuela, both laundered millions through the Banco Interamericano (known as Interbanco), on whose board of directors sat, and still sits, Endara.

The story is based on information from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). A DEA report points out that Interbanco opened a huge number of branches throughout Panama, without having a large volume of operations, and that Spanish investigators linked the famous Colombian drug trafficker Ramon Mata Ballesteros to the bank as well.

The story has been picked up in Mexico, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, and press accounts are playing up the line that "Porky" Endara's bank is linked to drug-money laundering.

## Briefly

### ***Threat of Stasi-backed terror to united Germany***

United Germany must be protected against subversion by "Trojan Horse" operations on the part of the Stasi, the now officially disbanded intelligence service of East Germany's former communist government, declared West Berlin's minister of the interior, Erich Paetzold, in a radio interview Sept. 4.

Paetzold has repeatedly pointed to the role of the ex-Stasi core apparatus in placing so-called "officers with special assignments" in key positions in the administration and industry of the unified Germany.

Alongside these warnings, West German officials are predicting a new terrorist upsurge.

The Red Army Faction (RAF) may carry out a new series of assassinations and bomb attacks, said Gerhard Boeden, director of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, in a press release on Aug. 24. He referenced the recent, unsuccessful bomb attack against Assistant Minister of the Interior Hans Neusel, as proving the capability of the RAF to launch devastating, targeted attacks on political targets.

Herbert Schnoor, minister of the interior of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, said at a press conference on Aug. 27 that the RAF and its militant supporters are to be considered "a serious threat to the internal security of the Federal Republic."

### ***Cardinal Ratzinger hits Church's 'old structures'***

Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger has denounced the "old" and "superfluous" structures of the Catholic Church, in several recent speeches. He also criticized the Curia, the Church's administration. The cardinal, a top Vatican official, is the Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

"The Church will always need human support structures, but they get old, and risk distracting from what is really essential. For

this reason they must always be taken away as structures which have become superfluous," he said to the Rimini *Comunione e Liberazione* annual meeting. In a subsequent press conference he elaborated on this point: "The examination of conscience must also be extended to the Curia. For instance, how many ministries are really necessary? I fear that people forget that the aim of the Church is to realize charity in the world, so occupied are we with our structures."

Ratzinger also attacked the introduction of "democracy" in the Church: "A Church that rests only on the decisions of a majority, becomes a purely human Church. . . . In the statements of faith which are self-made, the significance of the word 'believe' never goes beyond the meaning of 'we think.' "

### ***Masonic lodges spread through Eastern Europe***

Freemasonry is on the rise in Eastern Europe since the collapse of communism, according to the September-October issue of the Catholic magazine *30 Giorni*. "With the vision of reconquest of Eastern Europe by Christianity rapidly fading, will we soon witness the glorification of the liberal democratic enlightenment?" the article asks.

It is French masons who are leading "the reconquest of the East," according to the report. "From France, the grandchildren of the enlightened Voltaire give euphoric statements to the mass media, organize conferences with the notables of Eastern Europe, publicly manifest a remarkable activism. This is unusual for an organization which once made secrecy one of its strong points."

The journal highlights the activity of Jean Robert Ragache, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Paris, in particular, his recent trip to Czechoslovakia, where he was received by the prime minister, the vice-president of Parliament, and the mayor of Prague. Two illustrious Czechoslovaks were freemasons: Edward Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, who resigned after the Munich Agreement of 1938, and his predecessor, Tomas G. Masaryk.

● **ALEKSANDR YAKOVLEV** has been put in charge of the Soviet Presidential Council group overseeing all law enforcement agencies, including the KGB. Well-informed sources report that Yakovlev has been close to World Jewish Congress chief and Seagram's magnate Edgar Bronfman, since Yakovlev worked for the KGB in Canada two decades ago.

● **THE WORLDWIDE** Fund for Nature (World Wildlife Fund) has provided helicopters to African governments to shoot down poachers who hunt the black rhinoceros, according to a report in the *London Guardian*, based on information from WWF dissidents. WWF funds are thus going to murder people in order to "protect" animals. The WWF international president, Prince Philip, has not yet commented.

● **'A NEW FORM** of hegemonism" is on the rise in the world, and the economic disparity between South and North is widening, Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng told North-South Commission head Julius Nyerere in Beijing on Aug. 27. Therefore, "the countries of the South need to strengthen unity and cooperation among themselves."

● **THE QUEBEC** government will consider creating a new paramilitary police force to handle racial conflicts and social unrest, according to Public Security Minister Sam Elkas. He criticized the handling of the recent crisis involving the Mohawk Indians: "We asked policemen to do a military job. . . . We are asking the Sureté du Quebec to do like what the National Guard does in the U.S., but we don't have a National Guard here."

● **FRANCE** may withdraw all of her troops from German territory in four or five years, the French minister of defense, Pierre Chevènement, hinted in talks with the minister president of Rhineland-Palatinate state, Carl-Ludwig Wagner, on Aug. 29.

## On understanding Franz Schubert

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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### **Schubert's Ninth Symphony**

Columbia Symphony Orchestra, with Bruno  
Walter conducting, 1959  
CBS/Odyssey CD, \$6.99

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### **Schubert's Ninth Symphony**

Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, with Bruno  
Walter conducting, 1950  
AS Disc, includes the Eighth Symphony, \$13.99

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Franz Schubert is probably the most underrated of the major classical composers. The failure of the musicologists on this account is perhaps most easily addressed by reference to typical appreciations of Schubert's song settings of strophic poetry.

I've recognized this problem of appreciation of Schubert's strophic settings over some years and have had occasion to attack the problem of appreciation with some of my friends in relevant connections. But the correctness of my views on this matter was brought to the fore recently by reading a book by Johannes Brahms's composition student Gustav Jenner,\* and particularly passages in the book which reference Brahms's own comments on the subject of the setting of strophic poetry with references to Schubert in particular. My reaction to the Brahms commentaries, as transmitted by Jenner, was strengthened by hearing a broadcast

of a performance of the Schubert C Major Symphony, the so-called Great C Major, by the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra.

I should just briefly comment on the chamber orchestra's performance and then work my way backwards to the obviously musicological point, and then to a deeper point bearing upon the musicological point.

### **The Great C Major Symphony**

My affiliation with the Schubert Great C Major Symphony began, as perhaps for most people in my generation, with the famous performances of this work by the late Bruno Walter, relatively a student of Gustav Mahler in conducting.

I think that perhaps Walter's tempi, particularly in the second movement, were slightly too slow, but in the performance by the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra [from an Oct. 20, 1989 live broadcast, conducted by Christof Perick—ed.], the tempi for the first two movements were significantly too fast. And I think the conductor in choosing those tempi, made precisely the kind of mistake which I'm addressing; that is, the underappreciation of the depth of Schubert's work. Although there were points when I thought that his reading of the score was coming close to this deeper truth, the choice of tempo made it difficult to convey that deeper truth.

Brahms's point, which I think is fairly obvious to any musician or musicologist who has worked through the performance of these scores carefully, note by note, so to speak, is that Schubert obviously does not set a simple accompaniment which is constant, or to be performed in a constant manner for the singing of each of the successive verse(s) of the strophic

poem. Rather, what Schubert does, as Brahms points out, according to Jenner's report, is to anticipate the variation which must occur in the treatment of each strophe by the singer, and to choose an accompaniment which is adapted to the performance of all the strophes, rather than simply setting it to the first strophe and having the others follow.

That is, Schubert, as many singers and accompanists have noted, will sometimes take something away, it seems, from what might have been done with the setting for the first strophe, and in fact, this is done in a manner which anticipates something which is coming in the later strophe, or which anticipates a need for some variability.

One of the best examples of this in symphonic works is, of course, the famous Great C Major Symphony and particularly the second movement, the slow movement of the symphony, which gives us precisely the same kind of problem in composition. This is not an atypical problem for appreciation of Schubert. Many have thought that Schubert overdoes the length of some of his compositions, and many think it is because of Schubert's lack of the great facility of counterpoint which Beethoven had.

It's true that Schubert's counterpoint is not as impressive, by any means, as that of Beethoven, but nonetheless, Schubert is no dummy in music. And if we look at this strophic problem as Jenner cites Brahms's allusion to it, then we see that perhaps the problem in some of these longer compositions of Schubert, which have been criticized as being overly long, is that the performer perhaps has missed the point, has missed some very important subtleties of variation. I wish to address that and then turn directly to my principal contribution on this subject.

### Strophic poetry and lieder

In a strophic form, in poetry itself, and therefore also the lied setting of the strophic poem, there is a progression, so that one is in a sense holding back in the performance and in the composition, in order to bring the thing to a conclusion, so to speak, in the proper manner. The most important thing in any musical composition is the unity of effect of the composition as a whole, as applied to movements and, of course, to sonata forms, symphonies, and so forth.

But each subsection must have a sense of completeness; it must convey a sense of not being too long, or too short, of having said what it must say, and then becoming silent and bringing on the next movement or next composition. The same is true in a strophic setting, a lied setting of a strophic poem; that the poem should be recited, in the first place, in a manner such that every verse is necessary and every foot in that poem is necessary to bring this to the conclusion which must be clearly the artistic pinnacle or peak of the composition.

This must be achieved by the music; and thus, as Brahms implies, in my view in what Jenner reports, that in choosing the accompaniment for the song line, the composer should

anticipate this, and thus choose a piano accompaniment, for example, that is designed to facilitate this progressive process of bringing a composition conceptually to what is obviously a conclusion, a complete statement, which would be incomplete without that conclusion. Now, that's obviously true if one looks closely at the fine texture of the second movement of the C Major Symphony. There is not simply repetition, not simply redundancy; there is important development occurring, but in a very subtle way, in the same way that we would look for development, or should look for development, in a Schubert strophic song setting.

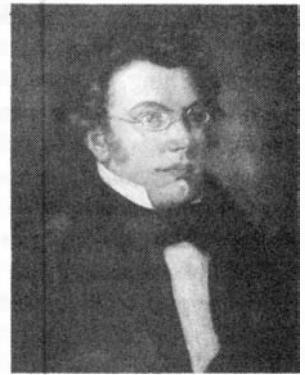
It is obvious from the recorded literature, which is most helpful, as well as often unhelpful, in accessing the problem of interpretation, that many of the great accompanists and singers have been quite well aware of this, and, while some have lent themselves to the abominable practice of arbitrary variation, others have sought for, successfully, the composers' and poets' intended line of variation, to bring us to what I've indicated as the satisfactory conceptual conclusion as coinciding with the last note of a movement, song, or a symphony or sonata.

What I would like to address more emphatically, to bring this all into focus, is that what is done, when done successfully, in a strophic setting, as by Schubert in a song, is precisely what I've indicated as the relevant process to be considered in such writings as my recent *In Defense of Common Sense* and also in the *Project A* appendices to that afterthought to *In Defense of Common Sense*.\*\*

### Transfinite ordering

All musical thought is essentially located in that kind of transfinite ordering, a process of development which is not merely a development in the sense of a succession that we can map out: B following A; and C, B; and D, C; and E, D. But rather, that the ordering of A, B, C, and D, as variations and development, itself is clearly a unified conception, an indivisible conception, a "one" so to speak, and that "one" is the essence, i.e., in musical composition, of the idea of the composition.

It is not the sameness of the composition which is the composition throughout, but rather the slight variation, the differences. So we're recognizingly dealing with something that is almost the same as, but not quite, and the succession of "not quites" and how these "not quites" are integrated and ordered is the thing which ought to occupy our attention; and from understanding how these things are ordered to be slightly different from one another, there arises a unifying



Franz Schubert

conception of the composition as a whole.

That is the particular genius of a well-performed Schubert strophic setting. It is not colored by wild, arbitrary, romantic variation for color or effects; but rather the apparatus of performance is used to make these very slight distinctions, which never violate the rule. But yet in this degree of variation, it is an underlying dynamic in going from one strophe to the next which becomes at the conclusion a very special quality of excitement, an excitement of something in the presence of something ghostly from the standpoint of ordinary sense perception: a ghostly presence behind the ordering of sense perceptions, a ghostly presence with a personality, so to speak.

At the end we recognize the face of this ghostly presence, a metaphor for the composition as a whole. We associate that ghostly face, that presence, with a name of the composition, named for the metaphor, and that metaphor is the concept of the composition. That is precisely what Schubert usually does. That is his genius in these compact strophic songs and also the same principle in other forms of composition: to give us this clear image of this face, this face as a name for the metaphor, this ghostly presence, which becomes fully obvious to us at the end of a well-performed composition.

The same thing is true, in particular, of the second movement of the Great C Major Symphony. I loved the Bruno Walter performance, despite my criticisms of it from the outset of the first hearing, and it has always become for that reason the standard of comparison whenever I hear the C Major performed, even to the present day. In the recent hearing of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra's performance, I was pleased that the bodies involved had the good sense to recognize the validity of using a chamber orchestra for this composition. I was not uncomfortable with the tempo of the third or fourth movement; I thought that some improvement in transparency was achieved—the clarity of the composer's intent in the third and last movement was clear enough to me—but I thought the excessively fast tempi in the first and second movement tended to trivialize the meaning of the movements and the composition as a whole by playing down, through the concern for speed, the shaping of tone which is necessary to bring forth in the fullest measure these variations which are the carryover of Schubert's approach to composition of a strophic composition into symphony.

This is true in the first movement, the tempo was a bit too fast. A bit slower, with more articulation, more shaping of tone, more phrasing, more subtlety; and then, of course, above all, in the second movement. I was happy to hear it, happy enough that it provoked me to emit this observation, which I think is a useful one.

*\*Johannes Brahms als Mensch, Lehrer und Künstler*, second edition, by Gustav Jenner, N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, G. Braun, Marburg and der Lahn, 1930.

*\*\*In Defense of Common Sense*, 1989, published by the Schiller Institute, Washington, D.C. *Project A* is a recent, unpublished manuscript by LaRouche.

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

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# An artistic master of the age of the Council of Florence

by Nora Hamerman

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## **The Genius of Jacopo Bellini: The Complete Paintings and Drawings**

by Colin Eisler

Harry N. Abrams, New York 1989

496 pages, 581 black and white and color illustrations, bibliography, appendices, index, notes, hardbound, \$195

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If you are interested in knowing more in depth about the Western cultural heritage, you should buy this beautiful book—or if you can't afford such an investment, ask your local library to put it on their acquisitions list.

Jacopo Bellini was the greatest artist of the early Renaissance in Venice. He was the father of two famous painters, Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, and father-in-law of Andrea Mantegna, who was arguably by the mid-1470s the finest painter in the Italian peninsula and one of the world's pioneers in engraving. So Jacopo Bellini founded a dynasty which was to painting in 15th-century Venice, what the Bach family became to music in 18th-century Germany.

Today Jacopo is best known for his two drawing books, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Louvre. They contain more than 300 drawings between them. These books provide a unique record of the artist's repertoire of animals, landscapes, plants, costumes, architecture, and models for the presentation of standard religious themes, in the first half of the 15th century. Bellini's notebooks were probably not unique in his own day, but the vicissitudes of survival have determined that they are unique today. For Professor Eisler's book, new photographs were made of the Paris notebook, and for the London one, a new set of infrared photographs were taken.

Colin Eisler presents the two sets of drawings, not as they appear in the original London and Paris notebooks, but side by side by subject category, so that we can compare the artist's differing approaches to the same themes in different media (leadpoint on paper for the London group, pen and ink

on vellum for Paris) and presumably at slightly different moments, or for different purposes.

