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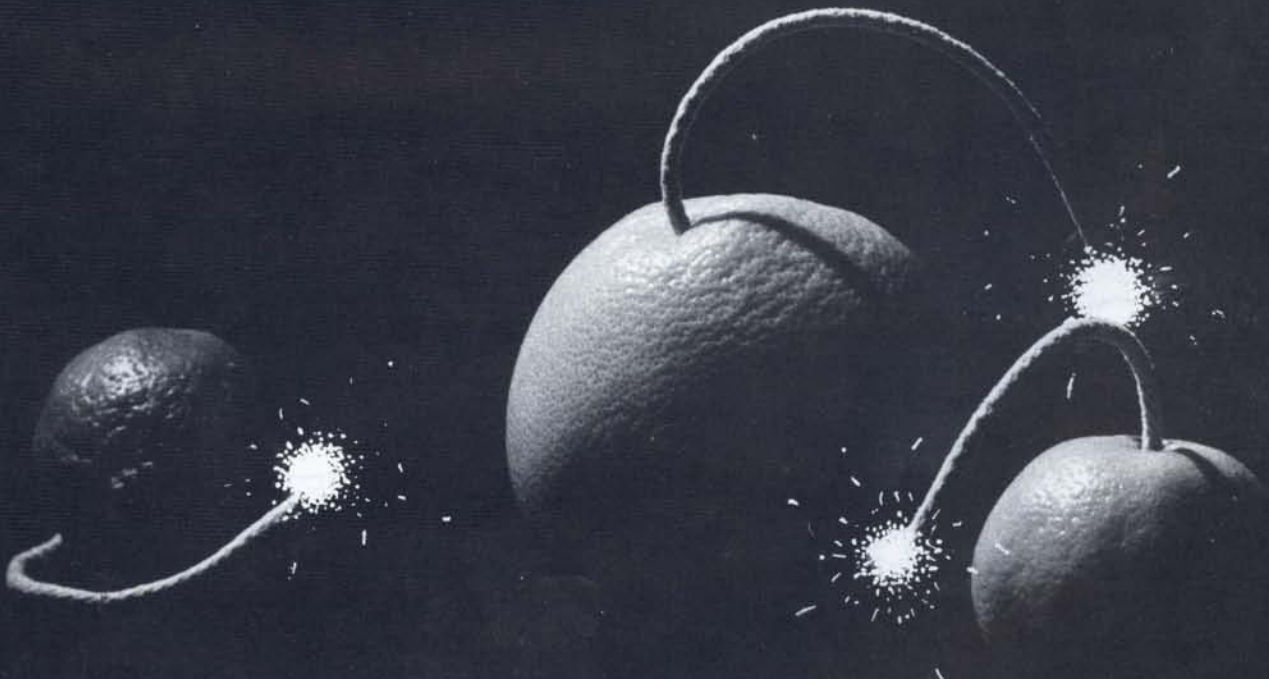
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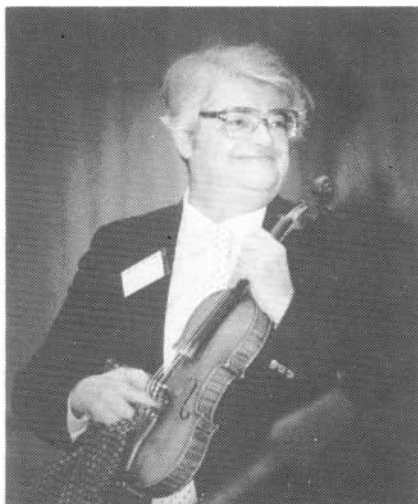
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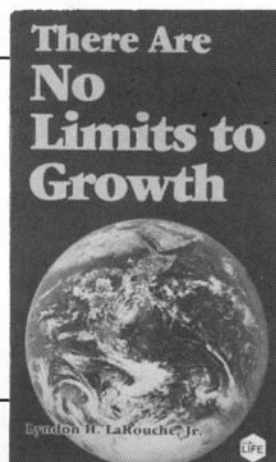
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From the Editor

I have just come across a May 1989 interview with Lithuanian President Vytautis Landsbergis, whose plea for the West to defend Baltic freedom is on p. 36. In the interview, Landsbergis was asked about the spiritual destruction wrought in Lithuania by the long Soviet occupation. He said the freedom movement, Sajudis, was created because Lithuania was overcome by a "flood of evil." "I cannot imagine how one can live without a sense of responsibility for one's children and grandchildren. . . . What—you have a salary, enough to get by on, you finally have an apartment, and if you're careful to keep out of trouble, you can live out your days in contentment . . . while everything around you is heading for disaster: There is no future for your grandchildren, but you still have some time for yourself?"

The dismal world situation in this 1990 holiday season, was lighted up over Dec. 13 and 14 by the mind of Lyndon LaRouche. The most celebrated American political prisoner took the witness stand in the trial of three of his most longstanding collaborators, and eloquently described the philosophical orientation of the political movement he founded nearly a quarter of a century ago (for earlier events in the trial, see p. 64).

LaRouche was describing the founding of his philosophical association in terms that respond to the deep concerns voiced by Landsbergis in the cited interview. He said that Christianity is the dominant force of our civilization. The Christian idea is based on the fact that there are no races, that each and every individual on the face of this Earth has within himself or herself the divine spark of reason. All persons living on this Earth are in the living image of God, and there is no better way for the living image of God to be exercised than for each and every individual to utilize their creative powers to the fullest possible extent: in classical culture, science, and the arts, in order to create and foster a better world for their children and grandchildren. This world outlook is opposed, LaRouche said, by the heirs of Sparta, who believe in slave societies in which there are rulers, who have their whims, and slaves who follow them. In forthcoming issues, we shall print this historic testimony.

On that note, I convey to you from all of the EIR staff, the warmest greetings of the season.

Nora Hamerman

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Philip Ulanowsky/Ginny Baier

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22 Economic growth, not 'food control,' will save lives

Africa has some of the potentially richest farmland on the globe; and yet it is dying of starvation and disease. Whoever wishes to understand why, and change it, must first contrast a "food for peace" perspective oriented to increasing the wealth of sovereign states, against the current "food control" policies of Henry Kissinger and his masters.

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Food warfare underlies Bush aid pledge to Soviets

by Marcia Merry

In a hearts-and-flowers ceremony in the White House Rose Garden on Dec. 12, George Bush, flanked by Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, announced that he would mobilize credit for up to \$1 billion worth of U.S. food to the Soviet Union. He waived the Jackson-Vanik trade law (which demands Soviet emigration law changes) until next summer. Stumbling over the word, he said the food was to help “democratization.”

It is tempting to see the announcement of the decision as a payoff for the support which the Soviets, through Shevardnadze especially, have given the Bush White House, in the administration’s war drive in the Gulf. This the more so because any such idea was roundly rejected by Secretary of State Baker.

The United States under Bush has been embargoing food shipments to the Soviet Union since earlier this summer. The Soviets have insisted that, not having cash to pay, they need credits. The Bush administration, for its part, stipulated that so long as emigration law changes are not codified, the Soviet Union does not qualify for credit. The net effect of both was to dry up food shipments to a mere trickle, compared, for example, to just last year. The embargo was causing an uproar in the grain trading community, typified by Dwayne Andreas and his Archer Daniels Midland soybean giant, and among the farmers.

With the decision to offer food credits, the Bush administration ostensibly now joins an ongoing international effort, led by Germany and including other European nations, Japan, Canada, Australia, and even Israel, to ship food to Soviet destinations this winter. While others have been shipping, the volume of U.S. commercial sales to the Soviets has plummeted. The present rate of U.S. corn exports is at about 2 million tons a year, as compared with over 16 million tons last trade year.

No humanitarian gesture

On both sides, there is some very disgusting, cynical maneuvering going on. Bush and company have used the matter of U.S. food shipments to push the nuclear-armed Soviet Union into a corner, over the unrest that is swelling internally within the Russian empire, driven by economic breakdown, disintegration of the transportation and distribution system, and acute shortages of food and other consumer goods. The Russians, as Shevardnadze implied, have their own battery of threats: “The fact is that there is a certain instability in the Soviet Union,” he said at the press conference Dec. 12. “It would be a terrible thing if we were unable to assure the stability of the Soviet Union. It would be a terrible thing for Europe and the world.” This type of language is not far short of what used to be called, during the Cold War, nuclear blackmail. But now, the Cold War is supposed to be over, isn’t it?

Meanwhile, as the Bush decision was announced, the Russians have been in the midst of an internal reorganization, designed to strengthen presidential power over and against the independence movements in especially the food-producing Ukraine and Baltic republics. As part of the reorganization, the KGB internal security apparatus has been given charge both of food distribution, and tracking down those who allegedly have been withholding food. This indicates that food is not in any worse supply than usual—there was, in fact, a near-record grain harvest—but that distribution is being wrecked by black marketeers, profiteers, and speculators.

For example, the day before Bush met Shevardnadze, he also met President Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania (see article, page 36). Landsbergis asked for U.S. support in the event of a threatened, developing crackdown on the republic’s independence movement. On Jan. 1, unless Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia submit to continued Russian hegemony

in the economic, and therefore political spheres, those three republics are facing the shutdown of their economic dealings with the Soviet Union. They supply food products to Leningrad, for example.

So in shifting on the food question, is not Bush actually giving the strengthened Soviet internal security apparatus a green light to go ahead with a clampdown against national movements in Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, like the Chinese student massacre in Tiananmen Square?

Rather than a change of heart, or anything like that, the Bush food initiative is the continuation of years of using food as a weapon, the foreign policy specialty of Henry Kissinger. Bush even has a special food weapon committee. Last summer, a special interdepartmental subcommittee on food aid for the U.S.S.R. was set up by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, a former president of Kissinger Associates, Inc. For the past four months, no aid was forthcoming from this agency, while they "studied" the issues involved, such as the possibility of allowing private speculation in the Soviet Union.

Meantime, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's publications insisted that reports of Soviet food needs were exaggerated. The USDA played up the size of the Soviet 1990 grain harvest (estimated at 238 million tons, a near record), and played down the fact that the physical infrastructure of the food chain is disintegrating, and people are suffering.

The Kissinger crowd, including National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, continued to block food shipments to the Soviet Union. This is part of an agenda of actions intended to undermine the emerging economic relations between Germany and Gorbachov, and to coerce Moscow into supporting the Bush drive for war in the Middle East.

At the Rose Garden ceremony, Secretary Baker was quick to deny that the new aid promise was a "payout" or a "payback" by the United States to court Soviet support in the Gulf.

But Baker could have saved his breath. The Departments of State and Agriculture have not done anything for genuine humanitarian reasons since the days before Kissinger became secretary of state 20 years ago, and ushered in the era of mass food control.

The Kissinger policy

In 1974, Kissinger spoke at the Rome founding meeting of the World Food Council, and announced his plans for "strategic" food policies to provide nations with food "security" (see article, page 22). His intention was the same as that of the 15th-century Venetian pirates who roamed the Mediterranean and offered desperate people food "security," a few days' supply at a time, in exchange for political servitude.

Kissinger was one of the principal collaborators in a series of studies by the New York Council of Foreign Relations in the 1970s called the "1980s Project," whose premise was

that when famines arise at the close of the century (which is inevitable in the CFR view), then international agencies—the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the mega-companies, the relief groups—are to take over and exercise food control, overruling the sovereignty of nations.

Over the 1970s and 1980s, food control mechanisms proliferated, principally through the international food cartel companies (Cargill, Continental, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, André/Garnac, ADM/Toepfer, Unilever, Kraft), the domestic and international relief agencies (the Red Cross, the refugee coordinating groups), and the "facilities" of the IMF and the World Bank. But the potential of most nations to be self-sufficient, or truly food secure, declined to the point of mass deprivation on the scale of genocide in Africa.

A counter to European development efforts

The exceptions to this policy have been Japan and Western Europe, which now offer a potential bridge to development for the former East bloc.

The IMF has moved, in parallel with Washington, to attempt to thwart this potential. On Dec. 4, IMF chairman Michel Camdessus met in Brussels with the foreign ministers of the European Community, and criticized the German initiative to provide food aid to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. He insisted that aid must be tied to IMF austerity conditionalities and "free market reforms." The foreign ministers of Germany and Italy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Gianni de Michelis, insisted that aid and loans be without conditionalities, but rather as a "European sign of support for the reform process in the East." A followup meeting was scheduled for Dec. 10, to prepare a proposal for the Dec. 15 EC summit in Rome.

Unfortunately, to date the aid effort from Germany and other European nations has gone mostly through private channels, and hence has been quite limited in scope, instead of through government-coordinated mobilizations based on developing infrastructure for the future. This is guaranteeing needless suffering. On Dec. 1, rationing was imposed in Leningrad for the first time since the war.

The kind of policy alternative required was laid out at a press conference at Berlin's Bristol Hotel given by Lyndon LaRouche in October 1988, more than one year before the Berlin Wall came down. He called for Western aid to the Soviets to be tied to Soviet agreement to the unification of Germany and the development of Poland. LaRouche called the policy "Food for Peace." In his approach, political freedom and economic development went hand in hand to solve problems peacefully. His proposals anticipated in a way no one else did the developments of October and November 1989 in eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia. His approach is the one that is needed now. The alternative, based on using food as a weapon and blackmail conditioner, is one whose only result can be to push the world closer to a war, and genocidal disaster from which it might not recover.

West Europe faces population crash

by Mary M. Burdman

The bitterest irony of the massive media campaign now being waged in Western Europe against the supposed threatened invasion by “hordes” of refugees from Russia, Eastern Europe, and Africa, is that Western Europe itself is facing an impending population crisis: a disastrous *collapse* in population in the near future. Under any circumstances but the current “New World Order,” whose Anglo-American rulers consider people their greatest enemy, Europe would be recruiting a new labor force, as the United States, Ibero-America, and Russia did in the 19th century.

Demographics, the study of population, must always be a long-term study, and the “head-counting” approach of the crew of malthusian horror-mongers at most universities is a fraud. The issue is not how many people exist on the face of the Earth at any given moment, as these non-scientists claim. Population size and age are determined by *rates* of birth and death, of early or late family formation, and the basic time frame is the human life span of 75 years. If one looks at current trends in Western Europe from these criteria, the outlook is bleak.

The 1990 demographic statistics from the European Community, which include most figures for 1988, show that the trend of population collapse of the past 15 years continues. At this point, the overall fertility rate for the 12 EC nations is 1.6 children per woman, almost 20% *below* even the replacement rate (zero growth) of 2.1. Fertility, which has been falling sharply since 1965, fell below the replacement rate in 1975, and has been plummeting since.

It appears that live births bottomed out from about 1987 at 1.5, and there has been a very slight statistical upturn, but this means little or nothing. Despite current high living standards in Germany, France, and northern Italy—at least as compared to the United States—decades of economic decline and the proliferation of malthusian pessimism have created a population “hole” that is becoming so enormous it will soon not be possible to fill it without large-scale immigration into Europe. At the present fertility rate, the population of the original 10 EC nations (before Spain and Portugal joined), which was 270 million in 1985, will have *fallen* to 240 million by 2025. The population of former West Germany, with-

out the five new eastern states, which was 60 million in 1985, will fall to 35 million, and of France, at 54.4 million in 1985, to 48.6 million.

The population of Europe has shrunk dramatically as a proportion of the rest of the world. In 1950, one in six people lived in Europe; in 2025, it will be one in 26. By 2000, the average age of a European will be 43 (up from 34 now) and 20% of the population will be over 60.

Family formation discouraged

The problem is not just a drop in the number of births. The fundamental factors of family formation are endangered, and unless this is reversed, the population collapse will continue. Now, the only EC demographic statistic that is rising is the number of births outside marriage, which has skyrocketed since 1978. At this point, 45% of the births in Denmark, and 25% in France and Britain, are outside marriage. Only in Italy and Belgium are fewer than 10% of births outside marriage.

The average age of women at the birth of their first child has been climbing appreciably since 1970, the year of earliest first births in the past 30 years, from age 24 to 26. This reflects many trends: later marriages, instability of marriages, and the now-endangered “yuppie” lifestyle, which encouraged women to delay childbearing into their late thirties, widening the span of a generation by at least a decade.

Currently, the lowest birth rates are in Italy, at 1.34, Spain, at 1.38, and Germany, at 1.42—a slight rise from the historical low of 1.28 in 1985, when West Germany had a significantly lower birth rate than the former East Germany. These three nations have a net reproduction rate of 0.63, 0.77, and 0.64 respectively. The only EC country which has a birth rate as high as 2.2 is Ireland, and this is a drastic fall from 1965, when the birth rate was 4.0. France, because of a massive government program to encourage births, including large subsidies for children, has a birth rate of 1.8—but that is still below zero growth.

Now the government of Italy also wants to take action against what Italian demographers have called an impending demographic catastrophe. Three demographers recently drew up a confidential paper for discussion by the 12 EC social affairs ministers at EC headquarters in Brussels, which warned that European women are no longer having enough babies to prevent absolute decline of the population, and fertility rates in Germany, Italy, and Spain are the lowest in the world. The paper says that “Europe can no longer exist without the dynamism of its youth, necessary for the innovative and creative spirit,” but also raises the specter of an “inevitable” tide of immigration from North Africa and the Mediterranean basin, if Europe does not replenish its labor force. The Italian paper says that the time has come for action, including fiscal reform favoring marriage. The British government opposes such measures, and has already clashed with Brussels on calls for Europe-wide standards for pregnancy leave and pay for working mothers.

Budget crises deepen as revenues collapse

by H. Graham Lowry

The state and local budget crises which erupted with record intensity after the Nov. 6 elections are now blowing completely out of control. Where fictitious revenue projections once camouflaged the effects of a depression already in progress, not a week goes by now without some dizzying new deficit revision. Waves of business failures, massive layoffs, and plummeting sales are simply wiping out the tax base.

In New York State, where Gov. Mario Cuomo ordered the legislature into emergency session Dec. 10 to chop another \$1 billion from the current budget, the immediate casualty was New York City. Barely a month before, Mayor David Dinkins announced a new hole in this year's revenues of \$388 million. On Dec. 10, his aides produced figures projecting the loss of another \$250 million, including \$180 million less from the state as a result of Cuomo's latest cuts. Dinkins declared, "We will meet the \$250 million plan with further action, be it harsh." Pressed for details, Dinkins replied, "More pain."

A previous austerity plan called for closing firehouses, reducing garbage collections, and slashing funding for senior citizen centers, food pantries, nutrition programs, and day care centers, as well as delaying bridge inspection and repairs and park and playground maintenance. But that package was designed to yield only \$40 million in cuts. City officials announced Dec. 11 that 15,000 municipal jobs would be eliminated by the end of the fiscal year next June 30.

This latest deficit revision includes at least a \$70 million shortfall in property, sales, and mortgage recording taxes through the end of November. Some aides project a further \$100 million drop in property tax receipts, and another \$50 million fall-off in sales tax revenue. The ongoing disintegration of the New York City tax base since the October 1987 stock market crash has now pushed the number of jobs lost each month to 7,000. Office vacancy rates in the financial district have shot up to 23% for primary buildings and over 30% for secondary ones. The city's anticipated revenues, to meet its current budget of \$28 billion, have now been revised downward a total of \$638 million in the last month. Prior to that, another \$1.8 billion shortfall had been incurred since late 1989.

More pain promised in Maryland

Following his reelection, Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer revealed a \$180 million budget deficit for the current fiscal year. By Dec. 6, the figure had risen to \$423 million, as revenues from sales and income taxes continued to plunge. "We are facing the most difficult decisions in the history of Maryland," Schaefer told a group of newly elected legislators. "We are in a recession. It's going to be absolutely devastating." Asked how he would solve the crisis, Schaefer replied, "We are going to do some things that are going to be very painful. It's something we can manage, but it will be painful managing it."

Schaefer promptly announced plans to lay off up to 1,800 state workers on Jan. 1. Two days later, he suspended road construction projects, including some already under way, following disclosure that the state's transportation trust fund faces a deficit of more than \$200 million over the next two years. The shortfall reflects the collapse of receipts from gas taxes, motor vehicle fees, and corporate income taxes.

State employees are outraged over the planned mass layoffs. William Hudson, Jr., president of American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees Council 92 representing about 10,000 state workers, told a union meeting Dec. 10, "They are not laying off 1,800 employees. They are firing them." The state attorney general has declared that job protection provisions in the contract do not apply to budget cuts.

Business failures triple

Massachusetts residents were stunned to learn Nov. 20 that another \$500 million deficit had been discovered for this year, but that figure may soar much higher. A Dun and Bradstreet survey reveals that 1,426 businesses failed in the state during the first nine months of 1990, more than triple the number during the same period last year. The rate is now the highest in the nation, and exceeds those of the "Rust Belt" in the early 1980s and of Texas in 1986. For "post-industrial" New England, this year's rates also increased by 162% in New Hampshire, 163% in Rhode Island, and 154% in Connecticut.

The official Massachusetts unemployment rate hit a seven-year high in November, increasing more than 50% from a year ago. The state's unemployment fund is expected to run out of money by late winter, unless the employer tax is doubled or benefits are cut by one-third. The governor declared Dec. 9 that he will not honor a new contract for 27,000 state workers negotiated in November, because there is no money to pay for their first wage increase since 1988.

A state Senate committee report released Dec. 6 concludes that the cities and towns, already stripped of much of their state aid, cannot maintain basic services without overriding legal caps on property taxes. "The fiscal position of our cities and towns continues to worsen," said the committee chairman, "and there is no easy solution in sight."

Schiller Institute warns of AIDS danger; Mexican President responds

by Carlos Wesley

An overflow audience of 500 persons—300 of them doctors, nurses, and other health professionals, including officers from the Armed Forces medical corps—turned out for an international symposium, “The True Dimensions of the AIDS Pandemic,” held at the 21st Century National Medical Center in Mexico City on Dec. 11. The forum capped a week-long series of forums and news conferences in several Mexican cities as part of an organizing drive against AIDS conducted by the Schiller Institute and others.

Overflow audiences of hundreds, most of them health care professionals, attended forums held in Hermosillo, Sonora; Mexicali and Tecate, Baja California Norte; and in Guadalajara, in the state of Jalisco. Millions more learned of what was said through massive television, radio, and print coverage. On the eve of the forum in Mexico City, for example, television networks Multivisión and the state-owned Imvisión, which is seen throughout Mexico and beamed by satellite to several Ibero-American countries, featured coverage of the upcoming forums. So did several radio networks, including Radio Red, and prominent articles appeared in the newspapers *Novedades* and *Excelsior*. The news magazine *Proceso* has also scheduled an article for its next issue.

The popular ferment generated by the forums, which were designed to expose the lie that AIDS is solely a “sexually transmitted disease” and to demand that public health measures be taken to fight the AIDS epidemic, forced Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to publicly address the issue of AIDS during a visit to the border city of Mexicali with Secretary of Health Jesús Humate. During the visit, which took place 72 hours after the distinguished panelists addressed an audience of over 400 persons, the Mexican President said the problems the United States faces with AIDS and drug addiction “should put us on guard to redouble our efforts to prevent” Mexico from suffering the same fate. Salinas said that being a modern nation also “implies suffering the diseases of a modern state,” such as AIDS.

Transmission by mosquitoes

The experts who spoke at the Schiller Institute’s forums included Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, president of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases and of the Infectious Diseases

Division of the Pan American Medical Association; Dr. Mark Whiteside, Associate Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine of Florida; Dr. John Grauerholz, director of medical intelligence for *EIR* in the U.S. and a member of the Schiller Institute’s biological holocaust research team; Dr. Berta Farfán, also of the biological holocaust research team; and Marivilia Carrasco de López, president of the Schiller Institute of Mexico.

The myth that AIDS is solely transmitted by sexual contact or by contaminated blood is purposely intended to negate the role of environmental factors, these experts said, starting at the first conference which took place before an audience estimated at 600 in the city of Hermosillo. The forum was co-sponsored by the University of Sonora, the Social Security Institute, and the Sonora State Committee Against AIDS which was represented by state legislators Adalberto Rosas of the National Action Party (PAN) and Cecilia Soto de Estévez of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM). Dr. Clemente Avila Godoy opened the proceedings on behalf of the president of the University of Sonora, Marco Antonio Valencia Arvizu, and the Bishop of Obregón, Vicente Bernal García, sent greetings to the participants.

Dr. Veronesi, the Brazilian expert, said that mosquitoes and other insects are likely carriers of AIDS. By placing the onus on the individual to protect himself from AIDS by practicing “safe sex,” governments avoid their responsibility for changing the economic policies that have led to the deteriorating living conditions in which the disease spreads, said Veronesi. Other speakers warned that Third World countries, including Mexico, have sharply curtailed or abandoned mosquito control in order to save money to pay their foreign debt to the International Monetary Fund and the New York banks.

Dr. Veronesi said that the American health establishment is responsible for promoting the almost pathological refusal to believe that insects can transmit AIDS. “They also dismissed the claims of Cuban scientist Carlos Finlay, the 19th-century discoverer of the fact that mosquitoes transmit yellow fever,” according to Veronesi, until one brave American volunteered to be bitten by infected mosquitoes. He got the disease, and Dr. Finlay was proven right.

But today, said Veronesi, none of those American doc-

tors who dismiss the role of mosquitoes is willing to volunteer for a similar experiment. "I challenge them to show the courage of their convictions," he said, "by going into a room with an AIDS victim and five or six mosquitoes."

Sexual transmission not proven

Dr. Whiteside, who has conducted studies on the AIDS epidemic in Belle Glade, Florida, a community with poverty like that in Mexico, told the audience in Mexico City that "so far no one has conducted laboratory tests to prove that sexual contact is really the way the HIV virus is transmitted. Neither has anyone proven that insects are not transmitters of the disease," the Dec. 12 Mexican daily *El Universal* reported. Dr. Whiteside joined with Dr. Veronesi in demanding that the U.N. World Health Organization and other health authorities examine "non-traditional" ways by which AIDS might spread.

"It is vital to again implement basic measures of hygiene and sanitation, including cleaning up open-air garbage sites and eliminating pools of stagnant water that can serve as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other insects," he reportedly said.

Dr. Grauerholz noted at the Hermosillo conference and at one held two days later in Mexicali, that most of the measures promoted to fight AIDS are ineffective against the disease, but are part of other agendas. Condoms are promoted because they are very effective in limiting population growth, not because they prevent AIDS, he said.

Grauerholz presented several charts showing that deteriorating living conditions are responsible for the rapid spread of the pandemic. "The U.S. is not doing all that well with those diseases that are known to be sexually transmitted," he said. "There is a syphilis epidemic, even though we have a cure for it. There is a treatment for tuberculosis, yet it's on the rise; we have a vaccine against measles, but there is a measles epidemic."

Panic in official circles

The extraordinary attendance at the forums and the widespread coverage in the Mexican media, show rising discontent with government policies of peddling condoms while the number of confirmed AIDS victims rises daily in Mexico. Besides the personal intervention by President Salinas, *El Nacional* reported that Sonora State Health Secretary Filiberto Pérez Duarte insisted that his department has taken the right path against AIDS, claiming that "since sexual transmission is one of the main agents for the spread of the epidemic, the ways to prevent the population from getting infected, are education and information." Pérez Duarte said he was willing to debate the experts at the Schiller Institute forums, but "I was not even invited."

But Institute spokesmen say the official refused to receive them when they went to invite him to the forum. And when a TV commentator offered to arrange a debate between Pérez

Duarte and Veronesi, Pérez Duarte found he had other pressing matters to attend to.

Emilio Velázquez of the Tijuana AIDS Organization attacked the Schiller Institute for "proposing fascist measures, such as isolating those who are sick."

The media coverage also upset some. A radio host took a call from a hysterical individual: "How is it possible that the Schiller Institute gets so much air time? There are politicians behind them like Lyndon H. LaRouche, who is in jail in the U.S. for tax evasion," the caller whined.

LaRouche, who, with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, co-founded the Schiller Institute, was also attacked by organizers of the Binational Symposium, a series of forums organized in Mexico by people from Mexico and the U.S. to claim that AIDS is the special preserve of homosexuals. In Mexicali, at one of their poorly attended forums, a government official from Los Angeles, California charged LaRouche with "murder" for supposedly stopping the distribution of condoms in Los Angeles County and halting a plan to distribute "clean needles" to drug addicts.

Documentation

Mexicans alarmed by no action on AIDS

On Dec. 11, the following article was published by Mexico's principal daily, Excélsior. The article, entitled "R. Veronesi: Under certain conditions mosquitoes can transmit AIDS," was written by Juan Gerardo Reyes based on a press conference by Brazilian AIDS expert Dr. Ricardo Veronesi at the Casablanca Hotel in Mexico City.

The history of humanity can change due to AIDS, just as has happened with other diseases. There is even the danger that humanity might disappear within the next 50 years, as there is also the possibility that the population can become auto-immune within the next five years, which would establish a natural equilibrium, said Brazilian doctor Ricardo Veronesi, who asserted that AIDS can be transmitted by mosquitoes under certain conditions.

For that reason, he demanded that there be more research to "make humanity aware about this pandemic." The worst thing that could happen would be to close off all avenues of research and deny that there can be other forms of transmission that are not sexual or through the exchange of blood.

Ricardo Veronesi is in Mexico to hold several conferences. He already held conferences . . . where he set off an

intense controversy because of his theory that mosquitoes can transmit the human acquired immune deficiency virus, admittedly under special conditions.

Among the highlights of his outstanding *curriculum vitae* and academic training, are the fact that he is a full professor of Infectious and Parasitological Diseases at the Medical School of the University of São Paulo, president of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, president of the Division of Infectious Diseases of the Pan American Medical Association, and the author of several books on infectious diseases in Brazil and abroad.

Given the grave health problems in the world, it is necessary to observe nature, which is the great laboratory that generates the phenomena that can be observed, studied, and analyzed, to learn something from them.

From that standpoint, the doctor explained that the environment is a determining factor in the spread of the AIDS disease, because malnutrition, environmental pollution, behavior, promiscuity, and all the other negative factors that can be present are influences that determine the spread of the disease; transmission is not solely sexual.

Regarding the transmission of AIDS by mosquitoes, he said that for it to occur there must be specific conditions, such as their presence in places where more than 50% of the population is infected with the HIV virus, as is the case in certain African populations.

"But, we must also understand that the AIDS virus is not a new virus: It is more than 100 years old. Before, it was known as the pernicious equine anemia which affected horses and eventually it moved to humans, which places us at a disadvantage. But the most negative thing is to evade our responsibility and not allow any other hypothesis other than those from the big monsters of American medicine.

"In no way are we trying to scare people, just to put them on the defensive, to make them aware and not wait to inform the population when there is no longer anything that can be done."

From Veronesi's standpoint, the AIDS pandemic is so serious that humanity could be changed by this disease and even disappear within the next 50 years, although "regarding the latter I am not in agreement, because nature always has shown its great wisdom and it only employs these situations as a way of natural equilibrium," he said. "That's why I lean towards the view that within the next few years humanity might itself develop auto-immunity against this pandemic."

On Dec. 4, Sonora's El Imparcial, which has the largest circulation in the state, published the following article entitled "Bugs could transmit AIDS; health authorities accused of hiding truth about disease."

There is the possibility that the retrovirus that causes AIDS could be transmitted by insects, according to French scientific studies.

That was said by the president of the Schiller Institute in Mexico, Marivilia Carrasco de López, who noted that investigators from the French Pasteur Institute have proven that the retrovirus can survive in the tissues of insects, including African ants.

It was proven that those African insects preserved the retrovirus in their tissues, which is why it is thought that there is a possibility that mosquitoes can transmit AIDS to man, she said.

The comments were made during a news conference called yesterday to highlight some of the points to be discussed at the international seminar, "The truth about the AIDS pandemic," to be held at the Gándara Hotel today, which will feature Drs. Ricardo Veronesi, John Grauerholz, Berta Farfán, and Mrs. Carrasco de López.

Among the points stressed, Dr. Veronesi from Brazil said that American health authorities are hiding the truth about the dangers of AIDS.

Dr. John Grauerholz from the United States presented graphs that will be shown in his talk today, which prove the failure of U.S. public health policy.

. . . Dr. Grauerholz will be talking about "AIDS as an instrument for reducing populations."

In that regard, Carrasco de López noted that Dr. Grauerholz is convinced that U.S. authorities are blocking on a cure for AIDS with the purpose of reducing the non-white populations of Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

On Dec. 11, the national circulation daily Novedades published the following article entitled "It is revealed that insects can also transmit AIDS," based on a news conference by Dr. Ricardo Veronesi.

Besides sexual contact and contaminated blood transfusions, mosquitoes and other insects can transmit AIDS, said Dr. Ricardo Veronesi, president of the Brazilian Society of Infectious Diseases, who charged that public health officials are covering up the truth about the dangerous disease.

At a news conference, the expert, who is in Mexico to talk about "the full extent of the AIDS pandemic," noted that researchers at the Pasteur Institute of Paris, France, have proven that the retrovirus can survive in the tissues of insects, including certain African ants, which it is why it is believed very likely that they can transmit the disease.

He asserted that public health authorities have openly lied about the numbers of AIDS sufferers, and said that just in New York City alone, there are 1 million infected people, while researchers continue to lie to people worldwide.

For example, they have not said that there are hundreds of health professionals, doctors, nurses, etc., who have become infected without having engaged in any sexual relations or without having received any transfusions of infected blood. He stressed that 6% of the health workers in the United States are infected, which translates to 3,000 people.

Transport is the crucial issue

The German food relief effort for the Soviet Union is faced with severe transportation bottlenecks.

On Dec. 5, Germany and the Soviet Union resolved to implement emergency measures to guarantee the transfer of 250,000 tons of durable foodstuffs from the so-called "Berlin crisis reserve" to the Soviet Union.

The transfer began with an airlift the day after 200 tons of powdered milk arrived on four Soviet IL-76 transport planes from Berlin to Moscow, run by the Soviet Army. Altogether, 12,000 tons of powdered milk will be flown to Moscow in the next weeks in 250 flights.

But what is unclear is how the other 238,000 tons of food will reach the Soviets. A relic of the Cold War period and the partition of postwar Europe, only a few transit routes from the West to the East have been kept by Moscow, and these have never been modernized. This poses a giant obstacle to the food relief operation.

The few trucking routes are already overloaded. At the two key transit stations at Frankfurt/Oder on the German-Polish border, and Brest-Litovsk on the Soviet-Polish border, the queues are so long that trucks have to wait 12-18 hours to pass customs. For some private initiative convoys of 6-8 trucks each, customs procedures have recently been dropped so that they could pass without a halt.

But this was an exceptional measure that won't work with the 5,000 truck convoys required to bring 238,000 tons of food to the U.S.S.R. without creating a burden on all other transport activity.

Freight trains, which carry the equivalent of 30 truck convoys, won't work. The presently used central transit route from Berlin through Poznan

and Warsaw to Brest-Litovsk, is overutilized—also because of the procedures for the shifting of rail gages from the European to the Russian standard.

For now, the central rail route cannot be employed. The German Transfracht agency which specializes in container transport, provided an entire train for the food transfer operation which will carry, from mid-December on, 1,200-1,500 tons of freight with each transport. But the Soviets say that the density of rail traffic at Brest-Litovsk wouldn't allow more than one or two additional trains to pass through every day.

