

EIR

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Scientists propose fusion rockets to Mars
Why the British want to destroy Iraq
Senate AIDS bill continues the coverup

**What's behind the dangerous
'Greater Serbia' power grab**



DERAIL NAFTA

fast track to rule by the big banks

EIR Special Report, May 1991

Auschwitz below the border: Free trade and George 'Hitler' Bush's program for Mexican genocide

Right now, your congressman may be voting to authorize the Bush administration to negotiate a treaty with Mexico that will mean slave labor, the rampant spread of cholera, and throwing hundreds of thousands of workers onto the unemployment lines—on *both* sides of the border—all for the purpose of bailing out the Wall Street and City of London banks.

Doubt it? Then you haven't looked into NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement that George Bush and his banker buddies are trying to railroad through Congress on a "fast track."

In this 75-page Special Report, *EIR's* investigators tell the truth about what the Bush administration and the media have tried to sell as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to get economic growth started across the Americas. The Wall Street crowd—led by none other than David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan—are going berserk to ram this policy through. Rockefeller threatened in May, "Without the fast track, the course of history will be stopped." With this report, *EIR's* editors aim to stop Rockefeller and his course of history—straight toward a banking dictatorship.

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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Managing Editors: *John Sigerson, Susan Welsh*

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European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: (0611) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE, Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

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From the Editor

For some months now we have been hammering away at a shocking theme: the fact that Henry Kissinger's gang defined the depopulation of developing countries as the primary "national security" question for the United States, as long ago as a National Security Council memo of 1974. *EIR* published that text. We revealed George Bush's deep commitment to the policy through all the intervening years down to the present. We documented how this bestial policy-objective has been secretly pursued through the mass, often compulsory sterilization of women in Brazil by U.S. government-backed programs. Finally, we have shown how the uproar over these exposures has spread around the world and become an issue for congressional investigation in some countries.

Now look at the horror show unfolding in Yugoslavia, where the passing away of an artificial and oppressive entity, the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, is being maneuvered into a blood-bath and the likely emergence of Greater Serbia. Is this in the interest of anyone in the Balkans, other than a handful of murderers? Hardly. Is it in the interests of western Europe and its neighbors in central and eastern Europe now emerging from decades of communist dictatorship? Far from it.

It is in the interest, however, of imperialist-minded leaders in Moscow, of monarchists in Britain, and of the financial cronies of the Kissinger clone who runs U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia, Larry Eagleburger. And if you think about the policy of hatred toward humanity espoused by this crowd, which *EIR* has been exposing over the past several months, you have identified the strategic context in which this reckless, war-inviting activity is going on.

The book review, "Why the British hate Iraq so much," provides crucial insights into the workings of that same evil policy in the recent Gulf war and the ongoing sanctions. The issue is not the alleged demon Saddam Hussein; it is the fact that Iraq has aspired to again attain the population levels it had in the years 700-1100, when it was the center of one of the world's highest civilizations; and that Iraq, until Desert Storm, was building an industrialized society to sustain that kind of population growth.

Nora Hamerman

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Banks, insurance giants totter, as bills fall due

by Steve Parsons

Nothing better captures the degeneracy of the July 16-17 Group of Seven economic summit in London than the gala dinner at Buckingham Palace that concluded the heads of state conference. Fawning before Her Majesty the Queen, the leaders were treated to a dazzling display of fireworks and lasers filling the night sky with giant dollar signs and symbols of other currencies, with such inspiring songs as "Money, Money, Money" and "If I Were a Rich Man."

At that very moment, the rotten debt structure underpinning George Bush's new world order was rocked by two events: the merger of two of America's largest bankrupt banks, Chemical and Manufacturers Hanover (see *Banking*, page 15), and the run on, and virtual collapse of, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance, the 18th largest U.S. life insurance company.

These two cases show that regardless of the hype about the great "recovery," the bills for the usury of the 1980s are now coming due and are battering the most venerable banks and insurance companies. The volume of unfunded, now maturing debt that riddles every sector of the economy could, at any point in the coming months, push the U.S. financial system and economy over the edge into the last phase of collapse: uncontrollable liquidation and banking panic.

'Bullet loans' shoot down banks

At the center of the crisis is the punctured bubble of real estate debt, where the level of non-performance is now so high and the cash flow so low, that the usual "workouts" and refinancings simply cannot be maintained.