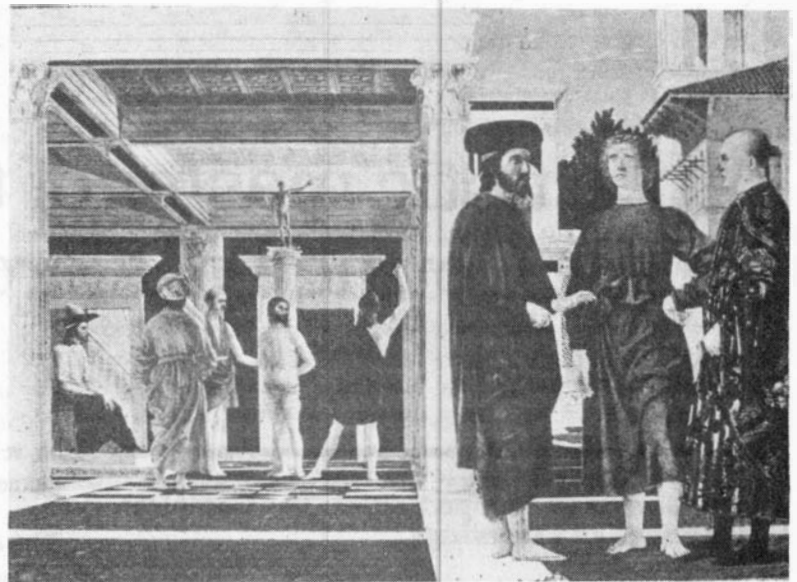
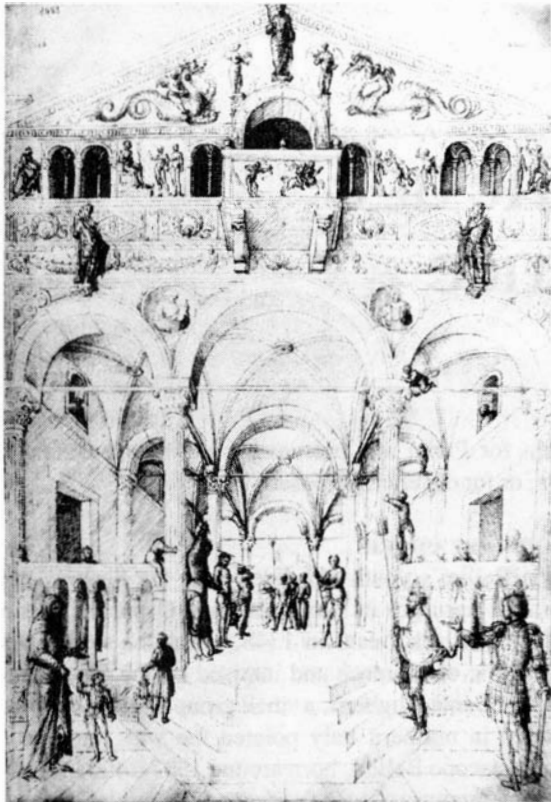
## **The Conciliar epoch**

Jacopo Bellini's youth coincided with the birth of the great creative upsurges in human history. Overcoming the disaster of the Black Death in 1348, under the leadership of the Republic of Florence and inspired by the Florentine national poet Dante Alighieri, a small group of civic humanists centered in northern Italy pointed the way for a new civilization. Jacopo Bellini, born around 1397-1400 in Venice, was contemporary of such figures as Germany's Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa and the Florentine banker Cosimo de' Medici—protagonists of the drama that led to the 1438-41 Council of Ferrara and Florence, where the Renaissance was put on an international footing.

This period was marked by an uneasy tactical alliance between Florence and the oligarchist-ruled Venice, where the two peninsular powers collaborated to prevent the Visconti tyranny of Milan from conquering the whole peninsula. It was during his residence in Florence in the middle 1430s that the Venetian-born Eugenio Condulmero, Pope Eugene IV, was convinced by the Florentine Platonists to convene a great ecumenical Council that could reunite, after nearly four centuries of mutual excommunication, the two major churches of Christendom, the Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

It is timely to recall today how the unity celebrated in Florence in July 1439 was no pragmatic compromise between Eastern and Western positions, but rather based on the highest standard of truth. Although a wide latitude of "pluralistic" preferences was permitted to national churches on secondary issues, such as the forms of rites, the triumph of the Council of Florence was that the Eastern Church came to accept the *Filioque* doctrine developed in the West: the teaching on the Trinity that emphasized the need for scientific and technological progress as crucial in the ongoing process of divine creation.

For the Venetian side, Jacopo Bellini is the artist of that brief Venetian-Florentine alliance *par excellence*.



Left: Jacopo Bellini, *Flagellation of Christ*, Paris, Louvre, ca. 1450. Roman cruelty, symbolized as a lavish Venetian palace of justice, is the protagonist. The poet Quevedo later called Venice itself, "Pontius Pilate." Right: Piero della Francesca, *Flagellation of Christ*, ca. 1470, Urbino, Galleria Nazionale. Piero, too, modulates the religious story into the "subdominant" of his composition, but here the protagonists are individuals, apparently conspiring to bring good out of the greatest injustice.

## History of perspective

Jacopo Bellini's art, as recorded in the Paris and London notebooks, helps to reconstruct the history of pictorial perspective, i.e., the application of mathematical-physical principles to the problem of representing a three-dimensional object on a two-dimensional plane surface. Jacopo was a forerunner of Leonardo da Vinci in what is called "aerial perspective."

The discovery, during the early decades of the 1400s, of how to apply projective geometry to picture-making, was considered the key to uplifting the painter's profession from a mere mechanical craft to the level of a liberal art on a par with music, which was always, since antiquity, considered to be ruled by rigorous geometric principles. Invention of the "machines" for carrying out perspective construction was ascribed to the Florentine architectural genius Filippo Brunelleschi (b. 1377), while it was another Florentine, the universally gifted intellectual Leon Battista Alberti, who first put this knowledge into written form, in a treatise published in 1435 and intended for use by practicing artists.

Professor Eisler's monograph lifts a veil on the historical relationship between perspective and hydraulic engineering, a relation one might have guessed began with Leonardo in the second half of the 15th century. One meeting ground between Florentine and Venetian artists and scientists was Padua, seat of one of the oldest universities in Italy, near

Venice, where in the early 1420s the young German canon Nicolaus of Cusa—later to become the century's foremost scientist—was studying at the same time as the above-mentioned Leon Battista Alberti, and Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, a Florentine physician who reportedly instructed his countryman Brunelleschi in mathematics.

To quote Eisler: "Brunelleschi made several journeys to Ferrara, Mantua, and Rimini in North Italy, courts where Bellini too had strong associations. The artists might well have met on one of these occasions, if not before, or on a later, undocumented visit to Florence. Expressive space construction was enriched in North Italian art by the presence of [Florentine artists] Castagno and Donatello, the latter in Padua from 1443 to 1453; with his drawings, statuary, and reliefs the university city became Italy's leading art center.

"Venice, built upon water, had special need of hydraulic skills. Possibly hydraulics also linked Venetian and Florentine artists, since this area was often under their direction. Two clues—one internal, the other documentary—point to Bellini's knowledge: the first suggested by the elaborate and inventive fountains in his Books, the second from the fact that one of his weirder admirers, Giovanni della Fontana, was an expert in hydraulics." (Even the name "della Fontana" had been acquired because of his expertise in building fountains.) Eisler continues, "Fontana's admiration for Bellini is . . . documented by his lost treatise, *De arte pictoria*, . . . proba-

bly written . . . for Bellini in the 1430s. . . . Concerned with aerial perspective and the perception of color and space, its text is Leonardo-like: 'If there are clouds between us and the sun, the thinner part of them through which the rays come down to us will seem brighter, being imbued with the light of the rays. . . .' ; after making optical observations and drawing his own conclusions, Fontana wrote, 'From this experience with nature the art of painting has derived excellent rules, as I explained with definite rules in a little book dedicated to the outstanding Venetian painter Jacopo Bellini, showing in what ways . . . to apply bright and dark colors, with a system such that not only the parts of a single image painted on a surface should seem in relief, but also . . . they should be believed to be putting a hand or foot outward, or . . . seem miles away from the men and animals and mountains also placed on the same surface. Indeed the art of painting teaches that near things should be colored with bright colors, the far with dark, and the middle with mixed ones.' "

Eisler goes on to point out that Fontana was a cartographer and designer of fortifications, ballistics, rockets, and explosives, and that Jacopo Bellini probably also engaged in such activities. It could be dangerous: Giovanni della Fontana was ordered beheaded by the dread Venetian Council of Ten because he had been the emissary of the Doge Foscari to the Republic's *condottiere* Carmagnola, who turned traitor. A similar fate later befell a close associate of Leonardo da Vinci, also an engineer—for similar political reasons.

Jacopo Bellini was the likely teacher of a great French artist, Jean Fouquet, who anticipated Leonardo da Vinci in the 1450s (while Leonardo was in his infancy) by developing a spherical projective system for perspective construction. All three Bellinis were listed by Luca Pacioli, Leonardo's mathematician-collaborator, as excelling in perspective, in his book *Summa mathematicae*.

## Florence vs. Venice

The chief difference between the Florentine invention, and the advances made in the Venetian orbit and northern Europe in general, centers on the Florentines' unique grasp of the role of the Great Man (or Great Woman). Artists trained primarily in Florence never lost sight of the fact that the individual has a unique responsibility for carrying out God's work. Thus the individual, starting with the heroic image of Christ the incarnate deity, became the prime subject matter of Florentine art, and space was created around and by the actions of these individuals.

There is much to be learned in this regard by studying the large group of drawings Jacopo made as compositional models for the "Flagellation of Christ," illustrated together I believe for the first time by Professor Eisler (see illustration). Most of these studies "reverse" the usual compositional ordering, in which the religious theme would have dominated the stage. Instead, the flagellation episode is deep in the background—like a key modulation or thematic inversion in

a musical piece. What does this do?

Colin Eisler points out that the architecture in several of Jacopo's renditions is a "magnificent Venetian palace of justice," and in two cases, "Christ is placed at an angle . . . is if the artist were deliberately interposing the architectural fabric of Roman oppression between the savior and the viewer. The building . . . is embellished with reliefs, statues, and possibly with frescoes, like renaissance Venice's most lavish buildings." I can't help suspecting that Jacopo Bellini has thus found a way to express his opinion of the notoriously cruel operations of injustice by the Venetian oligarchy, however cloaked as a "republic," as the 15th-century heirs of Roman oppression.

Jacopo Bellini's drawings would have been made in the 1440s and 1450s, thus at least a decade earlier than scholars generally date the celebrated version (illustrated on p. 56) of this subject by Piero della Francesca, the painter and perspective theorist whose career was launched in Florence at the time of the Council of Florence in 1439-40.

Piero, like Jacopo who may have given him the idea, depicted Christ's actual flagellation before Pontius Pilate as a tiny episode in the background. Unlike Jacopo, he added three figures who loom in the very front of his picture, speaking together as if they are either plotting to bring about the crime, or, more likely, seeking remedies for it in a solemn dialogue. The composition by the Florentine-trained Piero della Francesca has a much greater poetic impact. This is because, even if we don't know the identities of the three men in the foreground, it is clear that *they*, as individuals—and not an abstract system symbolized by a palace—are determining events.

## In conclusion

I know Colin Eisler as a scholar with an almost incredible ability to assimilate and distinguish detail, one could say to a fault, particularly in this complicated era of the age of the great Church Councils and the early Renaissance. He has brought his vast knowledge more into focus than ever in the present book, yet shrinks from asking the most important questions—questions it has never been popular to ask in academia, and much less so in today's cultural dark age.

The real reason to study the Italian Renaissance is to gain insight into the problem of how we may today, in the face of a strategic crisis comparable to that which Europe faced after the Black Death, bring about a new cultural renaissance and lift mankind again out of the mire. The 15th-century Renaissance was not the exclusive product of a single city (Florence), much less of a single individual, but was always an international "conspiracy" aimed at propagating and nurturing geniuses, even in environments that harbored as much antagonism to humanistic ideals as did Venice. Jacopo Bellini was one of many geniuses who lit the way for even greater minds, and the beauty of his work, as reproduced and elucidated in this book, can still light our path today.

# Resistance rising to Bush's 'splendid little war'

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Galvanized by the real prospect that President Bush's adventure in the Persian Gulf could trigger World War III, a nationwide anti-war movement is beginning to take shape in the United States. Despite opinion polls showing that the majority of Americans supports the U.S. military deployment in the region, public criticism will almost surely skyrocket once American blood is shed.

Opposition to "Bush's war" is coming from wildly disparate individuals and organizations, ranging from former Attorney General Ramsey Clark to the Nation of Islam, and including such prominent conservatives as Patrick Buchanan and Joseph Sobran. While the critics differ in the details of their objections, or their solutions for the overall Mideast political crisis, they agree on one theme: that nothing which Iraq has done can justify a war which could cost thousands of lives, at best—or lead to a global thermonuclear holocaust.

## 'The time to stop World War III is now'

The International Caucus of Labor Committees held a conference near Washington, D.C., over the Labor Day weekend (see p. 60), which focused on how to organize forces around the world to prevent Bush's intervention from triggering World War III. Helga Zepp-LaRouche and her husband, political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, issued statements to the conference, in which they emphasized that the U.S. intervention in the Gulf is part and parcel of an Anglo-American policy commitment to recolonize, depopulate, and loot the Third World, while simultaneously destroying the process of German reunification, which threatens Anglo-American political and financial power.

Both warned that present global political and economic conditions, means any war in the Mideast would almost certainly lead to an all-out armed conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Anglo-Americans are dangerously miscalculating the Soviet response to their military intervention in the Gulf, said Zepp-LaRouche. London and Washington "believe they still can operate on the basis of their condominium with the Soviets," but that condominium no longer exists. The Soviets have already given a host of warnings that they do not like what the U.S. and Britain are up to in the Mideast, but the Anglo-Americans are ignoring those ominous signals.

"The point is," Mr. LaRouche commented, "as a result of Anglo-American delusions, combined with an Anglo-American commitment to direct raw materials and population wars, against the darker-skinned people of the Southern part of this planet, the Thatcher-Bush adventure in the Persian Gulf oil-producing region threatens to set off a chain reaction, leading toward a planetary World War III. . . . That is, as a result of the Anglo-American commitment to a malthusian, usury-based, world order [and] the North-South use of military force, for purposes of . . . key raw materials control, and population reduction wars, in support of IMF conditionalities, the actions taken by Thatcher, on the initiative of Thatcher, and supported by Bush in the Middle East, threaten to trigger a process leading into a planetary World War III. . . . The time to stop a war is when the fuse leading to the ignition of future World War III is lit: the time to stop the war is *now*."

## Bush: 'military dictator'

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark in late August established "The Coalition against Intervention in the Mideast." In an interview with the Italian newspaper *Avvenire* published on Aug. 22, Clark warned that the prospects of a "North-South conflict are becoming more worrisome," citing the U.S. savage military invasion of Panama as an example of the North's growing indifference to the sovereignty of

small states in the Southern Hemisphere.

"Few presidential actions in our history have been as dangerous and arbitrary as President Bush's decision to send troops to the Persian Gulf," Clark wrote in the Aug. 24 *Los Angeles Times*. "He has abandoned all pretense of constitutional authority, made no gesture to obtain approval of Congress, offered no explanation of the source of his power to unilaterally commit American military forces to foreign territory. . . . A military dictator could not be less restrained." Clark concluded by asking: "How long will the people of the United States, with no voice in determining their destiny, risk the consequences of an Imperial Presidency?"