If the Soviets, i.e., the KGB border troops who control the transit points, are telling the truth, this means two trains would have to commute 100 times each between Berlin and Moscow, to bring 238,000 tons of food to the Soviets. It takes a day to load the train in Berlin, two to three days to reach Moscow, a day of unloading there, and another two or three days to return to Berlin. Taking into account maintenance and repair, this means a year's work for each train.

There is the option of the northern Polish rail route which runs through less-populated regions and has a less-burdened infrastructure grid. The food relief train could run from Berlin to Poznan, then on to Torun and Bialystok, pass the Soviet border after the necessary gage-shifting and reach Grodno, either branching out then to the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius, or to Minsk, the capital of the Belorussian Republic, from which a rail route runs through Smolensk to Moscow.

Using this northern Polish route would create an option for employing more trains per day than on the Brest-Litovsk route. But the Soviets have so far opposed it because it would require investments into gage-shifting equipment.

This leaves the sea routes. In the Dec. 5 German-Soviet talks, Moscow offered to use the rail ferry between the military port of Klaipeda (Memel), Lithuania, and Mukran on the island of Ruegen, Germany. The Soviet Army wants to use 200 rail cars—the equivalent of three to four trains—which could bring 4,000 tons of food to the Soviet Union on each trip. The advantage of this option is that Soviet trains can be used without the need to shift gages.

The main transport by sea runs through the port of Leningrad. Once a week, a freight ship goes to the German port of Hamburg to pick up between 800 and 4,000 tons of food. On the condition that unloading operations in Leningrad are improved, the volume of sea transport can be increased.

The experts are optimistic that this winter's food relief operation will work. The problems encountered now are minor compared to bigger problems to come—for example, the withdrawal, beginning next spring, of 360,000 Soviet soldiers and their equipment, presently stationed in eastern Germany, to the Soviet Union over the next three to four years. This will require 11,000 trains and 3,000 convoys of 200 trucks each, absorbing a large part of the Polish transport infrastructure.

The envisaged increase of East-West trade in the next few years hasn't been taken into account. The governments of Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union must discuss the construction of one or two new rail routes on a crash-program basis.

The Tennessee Valley Authority: a model for world development

by Marsha Freeman

In the mid-1950s, the men who had played key leadership roles in the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) presented a plan to the nations of the Middle East and to the United Nations, to economically develop this volatile region of the world as an alternative to political strife and war.

The plan was based on the remarkable success that the TVA had demonstrated during the previous two decades in the transformation of the southeastern region of the United States during the Great Depression. Their proposal was centered around the development of the precious river and other water resources in the Middle East, the technological improvement of agriculture, and the introduction of electricity for industrial and household use. Had that plan been fully implemented 35 years ago, these nations might not have been simply pawns in international geopolitical games, facing the current threat of war, but sovereign nations more in control of their own destiny.

The TVA, established at the trough of the U.S. economic collapse in May 1933, built a series of 20 dams in less than 20 years to control flooding and expand navigation on the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The program introduced electricity to virtually every farm and household in an area spanning seven states, developed improved fertilizers and advanced agricultural methods, and introduced health care and literacy to a population not very different, at that time, from many Third World nations.

Internationally, the TVA gave hope and optimism for the future to hundreds of millions of people, especially in nations which had only recently won their independence at the end of World War II.

According to then-TVA head David Lilienthal writing in 1954, representatives of nearly every nation in the world had visited the TVA over its first 20 years. These included Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel, and officials from many Arab countries. The TVA experts proposed to start a "TVA on the Jordan."

How to transform the Middle East

The area of what was called Palestine in the 1940s is slightly over 10,000 square miles, or approximately one-

quarter the area of the Tennessee Valley. The major water supply for Palestine and Israel originates in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. Lilienthal wrote in 1944 that "cooperation between Israel and the adjacent Arab states would be absolutely essential to the successful execution of the proposed overall plan; only small portions could be developed to an individual country's advantage without such cooperation."

It was proposed that the water resources be developed for power and irrigation through a series of dams on the upper Jordan River and its tributaries, which could store water and also divert some into a network of irrigation canals. In order to compensate the Dead Sea for the loss of these waters, seawater from the Mediterranean would be introduced starting at a point near Haifa and conducted through tunnels and canals down the below-sea-level Jordan depression to the Dead Sea.

As this sea water dropped into the Jordan rift, there would be almost 1,300 feet of effective fall for the development of hydroelectric power. It was also proposed to develop underground water resources along the coastal plain from the northern border with Lebanon south to the Egyptian border. The plan was an eight-stage program.

It was estimated that irrigation would provide for at least 606,000 newly cultivated acres, and produce 660 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy per year.

In the mid-1950s, the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East was also proposing economic development programs. Gordon Clapp, who had been the general manager of the TVA, served as the head of the U.N. Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East.

For the Middle Eastern States of Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, the U.N. recommended "pilot demonstration" projects on the Orontes and Litani Rivers, and the Wadis Zerka and Qilt Rivers. Reclamation of the large swamps on the Orontes River in western Syria would add 183,000 acres to the land already under irrigation. The Litani River in Lebanon could provide 350 megawatts of power capacity. The experts determined that a dam on the Wadis Zerka in Jordan could double the dry-season flow and double the irrigable land.

There were many people from the TVA in the U.N. project. Van Court Hare, from the TVA office of chief engineer, served as a member of the mission's engineering development staff, headed by William L. Voorduyn, who was formerly the head project planning engineer for TVA. James B. Hayes, formerly project manager of TVA's South Holston project and an irrigation and power engineer with over 30 years of experience, was the Palestine Commission's chief engineer for the development plan. Other TVA people assisted, including Col. Theodore B. Parker, former chief engineer of TVA.

A Middle East TVA in Iran

In southwestern Iran, north of the Persian Gulf, lies the Khuzistan region with an area of 58,000 square miles and a population of 2.5 million. It is an oil-producing region where the local population suffers a poor standard of living. After World War II, Iran embarked upon a Seven Year Plan which yielded disappointing results due to political, financial, and other difficulties. In the mid-1950s, Iran launched a second plan headed by Abol Hassan Ebtehaj, an economist and banker.

In 1955, Ebtehaj invited Lilienthal and Clapp to visit Iran. They arrived in 1956 and were asked to prepare a comprehensive program for the integrated development of this region, and to commit themselves to also *implement* the plan. A two-year program of surveys and investigations was completed, leading to the recommendation for an action program.

The study found that a virtually unlimited amount of natural gas existed in the region. The five rivers which are fed from mountain snow contain enough water to irrigate 2.5 million acres, and the hydroelectric potential was more than 6 million kilowatts.

The TVA team recommended: 1) the construction of a high, thin arch dam on the Dez River for irrigation, power, and flood control, and that eventually 14 dams be built on that river; 2) that a 132-kilovolt transmission line from Abadan north to Ahwaz be built to utilize idle capacity from a steam plant owned by the oil companies until power from the dam was available; 3) that an agency be formed to manage electricity production and distribution; 4) that a 10,000-acre sugar cane plantation be developed, with a mill and refinery; 5) that the agricultural groundwork be laid to prepare for future irrigation projects including the testing and demonstration of the economic use of fertilizers; and 6) that a polyvinyl chloride manufacturing plant be built as the first step in a comprehensive industrial complex based in part on the abundant reserves of gas.

The program was approved, though the polyvinyl plant was abandoned due to lack of money. Over 200 contracts were awarded, including to companies in Great Britain, Italy, Holland, France, Japan, the United States, Germany, and Sweden. Out of the 400 non-Iranian employees, about half were Americans, and over 30 had TVA experience.

By 1967, the initial plan was essentially complete. Electricity consumption had increased 300% since 1958 when the transmission line had been completed. A 50,000 acre pilot irrigation area for improved agriculture, fertilizer use, and improved seed varieties was in operation. As Clapp reported at that time, "in the pilot irrigation project, the desert truly has been made to bloom; and during the next four years, the irrigation network will be expanded to bring controlled flow of water to 360,000 acres."

By 1967, Iran had invested over \$190 million in the series of projects for the region, including \$42 million loaned from World Bank, with the rest from oil revenues.

Clapp reports that "in the beginning, there was a great amount of cynicism about the Khuzistan program. When plans for the dam and sugar cane factory were announced, only a small minority thought they would actually be built. Once started, many believed that the projects would never be finished. Once finished, it was assumed they probably wouldn't work. But as predictions, one after another, have come to pass, the old spirit of pessimism and cynicism has begun to fade. There is now new hope for a better future in Khuzistan."

Ironically, at the very time after World War II when dozens of nations around the world were demanding their own "TVA," the TVA itself was under constant political attack at home. As Clapp reports, with great frustration, "a Valley Authority on the sacred Jordan River as a useful device for international cooperation is espoused by the same government officials who refer to its prototype at home as 'creeping socialism'; an asp in the bosom at home, a dove of peace abroad."

The commitment to economic development

There are numerous examples of the extraordinary impact the accomplishments of the TVA had in even the remotest parts of the globe. As early as 1944, one author in Canada wrote, "the idea of a 'Tennessee Valley Authority' on an international scale has spread widely. The term is now so commonly used that it has acquired a meaning of its own, independent of the experiment from which it took its name." In 1942 at a British Association Conference on agricultural reconstruction, a speaker advocated a "DVA for the Danube Valley," to provide electrical power, transport, and irrigation.

The philosophical approach of the people who created and led the work of the TVA was distinctly different than the "economic" gobbledygook put forward in 1932 by many "professional economists" as a way to get out of the depression. "The Authority was established in the U.S. of A. at a time of economic distress, in the gravest worldwide economic depression ever recorded. It came into being when governments were taking the desperate course of restricting production and destroying produce in the hope of restoring economic welfare," wrote author Herman Finer near the end of World War II.

"The TVA represented an altogether different conception of the management of a modern nation's economic resources: that of enterprise on a large scale, deliberately undertaken by the public authorities, with certain social and economic purposes clearly in mind from the beginning. It represented an economic policy of hope and expansion in which the government would play a dynamic part," Finer wrote.

As a TVA director for more than 20 years, David Lilienthal became one of the most outspoken advocates for national governments assuming their responsibility to develop the infrastructure prerequisite to economic growth.

In the preface to his 1953 book *TVA: Democracy on the March*, Lilienthal stated, "I recognize that in writing about the Tennessee Valley Authority I cannot be wholly objective. . . . For this I make no apology, for I believe the world badly needs conviction; it has had too much of a kind of impartiality that is inevitably irresponsible.

"There is almost nothing, however fantastic, that (given competent organization) a team of engineers, scientists, and administrators cannot do today. Impossible things can be done, are being done in this mid-twentieth century.

"No longer do men look upon poverty as inevitable, or think that drudgery, disease, filth, famine, floods, and physical exhaustion are visitations of the devil or punishment by a deity.

"In the desperation of war, miracles were wrought in laboratories and with machines. Seeing the reality of things they had never dreamed could happen, men the world over were deeply stirred; they began to think of tomorrow, to think of it with longing tinged with fear and uncertainty, livened with hopes for the future. . . . Peoples who for centuries were without hope now demand in earnest of good faith as to their future."

Lilienthal had witnessed the dramatic uplifting of a poor, rural population who before the TVA had had no hope and little future. He wrote, "the quantity of electrical energy in the hands of the people is a modern measure of the people's command over their resources and the best single measure of their productiveness, their opportunities for industrialization, [and] their potentialities for the future.

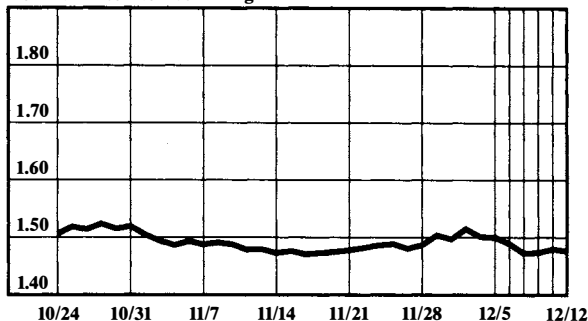
"A kilowatt-hour of electricity is a modern slave, working tirelessly for men. Each kilowatt-hour is estimated to be the equivalent of 10 hours of human energy; the valley's 18 billion kilowatt-hours can be thought of as 180 billion man-hours applied to the resources of a single region! This is the way by which, in the Age of Electricity, human energies are multiplied."

The situation in much of the world is, unfortunately, hardly different today. While hundreds of thousands of mainly American troops mass in the Middle East, the words in April 1952 of M.R. Masini, who was a former mayor of Bombay, India, should be juxtaposed: "The United States has no better ambassador-at-large in Asia than the one which bears the initials T. V. A."

Currency Rates

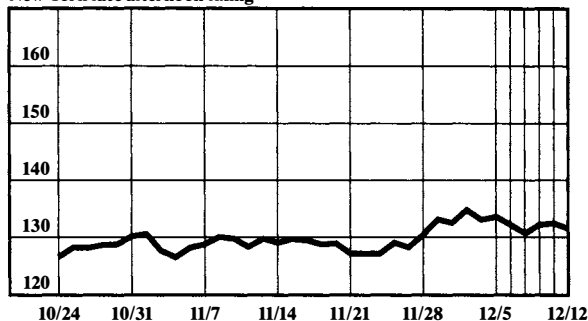
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



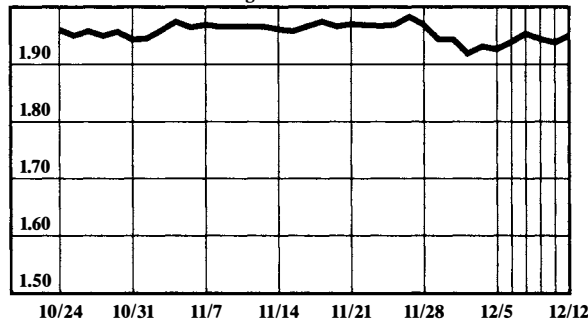
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



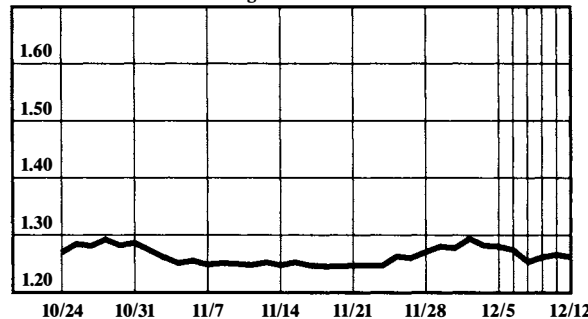
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Fed takes desperate measures

The schemes are getting wilder, from the Fed lowering reserve requirements to the FDIC issuing stock to bankrupt banks.

Sometimes you don't know whether to laugh or to cry. Such is the case with the latest round of insane proposals emanating from the highest bastions of American authority these days, as their "controlled disintegration" explodes in their faces. The Federal Reserve, which, under the direction of Paul Volcker, set out to deliberately destroy the American economy (and has done a darn good job of it), has now decided to ease up a bit.

With banks failing right and left, the Fed announced Dec. 4 that it was going to *reduce* the amount of capital that banks are required to hold in reserve on their deposits. The Fed has waived the 3% banks must hold in reserve on short-term corporate certificates of deposit and on Eurodollar CDs.

Said the Fed: "The [Federal Reserve] Board took action at this time in response to mounting evidence that commercial banks have been tightening their standards of creditworthiness and the terms and conditions for many types of loans. While much of this tightening has been welcome from a safety and soundness standpoint, it has in recent months begun to exert a contractionary influence on the economy."

Naturally, the beneficiaries of this move are the very biggest banks in the country, since they're the ones holding the bulk of the corporate CDs. The move gives the big banks another \$13 billion or so to lend, and serves to funnel that money into coffers of the biggest corporations.

Meanwhile, over at the White House, the fate of Comptroller of the Currency Robert Clarke is being debated. Clarke, who once jokingly de-

scribed himself as "the regulator from Hell" because of the anguished howls his bank examiners have drawn from the bankers, is currently in limbo. His term expired Dec. 2, but his promised reappointment has not come through. The word is that White House Chief of Staff John Sununu and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher want Clarke replaced with someone who will be more responsive to Republican credit needs.

The fact is, federal banking regulators have barely scratched the surface of the bad loans being held by the banks—Clarke has done a yeoman's job in hiding the size of the banking hole. But the Republicans are feeling the depression, so the power play is on.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is planning some pretty wild moves of its own, to try to stave off its impending bankruptcy. The FDIC's problem is simple: the banks it is protecting are bankrupt, which means the FDIC is bankrupt, too. So all it has to do is raise enough money from the bankrupt banks to cover their losses.

The wizards at the FDIC have several ideas on how to do this, all of which are insane. The most ludicrous of the schemes is for the banks to buy preferred stock in the FDIC. Forcing the banks to buy 50¢ in FDIC stock for every \$100 in insured deposits would allegedly raise \$14 billion for the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund; some bureaucrats would rather make it an even dollar, raising \$28 billion. In return, the banks would get dividend-earning stock certificates. The banks would be allowed to count these stock certificates as bank capital, and the

FDIC would get to count the money as FDIC capital. So both the FDIC and the banks get to count the same money as an asset. Some people would call that fraud.

Meanwhile, over at the Resolution Trust Corp. (RTC), the losses are piling up. The latest Government Accounting Office estimate of the cost of the administration's so-called S&L bailout is \$370 billion, and that doesn't include the interest payments. From August 1989 through September 1990, the RTC has managed to sell \$110 billion in assets, but still had more than \$142 billion in assets on its books.

The RTC used to claim that it would not sell property at less than market value. But the RTC soon discovered that there were very few buyers for its portfolio of overpriced junk, so it began lowering the prices. Some of the better properties sold, leaving the agency with the dogs. Periodically, the RTC would announce grand plans to unload this inventory, but nothing ever happened.

The latest RTC marketing brainstorm is to offer 100% financing on some of its holdings. Pretty soon it will be taking out ads on late-night television, just like the used car dealers, screeching about "no money down" and "no offer refused."

Combine all this with Felix Rohatyn's plan to pump \$50 billion of government money into the big banks, and you have the perfect scheme.

The Fed will buy the banks. The banks can take the money they get from the Fed and buy the FDIC, which can then cover the banks' losses. All this economic activity will start another real estate boom, allowing the RTC to unload its holdings. Voilà, an economic boom.

None of this will work, of course, but that hasn't bothered these fools for a long, long time.

The 'Seven Sisters' and ecology

*Guess who benefits from Italy's rejection of nuclear energy?
Guess who funded the anti-nuclear propaganda campaign?*

As reported by this column last week, the Anglo-American oil multinationals were dubbed the "Seven Sisters" by Italian state-sector industrialist Enrico Mattei. For resisting their control, Mattei was murdered in 1962—a crime officially unsolved to this day.

Standard Oil, later Esso (Exxon), always had a dominant role in Italy. In 1948-50 it funded the centrist parties in the ruling coalition. Starting in the 1960s, the left-wing parties began to enjoy also Esso financing. Between the first center-left coalition of 1963 and 1973, the center-left parties (Republicans, Socialists, Social Democrats, Christian Democrats) and individual political leaders of these parties pocketed some \$48 million.

To evade fiscal controls, Esso invoiced an Italian oil resupply company, Moratti's Rasiom, for sums larger than those actually spent. The home office in New Jersey deposited a special fund for "conducting secret finances" into the current account of Vincenzo Cazzaniga, who was in charge of the Italian branch. Cazzaniga's note to the home office on Dec. 3, 1964 stressed that these funds were "to pay all those who can promote the interests of the company." In exchange, Esso would benefit from tax loopholes and tax postponements. "The net savings to our company from these fiscal benefits," says an internal Exxon letter dated Jan. 14, 1972, "was \$89.4 million every four months."

Beginning in the mid-1970s, the Rockefeller oil/financial group shifted its political interests to the Green-

ecologist groups. The Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and Rockefeller Family Fund poured \$9,750,000 in 1979 alone into the coffers of ecologist groups and their ilk.

In 1987, the Greens staged a referendum to change the nuclear regulatory law. After an incredible media scare campaign in the wake of the Chernobyl accident, the referendum passed. Italy not only stopped building new nuclear plants, but has even shut down the existing ones, which should not have been affected by the vote. So today, Italy is the most dependent of all industrialized countries on imported petroleum.

Prior to the referendum, Italian Esso funded the publication of *Who's Who of the Environment* by Italy's three biggest environment lobbies: Italia Nostra, Lega per l'Ambiente (Environment League), and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Esso then cozied up to the Greens, above all the Environment League, the group close to the Marxist Socialist and Communist Parties, and its magazine, *La Nuova Ecologia*. This crowd, together with Esso, set up a prize contest for the ten best doctoral theses on preserving environmental balances and health. It is not known how much Esso spent for these initiatives and for advertising them in the Greenie magazines.

The links between the Rockefeller group and the "Environment League" run through World Watch Institute, a Rockefeller-funded outfit, whose members hold meetings and publish annual reports such as *Ambiente Ital-*

ia, (*Environment Italy*) in full collaboration with the Environment League. It also turns out that Eugene McGraher, director of the WWF in the U.S.A., is president of Exxon Chemicals.

The latest effort of the Italian WWF to shut down the economy and get people killed, is a phony "save our rivers" campaign. The WWF has issued a *River Dossier* which attacks "the terrible problem of cementification," alleging that Italy's "natural riverbanks are being replaced by blankets of cement, blocks of artificial material or by masses, often contained within wire mesh." The dossier denounces flood prevention as "almost always a pretext," and rails that "billions in public funds are appropriated every year" to build these "ugly blankets of cement."

The various Green groups have organized a national monitoring of waterways with the intent of accusing everyone who removes sand, gravel, or other materials deposited by the rivers, of the crime of destroying natural beauty and aggravated continuous harm to the environment. In fact, extracting gravel has the important function of eliminating the materials that water drags with it, raising the level of the river bed. This cleanup helps to keep the river inside its bed.

The Environment League and WWF filed charges against the Po River Authority for "cementification" and malfeasance in office, for having tried to remove trees and other materials in the vicinity of a bridge. The works were shut down for a year and a half, and disastrous flooding resulted.

Funny thing. The Italian Communist Party always claims to be worried about the influence of U.S. forces in Italy. Why don't they ever denounce the ties between the ecologist organizations and Anglo-American financial groups?

Experiments on animals are needed

Researcher Claudio Galli refutes the animal rights kooks pushing for an anti-science law in Italy.

In Italy, as elsewhere, there is a boom in so-called medical-scientific journalism. Newsstands are drowning in magazines, papers, pocket books, and bulletins dedicated to the themes of men's bodies, women's bodies, health, and diseases, while even the tiniest television channels feature "medical" programs.

The legitimate interest of people in these subjects is often manipulated, commercialized, and turned into yet another fad. Paradoxically, with the whipped-up demand for facts on medical science, there has been a disproportionate growth of pseudo-scientific, para-scientific, and often anti-scientific information.

Almost all of the mass-media information on health and medicine sends a message which has nothing to do with science, but is the message of the freemasonic "greenie" movement which says, everything that comes from nature is "good" and everything that comes from man is "bad." Today in Italy, after the referendums against "bad" pesticides, a campaign is being launched against pharmacology.

The attacks are no longer merely, as in the past, on the big drug companies. What is on trial now, behind the usual smokescreens, is *real* medicine, the discipline which intervenes with diagnoses and therapies on the pathologies of the human body, and its already much-weakened backbone: research laboratories. The animal-rights fanatics—those within the new paganism of the ecologist movement who worry about defending the rights and feelings of animals—have

stepped up their war against experimentation with drugs on animals.

It would not be so serious if a substantial gaggle of Italian parliamentarians of all parties, including the Christian Democracy and the ultra-right MSI, had not welcomed these concerns of the animal-rights nuts and sponsored four bills, each one dangerous and incompetent, to eliminate drug experiments on animals. Sometimes the legislators who embrace Green causes are more dangerous than the Greens themselves.

To get at the facts, we asked Prof. Claudio Galli, a researcher at the Institute of Pharmacological Sciences of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Milan, the following question: "The thesis of those who oppose experimentation on laboratory animals, says that we cannot transfer to human beings the data obtained on the animal model because the latter would not be subject to the influence of the same natural, physical, and social environment as man. The data obtained in the laboratory, they claim, are therefore useless. Is this theory scientifically founded?"

Dr. Galli replied that "The entire history of progress in the field of biological and medical sciences is based on research conducted on experimental animals. From studies on simple organisms to those on more complex organisms, key information has been obtained regarding the following disciplines: biology (regarding the cellular organization of living organisms), physiology (which regards the chemical composition and the functional

transformation of organisms with particular emphasis on interactions between the various organs and systems, pathology which studies the responsible mechanisms of functional and organic alterations—illnesses), therapy, which studies the possibility of intervention (pharmacological, nutritional, and surgical) in pathological situations, and finally, toxicology, which investigates the effects consequent to exposure to xenobiotics and drugs.

"The mass of data obtained in laboratory animals, which has often permitted advances in such disciplines, surpasses any possibility of exhaustive analysis and treatment even in a synthetic form.

"Moreover," Dr. Galli stressed, "we must always keep in mind two fundamental points: Our knowledge of the indicated disciplines is still in an initial phase insofar as their development on a scientific basis only goes back a few decades. There remains, therefore, an enormous number of problems to be faced and data to be gathered, before we can reach a solidly-based vision of the causal relations of biological processes. New endogenous molecules are constantly being discovered, new processes of regulation; and moreover, with the use of innovative techniques, such as, for example, those of molecular biology, many new processes are being discovered through studies in which animals are indispensable.

"We are nonetheless developing alternative techniques, albeit they are not substitutes, to the use of animals, such as the use of *in vitro* systems (such as culture cells). Such systems are, however, very limited. We are also seeking to optimize the conditions of use of animals, in such a way as to reduce the number required in experiments, and improving, also, the quality of the information," Dr. Galli added.

A positive alternative proposed

Collor's plan for labor and industry to share the responsibility for austerity faced a united opposition.

For some time now the government of Fernando Collor de Mello has been working on the idea of arranging a tripartite pact of government, businessmen, and workers, so that responsibility for the economic depression hitting Brazil would be shared and its terrible results accepted by the different sectors, so as to minimize political trauma. But the pact that the government has in mind is quite different from the idea that workers and industrialists have about how to deal with the crisis. On Dec. 4, as they sat at the negotiating table with the ministers of economics, labor, and justice, the main business leaders representing the powerful industrial associations grouped in the National Industrial Confederation (CNI), agricultural producers, and moderate trade union leaders headed by Luis Antonio Medeiros, boxed the government into a corner by proposing an anti-recessionary economic plan which they had agreed on previously, and which was at odds with the government's monetarist line.

"Let it be recognized that a sharp reduction of inflation, in such a brief timespan, and based exclusively on a rigid monetary policy, leads to a great danger, if not a certainty, of economic and social destruction," the labor-industry document stated. It went on to warn that "the limits of a Stabilization Plan should be ones that do not endanger the productive structure of the country, nor its fragile social structure. Depressions, besides harming employment and wages, undermine public spending, thereby increasing the deficit."

The document continued: "The final objective of the National Understanding is the definition of a Development Project that guarantees: to raise the level of welfare and the quality of life of Brazilian society; to increase the share of wages in national income, taking the levels that exist in the developed nations as a reference point; to supply more basic goods; and to integrate the great masses of marginalized people into the production and consumption process."

The document further proposed that a priority be placed on productive investments, punishing crimes of financial speculation; on greater investment in infrastructure; on immediate measures to avoid the imminent collapse of the 1990-91 harvest; on a reduction of interest rates, along with an adequate credit policy; and on a substantial recovery of salary levels.

Finally, the document demanded that the renegotiation of the foreign debt take into consideration the nation first, and the interests of the banks second. "The handling of the debt issue must not impede the achievement of the objectives of the National Understanding."

The government responded by rejecting the document immediately, proposing instead a miserly wage bonus. As one congressman from a pro-government party put it, the author of this proposal "should be immediately identified and shot in the public plaza." The bonus, for more than one-quarter of the work force, would amount to the equivalent of purchasing two beers!

Although the authors of the pro-

posal responded cautiously to the government's disappointing reaction, they did not hesitate to point out the risks of this attitude. Paulo Francini, the director of the powerful Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo (FIESP), told the daily *Folha de São Paulo* on Dec. 9 that "a total rejection of the proposal could lead the country into a great disaster." The trade union leader Luis Antonio Medeiros announced that if the government's response is negative, "we will go negotiate with the Congress."

On Dec. 10, the president of the National Transportation Confederation, Thiers Costa, warned that "the government no longer has the support of the opposition in Congress. . . . It doesn't have the support of public employees, or of the military, and it cannot now isolate itself from society by not accepting changes in the management of the economy."

Rejection of the government's neo-liberal economic policies has been nearly unanimous in the aftermath of George Bush's visit to Brazil. Of particular note was an article written by Heraclio Salles, who was the press spokesman in the mid-1960s for the government of General Costa e Silva, at a time when Brazil was the United States' best ally in the hemisphere. On Dec. 6 in his column in *Jornal do Brasil*, Salles dubbed Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative a "market theology" that seeks only to seize Brazil's oil wealth, impose limited sovereignty on the Amazon, and prohibit the country's sovereign scientific and technological development. This last, he asserted, was demonstrated by the anti-nuclear agreement announced between the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil as a kind of Christmas present for President Bush, and which is "a grotesque declaration of near repudiation of nuclear research."

Economy in hyperinflation

Unions are protesting failure of the "Economic Stability Pact" to stop runaway inflation.

Mexico's Labor Congress, the country's trade union umbrella organization, is charging that businessmen participating in the fifth extension of the Economic Stability Pact are systematically violating the pact by unleashing a flood of price hikes which in just two weeks' time has annulled the 18% minimum wage increase granted Nov. 16.

Leading businessmen who are signers of the pact respond that they are not in a position to control "greedy merchants," and that, anyway, since the pact is a gentlemen's agreement, it does not have the force of law behind it.

The Mexican Labor Federation (CTM) is demanding that prices return to the levels they were at before Nov. 15. At the same time, it is proposing to the CTM rank and file a program of minimum action to defend wages containing five points:

- 1) leave business and labor free to negotiate wage increases and other conditions beyond those permitted by the pact;

- 2) prepare strikes against those businesses which violate the pact's price restrictions;

- 3) demand that price levels return to those that existed before the pact was extended the last time;

- 4) organize mass demonstrations in the streets to show that labor is discontented;

- 5) demand a new minimum wage increase for January, in case the high cost of living is not satisfactorily resolved.

The economic reality in Mexico is that inflation is going through the ceiling, and nobody knows what the

prices of controlled products are, much less the prices of those not included in the pact.

The Economic Stability Pact was established on Dec. 15, 1987, with the express recognition by both labor and business signers, and especially by the government, that the economy was in a hyperinflationary spiral. In 1983, inflation of 50% was predicted, and it hit 80%; in 1984, it was to have been reduced to 30%, but closed out the year at 59.2%. In 1985, it was to have fallen between 40-45%, and was 63.7%. In 1986, everyone was asked to face "reality" in admitting to an 80% inflation rate, and it turned out to be 105.7%. In 1987, inflation was to have been held to between 80-90%, and it was 159.7%.

In 1988, the pact was considered a huge success when inflation was reduced to an annual 50%, and in 1989 to 19.8%, the lowest rate in two decades.

The key to the pact, from the very beginning, was a complete suppression of wages via the so-called "freeze," and a brutal punishment of national productive activity by setting prices well below the cost of production, but, in many cases, above the cost of comparable import products. In this way, neither wages nor productive activity recovered. Inflation was "eliminated" by eliminating consumers. Simple!

During the two years of "controlled inflation," there was also a disproportionate growth in imports. In 1988, they grew by 54.7%, and the trade surplus achieved during the previous three years fell by 80%. In 1989, it was officially reported that imports "moderated

their growth rate" (24%), but their rate was still "substantially greater" than non-oil exports, whose rate of increase fell from 23.8% in 1987, to 16.5% in 1988 and to 5.2% in 1989. The trade surplus in 1989 was zero.

Inflation of 15% is being forecast for 1990, and yet everyone is expecting the figure to exceed 30%. To justify its failure, the government is pointing to greater external inflation, to the peso's devaluation against the dollar, and to the peso's devaluation against the Japanese yen and European currencies. Internally, inflation is due to the artificial ceilings on public sector prices and tariffs, which in November were raised to increase the flow into government coffers.

The inflationary surge appears to be an "imported" phenomena, since freely imported foreign merchandise is not filling in gaps in domestic production, but is rather *substituting* for domestic production, and to the extent these foreign products are capturing the market, they are imposing their own international prices. The imported element of Mexico's inflation is, in fact, more serious than official information is admitting.

And things are bound to get worse. Government projections for the 1989-91 period are for imports of \$23.4 billion for the first year, \$28.5 billion for this year. In 1991, the projected import bill is \$31.8 billion.

With the government's total failure to control inflation, and with unprecedented growth in imports, which have already decimated the economy's external sector, Mexico finds itself on the same hyperinflationary course it was on before the December 1987 pact for "economic stability" was launched. The most striking proof of this can be heard in the death rattles emanating from the trade unions, which are meekly submitting to the pact.

Business Briefs

Biological Holocaust

AIDS spreading widely in Africa

"There is really exclusively only bad news concerning AIDS in Africa," Dr. Peter Piot from the Antwerp Institute for Tropical Medicine is quoted in the German daily *Frankfurter Rundschau* Dec. 7. "With every conference I get more pessimistic. Constantly new groups of the population are getting infected, new countries add to this, and the rate of infections is steadily growing."

The daily reports that experts say that the epidemic has reached a point at which it can no longer be stopped by normal measures. In the African "epicenter" of the epidemic, they say, whole regions will be depopulated.

U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Antonia Novello is quoted in her estimate that in black Africa, there will be 10 million orphans in a few years. In Uganda, the fight against AIDS is a matter of national survival. The government estimates that 1 million of the 16 million inhabitants are infected.

Development

South Korea should be model for Poland

Poland should have introduced the South Korean economic model rather than the austerity "shock therapy" of Harvard's Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, argues Melvin Fagen, the former director of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

Writing a commentary for the Dec. 4 *International Herald Tribune*, Fagen reports that the austerity was "recommended, indeed imposed, by the IMF [International Monetary Fund] as a condition for foreign aid. It was developed with help of a Harvard economist Jeremy [sic] Sachs, hired to advise the government. These advocates of shock therapy insisted that prices be allowed to rise immediately by large amounts, state subsidies be suddenly and sharply reduced, unemployment increased and unprofitable companies shut."

Fagen points out the results a year later. "Inflation remained high: Unemployment is up from 9,700 in December 1989 to 926,000. Real incomes fell by 31%, industrial output by 27%."

Fagen contrasts this to the experience of the Asian economies of Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong. "They achieved high growth using their cheap labor and state subsidies, as well as protective tariffs and low cost credit. . . . In South Korea, such credits were first directed toward light industry, and later in the 1970s to high-technology sectors; a large corps of engineers and scientists had been formed, and a program for technological research; price controls were maintained so as to prevent excessive inflation at a time when goods were scarce. . . ."

"The fundamental mistake of the Mazowiecki government was to encourage consumers' prices to rise and to dismantle state subsidies too abruptly. Price reform is undoubtedly necessary eventually, but not as a first step, especially in a country with such lower per capita income."

Technology

High-definition TV introduced in Japan

High-definition television, a technology with military potential, became operational in Japan in the first week of December. The Japanese system uses more than twice as many lines per inch as current U.S. television.

The Japanese "are marketing HDTV now to show the dimensions of Japan's technological lead over the United States and Europe in this field and to whip up public demand for television sets that have the clarity and wide-screen look of a movie-theater screen," according to the *New York Times*.