According to a new survey by the Federal Reserve Board, a whopping 40% of some \$400 billion in outstanding real estate and construction loans made by banks is coming due in the next year. Insurance industry analysts project a similar

proportion coming due for the \$300 billion or more in real estate loans made by life insurers. That means that there is some \$280-300 billion maturing over the next 12 months.

Much of this is comprised of "bullet" and "semi-perm" loans, which mature in 5, 7, or 10 years, with little amortization of principal during the life of the loan, but with large balloon payments at maturity. These relatively short-term loans, which reached a record high in 1986, were extended to finance the speculative commercial construction and real estate boom of the mid-1980s, "Reagan recovery." Lenders assumed that the properties, many of which are virtually vacant office buildings, would be quickly sold at ever-higher prices, and the original loans easily paid by new mortgages made by other lenders.

But that daisy chain has now fallen apart. "These loans are maturing in an illiquid market," said Thomas Borman, a former commerce commissioner of Minnesota, in testimony on the insurance industry July 17 before a House Commerce subcommittee. "In other words, *there is no source of financing other than from the original lender.*"

Borman further revealed that a high proportion of these loans simply cannot be rolled over or stretched out, because that is patently illegal. "These loans are maturing in an environment where vacancy rates are higher and rental rates are lower than the assumptions upon which these loans were underwritten in the mid-80s. In other words, many of these could not meet the underwriting criteria on which they were originally underwritten, because property values have dropped significantly. . . . This means that in many cases, if the original lender refinances a loan, it will have to take a write-down if it is faithful to its original criteria or if the loss in value of the collateral causes the mortgage to fail statutory loan-to-value ratios."

The Fed survey revealed that only 36% of construction loans that have come due in the past year were paid in full under the original loan terms. That means that banks refinanced most of their real estate loans, while writing off only a small percentage. But for the loans coming due in the next 12 months, only 20% have been refinanced.

The implications are enormous. If only 50% of these loans held by life insurers and banks is either paid off or refinanced, that means that as much as \$150 billion of this debt could go into default in the coming months. That alone is disastrous. But much more ominously, none of this takes account of the several trillion dollars tied up in residential mortgages and other real estate loans made by mortgage banks, savings and loan institutions, and corporations—a sizeable percentage of which also is coming due at the same time.

Deregulation: a formula for bankruptcy

Exactly parallel to what has happened in the banking sector, deregulation and high interest rates were the driving force behind the insurance industry collapse. This combination, plus the early 1980s explosion in new speculative investment, caused savers and investors throughout the United States to seek higher returns wherever they could. This “free market competition” siphoned funds from such traditional markets as low-interest savings accounts and life insurance, and forced the entire financial sector to offer higher-interest investments in order to attract sufficient funds to stay alive.

The insurance industry, for example, created the guaranteed investment contract (GIC), which offered investors much higher fixed rates of interest than either traditional life insurance policies or bank certificates of deposit, in exchange for the investor being obligated to leave the money there for several years.

To pay these higher rates, insurance companies, as well as banks, S&Ls and others, had to make much more money. Hence the stampede into high-return junk bond and real estate speculation, which could yield 20-100% profits at the height of the frenzy, with companies selling and re-selling property at breakneck speed and ever-higher prices. Now, of course, they are victims of “reverse leverage,” a collapse and deflation of these “assets,” at the same time that GICs and other such investments are coming due for repayment.

The shift by life insurers is illustrated by the following figures. In 1969, some 69.4% of the industry’s business was life insurance, while only 26% was annuities and pensions. By 1989, these figures were reversed: 29.9% was life insurance, and 66.6% was annuities and pensions.

Concomitantly, to pay for these investments, the insurance industry’s commercial real estate loans zoomed. In 1969, only 34% of life insurers’ real estate assets were in commercial real estate, meaning that 66%, or two-thirds, were in far more stable residential mortgages. But by 1989, an estimated 81% of their real estate assets were in commercial

property.

A recent study by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners revealed that the life insurance industry as a whole has 24% of its assets in real estate. Some insurers have more than 50% of their assets tied up in real estate—and it goes as high as 87.9%. Another study notes that “among 20 of the nation’s largest life insurers, investments in real estate and mortgages range from 34-52% of their assets.”

Increasing rate of defaults

Thomas Borman’s analysis of 15 large life insurers shows that “many companies experienced extraordinary increases in defaults over 1989 data . . . the number of loans that were at least three months delinquent were more than 2.5 times 1989 levels.” Even worse, a Townsend and Schupp survey of 61 life insurance companies put average real estate investments at more than 400% of capital in 1989. Travelers’ ratio was nearly 900%, Mutual Benefit’s almost 1,000%, and Aetna’s 1,100%!