### **Conservatives jolt anti-war movement**

That is a very pertinent question, especially considering the extent of opposition coming from the conservative side of the political spectrum. Conservatives are deeply split over the wisdom of the U.S. military intervention. While such celebrities as Henry Kissinger and William Buckley are charging up San Juan Hill all over again, a number of influential figures have denounced Bush's adventure as immoral and dangerous to U.S. interests.

The first public blast from this quarter was fired by columnist Patrick Buchanan shortly after the troop deployment was announced. He targeted Britain's role in manipulating the United States into this war as it did in World War I. He deplored what he called the "neo-cons, ex-liberal Democrats who got their baptismal certificates at the Reagan transition office." Naming Henry Kissinger as the point man for the State Department functionaries now backing the British war drive in the Middle East, Buchanan wrote: "Perhaps the neo-cons will get their war. For the Israelis, who have been goading us to attack, are confidently predicting war will break out before this column appears."

Joseph Sobran, both a syndicated columnist and senior editor at Bill Buckley's *National Review*, has been hammering on the same nail. Ridiculing Bush's stated war aims, Sobran recently wrote: "Well, it can't be the oil we're so concerned about, since Bush was willing to boycott the very oil Hussein wanted to sell us. And though we may have a reasonable objection to the casual snuffing of Kuwaiti sovereignty, Kuwait has never been an exemplar of human freedom. Our reaction still seems wildly disproportionate to the provocation."

The situation in the Gulf is far less similar to Munich than it is to Sarajevo, stated Sobran, "where a single violent act, rippling through an irrational web of alliances, set off a war whose consequences were out of all proportion to the stakes, a war whose colossal absurdity paved the way for terrible tyrannies and an even worse war, whose result was the Soviet domination of much of Europe and a virtual third gigantic war."

On Sept. 4, Sobran joined several other leading conservatives who held a press conference in Washington to an-

nounce the formation of the "Committee to Avert a Mideast Holocaust," characterized by its sponsors as a "coalition of conscience and reason against the shrill cries of those who are openly urging the President to initiate a major war." Members of the new committee include Llewellyn Rockwell, president of the Ludwig von Mises Institute, Phil Nicolaides, former deputy director of the Voice of America and Ron Paul, former U.S. congressman and Libertarian Party presidential candidate. Their news release charged that a Mideast war "would exact a terrible toll of military and civilian casualties; destabilize the entire region; alienate the Arab world; shatter the global consensus for a proportional response to Iraqi aggression; jeopardize the industrial world's access to oil; endanger friendly governments in the region; and wreak havoc on our economy. In short, it would do irreparable damage to our national interests." Phil Nicolaides said it was "preposterous" to think "it is necessary to topple Saddam Hussein." He called the U.S.-initiated embargo on food and medicine to Iraq "against American values and principles," adding, "The implementation has gone overboard. People urged the impeachment of Reagan when he went into Grenada."

Thomas Fleming, another co-founder of the group, told the Sept. 5 *Washington Times*: "Neo-conservatives who six months ago were screaming about how we have to be sensitive to other cultures, nations and races, now are talking as if Arabs were subhuman scum, and that the best thing we could do for the universe is eliminate some portion of the Arab world."

### **Grassroots resistance**

Popular resistance to war is emerging in the form of demonstrations, especially in the black and Hispanic communities, where the prospect of fighting a colonial war against people of color has very little appeal. On Aug. 26, more than 6,000 Mexican-American students and activists from the Chicano Moratoria Movement marched in East Los Angeles to demand an end to U.S. military involvement in the Mideast, the right for unionized and decent jobs, housing, health, quality education, and community control of the police department. Movement leader Prof. Rudy Acuna denounced the fact that 47% of the U.S. troops stationed in the Persian Gulf are members of ethnic minorities. Referring to the Vietnam War, Acuna asserted, "It isn't that history repeats itself, but that the Anglo-Saxon elites never learn."

In San Francisco the same day, more than 500 Muslims rallied for peace in the Middle East. The marchers included Arabs and Arab-Americans, as well as Black Muslims. They carried signs calling for U.S. and Israeli forces to leave occupied land and for a negotiated settlement of the Iraq-Kuwait situation. Several religious organizations, including the 7.8 million member National Baptist Convention, the nation's largest black church, as well as the U.S. Catholic Bishops and the Evangelical Lutheran Church, have also expressed misgivings about U.S. policy.

# Philosophical association heralds 'decade of LaRouche and Leibniz'

by John Sigerson

Under a banner proclaiming "The 1990s: The Decade of LaRouche and Leibniz," over 850 members and friends of the International Caucus of Labor Committees—the philosophical association founded almost 20 years ago by Lyndon LaRouche—gathered at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, for three days of intense policy deliberation.

The inclusion of the name of Gottfried Leibniz—the universal 17th-century thinker who founded modern science and caused the industrial revolution—encapsulates the purpose of this extraordinary conference, held in an extraordinary time of crisis in the 2,500-year history of Western civilization. It was the second U.S. conference of the ICLC since President George Bush had Lyndon LaRouche thrown into prison in January 1989. The themes revolved around the *essence* of what it means to be human, and what it means to *act* as a human being, at a time when oligarchical forces, allied with Britain's Prince Philip, are committed to nothing less than extinguishing humanity from this planet.

The conference was, as it were, a tightly-knit musical fugue on the double-theme of two works authored by LaRouche since his incarceration. The first, which has appeared in book form under the title *In Defense of Common Sense*, rescues that hackneyed term from the clutches of the pragmatists and worse, who have shown so little true common sense, that they have brought the world to the brink of a new world war. LaRouche provides a rigorous definition of what it means for Western Judeo-Christian civilization to *successfully survive*, not merely from day to day and week to week, but such that what makes us human—creative reason, man acting in the living image of God—is preserved and fostered.

The second work, which LaRouche wrote from prison in Rochester, Minnesota in June and July of this year, is provisionally called *Project A*, and was distributed at the ICLC conference in draft form. *Project A* takes the standpoint that Western Christianity has created the most successful civilization to date, precisely because of its assertion that mankind stands above and apart from all other beasts by virtue of his creative reason; and so, that creative reason must necessarily be *intelligible* to the human mind. LaRouche

defines what it means for a concept to be intelligible, but not from the standpoint of logical-deductive "reasoning," since that kind of thinking is in fact *premised* on the assumption that creativity is *unintelligible* to the human mind.

## What is the ICLC?

An abstruse theoretical point? Hardly. Person for person, the International Caucus of Labor Committees has become potentially the most powerful force on Earth today—in terms of ideas—precisely because it has consistently refused to descend to sloganeering and empty phrase-mongering, and has focused on those *policies* which are necessary if Western civilization is to survive the economic collapse which LaRouche forecast as early as 1957.

And those policies—such as the European "Productive Triangle" proposed by LaRouche and now under discussion in virtually every European capital—must be fundamentally *intelligible* if they are to be successfully transmitted and implemented. For, even if the policy may be a good one, if it is carried out only mechanically, as a series of discrete logical steps, it is doomed to failure unless the hands and feet are guided by an intelligible concept of the desired result. And that desired result is nothing less than the successful survival of Western Christian civilization.

## War and truth

"We assemble this day," LaRouche opened his keynote audiotaped address, "under the darkening shadow of a global strategic crisis, a crisis which is reaching toward the remotest corners of our planet, and into the most jealously guarded, most private places, where deluded persons might seek physical and mental refuge from awareness of unpleasant truths.

"We are sitting presently, in a process leading toward the possibility of a new world war. On the surface, it is the heirs of Britain's evil Castlereagh who are orchestrating such a war, in the same geopolitical fashion they caused World War I.

"Events in the Middle East cockpit are being orchestrated by British Intelligence and diplomacy, to the purpose of pitting France and Moscow against Germany, and against Ja-

pan: all leading toward a later, nuclear conflict between Moscow and the Anglo-Americans.

"If such a war comes, it will degenerate, as the 1618-48 Thirty Years War in Central Europe degenerated.

"To be specific, it will degenerate into a form of total war, which history usually associates with so-called religious wars. The character of any future world wars of this present time-frame (the period ahead), would indeed be derived from the fact that the root from the present, global strategic crisis is a present, most visible effort, by some, to eradicate Christianity from this planet. It is to that deepest, axiomatic feature of the crisis, that I address my present remarks."

LaRouche then laid out some of the "ground rules" for the discussion which was to ensue at the conference: "We assembled represent an international philosophical association, ecumenical in its composition. Thus, whenever we address matters of religion, as we are obliged to do that here, we allow no proposition to be presented, either as premise or topic of discussion, unless the truthfulness or error of that proposition, is to be subjected to those tests of truthfulness, which I associate with the term 'intelligible representation.' . . . So when we say . . . that Christian civilization is the highest form of social order yet obtained by man, and thus must be defended by all humanity, as in the vital interests of all humanity, I am stating a scientific proposition with conclusive scientific proof, which does not rely upon the arbitrary assertions of any interpretation of a religious text in the fundamentalist, or kindred, sense.

"The essential proofs of Christianity, in any case, have always been contended to be, by the leading Christian theologians, truths which were evident, *even if no text existed to assert them*. As Christ says in the Gospel (Luke 19:40): 'The very stones might speak.' Indeed, the stones and stars, as we know, do sometimes speak, in their own way, as they bespeak perceivable natural law, susceptible of intelligible representation by aid of the creative powers of reason of mankind."

### The oligarchical enemy

LaRouche painted, in a way which would have pleased the great German "poet of freedom" Friedrich Schiller, a broad picture of the 2,600-year conflict between the Christian, or proto-Christian, conception of man as embodied in the ancient Athens and the Ionian city-state republics, and the oligarchical, bestial image of man used in Sparta and continued with the usury-practicing culture of Babylon, Mesopotamia, and later, by pagan Rome. (The Schiller Institute, a republican think-tank founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and named for Friedrich Schiller, co-sponsored the ICLC conference.)

LaRouche identified the most deadly and pernicious expression of the pagan Roman current today, as *romanticism* and the outrightly satanic modernism which emerged from it. "Romanticism, while it eroded and damaged the republican

movement greatly, during the period of the 18th century and the early 19th, nonetheless was unable to suppress entirely scientific and technological progress, and unable, thus, to abort the improvement of mind of the general population, an improvement of mind which caters to political freedom, as it caters to the power of intellectual freedom. And thus, those behind the Romantic idea, had to resort to more desperate means to attempt to uproot Christianity."

He traced those efforts through the Ruskin circle at Oxford University and their satanic co-thinkers around Friedrich Nietzsche and Aleister Crowley, who sought to revive the cult of Dionysius and the Age of Aquarius, through the rise of the ugly twins of bolshevism and fascism, and into the Frankfurt School, which launched the rock-drug-sex counterculture beginning in 1963.

"Since that time, there has been an outright, increasing effort to destroy Christianity per se," LaRouche stated. "In the United States, this erupted to the surface most conspicuously with the work of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, in using the mythical argument of Jefferson's supposed moral separation between Church and State, to create a vacuum to the effect that, while Christianity is outlawed from our public schools, Satanism is invited in, under law. And, by these attacks upon Christian morality, and the attempt to substitute Roman-style, pagan ethics for Christian morality, we have at least two generations of young Americans, for example (and in other countries, similar conditions), who are essentially morally destroyed, or disoriented; who have *lost the immunological potential* to resist such viruses as bolshevism, fascism, and so forth.

"And thus, when Prince Philip says that man must give way to the rights of the beast, that the human population must be curtailed for this account, one finds that today, what would have been impossible two generations ago, erupts—that we have animal rights movement, wild terrorists, completely irrational, insane, as insane as maenads, preparing to tear society down, for the sake of a spotted owl, or a red squirrel, or even some lower variety of species."

As opposed to that, LaRouche said, we have Christian civilization, the highest form of civilization yet devised by man. "We in European civilization," LaRouche said in conclusion, "have thus acquired a great treasure, which, since it is a gift of the Creator, belongs not to us, but is entrusted to us, to our care, as the common property of mankind. And, whether mankind in general, is willing to come forth, to embrace Christianity on this account or not, makes a difference, but not a difference in this respect: that we hold that in trust. We hold that in trust for all mankind. And, whoever knocks at our door, so to speak, and seeks that, must receive it. Because it is not ours to withhold."

He went on: "And that is precisely why, from an ecumenical standpoint, my proposition is a true one, *that the Vedantist, the Jew, the Buddhist, and the Muslim, must join with us, in defense of Christian civilization*, against the bestialist,

satanic movement, the attempt to destroy Christianity, and Christian civilization, with which, unfortunately, the British Royal Household's Prince Philip has lately associated himself."

## Religion and ideology

And indeed, looking around the room, every one of those religious currents was represented, from the many Jews and Catholics among the ICLC membership in North and Ibero-America, to a representative from India, to the many young Chinese who have been trying to answer the burning question of why the West refused to act as their friends and relatives were being slaughtered on Tiananmen Square, to Protestants of numerous denominations. And as for the Muslim religion, the second day's proceedings were enriched when Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, a representative of the Nation of Islam who is opposing Rep. Steny Hoyer for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Maryland's 5th District, strode to the podium and, speaking also for Dr. Louis Farrakhan, extended his greetings to the conference and expressed his sympathy for Lyndon LaRouche's fight for economic justice.

Each one of the open conference's four panels, extending into the wee hours of the morning, addressed crucial elements of the challenge thrown down by LaRouche and by his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who spoke to the conference by videotape from Germany.

Aside from the internal conference, where it was resolved to immediately proceed to build an worldwide anti-war movement in order to halt the imminent cataclysm in the Mideast (see article, p. 58), perhaps the most intensely discussed panel was on the "American Ideology," a project aimed at pinpointing for elimination, the origin and nature of the flaws in the American national character which prevent the broad majority of Americans from acting according to the dictates of reason, even when faced with crises which spell the death of their culture and no future for their children and grandchildren.

Webster Tarpley, president of the Schiller Institute in the United States, posed the question pithily, by asking why there were no mass protests in the street at the point that George Bush had Lyndon LaRouche thrown into prison, and why there was no mass upsurge against Bush's imperialist adventure in Panama, or, most recently, against his cynical operations in the Mideast? Tarpley traced the roots of this deep-seated apathy to an underlying thread of immorality running through the Protestant world-view since the time of the reformation, and emerging in its most virulently immoral form in radical Calvinism. Tarpley, while making it clear that he was in no way giving advice on anyone's religious affiliation, pointed out that the broad effect of the theology promoted by the Protestant Reformation has been to weaken God and the Holy Trinity, to increase the distance between man and God, and to increase the dominion of the devil over man and this world, through Luther's quasi-Manichean effort

to portray the Devil as the absolute lord of this world, wielding powers equal to the power of God. Thus, radical Calvinism theologically rules out the possibility of the salvation of the individual soul through good works in this world, claiming that such works are necessarily works of the Devil.

## Shattering the 'Black Legend'

Another angle of the same problem was addressed by Fernando Quijano, a member of the executive committee of the National Caucus of Labor Committees. Quijano ripped up five centuries of mythology built up around the false assertion that Spain, after Ferdinand and Isabella, was solely bent on looting and murder of the indigenous Indians.

While not apologizing for the serious problems of the most powerful empire on Earth at the time, Quijano demonstrated that the coiners of this "Black Legend" have been intent on denigrating the civilizing effects of the Christian evangelization of native Americans, as well as trying to obliterate the indisputable fact that it was the Spanish who saved Western Europe from being overrun by the brutal Ottoman Empire, which was backed by the evil Venetian oligarchy as a battering-ram against Christianity. Martin Luther played an active role in attempts to sabotage Western resistance to the Turk; whereas, 150 years later, the great Leibniz (a Protestant) spoke strongly against the French for attacking the Hapsburg effort to defend Vienna against the Turk.