The price of an HDTV set is \$34,000 today, but is expected to fall to about \$7,500 in five years. Daily broadcasting in this medium by Japan's state-run NHK is one hour, but will expand to eight hours in 1991.

The three firms that are marketing the sets are Sony, Matsushita, and Hitachi. Matsushita, new owner of MCA and its Universal Studi-

os, and Sony, owner of Columbia Pictures, are expected to make these movie studios a testing ground for HDTV.

Finance

German banking called superior to British

The German banking approach to helping industry for the last century has been far superior to the City of London approach, wrote London *Guardian* economics editor Will Hutton in a Dec. 10 policy commentary. Hutton recently wrote a commentary advising Britain to look to the 19th century's Friedrich List, architect of the German Customs Union, rather than Thatcherism, as an economic model. Hutton now defines Thatcherism as Britain's "enemy within."

"They said it in 1908 and they say it today: The reason why German industry is so strong is the way it is financed," he begins. He notes that Britain's fixation on "the market-place" has led Britain always to reject this German approach. "Yet here we are with Edzard Reuter, chairman of Daimler-Benz . . . averring that he sees no particular advantages in the Anglo-Saxon system of finance. Daimler-Benz under German rules is under no compulsion to improve its profits every three months; indeed, with its bank shareholders and long-term bank finance it can deploy all its energies on its formidable investment program."

By contrast, British Aerospace, Daimler-Benz's main competitor, is "locked into the British financial nexus—and is expected to compete with an R&D and investment spending a fraction of its German rival's," and is always subject to the rapacious aims of takeover "predators."

"Reuter's remarks are identical to what Herr Shuster of Dresdner Bank said in 1908: 'Our banks are largely responsible for the development of the Empire, having fostered and built up its industries. . . . To them, more than any other agency, may be credited the splendid results thus far realized.' Shuster and his co-thinkers since in German banking clearly did not have the benefit of the outpourings of the British economics profession."

Science

World's largest telescope operational

The world's largest telescope has seen its first "light." The W.M. Keck Observatory on Mauna Kea in Hawaii, with 9 of its 36 mirror segments in place, obtained its first image Nov. 24. The 36 segments will form a single composite 10-meter mirror, making it the world's biggest telescope. It is the only telescope planned or under construction that employs the principle of precise and constantly corrected alignment of segments to form a single, composite mirror.

"First light" was especially significant for the Keck because it is being built without the prior construction of a small-scale prototype to prove the composite principle. With only 9 segments, the Keck is as powerful as the 5-meter Palomar telescope. The Keck is a joint project of Cal Tech and the University of California.

Meanwhile, plans to build a specially designed 100-inch "digital sky survey" telescope on Apache Peak in New Mexico, dedicated to 3-D mapping of the large-scale structure of the universe, were announced Nov. 25 by the University of Chicago, Princeton University, and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

The mapping project depends on a combination of recent technologies making it possible to obtain redshifts (and hence assumed distances) of up to 600 galaxies and quasars at the same time. A survey of 1 million galaxies may be complete in only 10 years. At present, only 10,000 galaxies are mappable in three dimensions.

Economic Theory

Industrialist attacks 'post-industrialism'

Edzard Reuter, chairman of Germany's Daimler-Benz firm, spoke out against the ideology of "post-industrial society," in an address before the Atlantic Bridge meeting in

Frankfurt Dec. 6.

Reuter warned against "illusions" that consisted of a "new world view leading away from the old American values of growth and augmentation of wealth to a willful self-restraint . . . toward a post-industrialist world in which ecology, peace, social justice, and non-nationality" are the supposed emphasis. He called for strengthening the old ties between Germany, Europe, and the United States in keeping with traditional American values, especially in light of the fact that a "seriously taken effort of aid to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe is premised on an intensified Euro-American cooperation."

He also warned that world economic decline was occurring just at the moment of "dangerous entanglements," the collapse of the communist regimes of the former East bloc, and "the end of that era of fundamental political agreement between the United States and Western Europe."

Genocide

South faces demands for 'technological apartheid'

Advanced Western countries should impose a policy of "technological apartheid" against the developing sector, a high-level French government official wrote under the pseudonym "Jean Villars." Villars's commentary, "For technological apartheid," was published in the Sept. 7 issue of the French daily *L'Express*.

"Villars" argues that a ban be placed not only on military-related technology exports to the South, but on all high-tech exports. The Third World should receive "appropriate technology" only, he says. "Technological apartheid is a brutal formula," he admits, but it is essential, as the case of Iraq shows.

The article was cited approvingly in a report recently issued by the Simon Wiesenthal Institute, which blames Western exports, especially those of West Germany, for Libya and Iraq's development of "unconventional weapons" capabilities.

● **DAVID BARRET**, former British Columbia prime minister, attacked the Free Trade Accord in an interview in Vancouver Dec. 8. "We lost our innocence and also our national sovereignty. . . . We are obligated to give a guaranteed percentage of our [petroleum] production to the United States, without taking our needs into account. The same happens with water. . . . Foreign investment enters without the slightest restriction."

● **OUTDATED** infrastructure was the underlying cause of the recent collision of two Northwest Airlines jets on the ground at Detroit's Metro Airport which killed eight, experts say. U.S. airports lack the advanced ground control systems in use at London's Heathrow Airport and other fields. The systems use advanced ground radars to detect and control aircraft on the ground, preventing "runway intrusions."

● **INDIA**, helped by a good monsoon, will have some agricultural items in excess this year, including cotton and sugar. Most of the cotton and about a half-million tons of sugar will be exported to earn foreign exchange.

● **WESTERN EUROPE** will have high-speed rail links in three years, and the U.S.S.R. "must address the problem of the creation of high-speed links to European countries," reporters A. Kozhukhova and K. Lysko told Moscow television viewers on Nov. 23. The two reporters said that lack of an adequate passenger rail system "is costing the national economy annually some 10 to 12 billion rubles," or \$40-50 billion.

● **DR. ABDUL QADEER**, a renowned Pakistani scientist, called for more nuclear power plants for Pakistan to overcome the energy shortage and to promote rapid industrial and agricultural growth, Radio Pakistan reported Nov. 27.

Economic growth, not 'food control,' will save lives

by Marcia Merry

In 1974, then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, speaking at the founding meeting of the World Food Council in Rome, called for international action for "national food security." He also went to the 29th General Assembly of the United Nations, and demanded sweeping powers for the U.N. Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO). Kissinger cried crocodile tears about hungry children, and schemes were set in motion to realize his stated food objectives. Fifteen years later, what is the result? Millions of dead and dying. In Africa, the death toll is on the scale of genocide. This is the outcome of years of "food control" policies, so perverse, so extensive, that the world has never before seen evil on such a scale. During the 1970s, initiatives were thwarted that had stemmed from the postwar "Atoms for Peace" period of building energy and infrastructure to improve economic conditions. In the false name of charity, a network of supranational agencies was created to undermine national development programs, and serving as food and population control mechanisms. These agencies include the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, the U.S. Committee for Refugees, UNDRO, and sections of the Red Cross.

This is the story behind the devastation now sweeping Africa. Despite the colonialist past, the new states of postwar Africa were experiencing growing rates of agricultural output up through the 1970s. Infrastructure projects were on the books to spur rapid economic growth. The hydraulic projects called for diverting some of the vast flow of the Congo River Basin northward to expand and stabilize Lake Chad. They also sought to capture much more of the meandering waters of the upper White Nile, lost in the swamps, by means of the Jonglei Canal, to increase the water flow to the rich lands downstream in Sudan and Egypt (see map). There were plans for hydroelectric and nuclear power, transcontinental rail grids, and sanitation projects. By the 1980s, all of these projects were stopped. Per capita food output has dropped in Africa over the past 15 years, and food-surplus regions have become dependent on imports.

Sudan exemplifies the situation. The largest nation in Africa, with 23 million



United Nations/Leslie Jenkins

Eritrean refugees poured into Sudan during the 1985 famine. Despite (or because of) its tremendous food-growing potential, Sudan is targeted for destruction by the one-world government crowd.

people, it is one of the best-endowed agricultural regions on the globe. The grain output potential of the Sudan could meet all the needs of the Middle East and much of Africa combined. The nation became independent of Britain in 1956. Many development projects were initiated, and in the the 1970s work began on the Jonglei Canal. The objective was to increase both output per acre, and the number of acres producing.

Then came the concerted action of the 1970s to shut this all down. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) placed harsh conditionalities on credit, demanding an end to food subsidies. Inputs of fertilizer and machinery fell. The cotton for export in 1980 was half of what it was in 1970. The IMF and World Bank even decreed that wheat was not "suitable" for Sudan. In terms of agronomy, this is equivalent to saying that corn isn't right for Iowa. The bankers were protecting the grainbelts of North America, Australia, and elsewhere for their own food control power through the grain cartel (Cargill, Bunge, Continental, Louis Dreyfus, ADM, André).

From being a grain exporter, Sudan became an importer. There were food riots in 1980-81. The currency was repeatedly devalued. Poverty and social unrest spread. When at the beginning, all parties favored such a project as the Jonglei Canal, later rebels turned against it under pressure and inducements from foreign intervention. Finally civil war broke out again, along the north-south lines that the British colonialists had fomented. With little variation, this is the background to all the warfare now sweeping the continent. Millions have been made refugees.

Now into the situation come the neocolonial networks using "relief" as a rationalization for takeover, and for obliteration of populations. Again, look at Sudan. After Khartoum refused to side with Bush in the Persian Gulf, Washington gave orders Oct. 2 for a ship laden with 45,000 tons of U.S. grain—a contracted, commercial sale—to divert course to Kenya instead. The IMF officially declared the Sudan to be a "non-cooperating" member, and cut off credit. Now, U.S. officials are waiting to ask Congress for a trade embargo.

The stated reason? The Sudan is not complying with the international "relief" community, in how to deal with its food shortfall. After two years of poor rains, and decades of suppressed development, Sudan has a food gap. The response of the West? Use food control to destroy Sudan.

The blueprint for these atrocities was presented in the book *International Disaster Relief: Towards a Responsive System*, which was one of 30 studies done by the "1980s Project" of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. The book uses the language of the new fascism: "National sovereignty—or an interpretation of it which has in fact been shaped by the narrow, self-perceived interests of a small group of politicians—has in these ways frequently caused thousands of needless deaths and greatly increased the impact of disasters on the 'normal' development process." The CFR calls for the media, relief organizations, and U.N. agencies to mobilize against national sovereignty in Africa on the issue of food. The reports below show that only economic development, is the basis for prosperity and peace.

GATT failure hides trade war intent

by Anthony K. Wikrent

Contrary to all media reports, the United States government—actually, the nexus of Anglo-American financiers, energy resource companies, and food cartels that control the U.S. government—has achieved its objective in the Uruguay Round of talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): the collapse of negotiations, creating a pretext for launching trade wars against continental Europe and Japan. The talks broke down in Brussels on Dec. 6, over U.S. demands that European Community (EC) countries cut farm supports.

On cue, Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Trade, said that the United States “now has no choice but to use Super 301 and agriculture subsidies to promote the interests of U.S. farmers. . . . I don’t see much merit in continuing the round. Some countries, notably the European Community, simply lack the political will to liberalize trade.” House Majority Leader Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) added, “We may need a new version of the Gephardt Amendment for the 1990s,” referring to his 1988 proposal for trade retaliation against countries that have too large a trade surplus with the United States.

Brandishing a sheaf of protests against “unfair trading” filed by U.S. businesses under the Super 301 provisions, the United States threatened to impose 200% duties on EC agricultural and beverage exports worth almost \$420 million, and published a list of retaliatory targets for import levies, including: cordials and liqueurs; mineral water; vermouth and other spirits; artichokes; and cheese. These punitive duties may be imposed as early as Dec. 31.

The collapse of the GATT talks serves three useful purposes for the Anglo-American oligarchy. First, in line with their policy of “food as a weapon,” no significant food production capability is to be allowed that is not controlled by them.

Second, it provides a convenient “whipping boy” to blame for the onset of economic depression. Even that bastion of monetarist free trade, the London *Financial Times*, which has been in the forefront of attacks on the EC’s refusal to dismantle its system of food production, noted on Dec. 10 that, “given the fraying of the [U.S.] social welfare net during the Reagan years, federal and state governments will either have to raise extra revenue to finance improved benefits and services, or accept responsibility for urban deprivation on a

truly horrifying scale. . . . If the safety net is not repaired, poverty could become a defining issue in the 1992 election campaign.”

Third, the collapse of GATT clears the stage for full-scale trade war against continental Europe and Japan. On Dec. 10, the London *Times* carried a warning from City of London insider Anatole Kaletsky: “The world is now faced with the choice between two kinds of economic warfare. Either there will be an international trade war with America, resulting in the worst economic depression since the Thirties. Or European politicians will have to begin an all-out attack on their own farmers. . . . For the first time in decades, the threat of a genuine trade war from America is credible. . . . At the same time Europe is more vulnerable than ever to American protectionism. The fall of the dollar has made key European industries so uncompetitive that small additional measures may be enough to destroy such shaky projects as the Airbus, and to cripple other ‘national champions’ like Siemens in telecommunications, Philips in consumer electronics, Olivetti in computers, and even Mercedes and BMW in luxury cars.”

In the same vein is the recent call for “technological apartheid” against the developing sector, by a high-level French government official writing under the pseudonym “Jean Villars” in the Sept. 7 issue of Sir Jimmy Goldsmith’s *L’Express*. Villars argued that a ban be placed not only on military-related technology exports to the developing sector, but on all high-tech exports. The Third World should receive “appropriate technology” only, he wrote, gloating that “technological apartheid is a brutal formula.”

LaRouche: Food control is mass murder

Commenting on Dec. 8 on the GATT breakdown, Lyndon LaRouche emphasized that the U.S. negotiating posture is, on the one hand, “another sign of insanity on the side of the Bush administration”—the insane ideology of free trade which maintains that farmers who do not receive a price comparable to their costs of production, can still somehow produce food. But on the other hand, such ideological insanity is “simply a battering ram, a resource, used by those who are proceeding with a much more calculated view of the matter, and less naive.”

Their objective, he explained, is malthusian food control. “If they can successfully impose the conditions they demanded in the GATT negotiation, as non-negotiable demands, which is what they were by the United States, that would collapse worldwide food production, and would put food control into operation in a way which would ensure not only political control by the Anglo-Americans, but the success of their genocide through mass starvation and disease program against the darker-skinned peoples of the world. We have to say that. Let’s not kid ourselves with this stuff. Let’s not be mealy-mouthed. Let’s say it openly: that food control is mass murder, on a greater scale than Adolf Hitler.”

Sudan, potential Mideast 'breadbasket,' seeks to speak with own voice in Gulf

Dr. Abdallah Ahmed Abdallah is ambassador to the United States from the Republic of the Sudan. He has served as professor on the agriculture faculty of the University of Khartoum, and as dean of students. From 1974 to 1977, he was vice chancellor (president) of the university, and since has served as chairman of the university's council (regents). He served as minister of agriculture, food and natural resources in Sudan from 1977 to 1980. From 1980 to 1985, he was the first governor of the Northern Region in Sudan. He is a graduate of the University of Khartoum, and earned a master's and doctoral degrees in plant physiology from the University of California at Davis. He completed his studies there in 1963.

After the government of President Omar Hassan El Bashir commenced in Sudan in June 1989, Dr. Abdallah was appointed ambassador to the United States. He was interviewed by Marcia Merry on Dec. 3, 1990, in Washington, D.C.

EIR: How do you look at the course of resolution that should be pursued in the Persian Gulf crisis to prevent disaster?

Abdallah: The Sudan's position right from the beginning was to provide a diplomatic solution to the crisis within an Arab framework. This position was misunderstood and misrepresented in certain circles in the Western and Arab world.

At the Arab Summit, on Aug. 6, 1990, President El Bashir declared that Sudan does not approve of the annexation of Kuwait. Sudan does not approve of invasion of Arab countries by other Arab countries. The position of the Sudan at that time was that there was no need for condemnation and escalation of hostilities with Iraq. We don't want to immediately create hostilities, and block all channels with Iraq, which are likely to produce a solution within an Arab diplomatic framework. That was our position. We wanted to have that channel open with Iraq.

So that was the real position. We thought that the crisis should be managed in such a way that it should contain the problem, and not internationalize it. Because we have seen that the United States was very quick in coming with its arms. And we were able to see that there would be a buildup of foreign arms in the area. We have realized that the American intervention will create new problems as well as expand the

already-existing ones.

It is clear that our position is different from that of the United States, because we have opted for a different type of crisis management, which will avoid inviting foreign troops into the area.

And we thought that if the Arabs were given the opportunity, and if the diplomatic dimension were given the emphasis it deserves, the crisis could have been solved within that diplomatic framework. Let us remember that Iraq and Kuwait did meet in Jeddah [Saudi Arabia] prior to the crisis. And we know that they have been discussing certain problems relating to land, debts, and oil. There are probably real grievances of Iraq that ought to be considered.

We also thought that as the crisis went on, the West, led by the United States, was dictating certain things and dictating that either Iraq goes out, the hostages leave, the Kuwaiti government comes back, or no talks. It is said that the aggressor should be stopped. The aggressor should not be rewarded. This is all theoretically correct. But the fact remains that there must be a space for diplomacy or else war would erupt.

But it is also correct that a new situation, whether wrong or right, has developed. And it has to be addressed in a political fashion. There are certain things that can be agreed upon now, and others that can be left for future negotiation.

There is evidence that some people are trying to understand the position of the Sudan. Saudi Arabia has understood to a large extent the position of Sudan, and acted reasonably towards Sudan.

EIR: What are the economic effects of the Gulf crisis?

Abdallah: There is a severe impact on the developing countries, and particularly on the least developed countries. They are suffering very greatly from the increasing oil prices. And the people who are poor, who were working in the Gulf, who were making remittances to their countries, are now going back home.

The countries are losing the remittances, and getting the people back who ought to be absorbed in a growing regional economy. And they have to be rehabilitated, and most of them were just doing menial jobs in the Gulf.

The West is considering sending support to Egypt, Tur-

key, and Jordan—countries which are called “Front Line.” A meeting in Rome of an entity called the Coordinating Committee, has allocated \$14 billion to help these three countries. However, the most needy of the countries that have been hit hard by the Gulf crisis are the least developed ones, particularly on the African continent—Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Burkina Faso, and others. Unfortunately, these countries are not being considered for immediate support.

Although the World Bank is coming forward with certain “flexibilities” in their loan-making, and has established a new facility to deal with this situation, I am not sure if these initiatives will match the magnitude of the problem.

EIR: You are a specialist in agriculture. How would you describe the food-producing capability of the Sudan, which has been called the potential breadbasket for the entire Middle East?

Abdallah: The Sudan has a strategic role in this area, for many reasons—geographical, political, cultural, and because of its agro-ecological potential. There is great physical potential, in terms of water, land, and climate. And the Sudan has the human resources to realize this physical potential.

The country occupies a position surrounded by markets, basically to the north. You have in Egypt 60 million people who ought to be fed. And this is where the idea came that the Sudan is the breadbasket for the Middle East, even for the larger region. The Sudan is a great breadbasket resource, but this resource needs investment and technology for its development.

First we speak of Sudan as a very large area, the largest country of Africa. Also very important is that it extends over a very long distance from north to south, and therefore, it has long extension from Egypt down to Uganda. So you have various agro-ecological zones, from the very arid north—which is almost desert, then going down to the wet tropical zone. In between you find this gradation of savannah—from the arid to the high savannah to the thick savannah to the subtropics. And therefore you see that this variety of agricultural zones lends itself to a variety of agriculture production, whether it is crop or animal. You can go from pasture and grazing, to the tremendous potential for diversity of agriculture in the south—tropical fruits, tea, coffee, pineapples, and myriad products.

There is a gradation of rainfall, from nothing, in the north, to very high in the south. The Nile provides perennial water for irrigation. And there is underground water. You have three sources of water resources—very important for agriculture. So if you speak of ecological opportunities, the land and water resources allow for a great wealth of crops and livestock.

In addition, there are mineral and oil resources yet to be put to use.

EIR: The Egyptian geologist Farouk El Baz has done work

on the “Big Camera” on satellite overflights to locate the presence of underground water in the western Egyptian desert. Does this extend into the Sudan?

Abdallah: Yes. It is called, this big underground river, the “sandstone aquifer.” It is in Egypt and Libya, and a good part of it is in the Sudan. The aquifer’s importance is that it is located in a place where there is no rain. The Nile, of course, limits itself to its banks. You can’t go very far from the banks. Just like agriculture in Egypt—a narrow strip along the Nile, irrigated agriculture in the Sudan is also limited to the narrow strip around the Nile.

We have our own limited share of the Nile waters. We have about 20 milliards [cubic meters] out of 84 milliards, under the Nile Agreement [a treaty between the Sudan and Egypt in 1959]. Of our share, we have remaining only 2 milliards more to use, and then we will have exhausted our share. Therefore, we look to the many other possibilities. One is to revise the agreement. Or, better still, you can go into more efficient and rational use of water available under existing schemes. Or you implement new schemes to capture more water from the Nile.

There is a lot to be said about more efficient and rational use of our water. We have been using water rather loosely, so there is a big scope for better utilization of the existing share of water in terms of cropping intensities, increased production per unit area, per unit labor, per unit water. All of this can be done.

It is possible to increase the water resources available from the river through various works on the Nile, including heightening of Roseires Dam, constructing new dams, and including completing the Jonglei Canal itself which will provide water downstream—about 4.5 milliards to be shared equally between the Sudan and Egypt. These works would capture additional water from the Nile, outside the 84 milliards which is already known.

So although it is limited, there is still scope for increasing our cultivated area, and increasing our productivity from the existing area.

After considering the utilization of river water and groundwater, the other water resource is rainfall, which in the Sudan increases as you come from the north to the south. It covers what you call rain-fed farming areas, in the central, the east central and west central parts of the Sudan. In this region, there is staple crop production, which is sorghum and bullrush millet, and there are both traditional and mechanized farming practices.

Therefore, there are three subsectors of agriculture: the irrigated, using the water from permanent sources; the rain-fed farming, using traditional methods for both cultivation and livestock; and finally, mechanized rain-fed agriculture.

The traditional rain-fed agriculture is farming by small farmers on about 5-10 acres, using their own traditional implements, and producing under conditions inherited from their fathers, with little or no improvement in technology.

These farmers produce food crops of sorghum and millet, and oil crops such as sesame and groundnuts. They also usually mix cropping with livestock. The herders are nomadic or they can be transhumant.

The mechanized farming is in the clay areas, mainly in the east, the center, and somewhat southward. This is where we use tractors and implements to produce mainly sorghum, millet, and some sesame. This is the sector that produces the surplus food output, mainly sorghum, and also sesame. This sector has what you could call large-scale farming, but still under rainfall.

EIR: In the 1970s food was exported from the Sudan.

Abdallah: That is right. Until very recently, there was some sorghum exported to Saudi Arabia. Until maybe two years ago or so, until 1988, when we had a good crop. There was some surplus at that time. Over the last 10 years, whenever there was a surplus over the level of self-sufficiency, there was a policy of the government to export 300,000 to 500,000 tons of staple food—sorghum. But this was only done as a policy when they were certain that there was an amount for the full year, and some stocks over that, and some feeding stocks also.

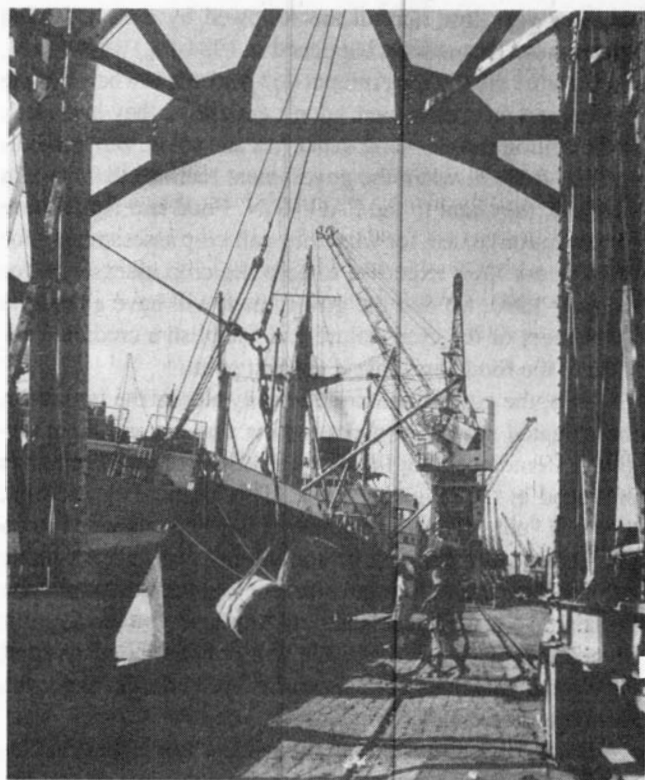
The problem is that 70% of our staple food—sorghum—is produced by rain-fed agriculture, either traditional or mechanized. The other 30% of our sorghum is produced in the irrigated sector—in the irrigated schemes of the Gezira and along the Nile.

You immediately see a problem here of food, because we produce 70% of our staple sorghum food under rain-fed conditions, and rain-fed farming is characterized by its variability. The coefficient of variation of rain in the Sudan is extremely high. The variability may occur from one year to the next year, and there may be variability within the crop season of the same year. This is one of the main problems resulting in droughts. And this explains the problem that the people are talking about now.

You see, people are talking now about famine in the Sudan, about shortage of food. What happened actually is that in 1988, there was a good year, good rainfall, and therefore very good production. To the extent that we exported, and we had what we call reserve stocks for the coming year. And nobody spoke about food in the Sudan. You never heard anything.

But in 1989, the rainfall was less than the 50% of the long-term average. That's very low. And therefore we had production that was about two-thirds of what we usually get. So if we are getting, say, 3 million tons of sorghum from the rain-fed, in that year we got about 2 million—which is a significant drop, if you lose one-third of your sorghum.

This is 1989. You never heard anything in 1989. Because 1988 was very good, and there was a carryover of reserve stocks in the Agriculture Bank stores. This more than filled the gap from 1989. There were at least 800,000 tons of stocks



Cotton being loaded onto a Yugoslav freighter berthed at Port Sudan on the Red Sea. The cranes shown in the foreground were paid for by a World Bank loan. At the time this picture was taken—1962—the only technology Sudan had inherited from the British was related to cotton, the export crop promoted by colonial policy, while the World Bank refused to encourage any improvement in traditional rain-fed agriculture to grow food.

in the Agriculture Bank. And there were stocks in the hands of the farmers and local agencies, and so on. So we were able to endure in 1989 without anybody speaking about the famine.

Now we are in 1990. And the rainfall is exactly the same as in 1989, and even worse. It is again less than 50% of the long-term average. So we have had two successive years of rainfall below the 50% long-term average. And therefore, we do not inherit any food from 1989, because we have consumed it. So with the season being bad in 1990, this is why that anybody would expect that we would have a food-gap. Especially in terms of sorghum and bullrush millet.

When we in about August 1990, realized that the rainfall was not good in 1990, and there were actually some crop failures, and particularly in the surplus producing areas of the rain-fed mechanized farming, then the government got alerted that this is going to be a second season of problems. And usually when you have two seasons, or three seasons, then you have a drought. And then it is followed by shortages in food, and escalation of prices which will adversely affect the poor sectors of the population first. Usually two to three

years of very low rainfall are followed by even a famine sometimes. This is what happened in 1984-85.

So what did the government do? And this is where people [critics and the media—ed.] don't get into it; they just speak of 11 million people being under risk and so on. But immediately in August, when the government realized that the rain was bad, they sent to the FAO [U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization] to ask for what they call crop assessment—for them to use their expertise to help the crop assessment for the year 1990. So that the government will have a credible assessment of the crop failure and establish a credible estimate of the food gap. That is the first point.

Two, the government immediately alerted the farmers in the irrigated sector to increase their acreage and their sorghum. Remember that I told you that 30% of our sorghum is produced in the irrigated sector. This year they used what they call "cut-off" areas, areas that had been intended to go into cotton, but for some reason did not go. This was done as a crash program. The government told the tenants and the farmers in the irrigated schemes: Any land you have, put it immediately into sorghum. We will provide the water, and the other inputs. The government will provide. So that is the second measure they have done.

Third, we grow wheat in the winter. We plant it in November. So the government made arrangements so that the coming wheat—the wheat that is planted in November and December—to plant *extra* areas of wheat. Up to a million acres of wheat. They are now implementing it. That wheat will come in about April.

The crop in the irrigated areas is already being harvested now. It is coming in all right—the prices of sorghum are already declining in the markets, but it is not sufficient to fill the gap.

So these are the kinds of measures that the government has taken, but the government is not given any latitude in the press in the West. The politics of the thing is to pose the Sudan as a country of famine, with people at risk, people going hungry and dying, and portraying the government as not helping its own people—the government not declaring the famine so that we (the United States) can come and help. So if you want to come and help, why do you want there to be a declaration of a famine to make you come and help, as a donor?

EIR: What is the latest news in terms of the U.S. State Department's demands that the Sudan declare a famine, and perhaps other conditions for food shipments? There are many cases of agencies and non-governmental organizations, both in foreign policy and in domestic practices—even inside the United States, for example—using food emergency, or natural disaster, or famine as the excuse for imposing extra-legal means, police-state powers, and so forth.

Abdallah: I think the U.S. government officials are reconsidering. We have talked to them about the realities of the

situation and that they should address this, and not be influenced by prejudiced media such as the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times*, and Roger Winter [head of the U.S. Committee for Refugees], and certain of these, and even some of their own reports from Khartoum are sometime not accurate. And we had a dialogue, and I think they are changing their minds in a way. They are not now talking about a demand for famine declaration. They are now talking about waiting for the assessment of the FAO to be clear, so that the position is solidified, so they are willing to talk to the government. They want to see the government also coming forward to help, and to let some of the non-governmental organizations work with them. There is now what you could call softer, low-tune talk, rather than the heated rhetoric about famine and devastation, and that the people are at risk, which was the case some months ago.

Food variability is a characteristic of the rain-fed agriculture not only in the Sudan, but all over Africa. Even in the United States. In 1988, you had a drought. Nobody could avert it, because it was just an act of rain, an act of God. This is exactly what happened in the Sudan. Think about it. Two successive years of low rainfall, followed by the food shortage. The Sudan government did not hide it. They asked for assessment. They asked for assistance.

I emphasize the need for what we call "pre-positioning" of food for the people for whom the crop failure is hard—the people in northern Darfur, and northern Kurdufan. These are fragile environments, whose people are hit first. They are rural people. Poor people. They don't have much to dispose of in terms of animals and things so that they can buy food. So I alerted, about three or four months ago, that we need what we call "pre-positioning" for people like this to avert them moving. Because immediately what they will do, when they see their crop failing and they see that their animals are starving, is move. There is no pasture of course, because of the lack of rain. Then immediately they move. They move to help, to where they think the aid is. They will move to where they can even beg for food. We will need some pre-positioning of food, so that the people who are least capable of coping with the situation, will have help.

EIR: On Oct. 2 this year, the United States gave orders that a ship en route to the Sudan, with a commercial shipment of 45,000 tons of U.S. wheat, be diverted to Kenya. In September, the International Monetary Fund declared Sudan to be a "non-cooperative member." In November, the head of the U.S. Committee on Refugees, Roger Winter, asked Congress to impose a trade embargo against the Sudan. Washington officials deny taking punitive action because of Sudan's position on the Persian Gulf crisis; they claim they are only interested in furthering "effective" food relief!

Abdallah: They did divert one ship with 45,000 tons, but we received another 45,000 tons transported on two other

ships. The total contracted food-for-sale shipment was 90,000 tons. The 45,000 tons were diverted as punishment to the government of the Sudan for alleged hindrance to the Operation Lifeline/Sudan. If this is not using food as a weapon, I would not know what it is.

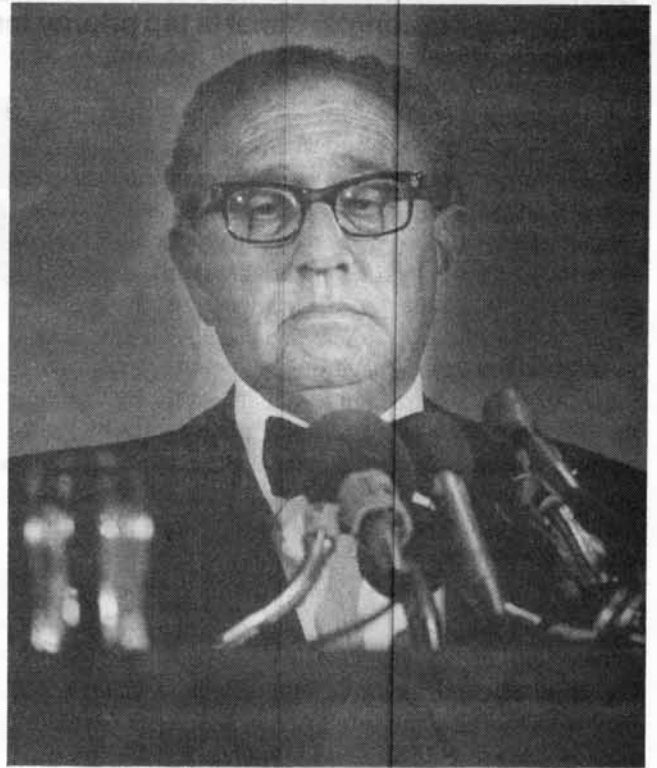
So we have 50% of our wheat. This is not the relief food. This was purchased. The U.S. has also been coming forward with relief food. They have pledged about 100,000 tons of relief food—not sale to the government. Already some of it is in the south, from Nairobi, and some of it is approaching Port Sudan, but there is still about 40,000 tons of the 100,000 wavering. But their internal decision is yes, and I think it is now firmed up. It is part of Operation Lifeline. In this they are not addressing the new situation, they are addressing the old situation as part of Operation Lifeline. But they are also willing to come forward to face the new situation after it is firmed up by the reports of the FAO. This is the situation now. They have been coming into the old Operation Lifeline by this 100,000, and they are willing to come into the new situation developing with other donors. And they are willing to ask other donors to come forward. But they tie this: They say, "We want to come to some agreement with the government." Because they think that the government has not been helpful in the last two or three months in Operation Lifeline. That the government has been deliberately putting impediments and obstacles in place. I am not saying there are no problems and no obstacles. There are some. But we should all remember that Operation Lifeline/Sudan faces complications of a continuing war.

EIR: Henry Kissinger's name is associated with the policy of using food as a weapon. At present he is demanding warfare in the Middle East, and over the years, since at least 1974, when, as Secretary of State, he spoke in Rome at the founding of the World Food Council, he has demanded that food be used as a weapon. There are many examples of the obstruction of water and agriculture development projects in the Middle East and Africa under these policies.

Abdallah: We have examples here.

Our rain-fed sector has been neglected for a very long time, in terms of technology, investment and infrastructure—rural drinking water, and so forth. And the livestock sector has been very much neglected. This has been a policy of the past, unfortunately extended by our own early governments. I say of the past, because the colonial policy was to promote crops for export, mainly cotton. And they completely neglected the food crops and other crops. We inherited very little technology for these food crops and other crops that are of potential. The only technology that we inherited from the British—30 years ago now—was related to cotton, merely to cotton. The research station was almost called, "Cotton Research Station."