## Hope

It is impossible in this limited space to do justice to the other conference presentations, ranging from the economic geography of the "Productive Triangle," to a gripping filmed account of the beautiful revolution in East Germany, to creative reason in scientific work and as celebrated in great classical music. The agenda was so packed, that a group of participants who play musical instruments (including several violinists under the age of 12!) waited until 1:00 a.m. to participate in a reading of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. (The current issue, No. 33, of *New Federalist* newspaper, contains Lyndon LaRouche's full message, while future issues of *EIR* and *New Federalist* will publish the texts of the remaining speeches. Warren Hamerman's appears on page 20 of this issue.)

But the key challenge—a challenge which many have decided to take up for the first time—was put most succinctly by Helga Zepp-LaRouche: "The key problem in the United States, for me, and if you think about it, is the fact that Lyn is in jail. I would even go so far as to say that the fact that Lyn is in jail, represents one of the key dangers to the existence of civilization, because the fact that you have a beautiful mind, a beautiful soul like Lyn in jail, is a direct reflection of how immoral the American Establishment is. . . . So, therefore, we have to get Lyn out. And, I want to tell you: Be hopeful. There is hope, that we can turn this world, and make it into a better world."



# Judge who jailed LaRouche ran guns

*This text was issued as a leaflet last month by LaRouche for Justice, the congressional campaign committee for Lyndon LaRouche in Virginia's 10th Congressional District.*

Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who jailed U.S. opposition leader Lyndon LaRouche and six associates on phony "conspiracy" charges, is a career CIA hatchetman and a key operative of the world's biggest gun-running outfit.

Bryan personally organized and financed the world's largest private arms dealer, Interarms, a joint proprietary of British Intelligence and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Between 10 and 25 million persons have been killed with rifles, machine guns, and explosives supplied by Bryan's organization over the past 30 years, in wars, revolutions, and terrorism. Interarms now controls 90% of the world's private arms traffic.

Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. was selected in 1988 by prosecutors targeting LaRouche, because Bryan is at the center of the multi-government spy apparatus run by the Anglo-American "bluebloods." As a CIA hatchetman on the federal bench since 1972, Judge Bryan is depended upon to protect criminal projects of that spy apparatus, caring nothing for the law.

During the railroad LaRouche "trial," Bryan prohibited any mention of the classified LaRouche files, admitted then to be under the jurisdiction of [then] Vice President George Bush, files whose contents demonstrate the innocence of LaRouche. National Security Decision Directive 3 made the Vice President the head of covert operations and all intelligence; Executive Order 12333 allowed harassment and legal targeting of selected "enemies," even where there was no legal case against them. As President, George Bush now controls the potential release of the files.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr. organized the Interarms company in the mid-1950s, coordinating with the *Washington Post*, the CIA, and the British Defense Ministry. Sam Cummings, the public boss of Interarms, had been employed by the CIA for a few years as a gun-runner in Europe and Central America, when he came to Alexandria, Va. in 1955.

To start up the world's largest covert-operations arms-trafficking company, funding went through an Alexandria

bank that had been owned by Bryan and his family and their close friends since 1864. Albert V. Bryan, Jr. was co-owner, and director, and the bank's attorney, when First and Citizen's National Bank of Alexandria set up Interarms.

Bryan's bank put up the money to buy a half-million rifles from Argentina, and more money to buy rifles from the British War Ministry.

Cummings stored the guns in warehouse space provided by Robinson's Terminal Warehouse, Inc.—Albert V. Bryan, Jr., attorney, Clarence Robinson, president. For better control, Robinson was made president of the Bryan family bank in 1957.

Hundreds of thousands of guns came in from Europe on boats that usually carried newsprint paper for the *Washington Post*. Robinson's warehouse has run the *Post*'s paper supply since 1939. *Post* chairman Katharine Graham later bought out the Robinson company to control the possible dangerous release of information about the nightmare history of this firm.

Bryan arranged more and more financing for Interarms. Bryan and Robinson supplied the property on which to build the arms company's new warehouses. Bryan's bank chose Interarms' first president, and organized a retail gun division, "Hunter's Lodge."

The first big CIA project of the Bryan enterprise was arming Cuban revolutionary Fidel Castro. Agency for International Development trucks picked up small arms, rifles, machine guns, and ammunition in Alexandria and drove them to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland for shipment to Central and South America, for untraceable delivery to Castro's forces. After Castro seized power, Interarms armed his government openly. Then the CIA turned against Castro, and Interarms equipped the Cuban exiles for the bungled Bay of Pigs invasion.

Bryan's Interarms company armed Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi during the period when the Anglo-Americans backed Qaddafi's revolution. While George Bush was director of the CIA in 1976-77, CIA employees under Edwin Wilson trained and armed Qaddafi's terrorists and assassins, in North Africa, in Europe, and in Virginia.

CIA man Frank Terpil, a top Qaddafi supplier, was arrested after police raids on his arms dealings with Albert Bryan's Interarms company over in England. The CIA claimed that the Qaddafi operation was "unauthorized"; now Qaddafi was "like Hitler." Gun-running Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. sat on key parts of Frank Terpil's case to keep things under control.

Then CIA man Waldo Dubberstein, arrested in the Wilson-Terpil affair, said he was acting on CIA orders. He was shot to death, a "suicide," just as he was to appear in Bryan's court. CIA man Larry Tu-Wai Chin, arrested for leaking secrets to the Chinese Communists, said he was acting on behalf of the Kissinger-Bush policy, and his "confession" was phony. Judge Bryan ruled the "confession" legal. Chin

was convicted—and, before sentencing, was found dead in his cell, a plastic bag tied tightly over his head—a “suicide.”

### How the British run these projects

The world’s dirtiest projects are run through private banks and front companies in Alexandria, Virginia, under direct British supervision. Spy agencies coordinate everything through Albert Bryan’s family and a clique of his fellow Episcopalians, Freemasons, lawyers, and bank directors. Two institutions rule there, Christ Episcopal Church and the “George Washington National Memorial” masonic temple; both give their allegiance to the British monarchy.

When Judge Bryan’s father was a mason and a vestryman in 1937, Christ Church re-enacted in detail the coronation of their sovereign, King George VI. A future chairman of the Bryan family bank played the role of the Duke of Kent, a pro-Hitler masonic leader. There was massive armed security at Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt’s 1942 Christ Church prayer service. But congregation members were not screened. As one vestryman put it, “We wouldn’t let them screen us—*We are America.*”

Clarence Robinson made a fortune supplying cement to build the giant Alexandria masonic temple. It is the operating headquarters of *white* freemasonry in North America—they consider black men’s lodges to be “illegitimate.” The racial message is boldly displayed on the lobby walls of the Bryan company, *Interarms*: drawings of Confederate soldiers, carrying guns supplied by British gun-runners for the slaveowners’ Rebellion of 1861.

### The spy court

From 1979 to 1986, Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr. worked in the top-secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court operated by the Justice Department. Bryan gave warrants to the secret services, “legalizing” wiretaps and mail intercepts within the United States. Bryan was a direct secret participant with the executive agencies which have admitted illegally spying on and harassing the LaRouche political movement since at least 1968.

After the 400-man police raid on LaRouche-affiliated publishing offices in 1986 in Leesburg, Virginia, Judge Bryan ruled that the government could legally close down LaRouche movement publications in a “forced bankruptcy.” Then Bryan imprisoned LaRouche political allies for non-payment of debts, prohibiting mention of Bryan’s own role in shutting down the movement’s means of raising money. Bryan suppressed all evidence of 20 years of harassment against contributors by spy agencies that Bryan himself served in their dirtiest, most criminal projects.

Albert V. Bryan, Jr.’s court is widely known as the “rocket docket.” This is supposed to refer to the speed with which the defendant is destroyed. But a few blocks away, the grimmer meaning of the phrase is revealed, at the tightly guarded warehouse of Judge Bryan’s mass-death project, *Interarms*.

## Thornburgh out to bury Inslaw—again

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Back in August 1988, when Richard Thornburgh replaced Ed Meese as Attorney General, Bill and Nancy Hamilton breathed a sigh of relief. Their Washington-based computer software firm, Inslaw, had been the target of an illegal Justice Department-led financial warfare effort that had driven them into bankruptcy and had nearly resulted in their company being forced into liquidation.

As the result of their stubborn refusal to cave in to the government-led corporate raid, Inslaw had survived, and in 1987, a federal bankruptcy court ruled that the Justice Department “took, converted, and stole” Inslaw’s copyrighted software “by trickery, fraud, and deceit.”

In Thornburgh, the Hamiltons saw the prospect of a new team at DoJ—distant from the scandal—and, they hoped, interested in cleaning house.

The Hamiltons’ hopes were very rapidly dashed.

Now, two years later, Attorney General Thornburgh has emerged as the architect of a renewed effort to bury the Inslaw affair and cover up what one Senate investigator called a scandal “dirtier than Watergate.”

### Project EAGLE and Promis

Back in May 1981, then-presidential adviser Ed Meese announced that the Reagan administration planned to massively upgrade the Justice Department, FBI, DEA, and other federal law enforcement computer data and case management software. The program, later implemented under the name Project EAGLE, would eventually cost \$800 million. At the time of the original Meese announcement, the only available system that suited the administration’s requirements was Inslaw’s copyrighted Promis case-management software. However, Meese let it be known to Inslaw attorneys back in the spring of 1981 that the contract—one of the largest federal grants available—was earmarked for “friends” of the new administration who had done favors for the Reagan-Bush election campaign.

Nevertheless, in March 1982, Inslaw received a \$10 million contract from the Justice Department to install Promis in 20 of the largest U.S. Attorneys’ offices around the country. In February 1984, on the eve of Project EAGLE being announced, the department abruptly terminated the bulk of

the Inslaw contract, withholding millions of dollars in already incurred fees and forcing the company into Chapter 11.

In the interim, the Hamiltons had been approached by a small Fairfax, Virginia computer firm, Hadron, Inc. which aggressively attempted to buy out Inslaw—and Promis. Hadron, it seems, was owned by Dr. Earl Brian, a former state official in the Reagan government in California and a long-time friend—and business partner—of Ed and Ursula Meese. Brian, the current owner of United Press International (UPI) and Financial News Network (FNN), had access to a bottomless line of credit from Charles Allen and Co.'s Herbert Allen. Allen and Co. was exposed by the *New York Times* a few years back as a frequent source of cash for the late crime syndicate boss Meyer Lansky.

The mere prospect of a Meyer Lansky-linked outfit obtaining hands-on control over the entire criminal justice data base of the federal government should have set off alarm bells all over Washington. It didn't.

In fact, after Hamilton rejected the Hadron takeover bid, the Justice Department, according to sources within the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, began aggressively pressuring for Inslaw to be forced into liquidation.

There is very little doubt that Dr. Earl Brian was originally slated to land the Project EAGLE contract. According to several sources, including a former official of the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign, Brian was involved in some important "favors" for the election effort involving "intelligence operations."

But the Inslaw targeting rapidly extended beyond the original payola scheme.

Shortly after Lowell Jensen was appointed to a federal judgeship, his DoJ replacement, Arnold Burns, directly intervened with Inslaw's law firm, Dickstein Shapiro, to attempt to force a settlement of the bankruptcy dispute. After Burns met with Dickstein senior partner Leonard Garment, the firm abruptly fired another partner of ten years, Leigh Ratiner, who was vigorously representing Inslaw in the suit against the government.

Arnold Burns, a director of the mob-linked Sterling National Bank, was himself nearly prosecuted for his role in an offshore illegal tax shelter operation in which investors in non-existent Israeli research and development firms claimed large tax write-offs. One of Burns's cohorts in that effort was Howard Katz, an Israeli-based American attorney who was simultaneously operating as the Israeli government's secret paymaster to convicted spy Jonathan Jay Pollard. Garment, who was the personal attorney for Ed Meese (Meese crony E. Robert Wallach was formerly with the Dickstein firm), jumped in the middle of the Pollard affair by briefly representing Israeli spy-handler Aviem Sella following Pollard's arrest.

The recurring involvement of organized crime-tainted "businessmen" and "attorneys" raises serious questions to

this day about whether the entire criminal justice data base of the U.S. government has been hopelessly contaminated by the underworld. A recent Government Accounting Office report—the second such report in less than a year—decried the lack of adequate security for Project EAGLE and catalogued a dozen instances of major security breaches.

### Thornburgh's coverup

Far from getting to the bottom of the Inslaw scandal, Attorney General Thornburgh has attempted to cover up the entire affair. In August 1989, Thornburgh sent a letter to House Judiciary Committee chairman Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) stating that he had personally reviewed the Inslaw case and was convinced that the department had acted correctly. Several months later, to Thornburgh's dismay, U.S. District Court Judge William B. Bryant upheld Judge Bason in language that was even more critical of the department's corrupt handling.

Early this year, a DoJ press release announced that the department was placing the Inslaw case before a "neutral" mediator appointed through the Appellate Mediation Program.

*EIR* has learned from department sources that the mediator handling the Inslaw-Justice Department dispute is from a law firm with longstanding ties to both the Justice Department and the current Attorney General, Arnold and Porter.

Senior Arnold and Porter partner William D. Rogers is the personal attorney for Henry Kissinger. Kissinger, according to published accounts, was instrumental in landing Thornburgh a cushy post on the faculty of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard when he left the Pennsylvania governor's mansion in January 1987.

Thornburgh has other motives for wishing to bury the Inslaw affair once and for all. Last year, sensing that the department was committed to a coverup, Inslaw filed a *mandamus* suit in federal court in Washington, D.C. demanding that an independent prosecutor be appointed to probe the Inslaw affair. The court has not yet ruled on that suit.

Apparently, neither Thornburgh nor the department hierarchy could stand up very long to a serious probe. According to a former senior ranking department official, the DoJ—in clear violation of a federal court order—has been massively expanding its use of Inslaw's Promis software—without paying for it. The FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Marshals Service, according to several department sources, may all be operating with pirated Inslaw software.

If that proves to be true—and if it turns out that some combination of organized crime and Israeli intelligence networks have dipped into the DoJ data base—the Justice Department may be facing something akin to the Pollard scandal. And there will be no telling how many "Mr. X's" will be flushed out of the woodwork before a serious probe reaches its conclusion.

# After Barry mistrial, hopes rise in D.C.

*EIR* on June 22, 1990, in an analysis of the attempted judicial lynching of Washington, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry, forecast that "the political show trial being conducted by the Bush administration is threatened by the probability that no jury composed of black Washingtonians will convict the mayor on the terms handed down by the government." We pointed out that the specter of "jury nullification" is haunting the prosecution team: a legal concept which allows a jury to overturn the corruption of the court system itself. We also reported that the Barry case was bringing black political machines and civil rights activists into the fight against the Justice Department's police-state apparatus, "laying the groundwork for an explosive rebellion against the use of the courts to suppress political speech."

Not only did the Barry case end in a mistrial on Aug. 10; three months after we published that article, just such an "explosive rebellion" is well under way. An independent Citizens Special Grand Jury convened in July, in order to publicize the government's unlawful actions in the Barry case; now, many of the principal participants in that Grand Jury, and others activists, are running for public office themselves.

One of the most popular picket signs at the protests against the Justice Department's railroading of Barry read, "Jay Stephens, if you want to be mayor, run for office," referring to the U.S. Attorney who prosecuted Barry. It was widely discussed throughout the city that the Justice Department had overstepped its bounds in pushing a plea bargain with the mayor, who faced multiple charges of drug possession and perjury, with the stipulation that he abandon any plans to run for office.