Therefore, when I was minister of agriculture in 1978, '79 and '80, it was very clear to me that the agriculture



Henry Kissinger, architect of Middle East wars, oil hoaxes—and food as a weapon.

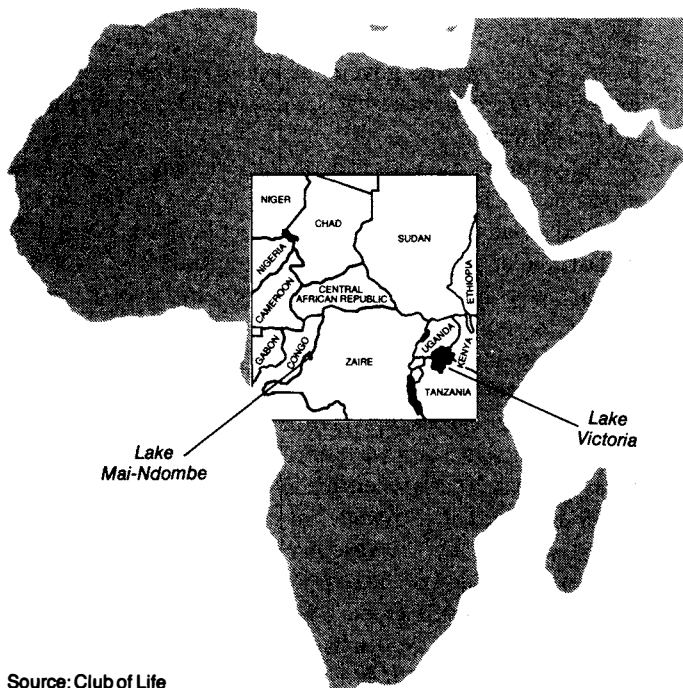
research capabilities in the Sudan were very much directed toward export crops. And very little attention was given to traditional agriculture, where the bulk of the food comes from. And I say this, because I immediately wanted to direct attention to the development of our traditional agriculture. I spoke at that time about what I called a "judicious balance," between our irrigated agriculture for export, and our traditional agriculture for food.

But at that time, the World Bank—particularly the World Bank, and many of the bilateral donors—would not encourage any work in the improvement of traditional rain-fed agriculture. They would rather go to irrigated agriculture. And you can go now to the World Bank and ask them about their projects in the Sudan, and you find that it is almost 70% in the irrigated sector, which is cotton and other irrigated crops.

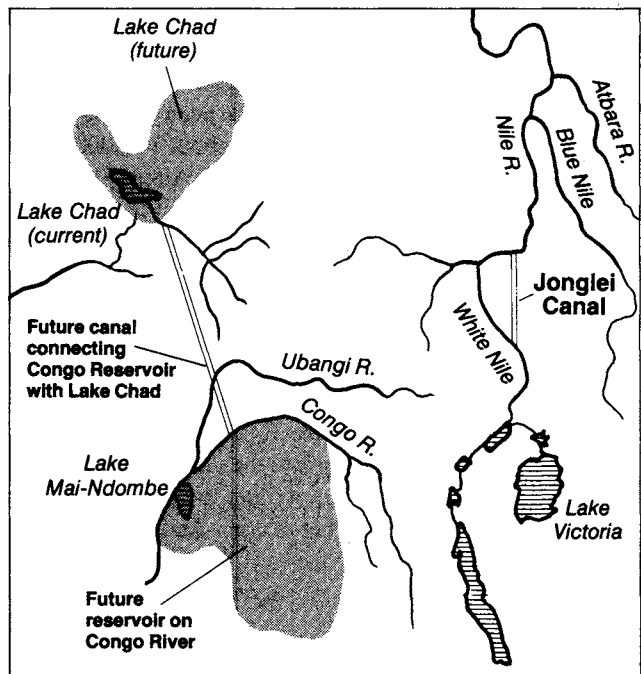
After the 1980s, there was a diversion towards more attention to the traditional sector. In the early 1980s, we initiated two projects. One was to direct agriculture research to unlock the potential in the west.

We have seen the agriculture potential in the west for staple food crops, and also for other crops that are rain-fed but can be exported like groundnuts and sesame. We argued for extension of agricultural research into the areas of rain-fed farming—grains, livestock, and also groundnuts and sesame. Therefore, we got a big project in agriculture extension

Completing the Jonglei Canal is top priority for Africa's development



Source: Club of Life



that was about \$50 million at that time.

Then we also initiated with the World Bank and other donors another project in the west, called Western Savannah Development Corp., in order to develop the livestock, the pasture, the grazing, in order to unlock the potential in the traditional savannah area of the west.

Both of the projects were operating after 1980. Prior to that, donors were involved in projects that we can call "donor driven," rather than those desired by local government and the wishes of local people. Because you are poor, when somebody says, "Well, here is \$20 million. Put it into agriculture in the Gezira" [the large irrigated project], you may say at the time, "Well, I would like it better if the money were put into traditional agriculture." But when they say, "No, we will put it into increased cotton production," you don't say, "No, because increased cotton production is also good." You say, "All right." But we call this, "donor-driven" investment. It has been the donors in the 1980s who have been doing the driving, based on their own perceptions of development, and emphasizing export crops rather than the development of agriculture. This is a basic fault.

EIR: There are dramatic examples in other parts of Africa of exporting specialty crops by air cargo, while people are hungry.

Abdallah: They export spring onions, bell peppers, egg-plants, musk melons from Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

They export flowers—carnations, and so forth. I am not saying that going toward export crops is bad, but there must be a balance, a judicious balance where we do export and get some foreign currency, but at the same time we retain our own control, our own food production. This is very fundamental.

EIR: The postwar agencies—IMF, GATT, and the others—were set up in the name of promoting commerce and betterment, but they have been involved only in promoting "donor-driven" investments, and have opposed even the attempt at food self-sufficiency. The U.S. proposal to the GATT on the agenda in Brussels would make it a treaty violation to even attempt food self-sufficiency. But there is a revolt in Europe and Japan and other nations to overturn this.

Abdallah: There are even different terms. You are supposed to say food "self-reliance," not self-sufficiency! But there are food security decisions.

For example, when we realized that the rainfall is not good this year, the minister of agriculture asked the farmers to plant more irrigated area. We need to discuss very seriously and in depth, in our irrigated farming, should the cropping pattern that exists now be continued? Or should we alter it in favor of food security?

Because if we are planting 400,000 acres of cotton, and 100,000 acres of irrigated sorghum, should we alter this ratio now? And there is acreage in groundnuts. We have a certain

cropping pattern in the big irrigated schemes which we inherited, and we have continued without question. Now we are experiencing droughts more frequently. Therefore, I think it is time that we should look into our agriculture policy, and how we can really balance between our irrigated agriculture and the traditional rain-fed and mechanized rain-fed agriculture, with a view towards focusing on food security and also on selected export crops.

Food and exports are not mutually exclusive. They can go together, but it depends on how you maneuver the whole thing. It is easily said, but it is very challenging how to come up with a real, on-the-ground mechanism—a way of ensuring your food security, and at the same time also exporting, so that you can import some inputs for agriculture itself. Until we make our own fertilizer, we need to import fertilizer. We need to get insecticides. We need to get machinery. And this means the dollar or sterling. We cannot get that dollar, because we do not have oil to export.

We have only agricultural products to export so far. So we must say, “What should we export? Livestock? What kind? Sheep? Or cattle? Should we export all of our sheep and cattle, and eat only poultry and fish in the Sudan?” These are questions that have got to be asked.

EIR: What has been the impact of the pattern of World Bank, IMF, and donor interventions in Sudan?

Abdallah: The agriculture in the Sudan in the 1970s and the 1980s almost stagnated. And there are many reasons. Most of them are structural reasons.

Decline in agriculture growth is mainly due to the cumulative influence of certain structural factors, including neglect of resource maintenance (land), misdirected investment—which was not based on proper land use planning—and the degradation that happens to the resource, for example to the pastures. Causal factors include the variability of rainfall, the poor maintenance of the irrigation networks, the lack of fuel, lack of spare parts, inadequacy of inputs.

But to me the structural factors are more important, in terms of the ecology—the degradation of resources, of infrastructure, and of government policies, such as misdirected pricing policies, and so on. These are all very important in the decline and stagnation of agriculture that has taken place.

Because of stagnation in agriculture, we have had the stagnation of our economy, because agriculture is the backbone. The agriculture sector was not given due attention. The structural and other causal factors were not really or squarely addressed by the repeated governments and so on, in terms of the policies of research, exports and food production.

The country itself is very large. You can produce food in one area, but to haul it to the other area is difficult. The roads are very bad in Sudan. It was important to address these things very early on, but most of the bilateral and all the multilateral donors, did not come forward to help in the infrastructure. They should have. If Sudan's infrastructure

were put first, in terms of roads, railways, drinking water in the rural areas, if this had been given priority at the beginning, it would have been the basis for agriculture development and development of the economy. But there was no directed plan, and the government policies were generally not helpful to production, that is, there was a lack of incentive to the producers.

The railways are very bad, and deteriorating. There is a project in which the World Bank is helping in the rehabilitation of the Sudan railways. This project has been going for the last five or six years or so, and very little of it is being implemented. Implementation is always an issue. Because sometimes you have the World Bank and other donors in a project, one donor can stop the signing for a year or two. Only one donor.

One of the reasons why investment was not consistently coming forth was that it was supposed to come from the oil-rich Gulf areas. That's where the money is. In the late 1970s, there was an idea of a “triangle” of development potential, in which the “elements” are: resources, money and technology, and also the position of the country. The technology you can buy. You can buy tractors. Some of the technology was already in the Sudan. Sudan has the resources, and it has the geographical position. It is in the heart of the region. The technology could come from the West. It can be bought. The money could come from the rich Arab countries. There was the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID), created for investment in Sudan, to produce for the whole region.

This was created by a number of rich Arab countries. It is headquartered in the Sudan, and it was supposed to address itself to development. It is functioning now, but its pace was slow. And of course, some of the obstacles are that the infrastructure in the Sudan is poor. And you know these people who want to come and invest, they do not want to invest in infrastructure. They want to invest and get the return money immediately. And the Sudan government is not able to construct infrastructure in terms of roads, communications, etc. But these are the kinds of projects that the World Bank and the IMF rarely get into. It was left for the other funds, and the Arab funds.

Everybody who comes, wants to invest close to Khartoum, where there is the airport and the roads. But our potential is more towards the remote areas, and nobody wants to invest in the west, because there is no road to connect this to Port Sudan on the Red Sea, so that they can ship.

So Sudan has that potential, and these are some of the problems that there are. And the political stability, the war in the south, the droughts—all of these have been obstacles not to allow this dream to come true—of the breadbasket.

And also, investors, you know, they want to invest in quick-return things. They want to put their money in a bank in Europe or in America that will get them high, insured interest rates.

EIR: What is the story of the Jonglei Canal?

Abdallah: The Jonglei Canal is a very important development project for the south, and for the Sudan as a whole, and for Egypt. This was done only by Sudan and Egypt themselves. There was no help, or very little, except in some of the parts. The project itself is a very important project because it has got several points.

It was developed as a project to divert the White Nile water away from the swamps, because this was a water resource that was lost by evaporation. And also the water spread over a very large area and made it nonproductive, except for fish or so. And also, this swamp area was one of the reasons for the lack of mobility and exchange of people from the north and the south. It was also a big area for mosquitoes and such things—a health hazard.

So the basic reason was to divert the White Nile water away from the swamps. One, to capture this water, and make it available downstream to the rest of the Sudan in the north, and to Egypt. And it is a combined effort. The cost is a combined effort between Sudan and Egypt. The water captured is also halved. It is about 4.5 milliards, or so, half of it will go to Egypt and half to the Sudan. So this is one advantage. Having increased water for irrigation for Egypt and for the Sudan, in its areas in the north where it isn't.

Two, it diverts the swamps and creates new lands that are productive for agriculture. Instead of being swamps. And this will create another Gezira in the south—you know the Gezira—because it is going to create new lands that are productive. About 2-3 million acres are going to be created.

It will provide an excellent, credible navigation system. Because in the swamps you cannot navigate.

The two banks of the canal can provide roads for transport, because there is an embankment on the side of the canal. On the top of the embankment, it is very broad—about 10 meters or so, even more. It is a very good road. It is also an airstrip. It is the longest airstrip in the world! Over 180 kilometers.

The canal is the opportunity to have a really integrated development, and what you call rural physical infrastructure and rural public infrastructure—in terms of education, in terms of health, in terms of nutrition. A lot of these projects were started alongside the canal. Many people at the time were talking about the Jonglei Canal as an ecological hazard: “Why do you transform the people from a natural habitat where they are happy, to a new situation where you don't know?” Happy with malaria, malnutrition. Happy being naked. Not getting around. With dying at an early age.

So the government at that time was very aware of this criticism. They directed that the canal should be not only physically dug, but at the same time that there should be rural infrastructure, to help the people who should be transformed from the swamps to a new situation. And there was a good program going on. Unfortunately digging stopped because of the war in the south. More than 51% of the digging has

been completed.

EIR: What about the foreign hand intervening to foment social strife and stop projects?

Abdallah: I think that if you take the conflict in the south, you can see that foreign intervention is obvious. There are some very root causes, real causes for the conflict. Some of them are cultural, historical, ethnic, religious, and developmental. But also the continuation of the conflict has been helped very much by external factors. And you can take Ethiopia as an example, which has been housing and nurturing the SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] as an example. They have got their broadcasts from there. There are training camps. They move from Ethiopia into the south, and they go back into Ethiopia.

The influence of Israel is also clear, especially lately. There is evidence that some some SPLA people have been trained in Israel.

I think the situation is that some look at the Red Sea, and think that it should not be “Arabized.” This also is another factor behind foreign intervention. And then there are also multinationals that are either religiously motivated—the churches—or otherwise. It is clear that the rebels depend on external sources for their arms and provisions. These are all foreign interventions coming in. And some of this is coming in because there are those who visualize the war as Islamic versus Christian, which is not true. And therefore, probably they view it as strife of cultures. They don't want to see Islam or Arab as culture.

The Sudan people I think are one of the most tolerant people when it comes to Christian and Islam. So there are some external factors that have been very influential in keeping the conflict going, and not leaving the situation completely Sudanese. We think the conflict should be internal, not internationalized. It has to be contained. And I think that if it is really contained within the Sudanese context, it can be solved.

EIR: You have spoken of the human resources, in the agriculture potential of the Sudan.

Abdallah: There is the water potential and the land potential, which is very large. We are only now utilizing about 10% of our land resource, of arable land—good lands. And we have the human resources.

Sudan is 23 million people. Although it is not a very crowded area, there is the human resource. And it is not only a human resource, it is also a relatively enlightened human resource, if you compare it to many other African countries, or developing countries, in spite of its poverty level. The people are to some degree very enlightened people. And they can take technology. They can realize policies. They are politically aware people, and people who are easily motivated. They can be mobilized. We had problems with governments, but as people, they are a great human resource in the Sudan.

The history of GATT: modern form of British imperial free looting

by Rosa Tennenbaum

The liberalization of world trade has been the leading issue in agricultural policy for some time now. But what is generally overlooked, is that the policy direction of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is by no means a recent phenomenon. Rather, it is simply a remake of the free trade policy which the British Crown utilized as a weapon to halt development in other countries, during the time when Great Britain's ships still ruled the seas.

The situation is not so different today, and GATT is the instrument of that policy.

GATT was constituted at the behest of the United States and Great Britain on Oct. 30, 1947. The agreement was signed by 23 nations. Its original intention was to provide the basis for an International Trade Organization, but that initiative failed when the U.S. Congress refused to approve it. Thus, GATT emerged as a provisional arrangement which ended up as the contractual and institutional framework for the present world order of international trade. GATT has grown to comprise 100 nations, and 26 other nations adhere to GATT's rules although they have not officially signed the agreement.

In 1944, the United States reordered the world monetary system to its own advantage. The value of the various currencies were fixed in reference to gold or to the U.S. dollar, and currency exchange rates were held stable within a permitted 1% range of fluctuation. In order to monitor currency rates, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established, while the World Bank was founded for the granting of development credits. Both institutions have in the meantime become infamous for their genocidal debt policies toward the developing sector.

GATT is the third pillar of the world economic order created by the Anglo-Americans following World War II. All three institutions are instruments of power whose purpose is to firmly ensconce the predominance of the United States and Great Britain, which at the time was unchallengeable.

The crucial elements of GATT are based on the U.S. Trade Act of 1934, which had been designed to protect American export interests. GATT is based on the assumption that

economic growth and increase in the prosperity of all trading partners is best achieved through increases in international trade. Manufacturing plays absolutely no role—as if one could continue trading forever, without ever having to produce the goods first.

The history of free trade

The arguments which clamor around us everywhere from the free traders, are as old and as lying as is the policy which they serve. We are now seeing a rebirth of the same free trade doctrine which oppressed the world 300 years ago, and which bled many nations to death. Adam Smith, the employee of the British East India Company, the British Crown's biggest trading monopoly, made this theory socially acceptable and elevated it into the status of a so-called science. He developed a system which gave top privilege to the trading companies, and which relegated the state to the status of their hand-aid.

Queen Elizabeth I granted the East India Company a monopoly on all trade with India and China. Within only a few decades, the East India Company had impoverished these once-flourishing cultures and rich economies, and they had to hand themselves over without conditions to the desires of the omnipotent company.

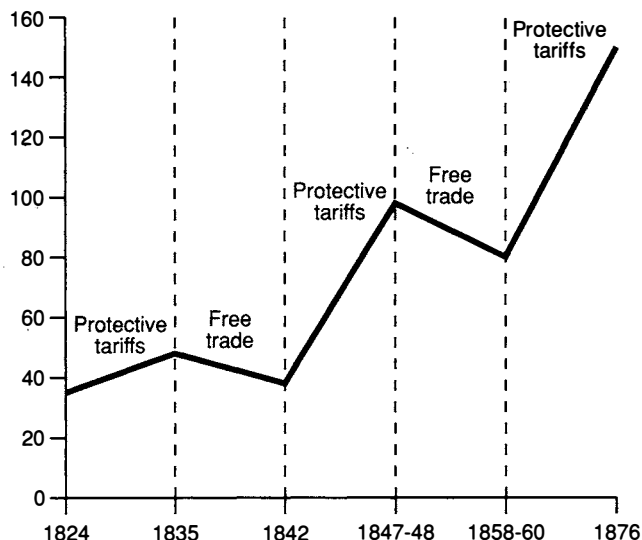
Its economic method corresponded precisely with the ideas of today's free traders. The East India Company procured iron from the world's most remote lands, while the colonies were forbidden even to sell nails without British traders being involved. From distant India, cotton was introduced into the British motherland, where it was processed into low-grade textiles and then sold back to India at high prices. Contemporary accounts report that these textiles were of such poor quality, that they would lose one-third of their weight after the first washing.

In Europe, the first great agricultural measure implemented under the banner of free trade, was the lifting of the British import tariffs on grain, which was done on June 25, 1846 under the pretext that workers should stop paying exorbitant prices for bread. Just as today, the consumer organizations

FIGURE 1

Per capita U.S. consumption of iron fell whenever free trade was imposed

(lbs. per capita)



claimed that the cities could buy more cheaply if supports for producer prices were eliminated. The main impetus for abolishing the grain tariffs came from the Anti-Corn Law League, headed by Richard Cobden. Members of the league included many members of the Rothschild family and the Baring banking house; John Stuart Mill, the free traders' court economist; and the country's big textile manufacturers. Indeed, the league's membership list reads much like the list of those who were sitting at the GATT negotiating table before the latest round broke down in early December. Today, too, we see the big banks and trading establishments, which set the tone and are journalistically bolstered by their own corps of "court economists."

The abolition of the corn tariffs had marked effects, but in no way did those effects correspond to what the free traders had promised. Throughout Europe, grain prices sank, production costs rose, and indebtedness greatly increased. In Great Britain, as a result of this measure, the amount of land used to cultivate wheat dwindled from 13.2% of all arable land, to only 6.8% by the end of the century; tubers sank from 10.1% to 7.9%, and the proportion of vegetated land rose from 42% to 58%, since the fallow fields lapsed into that category. Thus, free trade certainly did not profit the farmers.

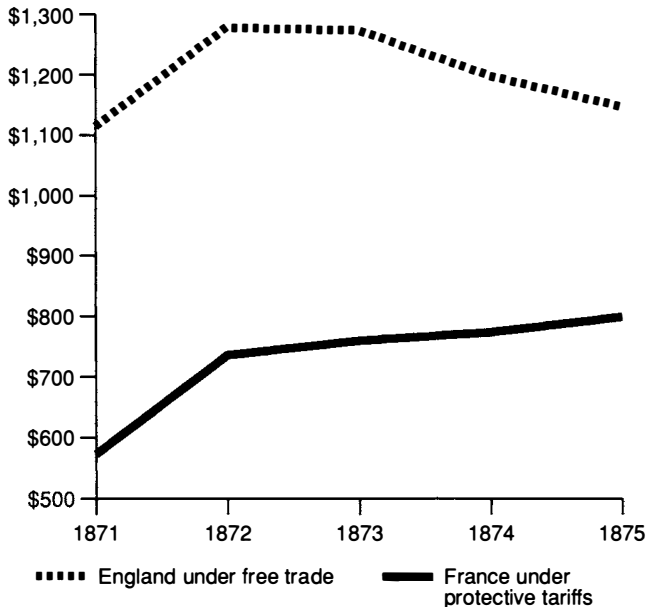
If we reason strictly according to the free traders' theories, the prosperity of the general population should also have increased over that period.

Yet this was not the case, since 1) the agricultural proportion of the total economic product in those years was many

FIGURE 2

British exports stagnated under free trade over 1871-75, while France's climbed steadily

(millions \$)



times greater than today, and 2) what holds true for agriculture is equally true for other branches of the economy. **Figure 1** shows how per capita iron production in the United States always dropped under free trade regimes, whereas it climbed whenever protective tariffs were in effect.

Continental Europe protects itself

The fruitful benefits of protective tariffs are evident in the development of agriculture and industry during the initial phase of the European Economic Community, following its establishment in 1958. After the pain had dissipated from the considerable drop in grain prices which West Germany had to agree to in exchange for its membership in the EEC, the system of guaranteed prices and protection from foreign goods ushered in prosperous years in the agriculture and industry of all member countries.

Economic data clearly demonstrate that free trade not only plunges agriculture, but also other economic branches, into crisis—as is shown, for example, in the export data on Great Britain, which has stuck with free trade for centuries. Compare this with the development of France, where the protective tariff system has been adhered to (**Figure 2**).

The world market: a fiction

What the Anti-Corn Law League was actually counting on, was that wages would sink along with grain prices, since the league was the expression of a powerful interest group

which could care less about improving the general welfare. While the public was lured by the prospect of lower bread prices, one Member of Parliament explained what was actually behind this free trade measure, namely, "that by free trade we mean no more and no less than achieving a monopoly of our products on all markets, and, by means of the great advantages we possess, preventing all other nations from becoming industrial nations."

That is a declaration of war; and in this instance, the war against France was conducted under the banner of free trade. And it is this same policy which guided the recent GATT negotiations. The United States demanded that within 10 years, all agricultural subsidies—everything that could be even remotely described as support for agriculture, such as cheaper credit, agricultural consulting, cheaper fuel prices, etc.—be reduced to zero and banned internationally.

In the top echelons, it has been more or less agreed that by the end of the 1990s, agricultural income should be determined exclusively by "world market prices"—a pricing unit which does not in fact exist, for there is no such thing as a "world market," but only international markets on which nations offer their goods and accomplishments. Similarly, there is no such thing as a "world market price," but only a process of establishing prices within each national economy. Everything other than that has nothing to do with economics, but rather with high-level political dealings.

So, this "world market price" which everyone is talking about, is as fictitious as the concept itself. It is well known that this price is really set at the grain exchanges in Chicago, and that it is not set there according to supply and demand, but rather entirely according to the requirements of only eight firms and banks which trade on big margins. If GATT has its way, then, the income of farmers and their families in every part of the world will be determined by eight giant corporations.

A Hobbesian nightmare

What will economic life be like under free trade? It will certainly strongly resemble what was described in a report to the British Parliament during the years when the Anti-Corn Law League was active: "Great conglomerations of capital today enable the richest capitalists . . . in depressed times to flood all countries abroad with their own wares, thus opening up for all trade the possibility of being there in order to make large business deals, before the foreign capital can in turn be gathered together in order to withstand price competition with any chance of success. The great masses of capital in this country are the great weapons in the war against the competing capital of foreign countries."

If the world market is liberalized in this way, then in the future goods will be produced only in those locations where it is the cheapest to do so because of natural and labor conditions. Agriculture will be restricted to the so-called high-yield areas, and will be specialized in the extreme. Butter,

for example, will be produced only in New Zealand, where it can be produced 30% more cheaply than elsewhere. The market can then be flooded with such cheap products in order to clear the field of competitors once and for all.

Under such conditions, underdeveloped countries would never have a chance to develop into rich economies. They would merely be areas of cheap labor, and would receive limited investments which would go solely into export-oriented areas. The countries themselves would remain enmeshed in poverty and dependence. The enthusiasm which many developing countries are currently showing for free trade, is therefore extraordinarily tragic, since they imagine this will give them easier access to the markets of the "rich" countries, while they overlook the fact that their position only becomes weaker in the process. Only a few agrarian countries in Ibero-America have even short-term chances for improvement;

There is no such thing as a "world market price," but only a process of establishing prices within each national economy. Everything other than that has nothing to do with economics, but rather with high-level political dealings.

their agricultural exports would rise, since their production costs are lower and they can offer their goods at lower prices. But under free trade conditions, they would perpetually remain agrarian countries; it would be impossible for them to make the leap into industrialization.

If the world market becomes liberalized, this will usher in the heydays for the big trading companies. Once domestic circulation of goods is ruined within national economies, producers and consumers become torn so far apart that they are no longer in touch with each other, and nothing can get done without the trader. It will be he who then determines what will be sold and what will be bought. He will determine prices for producer and consumer alike.

Free traders are invariably also advocates of the theory of a one-world government, which would be formed in due course by the trading monopolies. The trading empires are therefore attempting to build up a supranational dictatorship over free trade. The nineteenth-century political economist Friedrich List contrasted these "cosmopolitans," as he called them, to the German industrial firm, since with the former, "under current world conditions, universal free trade would necessarily bring about not the universal republic, but rather universal subjugation." And that is precisely the spirit which emanates from GATT.

Will the West hear Lithuania's appeal?

by Konstantin George

The Soviet state leadership, in an agreement worked out between President Mikhail Gorbachov, the Army, and the KGB, is preparing a potentially bloody confrontation against the three Baltic republics and Ukraine. The confrontation is expected to peak in January, timed with the Persian Gulf crisis coming to a head.

The tone for the confrontation was set in two addresses, one by Gorbachov on Dec. 10 to a Central Committee Plenum of the Soviet Communist Party, and the second on Dec. 11 in a nationally television speech by Soviet KGB boss Vladimir Kryuchkov.

Gorbachov thundered that the individual republics have achieved their current enhanced "weight" only because the U.S.S.R. is a "powerful state" and forms a "reliable guarantee" for their stability, the basis for their "international prestige," and "the present world order."

Kryuchkov spelled out the threat veiled behind those words, accusing "nationalists" in the non-Russian republics of getting material and financial support from foreign intelligence agencies. He stopped just short of directly accusing the pro-independence forces in republics such as the Baltic states and Ukraine of being part of a foreign-directed plot to destroy the Soviet state:

"The growth of some ultra-radical movements is not at all accidental, but deliberate. Some of them have material and financial support from abroad. The KGB personnel sees as its duty not to allow interference by foreign specialized services and those foreign organizations which, with their support, have been conducting a secret war against the Soviet Union for decades. Forces are striving to achieve power. . . .

"Today the question is this: Will our great state exist or not? There is no doubt that every honest reasonable Soviet citizen will answer decisively, Yes! . . . The threat of the Soviet Union's collapse has emerged, national chauvinism is being funneled and mass disorder and violence are being provoked."

The KGB, he concluded, will "firmly guard security, legality, law, and order. It has acted and will act as a barrier against those forces which seek to push the country toward chaos."

Lithuania appeals to the West

The main focus of the crackdown in progress is the Baltic republics and Ukraine. Moscow's drive for a showdown was brought to the world's attention through appeals to the West issued by Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis, during his visit to Canada and the United States Dec. 9-10. Meeting President Bush on the Dec. 10, Landsbergis declared that independent Lithuania is faced with the imminent "threat of a military intervention" and/or renewed economic blockade by the Soviet Union.

A day earlier, after meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Landsbergis had disclosed that the Soviet government had issued a behind-the-scenes ultimatum to Lithuania, giving that Baltic republic until Jan. 1 to agree in principle to the so-called new Union Treaty (i.e., to agree to remain in the Soviet Union, while "negotiating" over a several-year period the "transition" to independence), or else face an economic cutoff. Landsbergis called on the West to supply Lithuania with food in the event of a Soviet blockade, adding,

"We were told that we wouldn't get any more grain. Please, don't let your aid [the food aid to the Soviet Union] be used as a weapon."

As Landsbergis was making his appeals, it was clear to the average Soviet television viewer that something big was in the works. On Dec. 8, Soviet television gave extensive coverage to a minuscule anti-independence demonstration that day in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius. The broadcaster read out the demonstration's demand for the creation of a "transition government representing all the democratic forces," whose task would be to "restore order." The broadcast further accused President Landsbergis of having "betrayed the people" and having set up in Lithuania a "totalitarian, nationalist system based on the pre-war model." The broadcast amounted to support for a coup to overthrow the government of independent Lithuania.

The White House's response to the intimidation against Lithuania was to say that it hoped the Soviet Union would not use "threats, intimidation," or military intervention against Lithuania. Then, ever so careful not to blame Moscow for anything, the White House "regretted" that "tensions still exist between the Baltic states and the central government." A more calculated insult against Landsbergis could not be imagined, by backing Moscow's illegal claim that it is, for Lithuania, a "central government," rather than an occupying power.

The timetable for Moscow's confrontation with the Baltic republics is now shaping up as follows. Gorbachov will deliver a report to the U.S.S.R. Congress of People's Deputies when it convenes on Dec. 17, and in it will demand the "constitutional" ratification of presidential emergency powers. He will demand that all republics commit themselves in principle to accepting the new Union Treaty. He will then allow about two weeks for a reply, and come January, the confrontation with the Baltic and other republics will be on.

Outrages in Ukraine

Moscow is coupling its assault against the Baltic republics with a phased escalation against the pro-independence forces of Ukraine, centered in the Ukrainian national movement, Rukh. The attack on Ukraine's patriots took a very ugly turn with the arrest in early December of Stepan Khmara, a Rukh member of the Ukrainian Parliament. Khmara had begun a hunger strike on Nov. 26, in protest against new laws passed by the Parliament's Communist majority, banning demonstrations in the center of Kiev, the capital, and banning any demonstrations on weekdays.

The arrest resulted from a staged "incident" at the site of his hunger strike, when a colonel of the Soviet Interior Troops, in civilian clothes and thus not recognizable as an officer, began beating a woman supporter of the hunger striker. Khmara and others rushed to her assistance, and police showed up and arrested him for attacking the colonel. Now Khmara, through the combined effects of the hunger strike

Ukrainian appeal to the parliaments of the world

Here is the full text of the appeal issued on Dec. 5 by the Ukrainian Parliament's bloc of anti-Bolshevik deputies, the Narodna Rada.

The Narodna Rada, the opposition in the Parliament of the sovereign Republic of Ukraine, turns to all parliaments of the world with an appeal to help us in our striving to secure the release from prison of **Stepan Khmara**—a fighter for human rights, a former prisoner of conscience, an initiator of the Helsinki Human Rights Movement, who has been imprisoned as a result of an illegal decision of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

The unprecedented arrest of this parliamentary deputy within the walls of Parliament we view as a return to neo-Stalinism, to the infamous trials of Daniel and Sinyavsky, Bukovsky and Yuri Orlov, Dzhemilev and Vasyl Stus, Mirab Kostava and Zviad Gamsakhurdia, and the trampling of Andrei Sakharov's testament.

We ask you to help in saving the life of this person, who declared a hunger strike on Nov. 26, 1990, and is now close to death.

Democracy in Ukraine is in peril! Help defend human rights!

and prison, is reported close to death.

If Moscow gets away with the arrest of Khmara, it can and will act likewise against other parliamentary deputies in the non-Russian republics.

Moscow's next escalation in Ukraine was not long in coming. A demonstration of 5,000 in Kiev on Dec. 9, called to demand the release of Khmara from prison, was forced to disperse through intimidation by over 1,000 police and Interior Troops, complete with armored personnel carriers, water cannons, arms, and clubs. Faced by such force, the crowd, which included many women and some children, decided to end the demonstration.

Moscow's ability to get away with such brutality is a direct function of the dirty deal that it has struck with Washington and London, both of which have granted Russia's leadership a free hand to do as it pleases against the freedom-fighter victims of Yalta in the non-Russian republics. No better proof of the betrayal of freedom and the hypocrisy of the Bush administration can be provided, than contrasting its neocolonial policy in the Gulf and its policy concerning the Baltic and other independence-seeking republics.

Polish libertarian loves jungle drugs

by Mark Sonnenblick

No evidence has surfaced that Stanislaw Tyminski, Lech Walesa's libertarian opponent in Poland's Dec. 9 elections, is involved in cocaine trafficking. But there is plenty of evidence to show that he is infatuated with mind-bending drugs. Tyminski was soundly defeated in the runoff presidential elections, but he has stated that he intends to stay in politics.

Cocaine trafficking and other forms of contraband are the dominant economic activities in the part of the Peruvian jungle where Tyminski engaged his entrepreneurial talents from 1982-85. Tyminski was charged by a Peruvian congressional committee in May of this year with pirating television signals from foreign networks for rebroadcast by the cable TV system he set up in Iquitos, Peru.

Most of the Peruvian media articles on his "enchantment" with the "mysteries of the jungle" give prominent mention to his infatuation with various of the local mind-bending drugs. The weekly *Caretas* of Dec. 3 reports that, "from time to time," he bought bottles of "7 Roots," a mash of seven jungle roots in brandy which produces an intense and prolonged intoxication, while reputedly aiding prolonged male sexual activity.

Caretas also reports that from his arrival in the jungle, he had fixated on "initiating himself into the spiritual experience of ayahuasca." It describes his "purge" with ayahuasca, an extremely powerful hallucinogen. Tyminski went deep into the jungle to find an Indian witch doctor. "From afar, but attentive and vigilant, Francisco, the witch doctor, guarded the *gringo* in his experience with the hallucinogenic potion. . . . But Stan could not bear more. Suddenly he felt the 'force' of the purge; he was nearing his homeland, Poland. Tenuous mental images of the Carpathian Mountains, plateaus and hills . . . appeared and disappeared all too soon. He couldn't 'see' more. Three days of 'purge' had not been sufficient."

Sí magazine of Dec. 2 describes how his marriage to a professional witch, Graciela, now 30, came about. Tyminski went to Rafael Elespuru's "traditional medicine" clinic in 1982 with a stomach problem. His cure was administered by Elespuru's wife, Graciela. Elespuru told *Sí* that Graciela has "the power to cure people, since she has the symbol of the

triangle on her right hand." She had become a practitioner of iridiagnosis, the magical art of diagnosing patients' illnesses by studying their iris. Tyminski soon told Elespuru he had fallen in love with Graciela. Elespuru posed no objection to divorcing her so she could marry Tyminski. Elespuru says he would do the same thing over again. "The good thing is that if she becomes first lady, she will spread naturism internationally," he adds.

Frank Ollie, a Tyminski business partner and friend, said that in the jungle Tyminski underwent a "spiritual transformation that involved telepathy," similar to that which New Age actress Shirley MacLaine claims to have experienced, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* reported Nov. 25.

The *Globe* reports that Graciela maintained a shop called the Amazon Aquarium in Toronto, which sold fish and crafts imported from the jungle. Although there is no evidence she was involved in drug trafficking, much of the cocaine shipped from Iquitos is hidden amid such artifacts. Although a long-time fan of Ayn Rand's Hobbesian philosophy, Tyminski only recently became a leader of the Libertarian Party of Canada.

Lawyer tied to terrorism and drugs

Tyminski's Peruvian lawyer, Javier Valle Riestra, is one of the most powerful apologists for the narco-terrorists who have caused almost 20,000 deaths in Peru during the past decade, and who are in open cahoots with the drug mafia in the Andes. The daily *Cambio*, on Aug. 31, 1989, cited Valle Riestra professing, off the record, "I also am a believer in insurgency; I know that this democracy is finished and it must be destroyed; but, obviously, I couldn't say that in that form in the interview." *Cambio* is a mouthpiece of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), Peru's "we-try-harder" terrorist movement. MRTA chief Victor Polay named Valle Riestra during his trial in April 1989, as a witness of his "activity as a guerrilla and revolutionary."

Valle Riestra is not a sectarian when it comes to defending terrorists. He got suspected terrorist leader Sybila de Arguedas out of jail when a group of Shining Path leaders and spokesmen were rounded up. She rewarded him with Shining Path's booklet, "How To Wage Guerrilla Warfare." In *El Nacional* on Sept. 30, 1989, he praised Shining Path chieftain Abimael Guzmán as "the man who wrote that brilliant thesis on Kantian thought."

In statements intended for public consumption, Valle Riestra generally criticizes the "criminal methodology" of the terrorists, while defending their motivation. He repeatedly says, "subversion is a response to historical causes." In the Lima daily *La República* on Sept. 29, 1989, he attributed the existence of the Shining Path terrorists to "our excesses and our abuses"—meaning those of established society. He fought against military trials for those waging war on Peru, asking, "Will this end with the problem of subversion? The problem comes from other causes, historical causes."

Japanese deplore U.S. buildup in Gulf

by Lydia Cherry

As Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu continues to recite Japan's litany on how it supports U.S. efforts in the Persian Gulf, statements by Japanese economic organizations and business influentials, complemented by a spate of articles in the popular media and scholarly journals, have made clear that Japan is actually "saying no" to the Bush administration policy of massive troop buildup in the Middle East. The Japanese are giving America the benefit of the doubt, saying that the Bush initiatives are well-meaning, but "this doesn't necessarily mean that such military deployment has been an appropriate response to the crisis," as a lead editorial in the *Japan Economic Journal* termed it. At the same time, Japanese leaders of all political persuasions are in regular contact with Iraq to try to find an alternative to a shooting war that they believe would alienate the Arabs from the West for generations to come.

A recent Japanese study documents the "global economic slowdown which has already begun," in which rising oil prices, which have resulted from the Bush-imposed boycott on Iraqi oil and the threatened outbreak of war, "have already dealt a serious blow to developing nations with the heaviest external debt burden." The country's Economic Planning Agency, in a report released Nov. 27, says the economic slowdown will be magnified by the outbreak of war in the Gulf region, and that "the most urgent task facing the world today is to solve the Gulf crisis as it has caused an adverse impact, not only on oil prices but also international financial markets and the global investment climate."

As Japanese leaders have become more vocal about their search for another approach, U.S. and Israeli operatives have registered their displeasure, trying to bash Japan into returning to the party line. Speaking on the opening of a new session of the Diet Dec. 11, U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost once again called for a "Japanese physical presence in the Gulf as an important demonstration of its willingness to share the risks of responding to Saddam's aggression." He continued to drive the point home: "Impressions forged in a major international crisis like this one tend to have a durable effect."

A week earlier, Edgar Bronfman, a frequent mediator between the U.S. State Department, Israel, and Moscow, led a press barrage against Japanese companies who, he charged,

"placate Arabs." Bronfman leveled his criticism in particular against Matsushita Electric Industrial Company's buying out of MCA, calling Matsushita "a slavish adherent" to the Arab-led economic boycott of Israel.

On Dec. 11, major media focused on U.S. Department of Energy claims that Japan was "hoarding oil," and that the U.S. would raise the subject the following week at a meeting of the governing board of the International Energy Agency, according to wire service reports printed by the Bangkok, Thailand daily *The Nation*. "If everybody in the world did what Japan is doing, we would have a much more serious problem than we do; prices would be a lot higher," Linda Stuntz, an Energy Department deputy undersecretary for policy and planning, is quoted saying. She went on to say that Japan's action raises serious questions about the success of future cooperative activities among oil-consuming nations.

Japan's unilateral action in late November to respond positively to the Iraqi call to follow through on delivery of \$2 million worth of medical supplies previously agreed upon, according to UPI, "angered some of its allies, especially the United States."

'Don't hold gun to Saddam's head'

"The sentiment of business leaders is that the United States shouldn't be holding a gun to the head of Saddam Hussein," remarked Kazuo Nukuzawa, managing director of Keidanren, the largest Japanese trade association, statements then printed by both New York and German media. The president of a large Japanese energy company close to Prime Minister Kaifu is quoted by the Dec. 10 *New York Times* acknowledging that he had been on the telephone all day Dec. 7 with contacts in Iraq to try to suggest a possible compromise. He suggested that "it would be best if some sort of inter-Arab solution were to be found, giving Saddam some concessions on territory or oil prices or freedom of waterways."

Following former Prime Minister Yusuhiro Nakasone's trip to Iraq the first week in November—the subject of no small criticism by war advocates—numerous other diplomatic forays have been undertaken by the Japanese. The last week in November, members of the ruling party invited Iraqi legislators to Tokyo in December to discuss a possible resolution of the crisis. Meanwhile, leaders of the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP), which periodically functions as a back-channel for the government, met with their counterparts in France, and the two Socialist parties called for the convening of an international peace conference in Tokyo in late January. Issei Inoue, director of the JSP's International Bureau, told reporters that his party had proposed the plan to Iraq, and that Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan had expressed positive interest in the proposal. Inoue said that the JSP will ask China, India, Thailand, Iran, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Soviet Union, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom to attend the session.

Israeli leaders exude pre-war calm

by Scott Thompson

On Aug. 11, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met in Washington with President George Bush, a meeting later characterized as unusually harmonious. Judging by the statements of White House spin doctors, it would seem that there had not been any discussion of recent Israeli butchery of Palestinians, any demands for more aid to resettle upwards of one million Soviet Jews, or any talk of the countdown to war in the Persian Gulf. But, the image of a happy Yitzhak Shamir emerging from those talks belies signs known to the Bush administration that Israel is preparing for war with Iraq and to possibly expel Palestinians from Israel and the Occupied Territories.

Only a week before Shamir's visit, according to the Dec. 5 Israeli daily *Ha'aretz*, Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy had a meeting with U.S. Ambassador to Israel William Brown, in which Levy "threatened" the United States. Said Levy, Israel's continued "low profile" on the Gulf crisis was "contingent" on America undertaking to "remove Saddam Hussein," which is certainly not a stated goal of any of the U.N. resolutions the Bush administration has brandished. In an interview with Israeli television later that day, Levy elaborated that he was talking about an Israeli preemptive strike if the U.S. failed to act: "Whoever thinks that if Israel alone has to stand up against this danger, that Israel will continue with a low profile, is making a mistake. In order to defend herself, like in the past, Israel will not call on anyone to fight its war or anyone else's soldiers, but will reply with all its might."

EIR asked Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who held a press conference in Washington on Dec. 12, if it were true, as Levy stated, that the U.S. and Israel had a secret agreement to destroy Saddam Hussein's nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare capabilities. Kollek responded: "You must understand that David Levy is not very politically sophisticated. Agreements like that should not be discussed in public." As Kollek implied, the question of an Israeli "breakaway ally" scenario, where Israel becomes the marcher lord against Iraq for the Anglo-Americans, is very much on the agenda despite the characterizations of the Bush-Shamir meeting. On the very day of the meeting, Richard Owen of the *Times* of London reported that Israeli officials told him Israel "may have to fight a unilateral war with Iraq in 1991 if the United States and its allies reach a compromise with President Sad-

dam Hussein rather than removing him."

Although all public accounts say Shamir did not raise it with President Bush, he intimated this "breakaway ally" threat the previous night at a Jabotinsky award dinner in New York: "Let me, therefore, state at the very outset: Israel in 1990 is not Czechoslovakia of 1938. We shall not acquiesce to any deal with enemies who wish to destroy us." Shamir said that Israel would not acquiesce in any "move to appease Saddam Hussein at the expense of Israel," including any genuine attempt to negotiate a settlement with Iraq that left the Saddam Hussein government and military intact.

'Jordan is Palestine'

This Israeli drumbeat for war, which is coming at a time when the White House has temporarily toned down its belligerent rhetoric, is accompanied by calls for the expulsion of the Palestinians. On Dec. 11 in the Hong Kong *Sunday Morning Post*, Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, the would-be Israeli Hitler, said, "Don't expect us to enable a second Palestinian state—there is one already in Jordan—in Samaria, Judea, and Gaza."

Sharon's statement was made within the context of saying that Israel would not tolerate a peace with Saddam Hussein if he were left in power with his military intact. In a Dec. 9 interview with *Ha'aretz*, another Shamir cabinet member, Minister of Science and Technology Yuval Ne'eman, said that Israel might expel the Palestinians in the Occupied Territories, as had happened in 1948, when 700,000 Arabs were made refugees. Even Kollek, who purports to be a liberal, said in a speech in acceptance of an award for ethics at the Dec. 12 banquet of the Ethics and Public Policy Center, that he had come to accept the fact that Israel could not rule 1.5 million Palestinians and that polls showed Israelis want separation.

Highly reliable intelligence sources have reported to *EIR* that one of the Israeli goals of conflict with Saddam Hussein would be to use this as a pretext to drive the Palestinians into Jordan under Sharon's "Jordan is Palestine" formula. Shamir was explicit at the Jabotinsky award dinner on Dec. 10 in New York, that Israel would not give up the Occupied Territories. And, he said, Israel would reject any attempt by the United Nations or others to compare Iraq's occupation of Kuwait with Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. One of the reasons why Israel can now economically contemplate the expulsion of Palestinian manual laborers was spelled out by Shamir: "There is now a realistic expectation that we may increase our population by one million in the next three to five years." That is the number of Russian Jews now expected in Israel.

It is most relevant to the lies told about how Bush and Shamir did not discuss these flashpoint issues—i.e., that the U.S. is looking the other way—that Israel announced one day after the meeting that it would station snipers to shoot Palestinian youths throwing rocks.

Hollinger controversy erupts in Israel

by Mark Burdman

Beginning Dec. 3, the majority of journalists at Israel's English-language daily, the *Jerusalem Post*, began a strike action that could have implications for the political situation and the danger of war in the Middle East. The workers were protesting after the *Post* management had dismissed 30 staff members in an attempt to end union representation at the paper.

Who is the *Post* management?

The paper was bought up in June 1989 by the Toronto, Canada-based Hollinger Corp., whose chairman and chief executive is Conrad Black. That holding company is one of the chief operational agencies for the Anglo-American Establishment, including on its board of directors former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former British foreign minister and NATO Secretary General Peter Lord Carrington, Canadian real estate wheeler-dealer Paul Reichmann of the Olympia and York interests, and Peter Bronfman, cousin of Seagrams-DuPont magnate Edgar Bronfman. According to the *Financial Times* of London Dec. 5, Black is now expected to ask none other than former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to join the board of directors of either Hollinger or the Hollinger-owned *Daily Telegraph* of London.

With this mob in control, it is not surprising that Hollinger-owned newspapers around the world, such as the *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* in Britain, have been foremost among those advocating immediate war in the Persian Gulf. In Israel, Black has converted the *Post* into a mouthpiece for the ideas of Housing Minister Ariel Sharon and his accomplices, whereas the *Post* had traditionally been a voice for liberal-moderate forces in Israel in the ambiance of the mainstream of the Israeli Labor Party. To reinforce this tendency, Black recently brought three new individuals onto the *Post*'s board of directors, including Kissinger intimate Lord Weidenfeld, the owner of the Weidenfeld and Nicolson publishing giant; publishing magnate Robert Maxwell (born Jan Ludwig Hoch), whose ties to the erstwhile East bloc communist regimes were so tight that he is widely known as a "Trojan Horse" operative subverting the West; and Richard Perle, former U.S. assistant secretary of defense, who has emerged as among the most vocal of pro-war advocates vis-à-vis the

Gulf. Before these appointments, the only non-Israeli members of the *Post* board were Conrad Black himself and David Radler, president of Hollinger Corp.

Establishment control of Israel

This situation dramatically underscores how both Israelis, and international perceptions of Israel, are manipulated and controlled by a gang of oligarchical cutthroats from outside Israel. Ownership and direction of editorial policy at the *Post* is particularly sensitive, since it is Israel's only high-powered, English-language daily, and therefore presents news and views to a wide international audience.

Beyond the union issue, the more fundamental issue in the current *Post* dispute is disaffection with what Black has done with the paper. On Jan. 2, 1990, most of the paper's leading reporters and editors had walked out in protest against the paper's attitude toward union representation and/or its shift in editorial policy. When Black bought up the *Post*, he made retired Israeli Army Col. Yehuda Levy its publisher and president, even though Levy had never before held a position in journalism. Since the Hollinger takeover, the journalists on the staff of the paper have been drastically cut. With the Hollinger management's determination not to hire back most of the journalists on strike, irrespective of the mediation decision made by Israel's labor court on Dec. 16, the total number of journalists at the *Post* will be 45, down from 140 when Black bought the paper in mid-1989. Forty-five striking journalists will not be rehired, no matter what the court decision.

But what if the fired journalists start launching a political counterattack, and reveal some of the dirt and intrigues they might know about Black and his Hollinger union-busting mob?

Suspicion is rife in Israel that the Hollinger buy-up was a political operation from the first. Black paid much more for the paper than it was worth, and it is presently a money-losing operation. As the London *Independent* commented in a dispatch from Jerusalem Dec. 6, "critics suggest that the motive for Mr. Black's takeover was to silence a source of Israeli liberalism and critical reporting which irritated the right." Privately, the current *Post* management refers to the pre-July 1989 editorial line of the paper as "very extreme left," a characterization which attests more to the pro-Sharon state of mind of the current management.

This state of mind was on display in the *Post*'s lead Dec. 4 editorial, fully echoing Sharon's propaganda, with a blatant threat that Israel would move militarily against Jordan. Entitled "The Jordan connection," it blamed Jordan for harboring the man ostensibly responsible for directing the recent pattern of killings of Israelis, a certain Sheikh As'ad Tamimi, a former Imam at the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, who now heads one of the "Islamic Jihad" organizations. "Israel cannot ignore the fact that an inciter such as Tamimi . . . is operating freely from Amman," the *Post* wrote. "Nor can it

be oblivious to Amman's becoming an even busier capital of terrorism than it had been before Black September in 1970. The groups now operating in Jordan range from Arafat's Fatah and Force-17, through the PLO's 'Democratic Front,' to terrorist organizations sponsored by Syria and Libya. One Palestinian living in Jordan has described the country as completely 'Palestinized.'

"King Hussein has obviously decided to throw in his lot with the PLO-Iraq axis. . . . For now he may feel safe in sheltering the terror organizations. He knows Israel is constrained by its 'low-profile' commitment, and reluctant to take any action which may disturb the delicate balance of the anti-Saddam coalition. But the first duty of a government is to secure the safety of its citizens. Once Israel proves a direct connection between the various terrorist headquarters in Jordan and acts of terrorism in Israel, it is difficult to see how it can avoid taking action against them."

Alert observers noted that the description of Sheikh Tamimi was identical with that appearing in the November 1990 edition of the newsletter circulated by the Anti-Defamation League in the United States.

All in the family

It is revealing in this light, that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, during his visit to London Dec. 6-7 en route to the U.S., gave one exclusive interview—to Hollinger's *Daily Telegraph*.

Coincidence or not, Conrad Black was at that point in London. He was a featured guest at a most important gathering of 100 British and North American elites, which took place at the exclusive Claridges Hotel Dec. 5, on the occasion of the annual banquet funded by the Atlantic Richfield oil company (ARCO). The featured guests at this event were prospective Hollinger board member Margaret Thatcher, and Ronald Reagan. Among the attendees were *Jerusalem Post* board member Lord Weidenfeld, as well as many British lords, sirs, and Foreign Office officials responsible for shaping British Middle East policy, and close associates of Henry Kissinger. Former ARCO chairman Robert O. Anderson, currently a board member of the Kissinger Associates firm, was also in attendance.

On the next day, the *Daily Telegraph* published a war-mongering editorial on the Gulf, evidently reflecting the discussions at this gathering. It warned that George Bush's offer for dialogue with Iraq threatened to open up a period of "discordant babble," possibly leading to a "seedy and humiliating compromise" with Saddam Hussein. The Gulf crisis, said Conrad Black's mouthpiece, is a "test case for international order." Then: "*Most thoughtful people on both sides of the Atlantic recognize that sanctions will not be effective within an acceptable time-scale, that war is probable, and a compromise which leaves Saddam Hussein with any part of his booty would be a lasting blow to the interests of the whole world*" (emphasis added).

Interview: Jamal Shair

Jordanians think crisis can be solved

Dr. Jamal Shair is a former Jordanian cabinet minister and member of the National Consultative Council. He is the chairman of Jordan's Unionist Democratic Association. The interview was conducted by telephone by Joseph Brewda on Dec. 5.

EIR: What would be the long-term effect on the Arab world, and Muslim world more broadly, if the Anglo-Americans go to war, given the widespread and unfortunately correct perception that such a war would be largely racially motivated?

Shair: It is not easy to foresee exactly, but I think the long-term effect of the war on the Arab world will last for several years—perhaps 20 or 30. The nature and duration will depend on the outcome, and the extent of damage, and the various reactions of different powers, Arabs and others, from the start of the war to the end. The effect on the Muslim world will mostly be on Iran, due to the special historical relation of Persians with the Islamic movement which started soon after the Prophet Mohammed. There will be various reactions of a less political nature in the rest of the Muslim world.

What may continue to happen—until war starts—will not descend to the depths. It will remain within the limits of muscle-twisting and the interests of rulers or leaders. But as soon as the actual battle takes place, it is enough to consider the composition of the forces involved, both political and armed, to see the interaction of feelings and values among all concerned. It has deep roots in our history, and will reveal all factors of race, religions, nationalism, past experiences and bitterness.

Since World War II, the Arabs and their neighbors have been involved perhaps more than others with the world and regional orders—the United Nations, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement—and the dealing with such orders was functioning fairly well despite successive crises. Now that all these have completely collapsed, a war led mainly by the United States, and causing tremendous devastation in the area, with alliances involving states in the area itself, will no doubt lead to prolonged cruel events.

EIR: What do you think the Jordanian public's view is of

Saddam Hussein's leadership of Iraq, both in the past and in the present crisis?

Shair: The Jordanian public's view of Saddam Hussein's leadership has modified over the last 12 years since he became in full charge. Very few people believed that he ruled through a political party, and even those who did, supported or opposed his policies according to their own views. And the Jordanian Ba'athists supporting the Syrian regime, which was and still is of similar nature, were influenced by that support. Both regimes are a one-man show and ruthless.

During the Iraq-Iran War, most of the Palestinians and a large percentage of trans-Jordanians were either against the war or sided with Iran, even though the official policy was to support Iraq. The same is true of the Americans and the British. But when Iran occupied more and more Iraqi territory, Jordanians shifted towards Iraq, although not necessarily siding with Saddam Hussein. After the war stopped, and the Iraqi regime spoke about democratization and improving relations with other Arabs, and warned Israel in case the latter attacked Iraq or any other Arab country, and talked about constructive plans of development and progress in science and technology, the image improved more.

The military occupation of Kuwait was welcomed by only a few Iraqi supporters, i.e., some Ba'athists. But the invasion by the United States, the stand taken by the U.S. and the British governments, and the behavior of the Kuwaiti ruling family and the rest of the Gulf families, angered the Jordanians. Revelations of the government and personal wealth of the Sabah family and the rest, and the methods of their investment, angered the Jordanians more.

The Jordanians do not believe all the statements issued by the United States as the reason for the American administration's policies, and do not have confidence in its fairness or goodwill. All this has nothing to do with what the Jordanians think of Saddam Hussein's leadership as a ruler. They believe that it is quite possible to avoid war and reach a political solution acceptable to the Iraqis, the Gulf states, the Arabs, and the Americans.

EIR: What do you consider the necessary measures that have to be taken to resolve the crisis peacefully?

Shair: Now that the United States announced its intention to start talking with Iraq over the next five weeks, there is much more hope in resolving the crisis peacefully. I think the talks should aim at a joint announcement of intentions, to be followed by drawing up the detailed steps to reach the final conclusion. Three main issues have emerged and have to be addressed:

a) The withdrawal of Iraqi armed forces from Kuwait leading to the final settlement of Iraqi-Kuwaiti relations in respect to each other, the rest of the Gulf, the Arab world, and the international community, especially in relation to the various aspects of oil policy.

b) The withdrawal of all foreign and Arab armed forces

from the Gulf leading to more objective inter-Arab and international relations. The need has become more urgent for a revision of the basis of the New World Order and the relation of Arabs as a regional system with it.

c) The implementation of a mechanism for the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and a solution of the Palestinian problem. The Gulf crisis may not directly be related to this, but the approach must be the same, and the process has to be clearer and more serious.

What I see so far happening between Mr. George Bush and Mr. Saddam Hussein is a brinkmanship policy. What will determine the last decision at five minutes to twelve will be dependent on what developments take place before then, and the dialogue will no doubt play the major part.

From the American side, the deciding factors would be the rise of the influence of opinion among the effective institutions, and the constant review of the price of war contrasted with its gains by the United States and important allies, mainly the United Kingdom and France.

From the Iraqi side, the deciding factors would be accurate calculations by the Iraqi government, in consultation with supporting countries or countries who genuinely believe that war should be and could be avoided.

As a conclusion, and not taking other unexpected events into consideration, I think the possibility of peaceful solution outweighs that of war, and has greater opportunities over the next five weeks.

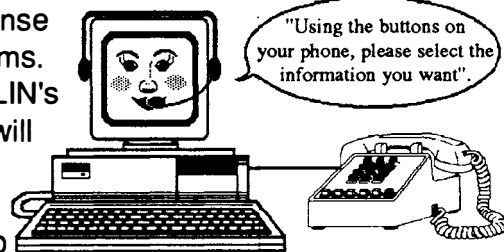
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EIR called the shots on 1982 NATO crisis

On Sept. 27, 1990, Lyndon LaRouche, who was then running for U.S. Congress issued a campaign statement in which he compared the present British-guided U.S. deployment into the Persian Gulf to Britain's own "out-of-area deployment" in the Malvinas War, and referenced the warnings he had issued back then.

"What is happening in the Gulf right now, on the U.S.-led side," wrote LaRouche, "is an implementation of a U.S. military occupation of the Gulf region, according to a plan which was set up by Kissinger while he was secretary of state, a plan set up during the early 1970s. Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudia Arabia Akins has had something to say about that, recently. The question is, why?"

"Well, one part of this is back in 1982, you recall, there was quite a fuss in NATO, where the British initiated an effort to have NATO's policy reoriented to what were called then out-of-area deployments. The war against Argentina, which was arranged at that time by manipulations conducted through Lord Carrington, in negotiations with Argentina to force them to act, was part of this action in setting up the policy of out-of-area deployment, which was intended to be a North-South conflict. The game afoot then was, to take down the Cold War conflict, and to re-orient the military conflict from East-West to North-South. We see that being acted out as the most prominent feature of the operation in the Gulf."

The strategic picture in 1982

Months before Britain redeployed its forces out of NATO in order to fight Argentina in April 1982, *EIR* and its Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche warned that the combined previous six months of increasingly dangerous trouble spots and the palpable effects of the Volcker measures at the end of the first quarter could lead the U.S. into strategic misassessments and, thence, to war. At the time, *EIR* specifically targeted a threat to NATO by a synthetic Sicilian secessionist movement, which we referred to as "Operation Nightmare"; rising hostility over Cyprus between Turkey—the only NATO member bordering the U.S.S.R.—and Greece, where Socialist Andreas Papandreou had come to power; the Persian Gulf, where the Iran-Iraq War was even more exacerbated by plummeting oil prices; and the Middle East, where Israel had formally annexed the Syrian Golan Heights (preparatory to what would later be its invasion of Lebanon under then-

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon), and where a military uprising centered in Hama against Hafez al-Assad was brutally put down.

Over Feb. 17-18, 1982, *EIR* sponsored a Washington, D.C. conference at which LaRouche and his associates insisted that the shop-worn line that the Soviet Union was a crumbling empire was far from true. Without the "crumbling empire" thesis, of course, Britain could never justify taking its military out of NATO's area of deployment, as it would do in April. But, as *EIR* reported on the conference, "the Warsaw Pact nations are far better situated militarily and economically than the United States to respond to a spring-summer period of crisis that promises to be the most dangerous for the 20th century. . . ."

"In his keynote address Feb. 17, LaRouche warned that beginning in April or May, the United States will experience a series of deliberately provoked and overlapping crises in various trouble spots, including China and Southeast Asia; the Indian subcontinent; Central America; Greece, Turkey, and the Eastern Mediterranean; Albania, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans; and Iran. All of these have the potential to develop rapidly into flashpoints of confrontation with the Soviet Union, he said, and the cumulative repercussions of any two or three will be likely, if not cooled out, to pose a more serious threat to the existence of human life on the planet than the famous Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

"The chief problem, said LaRouche, is not the objective danger of any particular situation, but the obsessive delusions of U.S. policymakers. . . ."

"Concluding the conference . . . LaRouche warned that the present policy of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker 'will take the United States past the point of no return. . . . If the financial blowout that the Federal Reserve has lined up for the April-May period takes place, the depression may not be reversible.' . . . LaRouche added, [that the U.S.] will have lost 1 million farms under Volcker during the past three years. 'The idea of a food embargo [against the Soviets] is ridiculous,' he said. 'We are closer to embargoing our own groceries.' "

London Times praise for Assad

EIR's March 2, 1982 issue excerpted a very revealing editorial from the Feb. 15 *Times* of London, headlined "The Best Assad We Have." The editorial was written during the military revolt in Syria, which Assad crushed by leveling "parts of the city [of Hama] with artillery and aerial bombardment," wrote *EIR*. Assad slaughtered an estimated 20,000 in suppressing the revolt. The *Times* had the following to say, in anticipation of their own war with Argentina and the Syrian and Israeli invasion of Lebanon:

"There is a temptation to argue that since President Assad has adopted a radical stand in the Arab world and is in formal alliance with the Soviet Union, his departure from the scene might ease matters. In fact the reverse is almost certainly the

NATO chief calls for policing Third World

NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner told the meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly in London on Nov. 29, that NATO has to deal with the "threats" of "population growth, resource conflict, migration, underdevelopment, religious fundamentalism, and terrorism" in the Third World. According to Woerner, these phenomena are running rampant south of the Mediterranean and threaten NATO's "territorial integrity."

Woerner argued that, while NATO does not need to specifically authorize "out-of-area deployments" to deal with these threats, NATO should provide assets for "coordination and support" of "crisis management and prevention" in ways similar to the effort currently being mounted in the Persian Gulf.

Woerner's statements underline the accuracy of charges made by political candidate Lyndon LaRouche, that the current Persian Gulf deployment applies a policy of *population control* by the North against the nations of the Southern Hemisphere. Military actions by NATO countries, abetted for the time being by the Russians,

against poor nations, are the content of George Bush's New World Order.

Woerner argued, "A more interdependent world is also a more fragile one, more vulnerable to threats and blackmail. . . . Along the southern perimeter of Europe, there is to some extent an arc of tension from the Maghreb to the Middle East. Tensions are exacerbated not only by the ambitions of dictators like Saddam Hussein, but also by population growth, resource conflict, migration, underdevelopment, religious fundamentalism, and terrorism. Clearly, threat to NATO's territorial integrity from beyond Europe cannot be downplayed as out-of-area threats."

British Defense Secretary Tom King told the same meeting on Nov. 28 that he would like to see more formal action by the Assembly, which is comprised of parliamentarians and congressmen from NATO member countries. King argued that the Gulf crisis had provided the grounds for redefining NATO.

According to the British press, a formal resolution was put before the Assembly "either to amend the North Atlantic Treaty or adopt a more flexible interpretation of the existing treaty to reflect changing security conditions and to facilitate NATO as a collective entity to respond to threats from outside the area." This kind of formal resolution is precisely what Germany and France have consistently refused to endorse since 1982. But U.S. blackmail pressures have increased enormously since then.

case. . . . The thought of another Khomeini in Damascus—albeit a Sunni rather than a Shiite one—is enough to send shivers up Arab as well as Western spines. The probable alternative—a regime dedicated to the total elimination of the [Muslim] Brotherhood—is equally unpalatable, since it would involve ruthlessness and cruelty surpassing even that of the present regime.

"This leaves President Assad clinging to power. . . . His record shows him to be a man of straightforward dealing and statesmanlike behavior; very far from the doctrinaire radical some imagine him to be. There are indications that, if circumstances allowed, President Assad might revert to the position he had gradually worked round to in 1977, before Camp David, and consider the terms of an accommodation with Israel."

Throw the malthusians out of NATO

On April 16, 1982, LaRouche proposed a means of restructuring NATO to stop the British blackmail of the Reagan government:

"The British and their agents of influence have circulated two blackmail documents against United States' enforcement of its own law, the Monroe Doctrine. The chief point of blackmail by the Ayatollah Thatcher government's friends is

the threat that Britain will pull out of NATO. The second point of blackmail is financial. . . .

"It is undoubtedly the best choice in this connection to focus attention on the compelling reasons President Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO during the middle of the 1960s. . . .

"In addition to the military functions of NATO, centered around the political secretariat is a mass of assorted sociologists, psychologists, futurologists, and kindred civilian elements, typified by former OECD official Dr. Alexander King, and directed chiefly by a psychological-warfare branch of British intelligence, the London Tavistock Institute. This aspect of NATO was the conduit for subversion against France during the 1960s and has been the chief conduit for 'clockwork orange' varieties of operations deployed under the 1969 'strategy of tension' deployment of 'environmentalist' and international-terrorist elements.

"This fruit-cake side of the NATO organization must be closed down, and the lunatics sent back to the Tavistock Institute and other cookie-factories at which they were originally half-baked. . . . The remaining, legitimate aspects of our military-alliance organizations must then be reorganized simply as a military general-staff functions."

Argentine military faces 'restructuring'

by Cynthia R. Rush

Just days after crushing an uprising by Army nationalists who opposed his military policy, Argentine President Carlos Menem announced on Dec. 7 a sweeping "restructuring" of the Armed Forces. In obedience to the Anglo-American establishment, which views the existence of the institution of the Armed Forces as an obstacle to its strategic goals, the plan will dramatically reduce the size of the institution, merge activities which are now handled separately by the three branches of the service, and reportedly focus on a "new strategic conception characterized by deterrence." According to a report in the Dec. 11 *Folha de São Paulo*, the plan's centerpiece, the creation of a rapid deployment force "of reduced magnitude and greater mobility" will be overseen by U.S. military advisers—Panama-style.

The reform is intended to destroy the Armed Forces' identity as an institution which defends national sovereignty and fosters scientific and technological development. Menem's "new Armed Forces" will serve the Bush administration's "democratic" agenda, and repress any force which might oppose it. In his press conference, Menem explained that the Armed Forces will "serve negotiation, influence in crisis management, be instrumental in regional integration, and contribute to the country's insertion into an international framework." The Armed Forces must also be prepared to "repel the external or internal invader," he said.

The new measures will disperse forces now concentrated at the huge Army base at Campo de Mayo in Buenos Aires, long a center of opposition to anti-military policies. Its training schools will be relocated to the outlying provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios, and 3,000 hectares of Campo de Mayo will be sold. Troops will be selected from the three branches and sent to the far-southern region of Tierra del Fuego to form a joint command. Operations of the Navy and Air Force will also be reduced, and several of their bases sold. Military academies will be privatized, and a common budget devised to cover operations of the Defense Ministry, and military and security forces.

Menem had planned to unveil the reform on Dec. 3. After that day's military uprising, and the rushing of over 600 detainees into summary trials, he proceeded to launch a

witchhunt against all anti-government opposition and to announce the military reform a few days later. For months the Argentine President had ignored the grievances of the nationalist faction led by Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, who opposed his plan to dismantle the Armed Forces and his acceptance of the austerity policies dictated by the International Monetary Fund. Instead, Menem staged one provocation after another, which finally resulted in the Dec. 3 action. Now Menem is demanding the death penalty for the leaders of the rebellion, claiming that these "alienated" individuals are "responsible for Argentina's frustration, stagnation, and failure" and boasting they have been "totally eradicated from the Armed Forces."

'Democracy' consolidated?

That is wishful thinking. As indicated by the composition of those who participated in the Dec. 3 uprising—over 70% of them non-commissioned officers—discontent within the Armed Forces is widespread and is not going to simply disappear because Menem says so. Adm. Enrique Ossés, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke on Dec. 10 of the "degree of deterioration of the military institution, which over the past decade has experienced an unprecedented regression." There is significant unrest over the issue of wages, and the institution's inability to maintain even minimal operations because of budget cutbacks.

Menem wanted all the participants in the Dec. 3 uprising to be tried by military justice and to receive harsh penalties, including death. But on Dec. 11, a Buenos Aires federal court ruled that civilian justice has jurisdiction in the case and should try both military men and civilians now under arrest. The Dec. 11 edition of *Ambito Financiero* pointed out that this decision, which could be reversed by the Supreme Court, will prevent Menem from obtaining two goals: ensuring that the accused are summarily tried, and imposing the death penalty for the rebellion's leaders. Civilian justice prohibits the application of the death penalty.

Also, after declaring on Dec. 5 that he would personally initiate the investigation of business groups suspected of financially backing the Army nationalists, Menem is now backtracking to say that no action will be taken against businessmen unless and until there is "definitive proof" of their involvement. The government's Legal and Technical Secretary, Raul Granillo Ocampo, has noted that it would be extremely difficult to prove such participation in a court of law.

Menem is boasting that his government has been strengthened by the Dec. 3 uprising, and received international backing. But in provincial elections held Dec. 11, the "Menemista" Peronists lost in three provinces, trounced by local provincial parties. This, combined with the fact that protest marches against corruption in many of the Peronist-run provincial governments continue, indicates popular disgust with the way the country is being run.

Panama was gaining economic and political independence

Elmo Martínez Blanco was Panama's Minister of Industry and Commerce at the time of the U.S. invasion on Dec. 20, 1989. He was interviewed by Christine Bierre of the EIR Paris office while he was attending a November conference organized by the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, to demand freedom for U.S. statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche.