With the declaring of a mistrial, the liberal establishment's scenario of a broken citizenry torn apart by race riots received a powerful counterblow. Instead, a series of independent campaigns across Washington and the suburbs in Virginia and Maryland has bypassed the phony issues.

In the District itself, Mayor Barry, who had said he would not seek the mayoralty again, is running an independent campaign for City Council at large. Mary Cox, one of his top advisers, is running for mayor. Retired Judge Harry Tousseint Alexander qualified to run for one of the two seats for shadow senator. George X. Cure and Sharon Brakeen, members of the Nation of Islam, are running independent campaigns for Delegate (a non-voting position in the U.S. Congress) and School Board.

In neighboring Prince George's County, Maryland, the

national spokesman of the Nation of Islam, Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, faces Steny Hoyer, the incumbent Democrat, in the primary in September, in his campaign for U.S. Congress.

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## Documentation

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*The Citizens Special Grand Jury released a statement on July 31 calling for the dismissal of the indictments against Mayor Barry, and condemning the Justice Department's political prosecution of him. We publish excerpts here.*

. . . The Citizens Special Grand Jury finds the United States guilty of the following:

- Conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the mayor.
- The United States is guilty of violating the mayor's First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
- The United States intimidated, forced, coerced, threatened, and bribed its principal witnesses to change their perjurious testimony in an effort to indict and convict the mayor of conspiracy, perjury, and possession of cocaine and crack cocaine. . . .
- To add insult to injury, for the first time in the history of prosecution, the United States sold, dispensed, and distributed what it admits is illegal contraband, cocaine, crack cocaine and other narcotics which fall within the prohibition of the Controlled Substances Act.
- Even worse, the United States entrapped the mayor through its numerous agents, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Metropolitan Police Department. They then caused him to ingest what is described as nearly 100% pure crack cocaine, using the mayor as a guinea pig, notwithstanding they had knowledge the mayor suffered a cardiac condition. The United States knew that its lethal dose could have caused death to the mayor and that they would have been guilty of murder, in addition to their crimes of assault with a dangerous weapon and police brutality. . . .
- The United States committed these intentional, willful, illegal and prejudicial acts to embarrass, humiliate, and entrap the mayor. . . .
- The record in the United States Grand Jury and the evidence presented at trial suffer from illegal acts by the United States, a "poisonous tree," as well as "fruits of the poisonous tree," and therefore cannot be used against the mayor.
- The Citizens Special Grand Jury denounces the advice of Rev. Jesse Jackson and Rev. Walter Fauntroy that the mayor plead guilty to any offense, as an invasion of the mayor's rights, of both constitutional and privileged communications, and prays that no member of the sitting jury heard their improper statements before being sequestered. . . .

# 'Get LaRouche' force suffers setbacks

The national "Get LaRouche" task force suffered two embarrassing setbacks recently in their efforts to crush the political movement associated with Lyndon LaRouche. Criminal charges against LaRouche associate Keith Levit were dropped in Maryland, and an attempt to revoke the bail for Rochelle Ascher in Virginia was stymied amid charges that the judge had engaged in unethical conduct.

Prince George's County, Maryland prosecutors dropped theft charges against Levit Aug. 22 in order to avoid an evidentiary hearing on prosecutorial misconduct scheduled for Aug. 27. Prosecutors admitted they had no evidence of theft, had no witness, and could not rebut Levit's charges of misconduct.

Levit was arrested July 13 in a highly publicized task force effort which included TV crews from the syndicated news show "Inside Edition." On July 14, the *Washington Post* covered the arrest with the inflammatory headline, "LaRouche aide charged with theft: Greenbelt woman, 82, allegedly bilked of her life's savings." The *Post* quoted Mira Lansky Boland, of the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) Washington, D.C. office, who testified to being part of the task force in a Virginia court last May.

Levit is one of 16 LaRouche associates indicted in Virginia three-and-a-half years ago on "securities fraud" charges as part of the "Get LaRouche" frameup effort. On Aug. 10, Roanoke, Virginia Judge Clifford Weckstein denied a motion brought by Virginia Assistant Attorney General John Russell and based on the Maryland charges against Levit, seeking to revoke Levit's bail. Weckstein denied Russell's motion when prosecutors were unable to present any evidence that Levit had done anything wrong.

The Aug. 22 hearing had been ordered by the chief judge of the General District Court in Prince George's County, after Levit had filed a motion seeking to dismiss the charges on the grounds that Greenbelt, Maryland police detective Carolyn McLean, Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Deputy Lt. Don Moore, Lansky Boland, and reporters for "Inside Edition" acted improperly, by bringing false charges and staging Levit's arrest for the purpose of attacking the political movement associated with LaRouche.

Levit's motion also stated that the charges should be thrown out because the charging document failed even to state a crime. It merely said that Levit had "convinced" Mary Norton, a supporter of the LaRouche political movement, to contribute money and purchase literature. Detective McLean asserted that this constituted theft.

Norton had not filed a complaint, may not even have

known that charges were brought against Levit, and was unavailable to testify. These facts were known to Detective McLean at least three months before she filed the charges against Levit—drawn up in December 1989.

By dropping the charges, Maryland prosecutors avoid the issue of misconduct. Similar "theft" charges in Ogle County, Illinois against LaRouche associates were dropped last June, after it was shown that state prosecutor Dennis Schumacher was involved in an attempt to extort money from LaRouche associates, and had intimidated witnesses. Schumacher and the others are now being sued for \$30 million by LaRouche and two of the former defendants.

## Virginia's Judge Penn accused of bias

On Aug. 31, an attempt to revoke the bond of Rochelle Ascher, out on bail pending appeal of a conviction on bogus "securities fraud" violations, was forestalled when a hearing before Judge Carleton Penn, the original trial judge, was delayed after Ascher's attorney demanded that Penn disqualify himself for bias.

According to documents obtained by the defense, Penn received a letter from Helen Overington on April 16, 1990, and from Overington's daughter, Mary Rotz, asking him to take action to jail Ascher. Overington had contributed to the legal defense and political causes associated with LaRouche associates, but she came under pressure from the ADL, the Cult Awareness Network, and Virginia State Police Agent C.D. Bryant, to extort money from Ascher under threat that Ascher would otherwise be jailed.

On April 30, 1990, Penn wrote a letter of reply to Rotz saying he had "called on the Attorney General who prosecuted the case," John Russell, and forwarded the letters to him. Penn's *ex parte* communications with Russell were not then disclosed to the defense.

Ascher's attorney John Flannery argued that Judge Penn had violated the canons of judicial conduct by engaging in such *ex parte* communications with the prosecution and witnesses Overington and Rotz. Penn became particularly agitated when Flannery recalled that Overington had attempted to extort money from Ascher before she wrote to Penn. This was a transparent effort to influence this court and the court facilitated this very request, Flannery argued.

Penn denied the motion to recuse himself from the hearing because, he said, no official legal proceedings (which he was then in the process of initiating!) were under way. He claimed the court had no bias against Ascher, and that he "merely did a mechanical act." Penn refused to allow Flannery to immediately appeal his decision, and quashed subpoenas by both sides for persons and documents, saying that he would not conduct a full-scale felony trial. He refused to dismiss the bail revocation request, although Flannery pointed out that the requirements for bail revocation required an actual indictment for another crime. Penn adjourned the hearing to Oct. 1.

# National News

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## Du Pont heir demands Bronfman resign

Lewis du Pont Smith, an heir to the du Pont family fortune who is running for Congress from Pennsylvania on a policy platform associated with Lyndon LaRouche, called for the resignation or removal of Edgar Bronfman from the Board of Directors of the Du Pont Corp. on Aug. 23 at a press conference held in Wilmington, Delaware.

Smith said he demanded the resignation because of Bronfman's "gangster mentality," which is contrary to the policies of sound economics needed to get out of the depression. He cited Bronfman's support for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and his dealings with Erich Honecker and the East German communist regime as exposed in *Semit* magazine, as proof of this mentality. Smith also attacked Bronfman's leadership of the company, and pointed to the greatest swindle of the 20th century—the banning of chlorofluorocarbons, (CFCs) which will force the world to buy replacements at up to 30 times the current price.

Smith announced that he is writing to the East German embassy to ask them to release their files on Bronfman.

In response to media questions on CFCs, Smith said he expected to announce a panel of experts in the next few weeks that would expose the CFC swindle.

Smith's call was covered in the *West Chester Daily News* and on radio stations in his district.

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## Anti-tax measures on ballot in eight states

Evidence that ferment is growing throughout the United States over the ongoing depression, is indicated by the fact that anti-tax ballot measures will be voted on in at least eight states this November, the most since 1980, the *Wall Street Journal* noted in an editorial on Aug. 28.

According to a Department of Commerce study, state tax collections nation-

wide were up 7.5% in 1989 compared to 1988, well above the official inflation level. Oregon led the nation with a 22.5% increase; California was up 14.2%. Both states have votes scheduled.

Massachusetts, the only state in the union to have raised taxes three years in a row, Oklahoma, and Illinois also have votes scheduled. The message to Bush and Congress, the *Journal* said, is that "voter resentment over high taxes has by no means dissipated."

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## RICO law backfires on local police

In a novel use of the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) law, California lawyer Ernest J. Franceschi has won court approval to sue a local police department as racketeers, based on their operation of an unlawful radar trap.

Franceschi argued that the township had not based its speed laws on valid engineering studies as mandated by California law, and was therefore illegally ticketing people caught in a speed trap. The city is thus considered a "racketeer," using the police to extort money from motorists.

U.S. District Judge Stephen Wilson agreed with the argument, and will allow the \$60 million law suit to be heard.

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## Record salmon catch despite Valdez spill

Despite the Valdez oil spill, Alaska is harvesting a record catch of salmon, according to a commentary by syndicated columnist Warren Brookes in the Aug. 29 *Washington Times*.

Brookes reported that the catch of more than 40 million tons of fish far exceeds the previous record of 29 million three years ago. "Alaskan fishermen, who made a fortune renting their boats, equipment, and time in Exxon's \$2 billion cleanup last year . . . are now known as Spillionaires," he wrote.

Ecological recovery from the spill is so far advanced, Brookes said, that the Spillionaires' proposals for further cleanup—rock washing and excavation of beaches to wash them with detergents—are crazy. "Further cleanup would do more harm than good," says one expert. Most of the remaining oil is well below the surface and is not expected to do any more harm.

In 30 years of studying oil spills, one of the experts said, "the one ingredient is that their actual effects on the ecology are relatively short-lived, usually less than three to five years . . . even though some oil can often remain for a decade or more. . . . After all, oil is not some synthetic man-made chemical. It is a fossil fuel made up primarily of natural hydrocarbons. Its most toxic elements evaporate relatively quickly after a spill; what remains becomes nutrients for micro-organisms."

The environmentalists have vilified the report of independent consultants in marine pollution that came to this conclusion. According to Brookes, "That great scientist and folk singer John Denver accused the scientists and Exxon of 'lying through their teeth.'"

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## Truckers demand pricing sanity to end depression

The Regular Common Carrier Conference, which represents about 350 trucking companies, told the Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 24, that it must reestablish "pricing sanity" to end the "depression."

The ICC must "reassert its authority over motor carrier tariff matters in order to reestablish pricing sanity in the trucking industry. The less-than-truckload general freight trucking industry has been suffering an extended financial depression due in large part to the absence of any effective downside rate regulation by the ICC over the past ten years, which has led to extreme discounting," the truckers said in a statement to the ICC.

The RCCC pointed to the 1990 Supreme Court decision on *Maislin Industries, U.S., Inc. v. Primary Steel, Inc.*, in which the Court held that "generalized congressional

# Briefly

exhortations to 'increase competition' cannot provide the ICC authority to alter the well-established statutory rate requirements," and noted that under paragraph 49 of the U.S. Code, section 10701, the ICC is mandated to "regulate the reasonableness of rates," and to "establish reasonable revenue need standards designed to promote a sound motor carrier industry able to earn adequate returns and attract capital."

The RCCC argued that the ICC, however, interpreted the Motor Carrier Act of 1980 "as a mandate for a *laissez-faire* approach to trucking."

## Treasury workers protest layoffs

Members of the National Treasury Employees Union held a rally outside the White House on Aug. 30 to announce their union's "Furlough? NO!" campaign to "force our lawmakers to agree to a budget alternative that will neither paralyze essential government services nor hurt the employees who make our government work."

NTEU president Robert M. Tobias cited administration projections showing the impacts of program cuts which include: slow-downs of Social Security payments; air travel delays of 400-600%; one million children not being vaccinated for polio, measles, and rubella; closing of many commercial ports, fewer cargo inspections, and increasing import cargo delays.

## Shrimper restrictions roundly attacked

The Department of Commerce's Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council encountered fierce opposition at a hearing in Galveston, Texas Aug. 30 as they continue the drive to shut down shrimping in the Gulf.

In addition to demands that shrimpers install Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs), which significantly reduce the shrimp catch, allegedly to protect the Kemp-Ridley's sea turtle, they now are claiming that shrimpers

are wiping out red snapper, and have put forward new restrictions including one which would end shrimping from the shore out to two hundred miles from May 1 to July 31, a major part of the shrimping season.

More than 150 shrimpers attended the hearing to protest the new restrictions. Several speakers ridiculed the Council for using non-scientific criteria, ruining people's livelihood based on unproven suppositions.

Mike Maddi, who testified at the hearing, attacked the hidden agenda of the eco-fascists. He said if the economic warfare being conducted against family farmers and shrimpers succeeds in imposing these regulations, millions more will go hungry. He explained how this crisis will promote the imposition of pagan beliefs and the destruction of Christianity. Maddi quoted from *EIR* articles on the animal rights movement and on Prince Philip. He urged people to fight this by backing the LaRouche candidates movement.

## Environmentalists hold U.S. hostage: Buchanan

Columnist Patrick Buchanan attacked the hypocrisy of politicians and other Americans willing to put the lives of American soldiers at risk for Saudi oil in an Aug. 22 column, while refusing to ask Americans to shoulder the immeasurably smaller risks associated with offshore and national wilderness oil drilling, nuclear energy, and coal combustion.

The problem, Buchanan noted, is the environmentalist movement, whose dozen largest groups have a combined membership of 13 million and a total annual budget of \$336 million—quadruple what the Republican and Democratic National Committees and their congressional auxiliaries spend. Buchanan quoted Rep. William Dannemeyer (R-Cal.) that in maintaining U.S. dependence on Gulf oil, the environmentalists are a greater "security threat than Saddam Hussein could ever hope to be."

"What, after all, is more precious—the lives of 19-year-old troopers of the 82nd Airborne or Alaskan caribou and Atlantic sea gulls?" he asked.

● **NATION OF ISLAM** newspaper *Final Call* devoted a significant portion of its Sept. 7 issue's coverage of the threatened outbreak of war in the Middle East to quotes from Lyndon LaRouche and the *EIR*. The article cites the July 20 *EIR*, which it says carried a remarkably "prophetic" headline, "Israel Gets Ready for New Mideast War."

● **THE FBI CLOSED** an investigation after only one day into allegations of cocaine use by William Thornburgh, son of Attorney General Richard Thornburgh. Clearly suggesting a coverup, the Aug. 27 *Washington Times* reported that the FBI interviewed only two cokehead buddies of William Thornburgh.

● **BLACK FARMERS** are disappearing. In 1920, there were 900,000 black farmers—about 14% of the nation's total. By 1978, there were only 57,271. In the last agriculture census in 1987, there were 22,954—a drop of 60% in nine years. Today, blacks are just 0.1% of all farmers, and are leaving farming three times faster than whites, the Aug. 26 *Washington Post* reported.