EIR: What was the real reason behind the U.S. invasion and occupation of Panama?

Martínez: It seems clear that the intentions of the United States are not what they have claimed. It is obvious that one does not send 25,000 troops sophisticatedly armed, besides the 18,000 troops they had in the country, to capture one man they have claimed to be a drug dealer, and in the process kill 6-7,000 Panamanians. This seems totally absurd. So the reasons have to be found in the intimate interest of the U.S. concerning their permanence in Panama.

The U.S. military interests in the country are very high. They have bases which they didn't want to leave; they had made requests that we had denied. So, in fact, they were aware that we were not necessarily obedient to their desires and therefore it was important for them to make drastic changes concerning not only the military forces in the country, but also the government forces, to achieve the "collaboration" they needed to remain in the country as long as they wanted.

EIR: One of the reasons for the invasion is the Panama Canal treaty; some say that the U.S. never really intended to grant the canal to the Panamanians. I think you knew well Gen. Omar Torrijos who negotiated the Panama Canal treaty with President Jimmy Carter, and I think you had followed this question very closely at that time. What can you tell us about this issue?

Martínez: You recall to my memory an incident in which I think one gets clearly the feeling of the Panamanian military. Once the treaty was signed, General Torrijos came to Stockholm, Sweden, where I was the Ambassador of the Republic of Panama, and I congratulated him for having achieved the very difficult task of making the Americans sign the treaty. And he told me, "Yes, in fact, Elmo, this has been very difficult, very difficult indeed to make Americans sign the

treaty. But now comes the most difficult part. How are we going to make the Americans respect the treaty?"

I think you get a clear picture of the fact that military men in my country and others, were never too sure that the U.S. had the character or the ethics to comply with an obligation they had contracted after many years of negotiations. On the other hand, when General Torrijos said "the worst part comes now"—how do we make the United States respect this treaty—we have to remember that it was Gen. Manuel Noriega who inherited that particularly difficult role, and therefore he must have felt a very difficult situation and the need to operate in very strange ways to be able to carry this out with the U.S. all the way to the year 2000, when they had to definitely leave the country.

EIR: The United States always pretended that the Panamanian people would be incapable of defending the Panama Canal, which is of strategic importance for them, but I seem to remember that General Torrijos had proposed another plan whereby many nations would be granted strips of land around the canal and would be able to participate in a system of guarantees for the security of the canal area. As far as I understand, the United States had rejected this proposal.

Martínez: I don't know if he proposed it publicly, but I can say that he had a plan. Neutrality was very important for us, precisely because we are aware, as is the United States, that this canal is not militarily defensible. This canal is operated with a system of locks, and it just takes one seaman to blow the canal with a bomb. So, if you have 45 vessels going through every day and you figure out that every vessel might have 20 men or more aboard, you have quite a lot of men a day that can do it. So, this canal in reality is not defensible. General Torrijos said once during a conversation, the Americans keep talking about the defense of the canal and the best defense is neutrality.

We are and should be a neutral country and we should offer every country in the world a piece of land along each side of the canal so that every country in the world, small, large, powerful or weak, could have an embassy, a consulate, a commercial office, or whatever. This is the sense of neutrality that we can give to the canal, and this sense of neutrality would conform to our emblem which shows an eagle with nine stars on top, symbolizing the nine provinces, and a

ribbon where one can read *pro mundi beneficus*—that means “for the benefit of the world,” and I think that that mentality has been carried out through the years conforming to the idea of neutral Panama.

EIR: Can you tell us what happened in Panama during the night of the American invasion on Dec. 20, 1989? The American-dominated media has tried to portray the idea of a “clean” surgical intervention, where “only” 23 U.S. soldiers were killed. That seems to be far from the truth. You were there that night; can you tell us what you saw?

Martínez: The invasion was a dirty business. It was an inhuman act where 25,000 soldiers, added to the 18,000 they had in the country in 14 military bases, invaded the country from within since they were already inside the country in those military bases. All they had to do was to receive the 25,000 additional troops, and then from these bases launch a surprise attack at midnight when everybody was asleep, with very sophisticated weapons, with high-pressure bombs.

It was a tremendous act of destruction and killing where 6-7,000 people died, where wounded people were burned alive with these flame-throwers, prisoners shot in the head while their hands had been bound behind their backs. We have found them and showed them to the world in mass graves. We have found many mass graves. When I was in prison in a concentration camp, I got information concerning these mass graves from some of the prisoners who were there. Later, we located and opened some of them and found many hundreds of Panamanians killed that way.

We are still looking, but unfortunately the present government, which is very obedient to U.S. dictates, has not made one single attempt to discover or uncover any of these graves. So it has to be done by our efforts, efforts of some organizations in Panama such as the one headed by Mrs. Isabel Corro, who very courageously has worked against all odds to be able to locate these graves, to open them, and to successfully find many, many dead Panamanians civilians—children, women, men.

It is understood that they used during this invasion weapons that had not been used before in any war; they talk about Stealth fighter planes, about remote control helicopters with no pilots in them, we are talking about laser rays which come into houses through the walls and destroy everything inside, melt everything. It was horrible, horrible destruction, with no concern for children, for women, for anything. That is why it becomes peculiar to hear Mr. Bush talk about how intolerable the idea of Saddam Hussein mistreating children is for him. It seems incredible that this man has the stomach to stand up there while not concerned about the 6,000 Panamanians who had died and how they were killed.

The operation was horribly done. Soldiers were very careless, very nervous. They had obviously been told that the Panamanian Army was very capable, but that made them so nervous that they shot anything that moved. If a lady

moved to her car, they shot her. If a young boy ran across the street, they would also kill him even if he was only 4 years old. There were many acts that showed tremendous nervousness and incapacity as soldiers.

EIR: The hypocrisy of the United States is indeed outrageous, when you think that months after they invaded your country, they are still occupying it. We hear that they have people controlling every aspect of the country, that the banking system is not free, etc., and many other aspects of life. Can you tell us more about this?

Martínez: Panama is an occupied country, and in every ministry there are two Americans who serve as advisers for checking all things that are happening so that things are not done without their consent. The airport, all the state institutions, they are there, so Panama is a totally occupied country. And, of course, you have to realize that is what they like in the present government, because it is made out of men who see the presence of American soldiers in Panama as a guarantee for the well-being of their business. Unfortunately for them, the people are awakening from a nightmare, from a shock, and every day more voices of protest are heard in the cities. You have three, four, five demonstrations in the streets every day. Blockades here, blockades there. People in the streets, sometimes 60,000 people have been able to demonstrate, sometimes smaller, but in a day, there can be three or four of these things going on all over the city.

So this government is sitting in a very delicate situation. No one believes this can last very long, but the question is how the United States would do it to change again this government without getting involved once again. . . . Sooner or later the people of the United States will protest about what happened in Panama.

EIR: You seem confident that the Panamanian people will be able to regain independence. . . .

Martínez: Oh yes, yes. Ever since I was taken as a prisoner of war and sent to this concentration camp, I made it clear even to the Americans: Okay, you feel big, you feel strong today, but remember that with time and distance the people of Panama will rise. Some of them perhaps did feel that you were some sort of liberators for them, but, in the great majority, within a month these people will not be applauding; within four months they will not be looking at you; and within eight months, they might be throwing stones; and within one year they will be fighting against you. So, in that sense, I believe that will be the reaction of the people of Panama, especially because there had been, from both parts, from the side of the government of Panama and that of the United States, many promises which have not been complied with.

I remember one. Before the Panamanian elections, Ambassador Arthur Davis, who was the U.S. ambassador in Panama, publicly said on TV and radio that once the government of Panama fell, the United States, conscious of the fact



Delegates from all over the Americas visited the tomb of the charismatic national hero, General Omar Torrijos Herrera, on Aug. 8, 1988. The visitors were in Panama City for the Encounter for a Second Amphictyonic Conference, convened to fight for the sovereignty of Ibero-American nations in the Torrijos tradition.

Carlos Martínez

that their sanctions were hurting the Panamanian economy and hurting the poor Panamanian people, would immediately invest \$3 billion in Panama. He repeated this several times. . . . After the new government took power, after the invasion, the \$3 billion became \$2 billion, which later became \$1 billion, which later became \$420 million of which \$180 million had to be taken for debt repayments and \$20 million was going to be given to Panama, and the rest was subject to the signing by Panama with the United States of a treaty of mutual legal assistance, which gives the U.S. the power to go into Panamanian banks and check everybody's account, thereby destroying one of the strongest pillars of our country, our banking center.

They have aimed at destroying the economy of Panama so that Panama becomes more susceptible concerning their permanence in the country. That is why they destroyed all the stores. They accused the Dignity Battalions, but what they don't say is that it was Puerto Ricans and Mexicans of their Army, who destroyed those shops, disguised as Dignity Battalions. We have proof of that, we have photos of certain things, and even testimony of people who heard what happened, very close to Puerto Ricans who are in the American Army.

So it is obvious that they had every intention, while coming into Panama, first to get rid of the government because it was not obedient, and to get rid of the Army because it was wedded to the people and therefore it had to be destroyed

totally—not just General Noriega, that was not sufficient.

That was the reason why they did not catch Noriega by himself; they had to come into Panama to destroy the whole Army. That is why you see that they constantly play the role of protectors of Panama through democratic institutions which do not exist, because everybody knows that it is not democracy they are looking for but obedience, and they had not found it from the government, from the Army, or from anybody who had anything to say in the country.

EIR: You worked closely with General Torrijos and General Noriega. Both these military men were loved by the Panamanian people, a situation which is very different than in many other Ibero-American countries where you often have agents of brutal oligarchical elites ruling the countries. Where does this republican tradition in the Panamanian military come from?

Martínez: We did not have an army for many years because the 1903 treaty with the United States prohibited an army. We only had a police force where policemen were only allowed to carry a stick, which was not enough to do anything. They became an arm of the oligarchy which was governing the country.

However, through the years, the police were in the hands of very humble people coming from very humble origins since the aristocracy never sent their children there. Later on, when this developed into the military, it was then too late

for the oligarchy to be part of it. When Torrijos took power, he posed the question, "Why are we serving the oligarchy against the people when we are the people?" So it became a sort of marriage between the Armed Forces and the people where the oligarchy was left out, so politically they lost power. They were not attacked, they were not robbed of their wealth. Quite the contrary, they became richer because there was more commercial and economic activity in the country so they became more powerful. But they had a desire to come back to power, and they wedded the U.S. interests to provoke the fall of the Noriega government.

Now Torrijos was a charismatic man, loved by the people because he was a simple man who used to go to the country, talk to the people, sit under the trees with them—he was a man of a simple life. When he died, you could see the proof of that, the whole country cried for him. With Noriega it was something different because, remember, Noriega was the chief of what was called the G2, that is, the intelligence department of the Armed Forces, and these men are usually very mysterious, and people do not perceive them in the same way.

Noriega never did become the charismatic, sympathetic man of the people, but was the man who was intelligent enough to keep the United States in check for a long time. Once the United States found out that Noriega was not their man, but a man who possibly would be the biggest obstacle they would find in trying to remain in Panama, they disposed of him. The strategy they used against him, I don't know. Did they set him up? Did they try to trap him? Their accusations have to be proven. I met the man, I knew him, I never heard of anything illegal or dirty that he had done. Every man responds for himself, I respond for myself, I cannot respond for him. But if I have to say how I knew him, I will say I knew him as a correct man, and many of the things that have been said of him to me are a surprise.

So up to now I must wait and see what is happening, because to begin with, to catch one man is not a reason to destroy a country. On the other hand, not even catching him seems to be justified, because apparently if they were in so much hurry to get him, it's because they had sufficient proof. They are still spending time and money to try to involve everybody and looking for people that can say bad things about him, to take him to trial. It seems to me, if you have foolproof evidence of the guilt of a man, why waste so much time and money of the taxpayers of the U.S. to continue to search for it?

EIR: The violence of the attack against Panama reminds me of the hatred of Kissinger against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, whom he actually had condemned and executed as a bloody example for other Third World leaders who would try to be somewhat independent. What the American oligarchy really couldn't stand in the case of Panama, Pakistan, or other countries, is the fact that Third World countries would

be able to stand on their own feet.

Martínez: Yes, I think that you have hit the nail right on the head because, in reality, one of the reasons that I think the U.S. found it difficult to live with us is that we were on our way to really standing on our own feet. And the policy of our government ever since Torrijos took over was to try to get ourselves an independent country and to do that which you have to do to become economically independent.

You have to try to live with what you have and use what you have properly. And I think a proof of that was the many things that were built in the country such as highways, hospitals, aqueducts, and schools, and all on the basis of loans that we had to request. But it was done in cooperation with other countries in Europe, 99% of our projects were realized with European or Asian countries, not with the United States, so the whole picture had changed and that was not acceptable for them.

We were in the process of designing a consolidation of our economic system of service economy, which would have put us as a very independent country with the use of different currencies in the country which would have made us independent from the dollar. All these things of course contributed to the fact that the United States saw the possibility of negotiating with us their continued presence in the country as something impossible, and therefore they had to change it for this obedience that they require.

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British imperialism still stalks globe

Alan Clayton, an activist of the Scottish Socialist Party who is here writing in his own name, sent this speech to be read to the Paris conference of the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations, which Executive Intelligence Review helped to organize, on Nov. 24-25 (see EIR of Dec. 7, 1990, page 40, for a report). We are pleased to reprint it here.

The situation in the Gulf is pregnant with all the potential to precipitate a Third World War. *EIR* is to be congratulated for calling this conference in an attempt to inject a modicum of sanity into the situation.

The Scottish nationalist perspective from which I view the present world crisis is really an integral part of a lifetime of political struggle against British imperialism and its consequences for my own country and for the whole of humanity, because underneath the thinly disguised rhetoric of "Democracy, Liberty, Mother of Parliaments" et al., lurks a vicious imperialist leopard which has changed its spots not at all.

Scotland has always sat uneasily under the incorporating union with England into which it was forced in 1707. The resurrection of the old Roman colonial name of "Britain" was meant to ease the pain and disguise the reality, although it never really did. That unease is felt almost totally today.

In a sense Scotland owes the world an apology for accepting the imperialist ethos and aspirations too easily and readily. All too often it was tartan shock troops whose aggressive instincts were inflamed to charge into the rights, liberties, and wealth of other nations in the name of the British state. At the end of the day, however, I don't think the Scots did any more than any profoundly colonized peoples did; it seems part of the imperialist tradition.

It is that British state which above all else now threatens the possibility of creating peace and order out of the impending chaos in the Middle East. The post South Atlantic flag-waving, the merciless sinking of the *General Belgrano*, the de-humanizing of Argentinians within the British press, the deliberate campaign of lies and disinformation inflicted on the U.K. public, all serve to remind us of the utter ruthlessness of which the British state is capable. It is an imperial-

ist tradition which its former colonials in America have learned well.

The case of Lyndon LaRouche

Different traditions have inevitably developed on both sides of the Atlantic, of course, over two centuries. Viewed from a West European perspective, post-Watergate U.S. society seems to have developed a deep and profoundly damaging suspicion and cynicism about almost everyone in public life. From this has developed a perspective that everyone in public life is "up to something." It is probably this more than anything else that created the political climate that allows threatening, dissident figures such as Lyndon LaRouche to be incarcerated without the creation of the kind of massive political backlash that would occur in a less cynical type of society. Certainly the thought that a leading public figure in the U.S.A. can be jailed on trumped-up charges must have almost horrific implications for world peace and stability. Getting rid of tyrannies in the East, with the consequent arms buildup they cause, will do little if similar tyrannies begin to appear in the West. Crushing dissent is very much a two-edged sword.

It is not my intent however, to disparage U.S. society. While its political establishment may have one of the most effective security services in the world, the ebb and flow of public opinion has a far greater effectiveness among a population which, although cynical about its political leaders, feels it can influence them in a way that is not felt in Britain, where serious dissent in time of crisis is usually perceived as disloyal, if not actually treasonable.

I suspect that at the end of the day, one possible scenario is that George Bush will be inhibited from taking military action by an American public opinion fearful of another Vietnam and thousands of young people coming home in body bags. The British state does not have that particular inhibition, because it has never allowed its dead servicemen home, for fear of the effect on public opinion, as the countless European war graves will testify. Old John Bull is a very experienced wager of war.

Don't underestimate senile Britain

I beg that no one should dismiss the British state in its dotage. Never forget that the nearest historical equivalent to the British state, Austria-Hungary, precipitated the First World War while on its deathbed.

History can, and does, repeat itself if its lessons are not learned. Those who control the past control the present, and those who control the present control the future. In helping return the ancient Scottish nation to its rightful owners, the Scottish people, the danger to human survival from one of the most malignant imperialist systems ever to disfigure the face of the earth will be removed for ever.

What greater contribution to the fight for human rights and freedom can there be than that?

Book Review

A touch of Peter Pan

by Katherine Kanter

A Touch of Treason

by Ian Hamilton QC

Lochar Publishing, Moffat, Scotland, 1990
207 pages with index, hardbound, £10.95.

These are the memoirs of Ian Hamilton, one of Scotland's best-known criminal lawyers. The "touch of treason" in the title refers to the event which made him an extremely popular public figure in his native land: On Christmas Eve of 1950, as a young law student, he broke into Westminster Abbey and removed back to Scotland the Stone of Destiny which King Edward of England had stolen in 1306. This was the first of several attempts by Mr. Hamilton to restore to Scotland some parcel of its former statehood, lost to England in 1707 under a bizarre arrangement known as the Treaty of Union.

In 1953, Hamilton and an outstanding constitutionalist, John Macdonald MacCormick, took out a suit against the Crown impugning the right of the English Queen to style herself Elizabeth "II" of Scotland, since there had never been an Elizabeth I in that country. During the disputes in the case, which made legal history, the sham underlying the 1707 Treaty of Union was exposed to public view as never before, in particular, the incompatibility between the Scots doctrine of Sovereignty of the People, and the English doctrine of Sovereignty of the Crown-in-Parliament. In 1954, on becoming an Advocate, Hamilton made it known that he would not swear the oath of allegiance to Elizabeth "II." Popular feeling in Scotland was so high that the Crown found it more politic to bend rather than break. The numeral "II" was removed from the Scots Advocates' Oath.

Unfortunately, that was almost 40 years ago, and that was about the last Scotland has heard from Ian Hamilton. I know him as a lovable man with a very keen mind, and I hoped to write enthusiastically on his memoirs. But to do so

would not be fair. All Hamilton succeeds in doing here is to prove that he is not a leader and never wanted to be. Typical are the few lines he devotes to his decision to return the Stone of Destiny, which is now back in London under the English Monarch's throne. Why return it? Were there threats to his life? Why not tell what really happened? The few Europeans in this century who have given any thought to Scotland, always ask why that nation has not yet recovered its statehood. The answer is simple: Scotland has had no leadership since the death of Robert Burns in 1796.

Since Hamilton obviously reads a lot of books, he must know whether Scotland has made any contribution at all to European culture, or whether she *deserves* to lie under the English boot. Why does Scotland have a system of education and law completely different from that of her English overlord? Is this Scottish system better, or worse? In fact, better, but you will not learn why by reading Hamilton, the more disappointing because he is a high-flying lawyer.

Another example: the poet Robert Burns. As an intellectual, Hamilton surprisingly has nothing to say on this man who is not only one of the foremost artists of the last centuries, the Schiller of his native land, but also a great political leader. There is no way a national movement can be built by ignoring Robert Burns. What we *do* learn, is that England is Hamilton's "favorite foreign country"—whereas, the utter destruction of Scotland's population since the Union tells a different story about the way England deals with subject peoples. In the year of the Union, the ratio of Englishmen to Scots was 5 to 1; it is now over 10 to 1.

Scotland is a country which people in Poland, in Ukraine, in Lithuania, consider to be, like themselves, a martyr nation—though unlike Russia, England was never stupid enough to seal the Scots inside their border, or the explosion would already have happened. The history of Scotland since 1707 is tragic in the extreme. In the 18th century, the Scottish people fell victim to massacres and deportation by their powerful new "ally." In the next century, the only way Scots could vote on the Union was with their feet. Between 1860 and 1910 Scotland lost 1 million people to emigration, out of a total population of about 4.5 million! During several decades in the 19th century, more than *one-quarter* of all youths left, never to return. By comparison, France had in 1941 about 40 million people; she now has 57 million. Today, as all the Scottish political parties slavishly tail after the Green Wave, the little that is left of the Scottish population is about to be ecologized and birth-controlled out of existence.

Embracing the Green fanatics

Something has gone sour in the minds of the Scottish elite to which Hamilton belongs. They have adopted British ideology, they have gone malthusian. The Scottish National Party can write unashamedly in its program, that a population of 5 million is in perfect ecological balance with the scenery. If Hamilton will not say anything to the constitutional crisis

in which his country plunges, surely we can expect of him an opinion on the impending replacement of his countrymen by grouse and a few sprigs of rare heather?

On the contrary! Hamilton seems rather to favor the Green outlook. Scarcely does he refer to the wholesale collapse of his country's heavy industry over the last decade, a decision taken and carried out by London. He describes himself as a romantic. According to his own account, he has spent the last 40 years wandering over hill and dale, practicing dangerous sports, sailing across the Atlantic, doing everything, in short, save build up a serious political movement in Scotland. Perhaps Hamilton might study one of the most powerful attacks on romanticism ever composed, Bournonville's ballet *La Sylphide* (1836), which is set in Scotland. The hero, James, sits thinking the night before his betrothal to Effie, a young girl of the village. Suddenly, the Sylph appears to him. She has the shape of a woman, but she is not a woman. The Sylph is nothing but the idea of beauty and love, the idea of creativity. Leaving all reality behind, James runs out *into the forest* seeking the Sylph. So begins the chain of destruction.

Mr. Hamilton has been in the forest too long. Out there among the rocks and bushes, he seems to have forgotten that there exist countries which have a quite different political philosophy to that of England, the country which he obviously fears deeply. The book was finished in 1990. To the revolutions in the East bloc, which surely must uplift the heart of any Scot, he devotes all of a line or two. He appears to know so little about the outside world that I cannot help wondering where he picked up this throw-away line: "When I hear Chancellor Kohl say that he has no territorial claims to make in Europe I wonder what ghost is his speech writer. I fear the Fourth Reich." This is Hamilton's only venture into foreign policy in the whole book. Apparently he does not know, or pretends not to know, that Kohl was referring to the fact that Germany now considers dead her claim to the Baltic coastline of Poland.

Hamilton says one or two insightful things about England, not new, but which Anglophile Americans might want to read: "The English working class are the most unassuming and unambitious people. Servants, and the sons and daughters of a thousand years of servants, they exist only to glory in their exploitation, which they get mixed up with patriotism. Their class system is so rigid as almost to be a caste system." Your reviewer used to be an Anglophile too—until I tried to change something politically in England. Then all my friends, both Labour and Tory, turned into snarling beasts. If England is still Hamilton's "favorite foreign country," I can only conclude he never really rocked the boat.

Many young Scots will react with anger to these memoirs, which put the agony of a nation down to the level of what a friend called "a comic book, in parts." If Hamilton unwittingly succeeds in provoking healthy anger among his countrymen, then his book will have done some good.

Charge coverup in 1985 Gander massacre

The 256 U.S. servicemen who died in a Dec. 12, 1985 plane crash in Gander, Newfoundland were probably the victims of a terrorist bombing in retaliation for a failed transaction during the clandestine dealings between the Reagan/Bush administration and Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini. Yet U.S. government officials tried to hide the massacre, calling it an accident.

Testifying before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime Dec. 5, Rep. Robin Tallon (D-S.C.) said that federal agencies appeared guilty of "ineptness or the best contrived coverup . . . ever" in the investigation of the crash in Gander that killed more U.S. servicemen than the 1983 car-bombing of U.S. barracks in Beirut, Lebanon. A report prepared by the subcommittee headed by Rep. William J. Hughes (D-N.J.) stated there was no evidence that either the U.S. or the Canadian authorities had seriously probed the possibility of terrorism.

Although Oliver North and his sponsors have gotten off scot-free, the Gander massacre proves that the Iran-Contra fiasco was far from a victimless crime. The subcommittee report called the National Transportation Safety Board's handling of the case "grossly negligent" and the FBI's investigation "unacceptable, if not also unbelievable."

As the chartered military transport lay on the ground engulfed in flames, before any professional assessment could be made of the cause, White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced confidently that the crash was *not the result of a terrorist act*.

Yet, a few hours later, Islamic Jihad, the Lebanese terrorist group steered by Iran, claimed they had blown up the plane in a call to a French news agency in Beirut. The caller knew that the plane had been delayed during a refueling stop in Cologne, Germany, and explained that the delay was the reason why the bomb had exploded over Canada rather than the United States.

Gene Wheaton, a former career Army criminal investigator fluent in Farsi, working for a group of families of Gander victims, is convinced that the full truth cannot be told unless the Iran-Contra case is reopened. Three weeks before the disaster, on Nov. 25, 1985, Oliver North and company delivered a defective shipment of Hawk missiles to Iran as part of the arms for hostages ploy. North's notebooks and other declassified documents indicate he warned such actions would provoke retaliatory terror. —Herbert Quinde

Germany must dump Thatcherism

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The following post-election policy statement, slightly abridged here, was issued on Dec. 10 by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Patriots for Germany party.

The fact that the Patriots for Germany itself could not count on receiving a large percentage of the vote in the Dec. 3 elections, was clear from the very outset, considering the limited means which we could devote to this campaign. But our stated electoral goal was not to achieve a numerically good result, but rather to bring into discussion our programmatic concepts for overcoming the economic crisis in the East. And in this we enjoyed a considerable degree of success.

It is good for Germany and for the world, that Helmut Kohl won the elections, and he has shown himself to be personally up to the historic challenge before him. But the critical question is how the Kohl government will now utilize the new opportunities offered by German sovereignty, in view of the twin strategic crises in the Persian Gulf and the Soviet Union. Unless Germany makes an immediate and complete break with all aspects of Thatcherism, we can soon have a catastrophe on our hands.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the economic realm. While the economic power of the old West German states would certainly be adequate to rapidly transform the new eastern German states into the most modern, flourishing industrial centers, the question of how to finance urgently needed infrastructure is already becoming much more critical. Infrastructure programs, especially the expansion of the high-speed railway system, waterways, and roads, do not themselves generate profits; but without them, no industrial or agricultural development is possible. Moreover, they cannot be financed to the degree necessary with the financial instruments available on the capital market.

The last few months' events have shown that the ideology of the "free market" has already led to potentially catastrophic errors, or at the very least has caused unnecessary delays, in the area which was formerly East Germany. The influence of Jeffrey Sachs, whose ideology is that of a madman, prevailed in Poland, with the result that today Poland suffers from 1,000% inflation and a million people have lost their jobs.

The entire territory of the Soviet Union and of the former East bloc states are currently undergoing a gigantic economic

collapse—the result of 45 years, or in other cases 70 years of primitive socialist accumulation, whereby the resources of men and materials were exploited to the hilt. If, now, on top of this, the primitive accumulation of liberal monetarism—i.e., of Thatcherism—is forced upon the already plundered area, a catastrophe will ensue. Bloody civil war and a resulting terrible war—even Gorbachov has spoken of this danger not only threatening the Soviet Union, but the entire world.

The 'Productive Triangle' must be built

Only an infrastructure program which encompasses all of Europe and the Soviet Union, such as has been proposed by the Patriots for Germany with the concept of the "Productive Triangle" as the precondition for rapidly developing a market of 500 million people, can give people the courage to see the light at the end of the tunnel, and to have hope for a better future. Such a comprehensive program, which would involve opening up the entire economic region from the Atlantic Ocean to Siberia, cannot possibly be financed with private credits and interest rates ranging from 9-10%—especially not in a situation where the Anglo-American banking system is de facto bankrupt.

This policy of preserving peace through economic development can only become reality if we apply the same economic theory upon which all successful industrial revolutions have been based, namely "physical economy" as it has been developed by Gottfried Leibniz, Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, and Lyndon LaRouche. . . .

German unity and the achievement of German sovereignty represents a great stroke of luck for everyone; but it still can end in a catastrophe, unless Germany immediately rids itself of all vestiges of Thatcherism, which has so obviously failed.

The problem is typified by the fact that Otto Graf Lambsdorff of the liberal Free Democratic Party, which is part of the government coalition, supports the insanity of the Anglo-Americans' GATT policy—a policy which in view of the immense hunger crisis in the Soviet Union and the developing countries, would destroy Europe's agriculture. And if the rumors are true that the Chancellor's office has decided to impose a "carbon dioxide environmental tax," then this is a sign of a great lack of clarity on economic fundamentals, since first of all, this thesis of the so-called greenhouse effect has never been scientifically proven, and second, it would simply be another hidden tax which would discourage productive investment. . . .

The election results have created an indispensable prerequisite for solving those problems; and yet, the real challenges still lie ahead of us. We are on the threshold of radical changes in the strategic situation. European Christian civilization will only be able to prevail against the assaults of the Anglo-American "New World Order" and chaos in the East, if we bury Thatcherism once and for all.

Indian Army cracks down in Assam

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

On Nov. 30, the Indian government dismissed the duly elected state government in Assam and imposed President's rule. Simultaneously, 30,000 troops were deployed to ferret out secessionist guerrillas from their hideouts in the dense and inhospitable terrain of upper Assam. Initial reports indicate that the Army has met with little success in netting any noteworthy guerrilla leader belonging to the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), although news of some large arms caches has been reported.

Located in the northeastern part of the country bordering Bangladesh and Bhutan, and split down the middle into upper and lower Assam by the Brahmaputra River, the state acts as the vital road link to the isolated and strategically important northeastern states. Assam has seen little peace and tranquility since independence. The situation drastically deteriorated over the last decade and a half, during which one agitation after another led to repeated episodes of violence and carnage. An upsurge in 1979-80 against the "foreigners"—mostly the Bangladeshi refugees, millions of whom had allegedly settled in western Assam—led to massacres. The anti-foreigner movement also raked up the dormant anti-Bengali prejudices of the Assamese middle class, and gave a powerful boost to Assamese chauvinism.

After a number of splits within the politically active student body that led the anti-foreigner charge, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) emerged as an expression of the Assamese middle class only two months before the 1985 state assembly elections to take on the aging Congress Party. The AGP was a product of the All Assam Students' Union (AASU) and the Asom Gana Sangram Parishad (AGSP), dominated by ethnic Assamese intelligentsia. The party won a spectacular victory in the elections, and the state's well-being was passed on to a group of leaders whose ages ranged from 25 to 35. Most of them, especially those who were in leadership positions, were student activists and adept in the art of organizing demonstrations, setting up pickets, courting arrests, and spewing anti-establishment slogans. It soon became evident that those qualifications were not enough to administer the state. Most serious, perhaps, the AGP leaders, who are after all mostly conformists in social and political outlook, found it increasingly difficult to curb the growing radicalism and chauvinism of their fellow-travelers.

Despite these apparent failures of immature leaders, there

is little doubt that the AGP was accepted with open arms by most Assamese.

However, the AGP as the new ruling party began to encounter growing pressures from the fragmented Assamese society with a wide mix of tribals, Muslims, and Bengalis, and in 1989 a movement by the Bodo tribals to carve out a separate state north of the Brahmaputra led to months of terror and violence. The Bodoland Movement led by the All Bodo Students Union was soon overshadowed by a new terror: the ULFA. Though the ULFA has existed in Assam for the last decade, it is only recently that it has acquired the image of a terrorist outfit, demanding a sovereign Assam nation, separate from India.

Robin Hood or Pol Pot?

Having paralyzed the AGP leadership, the ULFA began to project the image of being executioners of the exploiters, and friends of the poor. They have justified the murder of tea-garden managers and Indian Oil company executives and extortion of large sums of money from the wealthy as acts of justice.

It has become evident that a number of AGP leaders were working, at least in effect, in tandem with the terrorist outfit. More specifically, it is generally known in Assam that the AASU, also the braintrust of the AGP, is hand in glove with the ULFA guerrillas. In addition, a number of exposés have begun to tarnish the ULFA's well-cultivated Robin Hood image. Former Railway Minister George Fernandes claimed at a seminar last September that he had definite information that the ULFA had succeeded in forging links with the militants operating in Kashmir and Punjab, as well as with Tamil insurgents, presumably in Sri Lanka. It has also been reported widely that the ULFA has close contacts with other secessionist groups in the neighboring Indian states of Mizoram, Nagaland, and Manipur, and its members have been sheltered and trained by Burmese insurgents of the Kachin variety. ULFA's strong links with the pro-Beijing National Socialist Council of Nagaland have come to light. Last June, two ULFA agents in Dhaka, Bangladesh were found depositing large sums of money extorted from tea-gardens.

Whether or not the ULFA movement is yet another Beijing-sponsored effort to destabilize India's strategic border states is expected to be revealed in the coming days, if the Army succeeds in grabbing the guerrilla leaders. So far, the Army's failure has been attributed to the wide-scale infiltration by ULFA sympathizers into the state's law enforcement apparatus. Documents seized from the guerrillas indicate that the ULFA head Paresh Barua had ordered his members to strike camp least two weeks before the Army operation began. The Army operation, however, has already brought a few facts to light. In Lakhpathar, bordering Arunachal Pradesh, the Army has come across a shallow mass grave where decomposed bodies of young men and women, with hands tied behind their backs, were found.

Pakistan army chief sends U.S. a message

by Ramtanu Maitra

Addressing officers at the Command and Staff College at Quetta on Dec. 6, Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg said the country should be grateful to those who had instilled the belief that Pakistan could swiftly integrate the prepared components of a nuclear bomb and deliver it, because such a belief tended to deter aggression. Four days earlier, at a seminar at Wah Cantonment, General Beg had complimented Iraq for its heroic defiance against "the mighty of the mightiest."

Beg's remarks will surely be read carefully in Washington. The United States has held up \$576 million in economic and military aid to Pakistan because of alleged evidence that the country is in the process of making nuclear weapons. Washington is also in the midst of a massive troop deployment in the Persian Gulf ostensibly to crush Iraq's Saddam Hussein, and has been diplomatically attempting to maneuver the Islamic states in the region to support the U.S. plan. It would be naive, however, to interpret these remarks of General Beg as a knee-jerk reaction to the latest developments in U.S.-Pakistan relations and the Gulf situation. Beg has long been a strong advocate of seeking a new strategic alliance for Pakistan, one in which the dependency on the U.S. would be significantly downgraded and the regional Islamic states would play a greater role.

Talking more than two years ago to student officers of Quetta's Command and Staff College, the premier staff college in Pakistan, Beg had pointed to the "new realities" emerging around Pakistan's northwestern borders. Pakistan has a strong historical and cultural linkage with Iran and Turkey, he said, and a new kind of relationship had emerged between the people of Pakistan and Afghanistan, which Beg described as "two countries, one people." He pointed out that these similarities call for a strategic consensus which would be a source of great strength. These and other statements over time make it clear that General Beg considers that such a consensus will not only provide Pakistan the necessary security, but will also enable it to play a role in keeping the Gulf region secure from outside forces. At the Wah Cantonment seminar, Beg reiterated his earlier belief and extolled China for sharing defense technologies with Pakistan.

Beg's disillusionment with the United States goes back to the "sad experience," as he put it, of the 1965 war with India, when the U.S. had summarily suspended all aid to Pakistan and "left us high and dry." It is this disillusionment

that led him to focus his attention on strengthening the indigenous defense industry. Beg had earlier categorically ruled out the possibility of acquiring expensive M1A1 "Abrams" tanks from the United States. With Chinese cooperation, Pakistan rolled out its first rebuilt T69-11 MP tank last March; now on the drawing boards is the ambitious Main Battle Tank project MBT-200 (P-90) Khalid. "The new tank of the Pakistani Army," General Beg has stated, invoking the deity, "would *Insha Allah*, be one of the best in the world," incorporating the most modern and sophisticated technology that any tank in the world could possibly have.

General Beg has not hidden his unhappiness over the U.S. policy of appeasing the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, particularly following the Soviet troop withdrawal. He was critical of the American embargo of arms to the Afghan Mujahideen, and laid the blame squarely on the United States for the rebels' failure to capture Jalalabad last year, in which the Mujahideen were practically finished. Beg had earlier called for direct talks among the Mujahideen, the Russians, and the Kabul government after the removal of President Najibullah. The formula was rejected out of hand by Washington.

General Beg's compliment to those who had helped to develop Pakistan's nuclear capabilities—though he maintains that the program is for peaceful purposes only—is also a part of a non-U.S.-based deterrence doctrine for Pakistan. Mobilizing the support of other countries, such as Iran, Turkey, and Afghanistan, to set up a common platform of defense would maximize Pakistan's defense, he argues.

The much-publicized Blow of the Faithful exercise last winter, which involved some 200,000 troops, was Beg's demonstration of the "doctrine of offensive-defensive," in his own words, and was meant to "convey a message to our adversaries that casting an evil eye on Pakistan would be a grave mistake." General Beg expressed his pride in the manifestation of the Army's resolve, strength, and capability to guarantee an "invincible defense of the country." In building such a defense, there is no doubt that nuclear capability at short notice will be crucial.

In a larger sense, in his recent pronouncements, Beg has also been laying down the basic parameters of Pakistan's foreign policy for the coming days. There is no doubt in his mind that India is the main adversary. It is important to note that following an apparently constructive two-hour meeting between the Indian and Pakistan prime ministers in the Maldives during the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit on Nov. 21, Beg visited the forward lines along the India-Pakistan borders and told the troops to "remain on high alert." This move was generally understood as his way of putting India's new Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif on notice that India will continue as Pakistan's chief adversary in principle (if not in an actual shooting war, which Beg is known not to prefer at the present time).

Ratzinger on the human mind

Progress in treating mental illness must begin by defining how man differs from all other living creatures.

From Nov. 14 to 16, scientists, researchers, and scholars from 90 countries participated at the Vatican in the Fifth International Conference of the Pontifical Pastoral Council for Health Care Workers.

The theme of the meeting was "The Human Mind," as the synthesis of the human and the divine. As it was defined by Msgr. Fiorenzo Angelini, the chairman of the Pontifical Council, it is "the expression of what distinguishes man from every other living being." The meeting, Monsignor Angelini went on, "seeks to be a choir composed of multiple voices coming from all over the world; it will depart from the theological outlook to then touch on the scientific aspects of the problem and finally to approach the juridical regulation and organization of aid and prevention on the world level."

"From the profound significance that intelligence has for man," Monsignor Angelini went on, "descends the need for a commitment at the ethical-moral and scientific level to safeguard the human mind." This is a fundamental commitment and, to say the least, very ambitious. Just in Italy alone the overall cost of neurological and psychiatric diseases surpasses 18 trillion liras, and in the United States it amounts to some \$300 million. According to 1989 estimates, the number of cases of dementia in Italy hovers around 741,000, and cerebro-vascular diseases strike 564,300 victims.

Studies of the brain will allow us to treat not only neurological, psychi-

atric, psychological, and cognitive disorders, but also fertility and infertility, infectious, parasitical, and cardiovascular diseases, AIDS, auto-immune diseases, and drug dependencies.

Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, opened the sessions of this important conference with a report on the "mystery which is man" in the light of Biblical revelation.

"The fragmentation and particularization of knowledge of man about himself," said the cardinal, "does not prevent us from grasping the unity of the subject under consideration. This is achieved when we consider the definitive significance and the original truth of our existence, which consists of the indivisible unity of the creature-man in his twofold dimension as immanent, i.e., his solid belonging to the created world, and transcendent, which leads him, as a constant tension of searching and longing, to draw nigh to God."

"The anthropological question," Cardinal Ratzinger declared, "must be situated in relation to the original truth of the mystery of human existence. The Holy Scripture always indicates the totality, the unity of the human being. And in Christ there appears the original design. It is confirmed, in an unexpected way, that man, this finite being, is *capax infiniti*, capable of reaching truth, capable of reaching God." This infinite richness of the reality of man demonstrates, the cardinal went on, "the distance and

the opposition between the Christian conception and reductions of the rationalistic-Cartesian or monist-materialist sort, which simplify the question of man by reducing him to a mere material reality, denying his opening to the transcendental, or introducing a dualism between spirit and matter in terms of a split or a contrast."

After Cardinal Ratzinger's masterful presentation, Prof. Gerald Edelman, a Nobel Prize winner in medicine, inaugurated the long series of scientific speeches which, despite some praiseworthy exceptions, showed the epistemological weakness present today in the field of scientific research on such a fundamental subject. In this context, if the contribution offered by the theologians in their interventions is welcomed and deepened, a new impulse will be given to the studies and experiments which are ongoing in this sector.

The Carmelite priest Bonifacio Honings, moral theology professor at the Pontifical Lateran University, invited conference participants to reflect on the primacy of man over all other forms of life in the universe.

"The human person, precisely by virtue of his intellectual nature, can attain the highest degree of his dignity as a person," said Father Honings. "With his intelligence he participates in the light of the mind of God," and with his conscience, "the most secret nucleus, the inner sanctum of man in which every man finds himself alone before God," he can formulate a moral judgment with regard to his own actions and non-actions.

The conference proceedings were concluded by Pope John Paul II, who made a heartfelt appeal to public authorities, scientists, researchers, and sociologists to commit themselves to a better knowledge of the vastness and complexities of the problems of the mentally ill.

Drugs and the Constitution

With the M-19 taking a plurality of Assembly seats, Colombia's institutions may soon be in narco hands.

Fewer than 4 million Colombians—a quarter of all eligible voters—went to the polls Dec. 9 to choose delegates to the 70-seat Constituent Assembly, which will be rewriting the country's national Constitution. The extraordinary results of this election, which was illegally foisted on the population by a politically motivated Supreme Court decision, are now causing anxiety attacks across Colombia, since the M-19, "repentant" narco-terrorists who were given legality under a sweeping government amnesty earlier this year, succeeded in capturing nearly one-third of the Assembly's delegates and will now, together with its colleagues inside the cocaine cartel, be dictating the new legal and political structure of Colombian society.

One of the most talked-about agenda items for the Assembly, which will meet between February and June, is the controversial extradition of drug traffickers indicted abroad, a policy which has served as a potent weapon against the traffickers. The M-19 has made no bones about its virulent opposition to the policy and, with the backing of corrupt delegates from the Liberal and Conservative parties, is widely expected to ban extradition by constitutional amendment. That, however, is not all the M-19 is prepared to do for its drug-trafficking associates.

Speaking to reporters in Medellín just prior to the Dec. 9 election, M-19 chieftain Antonio Navarro Wolf admitted that he had come there to meet with representatives of the "Extraditables," who hope to pressure the Assembly into granting them the same

political pardon as that given the M-19, the one thing the César Gaviria government has thus far been legally prohibited from granting. In an interview with *Semana* magazine Oct. 30, Navarro refused to rule out the prospect of an Assembly pardon.

In fact, one unnamed "senior government official" cited by the Dec. 10 *Washington Post* admits that the "Extraditables know that until the Assembly, the government can only offer certain things, then it hits a legal wall. With the Assembly, for the first time, the limits of the state will not be fixed. They can move the legal wall."

According to the British newsletter *Foreign Report*, the M-19's electoral campaign for the Assembly was in part financed by the cocaine cartel. Hardly surprising, given that the M-19 earned as much as \$5 million in blood money from the cartel in November 1985, when it stormed the Colombian Justice Palace; all legal dossiers on the cocaine traffickers, especially extradition proceedings, were burned, and 11 Supreme Court magistrates—then meeting on the constitutionality of Colombia's extradition treaty with the United States—were executed.

Furthermore, the cartel continues to negotiate with the Gaviria government, while holding eight prominent journalists hostage. The Extraditables are well aware that once granted protection from extradition, many of them can "surrender" without risk of conviction, because the bulk of the drug-trafficking charges against them were made in foreign courts. Thus, the traffickers want the right to surren-

der without having to confess to any crimes, a condition earlier imposed by Gaviria.

At a Dec. 4 press conference in Medellín, President Gaviria responded by promising to soften his surrender conditions yet again: "I want to say that we are prepared to modify our decree, because we are interested in the pacification of the country." The government is searching out buildings to buy in Medellín, which will house the Extraditables when—and if—they surrender.

Gaviria has also directed the Justice Ministry and Attorney General's office to immediately investigate complaints by the Ochoa brothers, who run the Medellín Cartel along with Pablo Escobar, that their "human rights" are still being abused by the police. On Dec. 3, the Gaviria government announced its decision to expel the National Police and the Department of Administrative Security (DAS) from the National Drug Council, which directly coordinates the war on drugs. Both the police and the DAS were in the vanguard of repressing drug crimes. What now remains on the council are political entities under the coordination of Justice Minister Jaime Giraldo Angel, who has been in the forefront of negotiating the government's surrender to the narcos.

On Dec. 7, the anti-drug daily *El Espectador* editorialized: "The consequences will soon be evident in a decline in the fight against drug trafficking. . . . The concessions are growing." On government plans to pardon the traffickers, the daily insists: "There are moral, juridical, and philosophical principles that must be preserved if Colombian society is not to end up in decay. The legacy we would leave to new generations would not be very honorable, and at best, evil will grow worse instead of disappearing."

British protect CIA cousins

British barristers are covering up for the CIA and Israeli role in arming the drug cartels, by attacking EIR.

British barrister Louis Blom-Cooper has published a report he prepared for the government of the tiny Caribbean country of Antigua and Barbudas, a British dependency, on how a shipment of Israeli weapons purchased for a CIA operation against Panama's Gen. Manuel Noriega, ended up instead at the Colombian ranch of the late Medellín cocaine cartel kingpin Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha. The report, called "Guns for Antigua," is a complete coverup.

It absolves the governments of the United States, Israel, and Great Britain of responsibility for providing training and selling arms to Colombia's drug barons. The three governments, according to Blom-Cooper, are guilty of nothing more than being gullible; at worst, they might have been negligent in allowing some rogue elements to get out of control. The report places the blame solely on Antigua's government officials, for what was clearly an operation carried out by the same Ollie North networks responsible for the Iran-Contra drugs-for-weapons deals.

Blom-Cooper, who is also the chairman of Britain's Press Council, was assisted by another British lawyer, Geoffrey Robertson, who, like Blom-Cooper, is a Queen's Counsel. Robertson was in charge of "marshaling the evidence" for the commission headed by Blom-Cooper. Also lending a hand was Washington lawyer Lawrence Barcella.

The gist of the story is as follows. Earlier this year, Colombian authorities discovered a cache of Israeli-made weapons at the ranch of Rodríguez Gacha. Their investiga-

tions led them to Antigua, and from there back to Israel. At the heart of the operation were Israeli Gen. Pinchas Schachar, the Miami sales representative of the government-owned Israeli Military Industries (IMI); Maurice Sarfati, an Israeli who had purchased a melon farm in Antigua with financial support from the U.S. government; and other members of Israel's Mossad and military reserves, among them Col. Yair Klein, wanted by Colombian authorities for training the hired killers of the drug cartels, an operation in which he employed alumnae from Britain's elite Special Air Services (SAS).

Klein was also assisting the CIA-sanctioned anti-Noriega operation led by Col. Eduardo Herrera, an admitted contract employee of the CIA and former Panamanian ambassador to Israel. The weapons found in Colombia were purchased for that operation. The operation was financed with Panamanian government funds impounded by the U.S. government, which were improperly diverted by former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams. The money was conduited through a fictitious "government of Panama" in exile in Coconut Grove, Florida, headed by former Panamanian President Eric Delvalle.

From the very start, Blom-Cooper's Antigua commission made it clear that it would ignore the evidence. Lawyer Robertson attacked *EIR* for focusing attention on the role of the CIA, which "has generated much excitement in the international press."

The evidence presented to the commission included sworn testimo-

ny that two CIA agents, Robert Keening, CIA station chief in Barbados, and Robert Hogan, were aware of the Klein operation. Robertson dismissed the evidence, and instead sought to discredit one of the sources. *EIR*, he said, "is associated with Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, currently serving 25 years [sic] in an American prison for fraud and who is best remembered for alleging a few years ago that the world's largest drug runner was none other than Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen of Antigua." In his opening statement on Aug. 27, 1990, before the commission had examined the evidence, Robertson explained: "The CIA has doubtless been responsible for many stupid and perhaps evil deeds, but supplying arms to the Medellín Cartel at the height of President Reagan's war on drugs is not one of them."

Robertson went on to deny (as does Blom-Cooper's report) that Israel's Colonel Klein was "helping Washington to overthrow General Noriega."

But Klein himself says he was involved. Herrera has said publicly that he was being aided by the Israelis, and John Zagame, who—along with George Bush's former deputy chief of staff, Richard Bond, and William Donatelli, the political director of the Reagan White House—was hired as a consultant for the fictitious Delvalle government, has said, according to published reports, that he assisted in getting "the government of Israel" to provide a military expert to help Colonel Herrera's plot.

At least some of the legal work for Zagame's contract with the Delvalle "government" was handled by Barcelona's law firm. Zagame is now a partner with Juan B. Sosa, Delvalle's ambassador to Washington, in a public relations firm, PanAmerican. When we last checked, they only had one major client—Oliver North.

International Intelligence

Israel said to plan ouster of Palestinians

The Israeli government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is planning the deportation and "collective punishment" of West Bank Palestinians, the leftist German daily *tageszeitung* reported from Tel Aviv on Dec. 8. According to an unnamed high-level source in the Israeli Army, preparations for that are ongoing, in connection with the third anniversary of the start of the Palestinian uprising, the Intifada.

There will be collective punishment measures like the blowing-up of homes of Palestinians and expropriations under martial law. This is what Defense Minister Moshe Arens means when he says that "fire will be retaliated by fire," the article said.

More than 1 million inhabitants of the West Bank of the Jordan River—especially in the cities of Nablus, Hebron, and Achenin—have already been put under house arrest by military decree. Forty percent of the population there is backing the Intifada, as are 60% in the Gaza strip, where most of the population is slated for mass deportation by the Israeli regime.

Mexican legislators denounce U.N. Gulf vote

Congressmen from across the political spectrum in Mexico issued a statement during the first week in December condemning the threat to resolve international conflicts with force and denouncing the United Nations' role in that. The U.N. Security Council on Nov. 29 had voted to authorize the use of force against Iraq by the U.S.-led multinational force in Saudi Arabia.

The U.N., says the statement, "should preserve the peace, and not authorize war; we condemn that it should authorize a country to use force and, in any case, it should be the U.N. which is in command."

The statement directly contradicts President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's effusive backing for Bush's war adventure in the

Gulf. The unified statement, however, was not voted up as a resolution, but instead sent to the various congressional committees; it included the comment that Mexico's oil "should be used to mitigate the effects of the conflict on the poor nations, and not merely as a strategic reserve for the powerful nations."

Christian clergy meet in Baghdad

An international conference of Christian clergy took place in Baghdad on Dec. 3-5, sponsored by Iraq's 600,000-member Christian community, almost all of whom are Roman Catholics of the Chaldean rite, led by Archbishop Bitawid.

Archbishop Ibrahim Ibrahim, the Chaldean Archbishop of the United States, told the gathering that "men of religion in the United States do not want war," and that the "recent resolution adopted by the Security Council against Iraq was taken under the U.S. administration's influence and pressure to ignite a destructive war rejected by all heavenly laws."

Pope John Paul II sent a message to the conference and sent a special envoy to attend. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz is a member of the Chaldean congregation, as are many of Saddam Hussein's advisers.

Purge rocks China's security services

Wang Fang, the head of Communist China's Public Security Ministry, has been ousted, in a total purge of the P.R.C. military and paramilitary in the wake of the June 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre, the British daily *Independent* reported from Beijing on Dec. 3. Premier Li Peng approved the ousting of Wang in mid-October, as one of many officials accused of "wavering" or incompetence during the massacre and subsequent national crackdown.

Wang is being replaced by Tao Siju, one of his four former deputies, but the change will not be made public until the next session of the National People's Congress "approves" it. Wang, although he was one of the first to call for a crackdown last May, has been blamed for bungling the police efforts to stop the demonstrations, allowing some of the democracy leaders to escape abroad, and failing to stop policemen joining the demonstrations. It has been frequently reported that police in Guangdong province, near Hong Kong, helped dissidents escape in the months after the massacre.

All the top regional leadership of the People's Liberation Army have been moved or purged in the last months, and the commander and political commissar for the People's Armed Police were also purged this spring.

In a related development, student leader Wang Dan from Beijing University has been formally charged with "counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation" in Beijing, where he has been held at the top-security Qincheng political prison since his arrest last July. Only his immediate family will be able to attend his trial. It has taken the Chinese authorities 17 months of interrogating witnesses to compile enough evidence to even begin to lend credence to their charges that the Tiananmen demonstrations were only the work of a tiny group of conspirators, and not the result of mass outrage with Communist Party rule.

Australia's backing for U.S. in Gulf under fire

There is growing opposition to Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's commitment of military forces to the Persian Gulf. The leader of the Australian Democrats, Senator Powell, is calling for warships to be withdrawn, according to Melbourne press accounts, and 16 state Members of Parliament from the Labour Unity faction have written a letter to their federal counterparts urging them to bring Australia's Gulf force back home.

Briefly

The MPs' statement says that Western nations were strengthening their forces for "a totally unnecessary war" because of the intense pressure being mounted by the United States. The letter accuses the Australian government of "uncritical participation in what is basically an Arab conflict." The Australian action is "clearly an act of subservience to Washington," the letter continues. It called on the federal caucus members to "learn the bitter lessons of Vietnam and bring our warships home."

One member of the group, Ian Baker, Minister for Property and Services, notes that Australia will have difficulty convincing its neighbors in Asia and the South Pacific that it saw itself as part of the region, "when we keep sending gunboats off to any blue on the Northern Hemisphere."

Analyst sees 'Israeli maverick ally scenario'

The Paris-based *Israel and Palestine* newsletter warns that an "Israeli maverick ally scenario," is the most likely variant for how war will begin in the Gulf. In its November 1990 issue, editor Maxim Ghilan reaches the conclusion that Bush "in due course and after understanding he cannot have his way, might become inclined to let things fall in the hands of America's ally Israel."

"Israel has become extremely frustrated by the Gulf crisis and by the Americans' interdiction to participate in the anti-Iraqi coalition in any form or manner. . . .

"If the U.S. is unable to deliver, the game itself changes. Unilateral Israeli action against Iraq, after the U.S. stops threatening Baghdad, would let the U.S. off the hook—as well as Arab leaders in the Gulf, Syria and Egypt: After all, such a unilateral Israeli strike would not be openly coordinated with them; could even be written into a 'maverick ally' scenario in which the Israelis 'surprise' the U.S. . . .

"According to Western sources, Israel's inner military and political leadership has already taken the decision to strike at Iraq and to eliminate Saddam Hussein—if the U.S. does not.

"In military terms, Israel is willing to pay the price. . . . Israeli military doctrine nowadays holds that some civilian and military losses are 'acceptable' if Iraq, considered to be the only real military threat to Israel in the Arab world, is destroyed or at least neutered. . . .

"Thus, circles close to Western intelligence expressed in mid-November the view that Israel will strike at Iraq, beginning March 1991 and most likely during the month of Ramadan—should the U.S. not initiate before that time military action of its own against Saddam Hussein."

Havel appeals for Czechoslovakian unity

Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, in a dramatic appeal to Parliament on Dec. 10, warned of the danger of the Czechoslovak Republic breaking apart along ethnic lines, and announced that he will seek emergency powers to prevent the dissolution of the federation.

Czechoslovakia consists of a Czech and a Slovak republic, both of which are highly autonomous in domestic affairs, due to constitutional changes put through by Havel, in an effort to eliminate justified Slovak grievances against past Czech hegemony.

Havel's warning came right after the Slovak Parliament passed a resolution declaring that from now on the laws of Slovakia have precedence over the laws of Czechoslovak Federation. Referring to this action, President Havel declared that if carried out in practice, this would "lead to the breakup of unity."

Havel also stressed the importance of the President being granted emergency powers, because under present law, the only emergency intervention possible is in the jurisdiction of the Army. To resolve the crisis over the division of powers between the central state and the republics, he proposed the creation of a Constitutional Court and provisions for a popular referendum on crucial issues.

● **KUWAITI NEWSMAN** Mohammed Saquer, editor of the newspaper *Qabas*, let the cat out of the bag about his government's supposed invitation to the U.S. to send in troops after the Iraqi invasion. "There was an American plan to send troops to the region, regardless of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, but it was provided a golden opportunity to justify its move. The Americans are not here to defend Kuwait, but to defend their own interests," he said, according to the *Financial Times* of Dec. 6.

● **CHINESE PREMIER** Li Peng has called off his trip to India next month because of the instability in New Delhi, according to Asian diplomatic sources. Li Peng will visit Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka beginning Dec. 10.

● **SRI LANKA** signed an agreement with China to purchase gunboats by early next year. Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge, who visited China recently, conveyed a desire to purchase more arms and military equipment. Sri Lanka is also to be supplied with two light landing craft, and is in the process of acquiring A-5 jets from China.

● **CONRAD BLACK**, chairman of the Hollinger Corp., is expected to ask Margaret Thatcher to join the board of directors of either Hollinger or the Hollinger-owned *Daily Telegraph* of London. The board of Hollinger Corp. includes such figures as Lord Carrington and Henry Kissinger. Black is known to be a "conspicuous admirer" of Thatcher.

● **DEMONSTRATORS** in Pakistan protesting the U.S. military buildup in Saudi Arabia burned President Bush in effigy in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad on Dec. 3. The demonstration was apparently organized by two youth organizations allied to the party of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, the Pakistan People's Party.

Despite hostage release, all systems are 'go' for Gulf war

by William Jones

It seems that George Bush actually did not lie, when he told the press during his Chilean trip Dec. 6 that "there are no secret negotiations, direct or indirect, with Iraq . . . none—and there will be none." As things stand now, even the talks between Iraq and the United States offered by the President on Nov. 30 are not definitely scheduled.

Having been forced to agree to talks with the Iraqis in exchange for getting his authorization for use of force at the United Nations, President Bush is backtracking as rapidly as possible. He even used the occasion of the release of all hostages by Saddam Hussein, as an excuse to say that "if force is required, that's just one less worry I've got." Deployment of U.S. troops is proceeding at breakneck speed, with 24 convoys a day departing from Wiesbaden, Germany, as well as daily flights from the United States.

Ignoring Congress

Bush's bellicose attitude, which is also being expressed by Secretary of State James Baker and Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, contrasts sharply with that being expressed both by Congress and leading members of the foreign policy Establishment.

For example, Secretary Baker's threat to Congress that it had better rally behind the United Nations resolution and the increased troop deployment, expressed before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Dec. 5, failed to get support.

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) said that the administration's decision to nearly double the U.S. troop commitment to the multinational force in the Persian Gulf region "almost takes you irresistibly down the path of going to war. Now, I cannot say to a family that loses a son or daughter in a conflict that may well take place in the next 60 to 90 days, that we exhausted every possibility for a peaceful resolution before this happened, because the sanctions option has been exhausted."

Sarbanes also noted that earlier in the month two former

chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had suggested allowing sanctions to work a year or more. A number of senators urged Baker to consider negotiations with Saddam when he was in Baghdad, a notion which Baker categorically rejected, claiming that he did not want to "reward" Saddam's aggression.

Meanwhile, House Democrats overwhelmingly (177-37) approved a resolution stipulating that President Bush cannot initiate war without congressional approval. A lawsuit filed by Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), attempting to enjoin the administration from launching war without asking for a declaration from Congress, has been argued, but not yet decided by the federal courts.

Establishment critics

Even leading Establishment figures, otherwise fully supportive of U.S. presence in the Gulf, but overwhelmed by the lunacy of the Bush rush to war and concerned about the potential social explosion in the country if bodybags start coming back from the Mideast, are distancing themselves from the Bush flight forward. Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of the architects of the "Arc of Crisis" policy in the Mideast, sounded almost rational in his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations on Dec. 5.

Brzezinski called for a continued policy of "punitive containment," warning that Bush had gone beyond that through the "enormous deployment of American forces," and that as a result, "the United States is now pointed towards a war with Iraq that will be largely an American war, fought predominantly by Americans, in which (on our side) mostly Americans will die—and for interests that are neither equally vital nor urgent to America and which, in any case, can be and should be effectively pursued by other, less drastic and less bloody means."

Brzezinski also rejected the argument that the Iraqis were on the verge of developing nuclear weapons and therefore should be brought to their knees. Brzezinski noted that "a

comprehensive embargo on Iraq” could “impede such an acquisition.” “Unlike India or Israel,” added Brzezinski, “Iraq does permit international inspection of its nuclear facilities.”

Edward Luttwak, a senior military and strategic analyst for Georgetown University’s Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), in an interview on National Public Radio on Dec. 8, ridiculed U.S. policy and capabilities in the region, denouncing the “no money, no skills, have gun will travel army.” “The industrial giants are laughing at us,” said Luttwak. “The only ones supporting us are Britain—who are the biggest losers, the biggest losers in the world in the 1990s.”

Reports have surfaced that U.S. political circles have also been collaborating with high-profile international attempts to get negotiations off the ground between Iraq and other Arab countries. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who has been heavily criticized by Bush administration officials for his shuttle diplomacy to Baghdad, conferred with senior U.S. politicians and think tankers before his trip to Iraq.

The war lobby

Despite the hesitations shown by the likes of Luttwak and Brzezinski, which were similarly reflected by former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and former cabinet member James Schlesinger, the foreign policy Establishment is clearly split. Those who are close to the Anglo-Zionist lobby, are taking an increasingly high profile.

The formation of a new group, inappropriately called the Committee for Peace and Security in the Gulf, was announced on Dec. 10. Working with money from the Saudis and as a de facto “public diplomacy” arm of the administration, the group is advocating the use of military force against Iraq to destroy its chemical, biological, and nuclear industries.

The leading spokesmen are “neo-liberal” Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) and “neo-conservative” Richard Perle. Other prominent members from Congress are Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.). Also part of the group are Tony Coelho, former Democratic Party Whip, Ann Lewis, former political director of the Democratic National Committee, former Sen. Howard Baker, former Defense Secretary and CIA head Frank Carlucci, and former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick.

At its Dec. 10 press conference, the group issued a statement declaring that the United States had to do more than force Iraq’s unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. “We must also find ways to remove Saddam Hussein’s capacity to wage aggression, which now includes chemical and biological weapons and may soon include nuclear weapons as well,” the statement said.

Perle, a virtual Israeli agent, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Dec. 6. The former undersecretary of defense during the Reagan administration said:

“Iraq’s withdrawal from Kuwait is a beginning; it must not become the end of American policy in the Gulf. There can be no ‘political’ solution to this crisis, no ‘face-saving’ formula, no negotiated compromise in which Saddam Hussein, even if he is forced from Kuwait, is allowed to keep the military power he has used to destroy a sovereign state and threaten the destruction of others.”

British pressure

The source of this warmongering is not only Israel (whose statements are covered in an article on page 40), but Israel’s controllers, Great Britain. As soon as Saddam Hussein announced the release of the foreign hostages, the British elite went berserk to demand that Bush not actually engage in negotiations with the Iraqis, or let the Iraqis negotiate with anyone.

The London *Sunday Express* of Dec. 10 depicted Bush in a Neville Chamberlain outfit with umbrella; the *Sunday Telegraph* observed that *Pax Americana* will not work anymore with the internal anti-war mood increasing in the United States; and the *Sunday Times* sees a general tendency of the United States to turn isolationist.

The *Express* concluded that the “world deserves a Major overhaul,” referring to the new man at No. 10 Downing Street. “It would be all too easy for Britain to revert to being a second-class power if John Major stumbles or fumbles the great test in the international arena.”

The *Telegraph*’s Peregrine Worsthorne editorialized that there should be a testing of “Major’s mettle” along the standards set by Margaret Thatcher. Worsthorne, a consistent warmonger, said that a grave test “comes from the Gulf where again the hand of Mrs. Thatcher is already sorely missed. President Bush is showing every sign of potentially disastrous vacillation towards Saddam Hussein . . . when Mrs. Thatcher was at his elbow, he stood firm. Now that she is gone, he crumbles. We do not believe this to be a coincidence. Nor do many Americans. They are the first to draw attention to the Thatcher factor.”

This pro-war opinion is openly espoused by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who told the House of Commons Dec. 10 that war is likely after Jan. 15. Hurd was answered by former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who told the Commons that the government was refusing to tell the British people that a Gulf war “could be the most damaging war in history, with the use of chemical and biological weapons, and the oil wells being blown up, creating the biggest fire in history, and damaging the economy of the whole of the Western world.”

Heath charged that pro-war forces are using the word “appeasement” in order to “whip up public feeling.” He urged that the Arab League put a buffer around Kuwait to prevent an attack, and that all possible measures be taken to prevent a war, whose cost would be “immensely high and could even be unsustainable.”

Laurence Hecht takes stand for defense

The defense began to present its case on Dec. 11 in the Roanoke, Virginia trial of three close associates of Lyndon LaRouche, who face serious charges for the "crime" of organizing politically. As in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the real reason for this political railroad, being carried out in the courtroom of Judge Clifford A. Weckstein, has been disguised under the fiction of a technical violation—in this case the charge that Anita Gallagher, Paul Gallagher, and Laurence ("Larry") Hecht were illegally selling "securities" when they solicited loans to support political, scientific, and humanitarian causes espoused by LaRouche.

The defense has set out to prove that the failure to repay loans, which is the only basis for this prosecution, is not the result of any fraudulent intentions or actions by the defendants, but rather of a massive effort by the government and certain private groups that operate with government protection, to shut down LaRouche's movement as unwelcome critics and dangerous political rivals.

Judge Weckstein, an unabashed ally of the political foes of LaRouche who have rigged the current frameup, has already presided over the trials of several other political organizers in related cases. One innocent defendant, Michael Billington, was incredibly sentenced by Weckstein to 77 years in prison for this "white collar crime." As the defense began its case, Weckstein continued to cover up for his cronies in the nationwide "Get LaRouche" strike force, by quashing renewed requests for subpoenas for officials of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), the influential lobbying group for major sectors of the organized-crime world.

State 'investigator' exposed as liar

The prosecution rested its case on Dec. 10, after the prosecution's chief investigator was exposed as a liar. The dramatic confrontation between defense attorney Jeffrey Hoffman and Virginia State Police investigator C.D. Bryant unfolded when Bryant was faced with the existence of a tape recording of a meeting between Bryant and a supporter of the LaRouche movement. On the tape, Bryant and Cam Moffit, an assistant to prosecutor John Russell, are heard describing LaRouche and his associates as bad people. Bryant was informed of the tape moments after he had testified under oath that he would never have said such a thing—showing

obvious bias—to anyone. While Weckstein did not allow the tape to be played for the jury, Bryant was forced to recant his testimony in front of the jury.

Meanwhile, Weckstein denied renewed defense requests for subpoenas for ADL officials Mira Lansky Boland and Irwin Suall and Wall Street Establishment insider John Train. The new requests relied on testimony already given in the trial, which showed the materiality of these witnesses. Weckstein also refused subpoenas for former Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Kirk, and Barbara Newington, a Connecticut heiress who contributed to both the LaRouche movement and Oliver North's Contra supply operation—even though the judge admitted both would give relevant testimony. Kirk's testimony would help to establish the political, rather than prosecutorial motives of this case and the other trials against LaRouche and his friends, as Kirk publicly called for prosecution of the movement after two LaRouche associates won the Democratic primary in Illinois in March 1986.

In a related development, attorneys for Oliver North filed papers seeking to quash a defense subpoena for North, asserting North's Fifth Amendment rights. North's attorneys from the law firm of Williams and Connolly assert that North is currently the target or potential target of further criminal prosecutions and investigations, and cite many of the questions which the defense wants to put to Colonel North as ones which directly implicate pending criminal matters. Defense attorneys argued, though, that Hecht and the Gallaghers have a constitutional right to call witnesses in their defense. Even if Judge Weckstein should rule that Oliver North has a Fifth Amendment privilege, they say, this must be asserted before the jury with Colonel North in the courtroom.

1960s history of movement

Larry Hecht took the stand in his own defense on Dec. 11. He told of his involvement in the LaRouche movement from the time that it was a small group of people meeting in a living room with Lyndon LaRouche, in the late 1960s.

Hecht described how, during the Columbia University strike in 1968, Lyndon LaRouche led a group fighting around on issues of economics and philosophy. At that time, Hecht and others concluded that the government was lying, that it was full of people who compromised, and that something had to be done to shift the United States off its course toward disaster. Lyndon LaRouche had solutions to such crises. The National Caucus of Labor Committees was formed, and in 1970, a newspaper, *New Solidarity*, was founded, with Larry Hecht as its first editor. It began to develop a subscriber base.

Hecht testified that in the New York City teachers' strike of 1968, the Ford Foundation, through so-called community control, sought to divide parents from teachers, fomenting racial strife and planting anti-Semitic slurs against the teachers. Lyndon LaRouche and his associates defended the teachers.

On Aug. 15, 1971, Hecht recalled, President Nixon took the U.S. dollar off the gold reserve standard. Lyndon LaRouche and his associates had been proven right in their warnings about the economy, and *New Solidarity* published an alternative of high-technology growth, global monetary reorganization, and ways to solve the looming depression. This led in 1972 to a reorganization of the LaRouche movement's efforts around the model of a major newsweekly. Hecht also described the formation of the first candidates' movements in 1973. In 1975, Hecht himself ran for U.S. Congress in New York.

About one-third of the people whom he knew from the 1960s are still in the movement. Others dropped away, he testified, because of pressures such as having to withstand FBI and U.S. government harassment. Hecht documented this with the FBI Cointelpro operation which put out a leaflet at Columbia University attacking LaRouche's friends as a "Mousecrap Revolution." When LaRouche's associates were assaulted by the Communist Party, the police and the FBI assisted the Communists.

By 1975, Hecht said, hardly a day passed when a member was not arrested on some bogus charge somewhere. He described Dennis King (who now styles himself as an investigative reporter) from the late 1960s when he shared an apartment with him. Dennis King then became the leading slanderer of LaRouche. King wrote for the ADL, for the League for Industrial Democracy, for Social Democrats U.S.A., a group headed by Roy Godson, and the filthy magazine *High Times*, which promotes legalized drugs, and the New York City throwaway *Our Town*. Dennis King was the initiator of many of the unfounded charges that the LaRouche movement was a cult and was anti-Semitic.

Hecht described his work in 1980-84, as a managing editor of *New Solidarity*, then his work in sales and fundraising, getting out the message that the world of drugs and spreading immorality had to be combatted. Hecht said that he continued pursuing scientific research, especially in his friendship with Dr. Robert Moon, the veteran of the Manhattan Project, with whom he had worked in educating children in science. Starting in 1986, he worked intimately with Dr. Moon on the model of the atomic nucleus—the kind of new scientific ideas which are necessary to save our civilization.