● **A HOUSTON MAN** who escaped from Kuwait held a press conference Aug. 25 upon his return to Houston, astonished the local press when he told them that the Emir, on whose behalf President Bush is willing to risk the lives of tens of thousands of young Americans, is spending \$800 million on a new palace.

● **CHARLES KEATING** lost his legal bid to reclaim Lincoln Savings and Loan when Federal Judge Stanley Sporkin dismissed Keating's attempt to dislodge Lincoln from control by the federal government.

● **RALPH NADER** called for a return to the disastrous energy policies of Jimmy Carter in a Washington press conference Aug. 28—fuel-efficient cars, soft energy alternatives, and no nuclear power or offshore oil drilling.

## Population of major regions, by age and sex, since 1960

*EIR* continues its presentation of data, culled from the data bases of various international institutions, which will be useful in helping to shift thinking away from the so-called "economics" of money prices and money costs, the collapsing monetarist economics, toward the considerations of physical economy, land cultivation and use, water management and availability, population and demographics, employment,

power availability and use, production, and consumption of agricultural and industrial commodities.

The data tables are available to subscribers, for a small charge, on computer diskette.

Readers who are interested in such a service should address their inquiries to the Special Services director of *EIR*, Richard Freeman.

TABLE 1  
World population, by age and sex  
(millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	400,272.9	438,334.7	482,943.8	522,586.1	530,907.1	539,286.7
10-19	280,990.0	329,660.4	379,173.7	420,535.4	465,913.3	505,979.1
20-29	235,560.1	247,542.4	270,268.5	318,694.2	369,366.0	410,783.3
30-39	193,889.4	208,943.4	223,785.6	237,504.8	261,344.3	309,390.9
40-49	147,285.8	160,131.6	182,517.0	198,061.6	213,941.0	227,829.5
50-59	118,914.4	129,724.8	134,180.7	146,623.1	169,771.9	185,289.5
60+	119,980.8	133,709.5	151,038.4	170,971.3	185,927.7	206,402.8
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	417,900.0	456,193.7	500,031.7	541,745.1	552,270.1	560,969.0
10-19	291,603.5	343,762.4	396,654.7	439,112.3	483,943.5	525,506.2
20-29	244,624.1	255,569.4	278,722.3	330,952.4	385,652.0	428,075.1
30-39	195,879.5	215,438.7	231,353.0	243,643.5	268,425.9	319,871.9
40-49	143,373.3	156,440.5	181,251.0	201,049.0	218,334.7	231,354.1
50-59	109,608.3	120,302.7	125,212.5	137,919.0	162,438.9	182,142.5
60+	95,071.3	106,215.3	120,925.3	137,415.3	150,683.3	169,465.3
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	818,172.9	894,528.4	982,975.5	1,064,331.2	1,083,177.2	1,100,255.7
10-19	572,593.5	673,422.7	775,828.4	859,647.7	949,856.8	1,031,485.3
20-29	480,184.2	503,111.8	548,990.8	649,646.5	755,018.0	838,858.4
30-39	389,768.9	424,382.1	455,138.6	481,148.4	529,770.2	629,262.8
40-49	290,659.1	316,572.0	363,768.0	399,110.7	432,275.7	459,183.6
50-59	228,522.7	250,027.5	259,393.1	284,542.1	332,210.7	367,432.0
60+	215,052.0	239,924.8	271,963.7	308,386.6	336,611.0	375,868.1

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985



TABLE 2

### North America population, by age and sex (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	21,342.9	21,940.8	20,222.2	18,303.8	17,949.6	19,196.2
10-19	16,504.9	19,618.7	21,899.4	22,863.0	21,390.6	19,085.8
20-29	12,278.1	13,879.2	17,151.2	20,361.0	22,886.4	23,800.5
30-39	13,731.7	12,976.8	12,825.7	14,524.7	17,903.2	21,109.0
40-49	12,535.2	13,371.9	13,693.1	13,027.2	12,930.6	14,585.8
50-59	9,978.2	11,131.0	12,014.4	12,964.1	13,432.5	12,844.6
60+	12,243.1	13,602.0	15,078.3	16,830.6	18,737.3	20,331.7
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	22,087.2	22,759.1	21,047.3	19,102.4	18,789.4	19,943.8
10-19	17,015.1	20,274.0	22,679.6	23,731.3	22,266.2	19,877.1
20-29	12,240.1	13,808.1	17,174.4	20,474.9	23,118.3	24,328.0
30-39	13,301.6	12,691.6	12,497.8	14,173.8	17,599.4	20,879.1
40-49	12,189.1	12,770.7	12,982.8	12,488.5	12,419.7	14,066.7
50-59	9,703.1	10,560.7	11,148.4	11,858.6	12,260.6	11,805.9
60+	10,764.5	11,341.0	12,090.1	13,203.3	14,587.4	15,895.9
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	43,430.1	44,699.9	41,269.5	37,406.2	36,739.0	39,140.0
10-19	33,520.0	39,892.7	44,578.9	46,594.3	43,656.8	38,962.8
20-29	24,518.2	27,687.3	34,325.7	40,835.9	46,004.7	48,128.5
30-39	27,033.3	25,668.4	25,323.5	28,698.5	35,502.6	41,988.1
40-49	24,724.3	26,142.6	26,675.8	25,515.7	25,350.3	28,652.5
50-59	19,681.2	21,691.6	23,162.8	24,822.7	25,693.2	24,650.5
60+	23,007.6	24,943.1	27,168.5	30,033.9	33,324.7	36,227.5

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 3

### Ibero-America population, by age and sex (millions)

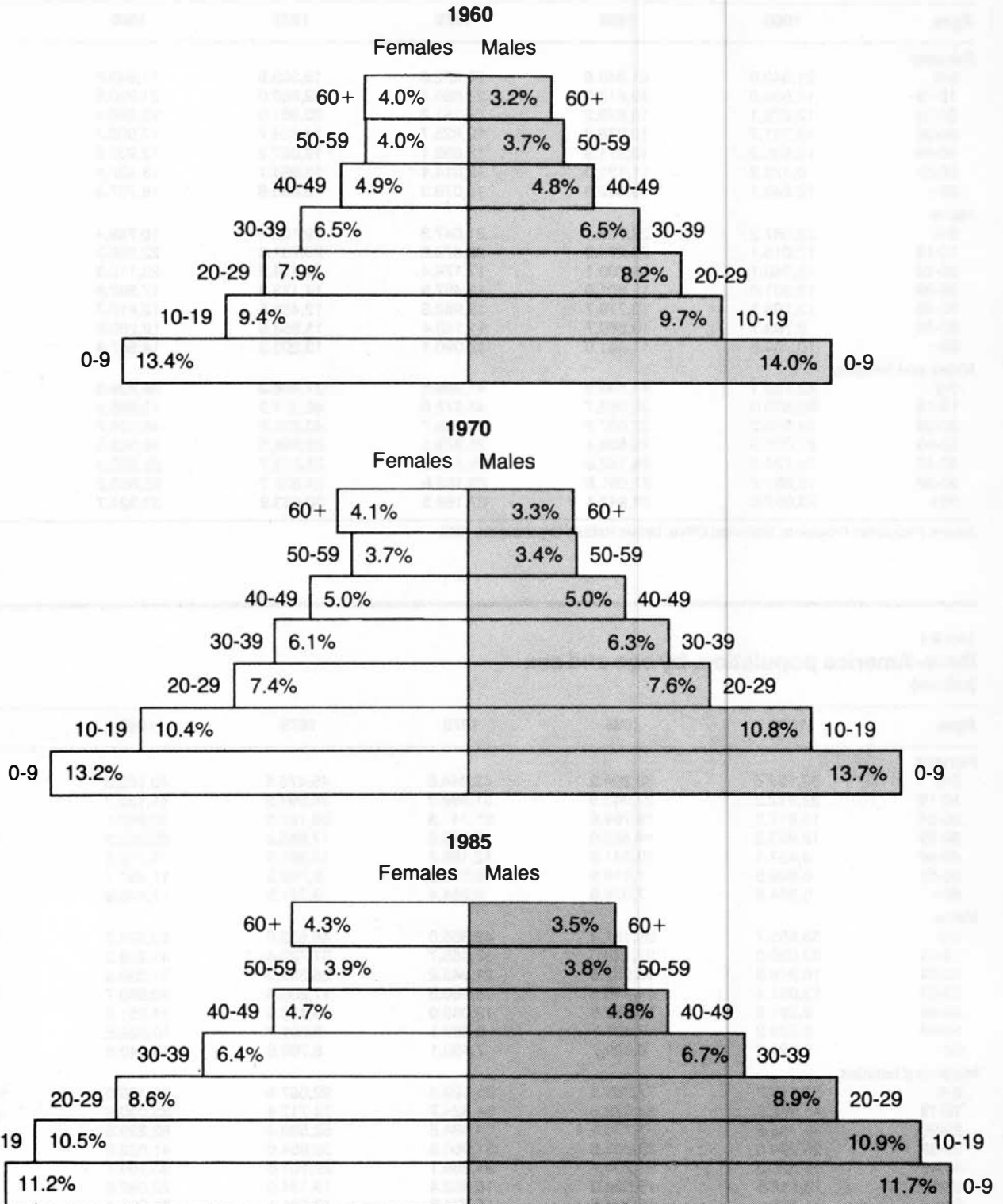
Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	33,154.5	38,204.2	42,244.6	45,475.4	49,103.3	53,089.6
10-19	22,612.2	27,043.6	31,869.0	36,994.9	41,132.7	44,415.0
20-29	16,817.5	18,784.0	21,741.3	26,187.3	30,990.1	36,093.8
30-39	12,993.2	14,458.0	15,990.3	17,945.2	20,933.5	25,276.8
40-49	9,437.1	10,641.9	12,196.2	13,651.1	15,212.5	17,141.0
50-59	6,609.5	7,616.9	8,572.3	9,742.3	11,257.7	12,660.2
60+	5,964.8	7,074.8	8,284.4	9,761.5	11,240.9	13,054.3
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	33,955.7	39,161.4	43,355.0	46,822.0	50,324.7	54,459.1
10-19	23,080.0	27,529.0	32,455.7	37,722.4	41,958.2	45,285.9
20-29	16,948.5	18,952.6	21,943.2	26,399.0	31,239.5	36,470.5
30-39	13,031.4	14,445.5	15,960.5	17,909.4	20,889.7	25,197.8
40-49	9,391.5	10,562.8	12,069.0	13,450.5	14,951.6	16,857.1
50-59	6,503.3	7,407.1	8,280.1	9,391.7	10,824.8	12,127.1
60+	5,424.6	6,429.7	7,490.1	8,769.6	10,040.6	11,578.0
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	67,110.2	77,365.5	85,599.6	92,097.5	99,428.0	107,548.8
10-19	45,692.1	54,572.6	64,324.7	74,717.4	83,090.9	89,701.0
20-29	33,765.9	37,736.6	43,684.5	52,586.4	62,229.6	72,564.3
30-39	26,024.5	28,903.5	31,950.8	35,854.6	41,823.2	50,474.6
40-49	18,828.5	21,204.7	24,265.1	27,101.6	30,164.1	33,998.1
50-59	13,112.8	15,024.0	16,852.4	19,134.0	22,082.5	24,787.2
60+	11,389.4	13,504.5	15,774.6	18,531.1	21,281.4	24,632.3

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

FIGURE 1

**World population distribution by age in 1960, 1970, and 1985**

(percentage of total population)

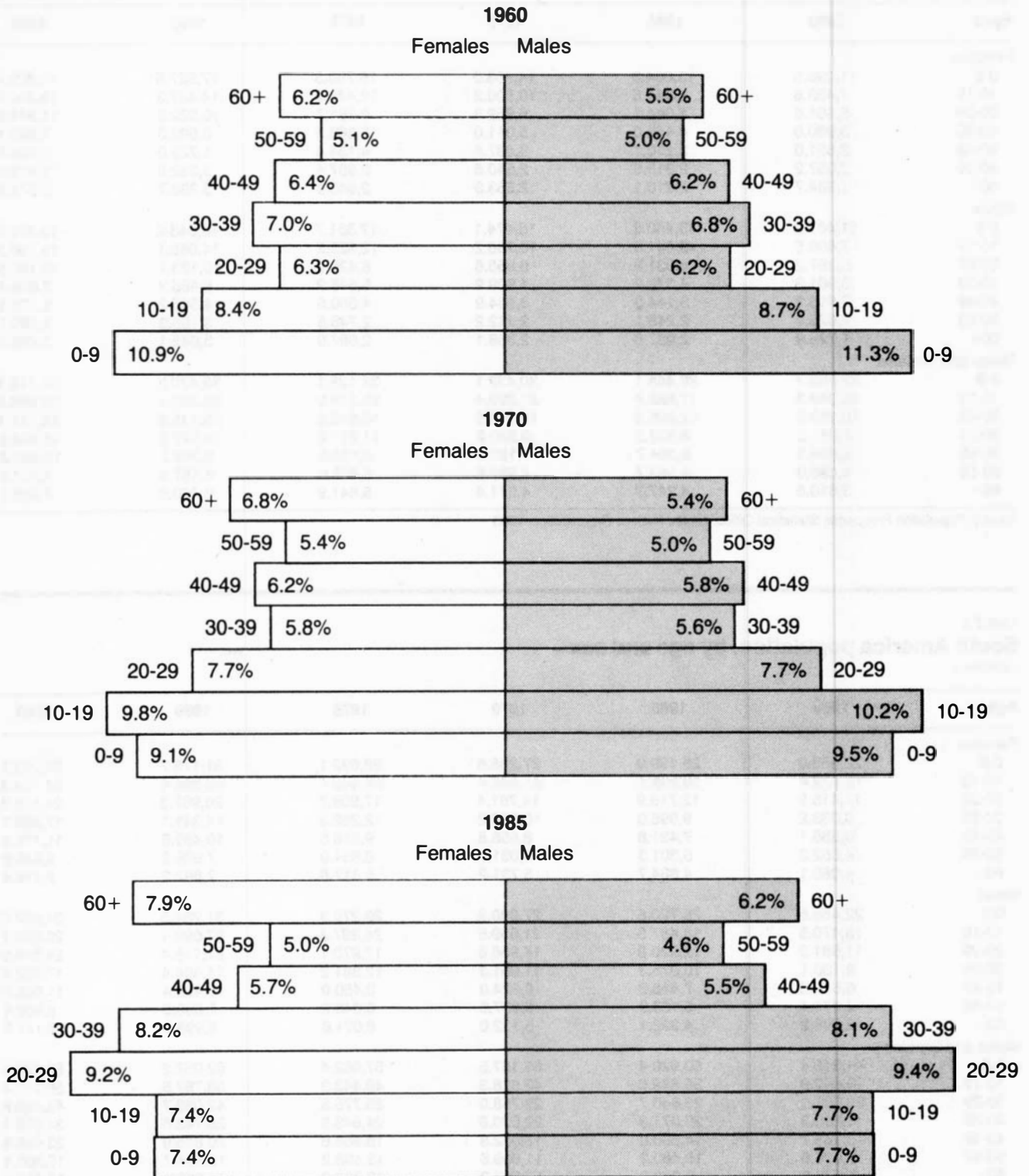


Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

FIGURE 2

**North America population distribution by age in 1960, 1970, and 1985**

(percentage of total North America population)



Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 4

**Central America and Caribbean population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	11,096.5	13,004.3	14,958.0	16,783.3	17,927.6	18,826.4
10-19	7,439.8	8,841.5	10,500.2	12,448.9	14,437.3	16,250.3
20-29	5,401.6	6,064.1	6,959.9	8,381.7	10,022.8	11,974.9
30-39	3,960.0	4,462.0	5,011.0	5,663.0	6,592.3	7,953.1
40-49	2,851.0	3,210.1	3,637.4	4,134.4	4,723.0	5,366.1
50-59	2,057.2	2,315.6	2,540.6	2,887.4	3,332.5	3,816.5
60+	1,884.7	2,210.1	2,553.3	2,943.9	3,358.7	3,879.9
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	11,467.2	13,440.8	15,474.1	17,351.7	18,543.2	19,491.8
10-19	7,609.5	9,041.5	10,796.2	12,825.2	14,866.1	16,739.3
20-29	5,357.2	6,031.8	6,956.6	8,428.9	10,123.1	12,156.5
30-39	3,901.2	4,370.2	4,909.2	5,548.2	6,485.3	7,875.4
40-49	2,813.9	3,144.5	3,544.9	4,000.5	4,545.2	5,175.1
50-59	2,028.9	2,248.1	2,442.2	2,748.5	3,155.3	3,590.7
60+	1,725.9	2,037.6	2,358.1	2,697.9	3,042.1	3,456.2
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	22,563.7	26,445.1	30,432.1	34,135.1	36,470.8	38,318.3
10-19	15,049.3	17,882.9	21,296.4	25,274.0	29,303.4	32,989.5
20-29	10,758.8	12,095.9	13,916.5	16,810.6	20,145.9	24,131.4
30-39	7,861.2	8,832.2	9,920.2	11,211.2	13,077.6	15,828.5
40-49	5,664.9	6,354.7	7,182.3	8,135.0	9,268.2	10,541.2
50-59	4,086.0	4,563.7	4,982.8	5,635.9	6,487.8	7,407.2
60+	3,610.5	4,247.7	4,911.4	5,641.9	6,400.8	7,336.1

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 5

**South America population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	22,058.0	25,199.9	27,286.6	28,692.1	31,175.7	34,263.2
10-19	15,172.4	18,202.1	21,368.8	24,546.1	26,695.4	28,164.8
20-29	11,415.9	12,719.9	14,781.4	17,805.7	20,967.3	24,118.8
30-39	9,033.2	9,996.0	10,979.2	12,282.3	14,341.1	17,323.7
40-49	6,586.1	7,431.8	8,558.8	9,516.6	10,489.5	11,774.9
50-59	4,552.3	5,301.3	6,031.7	6,854.9	7,925.2	8,843.6
60+	4,080.1	4,864.7	5,731.2	6,817.6	7,882.2	9,174.4
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	22,488.5	25,720.5	27,880.9	29,270.3	31,781.5	34,967.3
10-19	15,470.5	18,487.5	21,659.5	24,897.3	27,092.1	28,546.7
20-29	11,591.3	12,920.8	14,986.6	17,970.1	21,116.4	24,314.0
30-39	9,130.1	10,075.3	11,051.3	12,361.2	14,404.4	17,322.4
40-49	6,577.6	7,418.2	8,524.0	9,450.0	10,406.4	11,682.0
50-59	4,474.4	5,158.9	5,837.9	6,643.2	7,669.5	8,536.4
60+	3,698.8	4,392.1	5,132.0	6,071.6	6,998.4	8,121.8
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	44,546.4	50,920.4	55,167.5	57,962.4	62,957.2	69,230.5
10-19	30,642.9	36,689.6	43,028.3	49,443.3	53,787.5	56,711.4
20-29	23,007.1	25,640.7	29,768.0	35,775.8	42,083.7	48,432.8
30-39	18,163.3	20,071.3	22,030.6	24,643.5	28,745.6	34,646.1
40-49	13,163.7	14,850.0	17,082.8	18,966.6	20,895.9	23,456.8
50-59	9,026.8	10,460.2	11,869.6	13,498.2	15,594.7	17,380.1
60+	7,778.9	9,256.8	10,863.2	12,889.2	14,880.6	17,296.2

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 6

**Europe population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	36,266.6	37,294.1	37,530.8	36,320.2	33,848.4	32,744.5
10-19	32,497.3	35,251.1	36,284.0	37,394.6	37,547.4	36,158.0
20-29	30,933.9	30,898.7	32,119.4	35,371.2	36,415.1	37,156.6
30-39	31,235.9	30,788.6	30,408.3	30,274.4	32,039.0	35,085.3
40-49	25,933.6	26,981.7	30,619.1	30,159.6	30,167.5	29,921.4
50-59	27,026.1	28,025.8	24,718.6	25,764.3	29,718.8	29,260.3
60+	31,952.6	35,438.0	39,141.3	42,082.3	41,165.2	43,366.1
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	38,026.8	39,102.8	39,284.3	38,198.1	35,605.2	34,376.9
10-19	33,649.6	36,735.8	37,819.1	39,150.0	39,506.2	38,044.1
20-29	31,452.8	31,691.0	33,237.9	36,595.1	37,793.7	38,816.5
30-39	29,369.1	30,669.9	30,981.7	30,922.8	32,921.8	35,982.1
40-49	23,070.2	24,127.8	28,598.6	29,558.4	30,127.5	30,092.2
50-59	24,320.0	24,607.0	21,332.8	22,267.9	26,563.4	27,566.7
60+	23,308.9	26,334.8	29,227.1	31,216.6	30,170.4	31,498.6
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	74,293.4	76,396.9	76,815.2	74,518.3	69,453.7	67,121.4
10-19	66,146.9	71,986.9	74,103.1	76,544.6	77,053.5	74,202.1
20-29	62,386.7	62,589.7	65,357.3	71,966.4	74,208.8	75,973.2
30-39	60,605.0	61,458.4	61,390.0	61,197.2	64,960.9	71,067.3
40-49	49,003.8	51,109.5	59,217.7	59,718.0	60,295.0	60,013.6
50-59	51,346.2	52,632.9	46,051.4	48,032.3	56,282.2	56,827.0
60+	55,261.5	61,772.8	68,368.4	73,298.9	71,335.6	74,864.7

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 7

**Western Europe population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	25,157.6	27,025.2	27,764.8	26,392.0	23,492.2	22,191.6
10-19	23,511.3	24,797.0	25,269.5	27,208.5	27,898.6	26,285.2
20-29	21,975.9	22,430.1	23,360.2	25,104.7	25,485.9	27,028.8
30-39	22,442.9	21,902.0	21,658.2	21,988.5	23,439.5	24,904.1
40-49	19,417.6	20,109.4	22,066.9	21,514.2	21,607.5	21,782.1
50-59	19,981.1	20,714.3	18,582.3	19,222.5	21,543.6	20,960.4
60+	24,419.5	26,865.3	29,459.9	31,622.4	31,198.5	32,647.5
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	26,387.8	28,312.7	29,055.4	27,759.6	24,726.6	23,268.8
10-19	24,369.6	25,870.0	26,317.1	28,474.9	29,396.9	27,690.1
20-29	22,418.8	23,148.5	24,277.6	25,958.8	26,443.2	28,276.7
30-39	21,428.1	22,028.5	22,237.7	22,648.1	24,191.6	25,539.4
40-49	17,589.2	18,320.7	20,919.2	21,244.2	21,710.6	22,094.7
50-59	18,108.0	18,363.2	16,304.5	16,908.7	19,489.9	19,885.9
60+	17,903.1	19,933.9	21,941.0	23,488.1	22,963.6	23,928.6
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	51,545.4	55,337.9	56,820.2	54,151.6	48,218.8	45,460.4
10-19	47,880.9	50,666.9	51,586.6	55,683.3	57,295.5	53,975.3
20-29	44,394.7	45,578.6	47,637.8	51,063.5	51,929.1	55,305.6
30-39	43,871.0	43,930.5	43,895.9	44,636.6	47,631.1	50,443.5
40-49	37,006.8	38,430.1	42,986.1	42,758.4	43,318.0	43,876.9
50-59	38,089.2	39,077.6	34,886.7	36,131.2	41,033.5	40,846.3
60+	42,322.5	46,799.1	51,400.8	55,110.5	54,162.1	56,576.1

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 8

**Eastern Europe population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	11,109.0	10,268.9	9,766.0	9,928.2	10,356.2	10,552.9
10-19	8,986.0	10,454.2	11,014.5	10,186.1	9,648.8	9,872.8
20-29	8,958.0	8,468.6	8,759.2	10,266.5	10,929.2	10,127.8
30-39	8,793.0	8,886.5	8,750.2	8,285.9	8,599.5	10,181.2
40-49	6,516.0	6,872.3	8,552.2	8,645.4	8,560.0	8,139.3
50-59	7,045.0	7,311.5	6,136.3	6,541.8	8,175.2	8,299.9
60+	7,533.1	8,572.7	9,681.4	10,459.9	9,966.7	10,718.6
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	11,639.0	10,790.1	10,229.0	10,438.5	10,878.6	11,108.1
10-19	9,280.0	10,865.8	11,502.0	10,675.2	10,109.3	10,354.0
20-29	9,034.0	8,542.5	8,960.3	10,636.3	11,350.5	10,539.8
30-39	7,941.0	8,641.4	8,743.9	8,274.7	8,730.2	10,442.7
40-49	5,481.0	5,807.1	7,679.4	8,314.2	8,417.0	7,997.4
50-59	6,212.0	6,243.8	5,028.3	5,359.2	7,073.5	7,680.8
60+	5,405.8	6,400.9	7,286.2	7,728.5	7,206.7	7,570.0
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	22,748.0	21,059.0	19,995.0	20,366.7	21,234.9	21,661.0
10-19	18,266.0	21,319.9	22,516.5	20,861.3	19,758.0	20,226.8
20-29	17,992.0	17,011.1	17,719.5	20,902.9	22,279.6	20,667.6
30-39	16,734.0	17,527.9	17,494.1	16,560.6	17,329.8	20,623.9
40-49	11,997.0	12,679.4	16,231.6	16,959.6	16,977.0	16,136.8
50-59	13,257.0	13,555.3	11,164.6	11,901.0	15,248.7	15,980.7
60+	12,939.0	14,973.6	16,967.6	18,188.4	17,173.5	18,288.6

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 9

**Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	34,246.0	33,669.9	31,496.0	30,357.2	32,007.2	34,109.2
10-19	24,590.0	30,698.2	34,214.5	34,233.1	31,526.8	30,164.1
20-29	28,633.0	25,832.6	24,185.2	29,369.5	33,641.2	34,046.7
30-39	27,063.0	27,800.5	27,829.2	25,801.9	23,795.5	29,106.8
40-49	20,089.0	21,080.3	26,781.2	27,267.4	27,397.0	25,329.2
50-59	19,725.0	21,149.5	19,290.3	19,466.8	25,307.2	26,151.2
60+	20,551.1	24,049.7	27,122.4	31,008.9	30,763.7	32,333.7
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	35,750.0	35,250.1	32,776.0	31,805.5	33,570.6	35,314.4
10-19	25,322.0	31,806.8	35,629.0	35,916.2	32,866.3	31,487.1
20-29	28,318.0	25,872.5	24,420.3	30,288.3	34,960.5	35,388.1
30-39	22,547.0	25,894.4	27,183.9	25,212.7	23,666.2	29,585.3
40-49	13,899.0	15,046.1	21,507.4	24,401.2	25,800.0	24,129.1
50-59	13,583.0	14,511.8	12,603.3	12,955.2	19,071.5	22,278.9
60+	11,886.8	13,804.9	15,833.2	17,504.5	16,910.7	17,921.5
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	69,996.0	68,920.0	64,272.0	62,162.7	65,577.9	69,423.7
10-19	49,912.0	62,504.9	69,843.5	70,149.3	64,393.0	61,651.2
20-29	56,951.0	51,705.1	48,605.5	59,657.9	68,601.6	69,434.7
30-39	49,610.0	53,694.9	55,013.1	51,014.6	47,461.8	58,692.1
40-49	33,988.0	36,126.4	48,288.6	51,668.6	53,197.0	49,458.3
50-59	33,308.0	35,661.3	31,893.6	32,422.0	44,378.7	48,430.1
60+	32,438.0	37,854.6	42,955.6	48,513.4	47,674.5	50,255.2

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 10  
**U.S.S.R. population, by age and sex**  
(millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	23,137.0	23,401.0	21,730.0	20,429.0	21,651.0	23,556.4
10-19	15,604.0	20,244.0	23,200.0	24,047.0	21,878.0	20,291.3
20-29	19,675.0	17,364.0	15,426.0	19,103.0	22,712.0	23,918.9
30-39	18,270.0	18,914.0	19,079.0	17,516.0	15,196.0	18,925.6
40-49	13,573.0	14,208.0	18,229.0	18,622.0	18,837.0	17,189.9
50-59	12,680.0	13,838.0	13,154.0	12,925.0	17,132.0	17,851.3
60+	13,018.0	15,477.0	17,441.0	20,549.0	20,797.0	21,615.1
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	24,111.0	24,460.0	22,547.0	21,367.0	22,692.0	24,206.3
10-19	16,042.0	20,941.0	24,127.0	25,241.0	22,757.0	21,133.1
20-29	19,284.0	17,330.0	15,460.0	19,652.0	23,610.0	24,848.2
30-39	14,606.0	17,253.0	18,440.0	16,938.0	14,936.0	19,142.6
40-49	8,418.0	9,239.0	13,828.0	16,087.0	17,383.0	16,131.6
50-59	7,371.0	8,268.0	7,575.0	7,596.0	11,998.0	14,598.1
60+	6,481.0	7,404.0	8,547.0	9,776.0	9,704.0	10,351.5
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	47,248.0	47,861.0	44,277.0	41,796.0	44,343.0	47,762.7
10-19	31,646.0	41,185.0	47,327.0	49,288.0	44,635.0	41,424.3
20-29	38,959.0	34,694.0	30,886.0	38,755.0	46,322.0	48,767.1
30-39	32,876.0	36,167.0	37,519.0	34,454.0	30,132.0	38,068.2
40-49	21,991.0	23,447.0	32,057.0	34,709.0	36,220.0	33,321.5
50-59	20,051.0	22,106.0	20,729.0	20,521.0	29,130.0	32,449.4
60+	19,499.0	22,881.0	25,988.0	30,325.0	30,501.0	31,966.6

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 11  
**Africa population, by age and sex**  
(millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	43,912.9	50,546.2	58,252.7	66,754.6	78,010.9	91,531.8
10-19	30,137.6	34,082.8	39,315.3	45,862.7	53,647.3	62,020.3
20-29	22,430.7	24,984.2	27,956.6	32,063.0	37,459.3	43,955.9
30-39	16,365.3	18,387.4	20,599.0	23,051.2	26,173.0	30,220.3
40-49	11,680.8	12,966.6	14,625.3	16,714.2	19,006.5	21,352.3
50-59	8,171.2	9,004.0	10,058.1	11,358.2	13,067.3	15,021.8
60+	7,403.3	8,139.0	9,235.0	10,342.7	11,796.2	13,499.4
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	44,056.9	50,930.9	58,846.6	67,440.6	78,825.5	92,707.7
10-19	29,958.3	33,953.8	39,434.2	46,228.3	54,116.5	62,501.9
20-29	22,012.0	24,415.2	27,227.2	31,562.7	37,246.4	43,923.7
30-39	15,830.8	17,801.2	19,753.8	22,099.1	25,217.8	29,423.1
40-49	11,117.3	12,375.3	13,904.9	15,871.7	17,974.9	20,173.4
50-59	7,465.0	8,278.0	9,231.1	10,455.0	12,000.6	13,778.7
60+	6,209.7	6,868.1	7,769.2	8,777.1	10,049.4	11,508.6
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	87,969.8	101,477.2	117,099.3	134,195.2	156,836.5	184,239.5
10-19	60,095.9	68,036.7	78,749.4	92,091.1	107,763.8	124,522.2
20-29	44,442.7	49,399.5	55,183.8	63,625.7	74,705.7	87,879.5
30-39	32,196.1	36,188.7	40,352.8	45,150.3	51,390.8	59,643.4
40-49	22,798.1	25,341.9	28,530.1	32,585.9	36,981.4	41,525.8
50-59	15,636.3	17,282.0	19,289.2	21,813.1	25,067.9	28,800.5
60+	13,613.0	15,007.1	17,004.2	19,119.9	21,845.6	25,007.9