As in George Washington's day

He reproduced for the court his discussions with various lenders and supporters, where he had asked them to lend their money, and view this as a kind of war bond, just as George Washington's army needed money. He recounted how Robert Morris, Washington's fundraiser, had knocked on doors to raise money for Washington's army, and when asked on what security, he said, "on my honor." Hecht had always emphasized that there are risks. There is not only a risk for the loans, he told supporters; the biggest risk is the risk to

our nation if we do not do something to stop a new dark age.

Hecht testified to the financial warfare waged against the association. He said that every lender was informed, through newspapers and other publications, about seizures and attacks by NBC and government agencies.

By 1985-86, Hecht had an optimistic sense of the strong potential for growth. The SDI, based on LaRouche's idea, had been adopted as national policy; spokesmen of LaRouche were meeting with people in the National Security Council and other branches of government. Mark Fairchild and Janice Hart's primary victories in March 1986 indicated that our political hour was coming, he told the court, and the overall political situation and economic situation was proving that LaRouche's forecasts had been correct. In 1986, the eruption of the Iran-Contra scandal also proved the veracity of *EIR*'s 1980 exposé charging that the U.S. intelligence community was supplying arms to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Hecht also recalled *New Solidarity*'s mid-1970s scientific study, directed by Lyndon LaRouche, which forecast a spread of large-scale contagious diseases caused by the collapse of economic conditions, especially in Africa. By 1985-86, Hecht and his associates felt that they were gaining credibility because the spread of AIDS proved this forecast correct, although the U.S. government was doing everything possible to distort the truth.

Illinois victories

Former Illinois Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor Mark Fairchild testified for the defense about the political vendetta launched by the government and private interests after his electoral victory in 1986, along with Janice Hart. Fairchild's testimony showed how the failure to repay some political loans solicited by the defendants was due to a systematic operation on the part of powerful enemies, to silence political critics who were obviously gaining credibility among voters.

He said that the state Democratic Party in Illinois refused to even allow him and Hart to enter the convention, after voters nominated them as the Democratic candidates. Adlai Stevenson III, the gubernatorial nominee, even resigned from the Democratic Party.

Fairchild testified that the Illinois victory prompted an avalanche of negative media publicity. Income to organizations linked to LaRouche decreased by as much as 60% after the primary. By October 1986, just when the movement was recovering from this, armed men numbering several hundred descended in a spectacular raid on the headquarters of LaRouche-tied publications in Leesburg, Virginia. By April 1987, there was an involuntary bankruptcy and shutdown by the federal government of three companies linked to the LaRouche movement. Even though years later, a federal court reversed these bankruptcies, the financial blow to the movement was stunning, Fairchild said, citing the permanent shutdown of *New Solidarity* and *Fusion* magazine.

Mich. 'death doctor' charged with murder

by Linda Everett

On Dec. 3, six months after Michigan pathologist Jack Kevorkian used a device he invented to administer a lethal injection of potassium chloride to a 56-year-old Portland, Oregon woman, he was arrested and charged with first degree murder. Oakland County, Michigan prosecutor Richard Thompson said Kevorkian was the "primary and legal cause" of the June 4 death of Janet Adkins, who had Alzheimer's disease. Kevorkian had constructed and used his "suicide machine" for the sole purpose of causing the death of Adkins, Thompson charged.

According to Thompson, the main case in Michigan law on perpetrating murder by means of poison is a 1920 Michigan Supreme Court decision, *People v. Roberts*, which held that a man who provided a poison for his wife so she could commit suicide was guilty of first degree murder. The defendant in that case argued that, since suicide is not a crime in Michigan, if the wife committed no offense as a principal, then the defendant committed none as an accessory. Kevorkian used the same rationale last year when he promoted his services through the national media. However, the court ruled in *Roberts* that the defendant was charged with murder under the state statute which holds that all murder perpetrated by means of poison is first degree murder. The criminal act charged was not suicide but administering poison, "irrespective of the wishes or the condition of the party to whom the poison was administered." Thompson adds: "Consent is no defense to a charge of murder." The statute under which Roberts was convicted remains in effect today.

Another Michigan law cited by Thompson provides that "a licensed practitioner shall not dispense, prescribe, or administer a controlled substance for other than a legitimate and professionally recognized therapeutic or scientific purpose." Thompson states that Kevorkian saw Adkins, used his physician's license to obtain drugs, and attached the suicide machine, all for the sole purpose of causing her death. He instructed Adkins on how to hit the switch that administered the poison, he removed the safety cap from the switch, and he attached the electrocardiograph for the sole purpose of assuring she was dead.

Thompson told reporters he has a constitutional duty to enforce the state's laws. If he did not, he said, his county would become the suicide mecca of the nation. However, on Dec. 13 a judge dismissed the charges, and prosecutors have not decided whether to appeal.

Michigan has seen several cases of "assisted" or at-

tempted killings spurred by the media coverage of Kevorkian's crime. On Aug. 24, Virginia Harper traveled from California to Michigan with her husband B. Robert Harper, and her daughter, believing that assisting a suicide was not a crime there, since Kevorkian had not yet been arrested for his role in Adkins's death. Sometime after the family checked into a motel near Detroit, Mrs. Harper ingested drugs and had her husband help put a plastic bag over her head. Her husband, a member of the Hemlock Society, was charged with murder and is now free on bond through assistance and funds provided by the Hemlock Society, a group intent on making suicide and euthanasia legal.

Harper has cited Hemlock material which suggested that assisting a suicide in Michigan was legal, referring to a 1983 Michigan Appeals Court ruling which acquitted a man for giving a gun to a friend who repeatedly stated, prior to and during an evening of drinking together, that he intended to kill himself—which he did, using the gun. Kevorkian's *pro bono* attorney Geoffrey Fieger intends to use this case in Kevorkian's defense. The Hemlock Society praised Kevorkian for doing a "great, great service," and is expected to join Kevorkian and his attorney in using the murder trial to push the legalized-murder campaign. A Hemlock Society-initiated referendum for legalizing physician-killing will be on the Washington State ballot in 1991.

Kevorkian known for Nazi plans

Kevorkian is known for several other Nazi utilitarian plans. A 1988 report from the Health Investigations Division of the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation states in a complaint against the pathologist, that Kevorkian has proposed doing experiments and harvesting organs from live prisoners on death row and others facing death from "irremedial illness or trauma . . . or suicide mandated by inflexible religious or philosophical principles or by irrevocable choice. Other potential subjects include the comatose, brain-dead, or otherwise totally incapacitated individuals as well as live fetuses in or out of the womb." A new specialty, obitriatry, would help the medical profession deal with "experimentation in the planned death of the condemned, those who commit suicide or opt for euthanasia and those who consent to feticide."

The Michigan Board of Licensing and Regulations has not yet decided to suspend Kevorkian's medical license, or even if he is a danger to other members of society. The Michigan State Medical Society's response has been to placidly debate which of the four ways doctors can kill patients, starting with discontinuing life support to giving lethal overdoses, the death machine falls into. Their president, Susan Adelman, asked if doctors have the right to withhold help or information on painless suicide from their patients. The American Medical Society asks, "Should patients with devastating and eventually fatal disease be offered suicide as an option?"

Inslaw scandal won't go away, despite Thornburgh stonewalling

by Jeffrey Steinberg

After 10 years of uphill battle, Bill and Nancy Hamilton may at last be on the verge of obtaining some degree of justice.

Since May 1981, when they were bluntly informed by then-White House Counsel Edwin Meese that their computer software firm Inslaw would be blocked from winning a lucrative Department of Justice contract in order to pay off a rival firm for "intelligence favors" done for the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign, the St. Louis couple has been in a knock-down-drag-out war with the DoJ, with such corporate giants as AT&T, with mob-linked Wall Street brokers, and apparently with the corrupt elements of the U.S. intelligence establishment.

Their company was driven into bankruptcy by top officials of the Justice Department who, according to the findings of two federal judges, resorted to "trickery, fraud, and deceit" to "steal" Inslaw's copyrighted PROMIS criminal justice case management software. The DoJ withheld millions of dollars in lease payments to Inslaw, thereby triggering the Chapter 11 bankruptcy and, as a consequence, sabotaging several hundred million dollars in other pending business deals.

They were targeted for a string of failed hostile takeovers by a group of companies all apparently linked to a CIA operator named Earl Brian, and to the Meyer Lansky mob's favorite Wall Street brokerage house, Charles Allen and Co. Brian has been implicated in secret CIA payoffs to the ayatollahs in Iran between 1980 and 1986 as part of the "October Surprise" and the later Iran-Contra shenanigans of North, Second, et al.

Brian's current financial empire, centered around United Press International (UPI) and Financial News Network (FNN), is crumbling, apparently as the result of illegal financial machinations. A Securities and Exchange Commission probe and a federal grand jury are now reportedly looking into Brian's finances.

When the Inslaw takeover bids were beaten back, the Hamiltons were targeted next for forced liquidation by no less an outfit than AT&T, which was working all the while with then-Deputy Attorney General Arnold Burns. Burns was a director of the Anti-Defamation League's mob-linked Sterling National Bank of New York, and was nearly indicted for his role in a phony offshore tax shelter scheme. According to the findings of a Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom-

mittee probe, Burns, while deputy attorney general, intervened to have Inslaw's attorney fired from his law firm for refusing to cut a sellout deal with the department.

Ultimately, all these efforts to bury Inslaw failed—principally through the perseverance of the Hamiltons and their knack for convincing creditors that their company was still viable—and it now appears that their software was pirated by private agents working in collusion with the Justice Department (by now under the control of Richard Thornburgh). According to Bill Hamilton, the profits from the leasing of his pirated property to U.S. federal agencies, foreign governments, and multinationals could reach into the billions of dollars. According to several sources interviewed by Inslaw's attorneys and investigators, Earl Brian figured prominently in the piracy.

Brooks takes on Thornburgh

For over a year, Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has been looking into the Inslaw scandal. Since September, his probe has been sideswiped by Attorney General Thornburgh, who has refused to turn over hundreds of pages of department documents relating to the bankrupting of Inslaw. Thornburgh claims "attorney-client privilege." High-level Justice Department sources have told Inslaw that the bankruptcy scandal is "bigger than Watergate" and could bring down the entire corrupt apparatus that permeates the DoJ if those documents and other evidence were to find their way into congressional hands.

On Dec. 5, Representative Brooks held a day-long hearing into the Inslaw matter, focused on Thornburgh's withholding of documents,

Among the witnesses before the Brooks hearing were:

- Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson, one of Inslaw's attorneys, who provided the committee with a painstaking chronology of the DoJ's "criminal conspiracy" to sink his client. Richardson ended with an impassioned plea to the Congress to rectify the damage done to Inslaw and to force Justice to punish the culprits:

"Inslaw is left with only one recourse and that is the Congress. There is an inscription in the rotunda outside the office of the Attorney General of the United States that states,

'The United States wins its point whenever justice is done to citizens in the courts.' The Justice Department has chosen to ignore this principle; the Congress of the United States must remind the Justice Department that they are not just words inscribed on the rotunda to impress visitors to the Justice Department, but, rather, words that express a covenant between the government and the American people."

● Judge George Francis Bason, Jr., the former federal bankruptcy judge for the District of Columbia who presided over the initial Inslaw case and found that the Justice Department had used "trickery, fraud, and deceit" to illegally bankrupt the firm. Judge Bason was blocked from reappointment to the bench by Justice Department intervention and has been blackballed from getting a job with any of the major Washington law firms.

Bason told the Brooks subcommittee: "I am paying the full price for doing my duty to render equal justice without regard to rank or position. As a judge I could not and would not do otherwise." Bason concluded that "such retaliation is the mark of a police state, not of democratic America."

In a move aimed at sending an ultimatum to Thornburgh, Representative Brooks called upon Steven Ross, the general counsel to the House of Representatives, to deliver testimony on the constitutional issues underlying Congress's right to review the Justice Department's handling of Inslaw. Reviewing a series of Supreme Court decisions spanning the Teapot Dome scandal, Watergate, and the Iran-Contra fiasco, Ross came down hard against Thornburgh, all but accusing him of a criminal coverup:

"It is apparent that time and again, attorneys general have put the excuse of pending proceedings as a basis for avoiding legitimate congressional oversight; that the Supreme Court has confirmed the validity of such oversight; that Congress has time and again insisted, successfully, on obtaining the internal records of the department despite such claims by the attorneys general; that when Congress has done so, it has been vindicated by the discovery of waste, fraud, abuse, and criminality; and that often attorneys general have been convicted or required to resign, after the crumbling of such claims for withholding records." Thornburgh, in short, said Ross, is attempting to "eradicate the time-honored role of Congress in providing oversight."

Brooks declared that Thornburgh's behavior "could be described as coverup, or hiding, or holding out."

It is now expected that, barring Thornburgh's compliance with the committee's request for access to the 200-plus department documents, Brooks will move to subpoena both the attorney general and the records before an executive session of the committee.

Media spotlight

Within a day of the hearings, the Inslaw case was in the headlines. Mary McGrory, in her syndicated column of Dec. 6, drew the parallel to Watergate:

"The words were bouncing off the walls of the House Judiciary Committee hearing room, the old charged words like 'executive privilege,' 'attorney-client privilege,' 'stonewalling,' 'perjury,' 'criminal conspiracy,' and 'subpoenaing documents.'

"In the witness chair sat Elliot L. Richardson, polysyllabic and distinguished as ever, talking, as only a martyr can, about rectitude in government. On the dais sat three committee members who voted to impeach Richard M. Nixon on the heavy, historic night of July 27, 1974.

"But it wasn't about Watergate. It was about a new case of confrontation between the executive and the Congress, this time between an attorney general, Dick Thornburgh, who doesn't really need to get involved, and a prickly, irreverent Judiciary subcommittee chairman, Jack Brooks (D-Tex.). . .

"If Thornburgh is holding back on principle—he is notoriously anti-disclosure—he has to be a fanatic, because the Justice Department says this is just a little contract flap. He makes it awfully hard to believe he is not covering up a potentially explosive scandal on the Watergate scale. We must hope the shredding machines are under strict surveillance at Justice."

Two days later, the *Washington Post* noted in an editorial titled "Another Inslaw inquiry," "It's hard to understand why the attorney general is refusing to cooperate. No one has asked that the material sought be made public, or shared with Inslaw's lawyers. The investigation is not about the conduct of private citizens but alleged wrongdoing by government lawyers, and the charges are extremely serious. The Judiciary Committee has not only the right, but the responsibility to look into these allegations, and the department's stonewalling only undermines its own credibility, not just with the committee that oversees the department's operations, but with the public as well."

The *Wall Street Journal* of Dec. 10 was even more blunt: "Attorney General Dick Thornburgh has a peculiar knack for reminding people of Watergate."

Thornburgh complicity

One possible explanation for Thornburgh's stonewalling (he treated Richardson "like a dog," to quote McGrory) lies in reports from senior Justice Department officials that the attorney general personally ordered the theft of the PROMIS software—months after two federal courts had imposed a permanent injunction against the pirating of the Inslaw property. According to these officials, a wide paper trail exists, showing that the attorney general's office began pressuring departmental agencies to use bootlegged copies of PROMIS. The theft is believed to extend to other federal agencies, including the FBI and the CIA.

If these reports prove accurate, Thornburgh could join the list of attorneys general cited in Steven Ross's testimony, who capped their careers in a federal prison.

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

Henry wants a war, as soon as possible

ABC News's host Ted Koppel has yet to comment on the public meltdown of his friend and foreign policy mentor, Henry Kissinger, who ended the Nov. 30 Nightline broadcast near tears, saying: "I feel isolated, totally isolated."

The immediate cause of Kissinger's pain was President Bush's announcement that morning that he would be willing to meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz in Washington, while Secretary of State James Baker would meet with Saddam Hussein in Baghdad. Though many observers think this is just a ploy to deflect congressional criticism, the mere prospect of going through the motions of negotiations undercut Kissinger's call in three syndicated columns for the soonest possible preemptive strikes against Baghdad.

Kissinger was so worked up that he came close to accusing the President of Munich-like appeasement, stammering that it was "highly inappropriate" to send Baker to meet with Saddam Hussein whom the President had characterized as a "new Hitler." Twice Kissinger slipped, saying "the President is sending Secretary Bush." Two weeks earlier on CBS, he had twice referred to the Persian Gulf as "Vietnam," while denying that a war in the Gulf would be as bad as the Vietnam conflict.

I love Maggie, 'cause she's so mean

Henry's Dec. 2 syndicated commentary was not, for a change, on the need to start bombing Baghdad, but a love

letter to ousted British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had nudged a willing Bush into making the huge U.S. military deployment in the Persian Gulf. She was forced to resign as prime minister on Nov. 22.

Kissinger made it clear that the reason why he so cherishes the Anglo-American "special relationship" is that the British are unabashedly immoral. Sections of the column emphasizing this are paraphrases of Kissinger's May 1982 speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London, where he admitted that while he held office, he worked more closely with the British Foreign Office than the U.S. State Department.

Kissinger extolled Thatcher as "a great exponent of the special relationship between Britain and the United States that has been so crucial in shaping the postwar world. . . . The virtue of the special Anglo-American relationship was that it helped bridge this gap between American moral absolutes, which equated foreign policy with universal principles, and [Britain's assumption] that what was good for the nation was best for the rest of the world."

As *EIR* has previously shown, even Kissinger has had to admit that British balance-of-power geopolitics lit the fuse for World War I and II. What else would anyone expect from a nation that hates applying "universal principles," like the republican system of government, to foreign policy?

Nowhere was Kissinger's role as a mouthpiece for British imperialist aims in the Persian Gulf clearer than in his Nov. 28 testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Kissinger's testimony was a pastiche of his three newspaper columns of Aug. 19, Sept. 30, and Nov. 11,

which repeated several themes: 1) Once the President decided to deploy forces to the Gulf, the only legitimate debate was over the size of forces. 2) Having decided correctly to deploy massive forces, it "would shake international stability," if the U.S. did not go to war. 3) The goal of the war must not only be to force Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, but it must destroy Iraq's nuclear, chemical, and biological warfare capabilities with preemptive strikes. 4) The entire U.N. course of sanctions merely undermines the will of the international coalition for war. 5) In some fashion, the U.S. must use overwhelming air strikes against Iraq, and keep ground fighting to a bare minimum, despite Iraqi superiority in quantity and quality of tanks and artillery. 6) The U.S. must not do more harm than "destruction of the Iraqi military complex," so that the balance-of-power would be preserved in the Gulf.

Even if one were wrongly to accept Kissinger's reasons for war, anyone schooled in military science would recognize these goals as lunacy of a potentially catastrophic dimension.

While even the dean of the liberal Establishment, McGeorge Bundy, who helped launch Kissinger's career, has deserted Thatcher's war policy, Kissinger is by no means bereft of influence. On Nov. 14, he gave the keynote speech titled "The New World Order: Risks and Opportunities" at an award dinner for *Los Angeles Times* publisher David Lavenhol, sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Eyewitnesses report that Kissinger, a friend of several ADL leaders, devoted much of his speech, on "the New World Order," to the importance of a Persian Gulf war in shaping it.

National News

Inouye defends 'Keating Five'

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hi.) defended the so-called "Keating Five" senators before the Senate Ethics Committee, calling their actions on behalf of Charles Keating "vigorous, but not improper," the Dec. 4 *Wall Street Journal* reported.

Inouye characterized the senators' actions as legitimate services for constituents, adding that most senators engage in such actions, often for contributors. "If contributions are that evil, sir, then I think the whole system should be changed," Inouye told committee special counsel Robert Bennett. "We are on trial, the U.S. Senate."

What the senators are accused of, ultimately, is questioning the judgment of executive branch federal regulators. Syndicated columnist Warren Brookes in his column in the Dec. 4 *Washington Times*, noted the "dangerous agenda" of those who "would like nothing better than to concentrate still more power in the hands of regulators and unelected bureaucracies."

Death education programs kill children

A debate on the Phil Donahue TV talk show on Dec. 3 demonstrated how school death-education curricula are killing U.S. school children.

One mother told how her eight-year-old child and other second-graders had a "feelings" class and then went to watch a film meant to make viewers empathize with people with handicaps. The film showed a young child who committed suicide after finding out his father thinks he is worthless because he had a leg amputated. The second-grade viewer, imitating the child and his suicide technique in the film, hung himself the next day. Parents had no idea the school had showed the film until after their child's death.

A former straight-A student said her

school continually told students from first grade on that their parents were incompetent and should not be trusted. Instead, students should depend on their "class daddy" or "class mommy" to help them. The woman said the school taught teens reincarnation: when you die, you become part of the over-soul; you become free of your body; you learn everything that God knows and then you can come back as a better life-form. The woman said that as a teen, learning was everything to her, if she could die to learn more, she would. Her father caught her on her way out to drive her car off a cliff.

Altered states of consciousness, hypnosis, and guided imagery are also being taught in most of the country's schools. One exasperated parent asked, "Are these teachers trained to teach anything besides sex and death?"

'60 Minutes' exposes Israeli massacre

The CBS News program "60 Minutes" broadcast an exposé Dec. 2 on the Israeli government and U.S. media lies about the Oct. 8 murder of 21 Palestinians on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

Host Mike Wallace opened the segment with the video of what the U.S. public was shown about the incident, and quoted Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu saying that the Palestinians had stockpiled rocks nearby the Wailing Wall in order to attack Succoth worshippers and to divert world attention from Saddam Hussein.

Videos by Israelis and others showed that Palestinians were throwing rocks only at police and soldiers, and that all Jewish worshippers at the foot of the Wall had been evacuated.

U.S. news media footage caught incidents in which Israeli soldiers shot into crowds pointblank, fired into the mosque, and, in one clip, soldiers continued shooting to kill in spite of their lieutenant hysterically screaming to cease fire.

An ambulance attendant described how soldiers shot through the windshield of the vehicle as she treated victims. She was nev-

er interviewed by the Israeli investigative commission, which claimed that she was "too ill" at the time of the hearings to testify.

The same commission also claimed that the loudspeaker atop the Al Aqsa Mosque was exhorting Palestinians to "kill the Jews." However, in a videotape taken by an American tourist and shown to the U.N. investigating commission, the voice on the loudspeaker was telling the soldiers, "Stop firing into the crowd!" and "Let the ambulances through!"

Test widely for AIDS, argues columnist

Harry Schwartz, an editorial board member of the *New York Times* for 29 years, urged wider testing for the AIDS virus in a commentary in the Dec. 7 *USA Today* entitled "Protect everybody; test widely for AIDS."

"It is time that U.S. hospitals tested every patient for the AIDS virus," wrote Schwartz. "This should be done automatically, with no folderol such as the present regulations that require getting the patient's consent for this test. When I attended the latest American Medical Association convention in Orlando, Florida, earlier this week, I discovered a real revolution has taken place in doctors' thinking. Earlier the [American Medical Association] AMA had been urging that patient confidentiality and the patient's right to give informed consent before testing be given the highest priority. But almost all the doctors I met in Orlando considered that old position rubbish. They made no bones about the fact that they are now scared."

Five of six "people in the street" that the paper chose to quote, answered "yes" to the question, "Is it necessary to test all patients for AIDS?"

USA Today editorialized, however, that policy should be to "limit AIDS testing." The paper warned that a report published by the *Journal of the AMA*, "showed that an alarmingly high number of U.S. hospitals are testing patients—without their knowledge or permission—violating published federal recommendations."

Briefly

● **RONALD REAGAN** was to be inducted into a select British group called "Saints and Sinners," according to British gossip columnists. On Dec. 5, Reagan told the Cambridge Union debating society in London that Gorbachov may "feel the need to invoke some of his more drastic powers . . . to impose and maintain martial law," and thought it justifiable.

● **JAMES LILLEY**, U.S. ambassador to Red China, attacked demonstrators protesting China's human rights abuses. "You should go back to China and serve China. . . . You're cowards," Lilley yelled, the Dec. 2 *Seattle Times* reported.

● **JOHN SUNUNU**, the White House chief of staff, is Syrian, not Lebanese, according to the French newsletter *Intelligence Newsletter/Le Monde du Renseignement*. It reports that Sununu brokered the meeting between Bush and Hafez al-Assad.

● **GEN. COLIN POWELL**, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been designated as an honorary grand marshal of the Jan. 21 Martin Luther King day parade in Atlanta, Georgia. The designation has created controversy in black leadership circles.

● **THE VOICE** of America was preparing a news item designed to warn Iraq that the U.S. would come to the aid of any Mideast nation that was attacked, on the day that U.S. Ambassador April Glaspie told Saddam Hussein that the U.S. had no interest in his quarrel with Kuwait. A news report read on a National Public Radio debate said that the broadcast was suppressed on orders of Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, John H. Kelley.

● **GEORGE BUSH** is planning to declare "victory" in the war on drugs, just as Richard Nixon announced that the U.S. had "turned the corner on drug addiction" "even as the 'cocaine cowboys' were establishing their first beachhead in Miami," according to *Time* magazine in its Dec. 3 issue.

Drug dealer told to waive rights

Convicted crack dealer Moe West, in what was described by Virginia's director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) as "constitutional extortion," has been ordered by Judge Herbert C. Gill, Jr. of Chesterfield County, Virginia to waive his rights against unlawful searches and seizures for 40 years after his release from prison, a right safeguarded by the Fourth Amendment, the Dec. 5 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported.

Had West not agreed to the waiver, the prosecutor threatened to jail him for his full sentence of 75 years. Now, West will serve 15 years and then be subjected at any time to searches and seizures.

Commonwealth Attorney William Davenport claims the waiver is no violation of the U.S. Constitution.

U.S. case against Noriega in disarray

The government's case against Gen. Manuel Noriega was "thrown into further confusion" when investigators "identified as their chief suspect" in the theft and release of the State Department's tapes of Noriega's conversations with his lawyers, "one of the principal government witnesses against Noriega," José Blandon, the Dec. 10 *Washington Post* reported.

The government has charged Blandon, whose testimony before the U.S. Congress against Noriega in February 1988 was the pretext for stepped up sanctions against Panama at that time, with leaking the tapes, a charge he denied.

Blandon, who is a key prosecution witness, said that in all of the material seized by the government, he has seen "nothing that incriminates Noriega."

The U.S. Department of Justice (DoJ) meanwhile, admitted it taped more than 1,400 calls made by Noriega, in papers filed in federal Court in Miami on Dec. 7. Al-

though most of the calls were to Noriega's lawyers, and thus privileged communications, the DoJ claims the tapings were legal because Noriega did not tell prison officials he was going to be discussing legal matters with his lawyers during those calls.

The prosecution is witness-shopping, "visiting prisons all over the world, and offering to let [drug traffickers] out if they'll give a little kernel of fact about Noriega. It's the hottest 'Get out of jail free' card around," according to the lawyer of one of Noriega's co-defendants, the Dec. 9 *Washington Post* reported.

Perot, Connally attack Bush war policy in Gulf

H. Ross Perot, a conservative Texas businessman, and former Texas governor John Connally have attacked George Bush for leading the nation to the brink of war in the Persian Gulf.

At a National League of Cities luncheon Dec. 4, Perot said: "The bottom line is we're draining our economy. . . . You will not be able to get much done at the local level until this is over." Citing the lesson of Vietnam, he said, "We owe it to the nation to follow our Constitution, to first commit the nation and then commit the troops." "Go back to grassroots America and have a raging debate about this incident in the desert," Perot urged his listeners.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally returned to Houston, Texas Dec. 8 with 22 hostages from Iraq following a trip to Baghdad, which included a 45-minute meeting with Saddam Hussein. Connally described Saddam as "tough-minded" but willing to negotiate. Saddam "wants peace, but peace with dignity," he said.

Connally warned Bush that the U.S. forces would be fighting "on behalf of a regime unworthy of the blood of Americans. . . . Unquestionably, we will win the battle and just as surely lose the war. We will incur the enmity of 200 million Arabs, including most of those in the lands we would be protecting. . . . I see no justification for getting into a shooting war in that part of the world."

Editorial

The end of NASA

In an administration characterized by one policy disaster after another, sabotage of the U.S. space program might seem to be a relatively minor event; the contrary, however, is the case.

In the summer of this year, President Bush appointed Vice President Quayle to head yet another review committee, charged with assessing the performance of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). They have come up with a recommendation not only to virtually mothball the Shuttle fleet, and to vastly limit manned space travel, but to rethink the aims of the entire space exploration, and potential colonization program. Thus Bush has reversed himself from his Moon-Mars initiative of only one year ago.

NASA's performance over the past several years has suffered from a continued attrition of funds, and the postponement of missions and deadlines for such crucial programs as the Space Station. Upgrading to next-generation technologies, not to speak of replacement of the Shuttle fleet, is long overdue.

The report issued by the Quayle panel, and according to news reports accepted by NASA Administrator Richard Truly, said that some criticisms of the space agency were "deserved and occasionally even self-inflicted," because the agency was trying to do too many things on limited budgets.

While the recommendation that a new fleet of large unmanned rockets be developed to launch heavy payloads into space is one to which we subscribe, the proposed trade-off of this with curtailment of manned flight in space is a disastrous mistake. There is also no question but that the Shuttle could be improved; the problem is that the decision has been made in a climate of budget slashing and, worse still, of redefining the objectives of the space program.

The panel suggested that NASA give its highest priority to scientific research and that its program be judged in the future according to how well it meets this challenge. This new mission, they would say, ranks "above space stations, aerospace planes, manned missions to the planets, and many other major pursuits which often receive greater visibility." Furthermore, a

major scientific objective of the new NASA would be the monitoring of Earth's environment from space.

While President Reagan endorsed the goals of the Paine Commission for colonizing Mars by the middle of the next century, Lyndon LaRouche has been *the* presidential candidate, in recent years, to most vigorously support a U.S. frontier in space. In his recent congressional campaign, LaRouche reissued his classic television program, "The Woman on Mars," first shown during his 1988 presidential campaign, which dramatized his proposal for the colonization of that planet with fusion-propelled space ships.

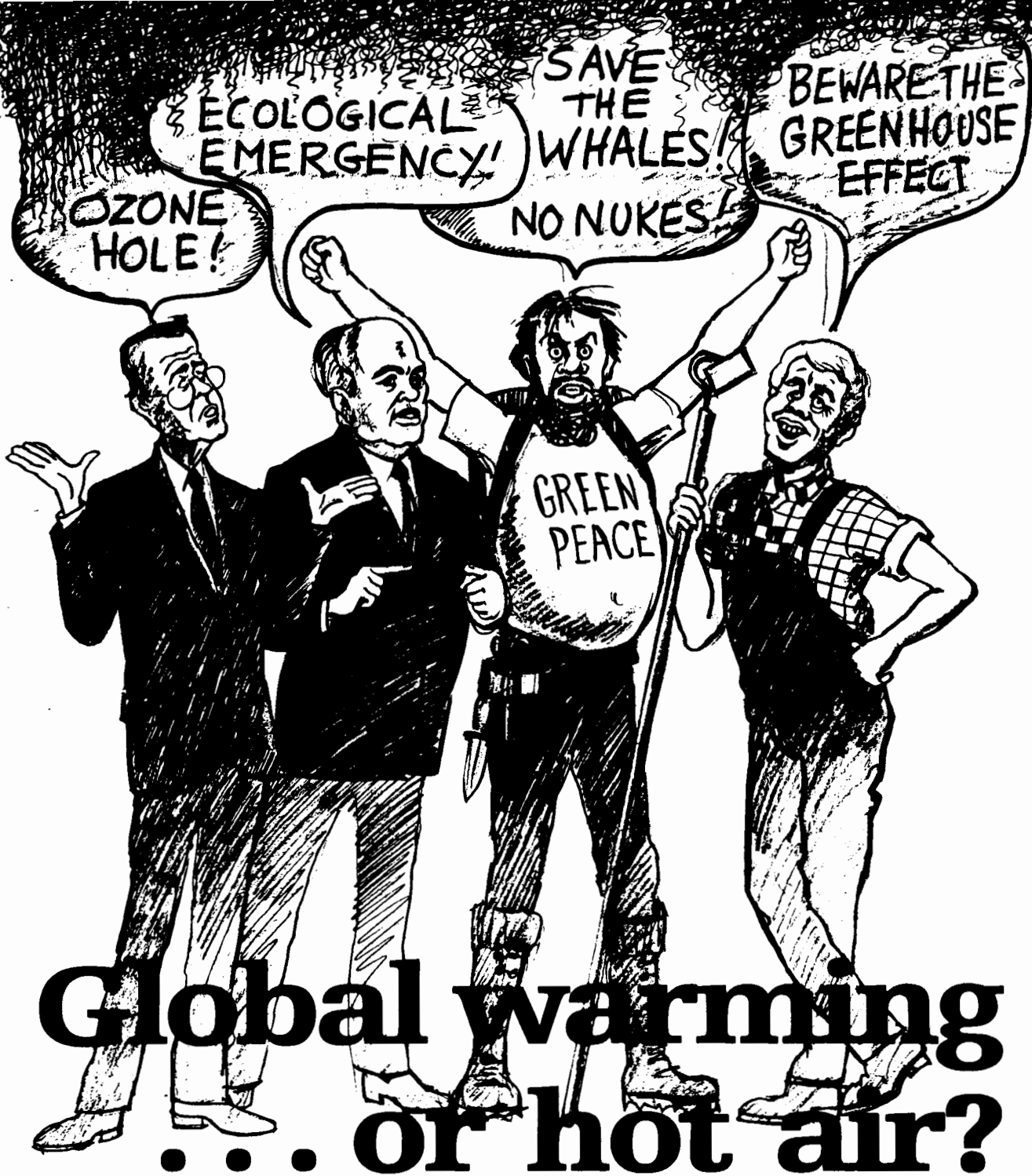
LaRouche has pointed repeatedly to the years of the Kennedy presidency as a heuristic model for an economic recovery today. Investment in research and development during the Apollo program did more than land an American on the Moon; it created a climate of investment, which President Kennedy fostered with tax and credit incentives to industry. Advances in productivity, expansion of infrastructure, and most important of all, a climate of technological optimism were created.

The productivity gains which resulted in a more than 10-to-1 return on investment in R&D for the Apollo program, gave the American economy a new lease on life, which has allowed it to survive during the decades of mismanagement that followed. Unfortunately, we are coming to the end of that lease.

Another great Apollo program, such as LaRouche's proposal that the United States build a 100,000-person science city on Mars, over a 40-year period, is the only road out of the deepening economic depression. Instead of following this path, the Bush administration appears to be headed in the opposite direction.

When the amended Clean Air Act was signed into law, we warned that this would destroy whatever was left of U.S. economic potential. Now, we see the evil proposal to turn NASA away from the stars, into an adjunct of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The proposals of this panel must be rejected. America must lift its face out of the mud, and turn its eyes back to the stars.



The environmentalists say that "industrial pollutants" are heating up the world's climate-what a hoax!

First, the evidence that such a heating is occurring is dubious; if it is occurring, what *can* be proven is that industrial emissions are not the cause. And the "remedies" proposed by George Bush, Mikhail Gorbachov, and the other "greenies" will only make things worse.

Executive Intelligence Review's Special Report, "The 'Greenhouse Effect' Hoax: A World Federalist Plot," assembles the scientific evidence, and analyzes the political purpose behind the hoax: the drive to use "ecological emergency" as the pretext to destroy the sovereignty of nations.

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