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 12

**Asia population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	240,696.3	265,004.9	300,897.9	333,136.2	328,101.5	316,853.0
10-19	162,251.5	191,788.4	224,782.6	251,357.1	288,191.4	321,803.0
20-29	132,401.0	140,444.2	154,419.2	183,900.0	217,018.8	243,784.7
30-39	100,241.3	112,369.3	123,783.5	132,928.6	147,575.3	177,026.7
40-49	73,215.6	80,966.9	92,083.3	104,814.1	116,663.3	126,372.0
50-59	53,762.7	59,317.3	64,793.0	72,915.7	84,124.1	96,604.4
60+	48,567.2	53,074.2	60,861.1	70,275.6	80,930.5	93,109.9
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	253,806.5	277,730.0	312,771.2	346,738.2	343,677.9	332,843.8
10-19	170,394.1	202,605.1	238,213.3	264,910.3	301,093.7	336,343.2
20-29	141,578.4	148,104.5	162,125.5	194,484.8	230,674.6	257,518.7
30-39	108,595.9	121,437.7	132,537.3	140,251.1	155,253.0	187,430.9
40-49	78,234.8	86,328.4	98,727.9	112,439.9	124,285.4	132,691.7
50-59	53,516.9	60,356.9	66,768.0	75,387.1	87,716.8	101,178.1
60+	42,173.3	47,071.9	54,948.5	64,705.0	75,029.3	87,378.4
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	494,502.8	542,734.9	613,669.1	679,874.4	671,779.4	649,696.8
10-19	332,645.6	394,393.5	462,995.9	516,267.4	589,285.1	658,146.2
20-29	273,979.4	288,548.6	316,544.7	378,384.8	447,693.4	501,303.4
30-39	208,837.1	233,807.1	256,320.9	273,179.7	302,828.3	364,457.6
40-49	151,450.4	167,295.2	190,811.2	217,254.0	240,948.6	259,063.7
50-59	107,279.6	119,674.3	131,561.0	148,302.8	171,840.9	197,782.5
60+	90,740.6	100,146.2	115,809.6	134,980.6	155,959.8	180,488.3

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 13

**India population, by age and sex**  
 (millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	63,673.2	74,351.7	81,513.4	86,280.9	90,644.9	94,662.5
10-19	45,180.8	49,853.2	58,320.6	68,788.5	76,126.1	81,169.8
20-29	35,760.5	39,699.9	42,893.4	47,539.7	55,848.2	66,073.5
30-39	24,481.8	28,716.1	33,398.0	37,286.0	40,497.9	45,076.9
40-49	16,430.6	19,116.6	22,588.5	26,661.0	31,185.4	34,976.9
50-59	10,393.8	12,588.3	14,668.2	17,195.7	20,456.6	24,276.8
60+	10,926.0	10,537.5	11,555.5	13,831.6	16,678.2	20,046.8
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	66,114.2	77,324.9	85,971.2	92,286.2	97,267.4	101,375.0
10-19	47,209.4	52,532.5	61,574.4	72,661.6	81,422.4	87,964.6
20-29	38,120.9	41,441.7	45,175.7	50,436.4	59,317.2	70,184.3
30-39	28,484.2	32,296.2	35,849.3	39,162.1	42,899.9	48,103.5
40-49	19,325.6	22,541.2	26,199.4	29,893.1	33,385.5	36,669.9
50-59	11,912.5	14,352.2	16,828.0	19,797.5	23,185.9	26,632.7
60+	11,442.5	11,327.5	12,604.9	15,131.5	18,248.2	21,908.9
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	129,787.4	151,676.6	167,484.6	178,567.1	187,912.3	196,037.6
10-19	92,390.2	102,385.7	119,895.0	141,450.1	157,548.5	169,134.4
20-29	73,881.4	81,141.6	88,069.1	97,976.1	115,165.4	136,257.9
30-39	52,966.0	61,012.4	69,247.3	76,448.2	83,397.8	93,180.4
40-49	35,756.2	41,657.9	48,787.9	56,554.1	64,570.9	71,646.8
50-59	22,306.4	26,940.5	31,496.2	36,993.3	43,642.6	50,909.5
60+	22,368.5	21,865.0	24,160.4	28,963.2	34,926.4	41,955.6

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985



TABLE 14

**China population, by age and sex**

(millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	95,685.4	98,846.8	117,081.0	133,889.5	116,182.7	93,894.6
10-19	58,754.7	75,112.1	89,677.1	95,024.5	114,417.7	132,245.8
20-29	50,139.8	50,635.6	55,790.3	72,636.1	87,804.3	93,730.0
30-39	40,889.7	43,907.0	46,631.1	48,198.8	54,056.0	71,106.6
40-49	32,032.2	34,171.8	37,272.2	41,101.0	44,527.5	46,579.7
50-59	25,393.6	26,442.8	28,006.5	30,810.6	34,396.0	38,483.1
60+	20,835.2	24,113.5	28,106.5	32,010.9	36,472.1	41,101.5
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	104,636.6	106,421.9	121,798.9	137,896.9	120,042.2	97,290.4
10-19	63,852.0	81,720.7	98,090.3	102,200.5	118,667.5	135,751.4
20-29	56,773.3	56,283.7	60,606.0	78,828.9	95,634.9	100,308.7
30-39	44,800.8	48,920.4	52,597.4	53,373.5	58,467.4	76,819.2
40-49	33,466.6	36,073.2	40,172.7	45,250.8	49,754.0	51,161.2
50-59	23,218.9	25,396.0	28,011.7	31,423.2	36,038.4	41,337.0
60+	15,061.8	18,607.5	22,649.8	27,096.9	31,970.8	37,261.9
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	200,322.0	205,268.7	238,879.9	271,786.4	236,224.9	191,185.0
10-19	122,606.7	156,832.8	187,767.4	197,225.0	233,085.1	267,997.1
20-29	106,913.1	106,919.4	116,396.3	151,464.9	183,439.2	194,038.7
30-39	85,690.5	92,827.5	99,228.5	101,572.3	112,523.4	147,925.8
40-49	65,498.8	70,245.0	77,444.9	86,351.7	94,281.5	97,740.8
50-59	48,612.5	51,838.8	56,018.2	62,233.8	70,434.5	79,820.1
60+	35,897.0	42,721.0	50,756.3	59,107.8	68,442.9	78,363.4

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

TABLE 15

**Oceania population, by age and sex**

(millions)

Ages	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>Females</b>						
0-9	1,762.7	1,943.6	2,065.7	2,166.8	2,242.4	2,315.3
10-19	1,382.4	1,631.7	1,823.4	2,016.2	2,125.9	2,205.8
20-29	1,023.9	1,188.2	1,454.7	1,708.6	1,884.4	2,073.0
30-39	1,052.0	1,049.3	1,099.8	1,264.6	1,524.3	1,747.3
40-49	910.5	994.5	1,071.1	1,073.5	1,123.7	1,267.0
50-59	686.7	791.8	870.3	953.6	1,039.4	1,046.9
60+	831.7	904.4	997.1	1,129.6	1,260.7	1,426.3
<b>Males</b>						
0-9	1,855.9	2,049.4	2,180.2	2,276.8	2,355.3	2,431.4
10-19	1,464.5	1,723.7	1,925.9	2,128.8	2,245.8	2,320.9
20-29	1,108.4	1,267.9	1,554.0	1,783.8	1,969.4	2,169.4
30-39	1,144.9	1,139.7	1,181.8	1,349.4	1,608.1	1,816.3
40-49	952.5	1,036.6	1,139.9	1,152.9	1,192.5	1,341.3
50-59	729.0	825.0	877.1	962.7	1,074.7	1,088.0
60+	709.2	765.8	853.2	967.8	1,102.2	1,254.4
<b>Males and females</b>						
0-9	3,618.6	3,993.0	4,245.9	4,443.6	4,597.7	4,746.6
10-19	2,846.9	3,355.4	3,749.4	4,145.0	4,371.7	4,526.7
20-29	2,132.3	2,456.1	3,008.8	3,492.4	3,853.9	4,242.4
30-39	2,196.9	2,189.0	2,281.7	2,614.0	3,132.5	3,563.5
40-49	1,863.0	2,031.1	2,211.0	2,226.5	2,316.2	2,608.4
50-59	1,415.7	1,616.7	1,747.4	1,916.2	2,114.1	2,134.9
60+	1,541.0	1,670.1	1,850.3	2,097.4	2,362.9	2,680.7

Source: *Population Prospects*, Statistical Office, United Nations Organization, 1985

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# Editorial

## Hostages

The plight of foreigners held in Iraq for longer or shorter periods against their will has been given soap opera treatment by Western, and in particular the American mass media. Granted their situation was frightening; but the truth of the matter is that it is not they who have been held hostage by Saddam Hussein, but the world which is being held hostage by George Bush and Margaret Thatcher—by their policies which are creating a countdown to a third world war, if not immediately, then in the next two or three years.

The U.S. State Department has declared that it is preparing a war crimes case against Saddam Hussein. It were better, before accusing Saddam Hussein of anything, to try President Bush for the precedent he set with the U.S. operation in Panama. What Saddam Hussein did in Kuwait, had a basis in policy, in statecraft; what the United States did in Panama had none.

What Saddam Hussein's military did in Kuwait, was a very clean military operation. What the United States' forces did in Panama, was a piece of Nazi-like butchery and bungling, and we can expect much more of the same, if the U.S. forces, with their characteristic propensity presently for butchery and bungling, essay an attack upon Iraq. The best estimate now, is that over 5,000 people died as a direct result of the U.S. invasion of Panama.

Now the United States is forcing a policy of genocide on its far too acquiescent allies, by enforcing an embargo on food and medical supplies to Iraq. This, and the threat by the United States to saturation-bomb both Iraq and Kuwait, has resulted in a situation in which an estimated 1.5 million refugees are trying to flee these countries.

These people are now stranded somewhere on the border between Iraq and its neighboring countries—without shelter, without sanitation, with too little food, and barely any water. Cholera has already struck, and worse, people are fighting each other with rocks and bare fists, for the food and water which mean the difference between immediate death and possible survival.

This is as bad as or worse than the situation in Hitler's concentration camps, and—if the Thatcher-Bush policy prevails—it is the face of the future.

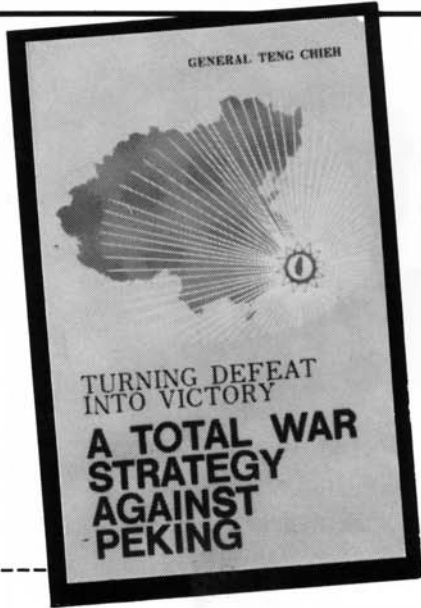
The truth of the Thatcher-Bush Mideast war is racist genocide. The heartless disregard of and failure to provide for the million and more refugees is proof of this. This outright genocide is the natural outcome of the more covert genocide practiced by the International Monetary Fund, with such devices as the imposition of austerity conditionalities upon the so-called developing sector. Now the British, with United States support, have gone one step further in their neo-malthusian plans for a resurgent colonial empire.

Their arrogance is such that they are now flaunting the end of the U.S.-Soviet condominium. There is now only one superpower, so they say: an Anglo-American superpower. For the Soviets, the conclusion is obvious: today Iraq, tomorrow the Soviet Union. The Soviet economy is a shambles, and the political structure in disarray—but a wounded beast can still strike.

The British, with the full backing of the criminally stupid George Bush, are involved in a ruthless resource grab. They intend to grab the world's resources at the same time that they kill off the darker-skinned peoples who inhabit the areas over which they mean to take direct control.

The situation is by no means hopeless, but it is extremely grave. If the United States goes ahead, with or without Gorbachov's blessing, to a military assault on Iraq, that will start the countdown toward World War III. There is no doubt of that.

The hope for the peoples of the world today lies in the promise of German reunification—if LaRouche's policies for the development of a high-technology Productive Triangle, encompassing France, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, with Germany at its center, go forward. The success of this policy will offer the Soviets their only perceived alternative for non-military self-defense, in the face of the present Anglo-American aggressive onslaught.



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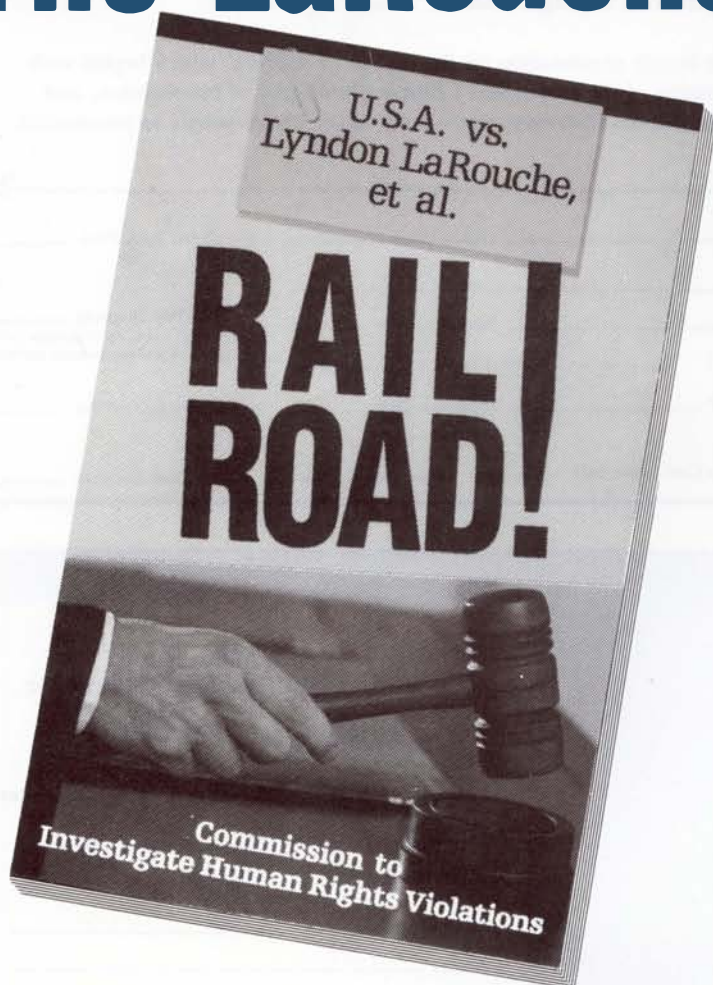
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