Falling profits from real estate investments—not to mention actual losses and devaluation of real estate assets—are blowing to smithereens all the premium rates determined through actuarial projections. As a consequence, insurance companies have raised their premiums again and again, while cutting costs primarily by excluding more and more customers who might dare file claims. This has especially affected such lines as health, auto, and liability insurance.

That means that insurance has increasingly been placed out of people’s reach. It is likely that the volume of new policies is now generally decreasing, while those with policies are being forced to drop them or opt for cheaper coverage. All this feeds the spiral of further premium increases, forcing more people to drop policies.

The bottom line is that it is becoming no longer profitable for the insurance industry to remain in the insurance business, leaving state governments—or, ultimately, the federal government—to bail them out or take them over. That’s just what the state of New Jersey did with Mutual Benefit, when a run by institutional investors pulled hundreds of millions of dollars out of the company and threatened to consume all of its capital.

The Mutual Benefit seizure exposed another time bomb: the \$1.2 trillion municipal bond market. Mutual Benefit had guaranteed \$750 million in municipal debt, the ratings of which were immediately suspended when the firm was taken over by the state government. Investors rushed to dump the bonds as quickly as possible, and the market quaked in fear. It doesn’t take a genius to see the implications for this market, which has something like \$500 billion of paper backed by guarantees and enhancements from insurers and other companies in not much better shape than Mutual Benefit. Throw in the growing insolvency of the nation’s states and cities faced with paying off these bonds, and you get a market that can blow at a moment’s notice.

BCCI trail leads to 'October Surprise'

by Edward Spannaus

Any thorough investigation of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) will lead right through the U.S. intelligence community into the "October Surprise" scandal—the actions by the Reagan-Bush campaign to delay the release of U.S. hostages held by Iran until after the November 1980 elections. *EIR*'s investigations have shown a heavy overlap between the BCCI gang and the financial backers of Cyrus Hashemi, the late Iranian gunrunner who played a pivotal role in the October Surprise arms deals and the Iran-Contra affair.

It is this feature of the BCCI affair which may be responsible for the fact that the U.S. Justice Department has obstructed the BCCI investigation, just as it has covered up the Hashemi case for many years.

The CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency used BCCI to maintain secret bank accounts and slush funds, according to *Time* magazine; these accounts were used to fund the Iran-Contra deals and other covert operations. *Time* also reported that BCCI maintained close ties with Israeli and Western intelligence agencies.

No surprises here. *EIR* exposed the ties between the BCCI crowd and British, Israeli, and U.S. intelligence agencies a decade ago. The Arab dirty money interests centered in BCCI worked closely with British intelligence in sponsoring the Muslim Brotherhood and other radical fundamentalists used to destabilize the Middle East at the time of the Iranian Revolution. BCCI's arms dealing and ties to Israeli and U.S. intelligence were well known.

The Hashemi connection

When the backers of the Reagan-Bush campaign in the U.S. intelligence community wanted to delay the release of the hostages, among those they turned to were Iranian gunrunner and banker Cyrus Hashemi, and his brother Jamshid, a close associate of CIA-backed Iranian Defense Minister Admiral Madani. The Hashemi brothers had already been used as conduits of CIA funds for Iran and to Madani's election campaign; in July and August they were used to establish a channel to the radical mullahs which by-passed the Carter-Bani Sadr negotiating channel.

As part of the Reagan-Bush October Surprise counteroperation, arms and military equipment were secretly shipped to Iran immediately following the mid-October 1980 Paris meetings, in which George Bush, the late CIA head William Casey, and Henry Kissinger are all reported to have partici-

pated. At least two routes are known to have been used for these arms shipments: the Israelis, and the Hashemi brothers.

The Hashemi arms shipments were planned in a series of meetings between the Hashemi brothers and a former top Nixon Justice Department official, J. Stanley Pottinger. The meetings were held at the offices of Hashemi's First Gulf Bank and Trust in New York, according to court documents. (First Gulf had already come to the attention of the FBI and CIA as a conduit for funding pro-Khomeini protests and terrorism in the U.S., according to Freedom of Information Act documents obtained by *EIR*.)

Hashemi's First Gulf Bank and Trust was a wholly owned subsidiary of the First Arabian Corp., which is based in Luxembourg, as is BCCI. The key investors in First Arabian were much the same as BCCI, including former Saudi intelligence chief Kamal Adham and Saudi financier Ghaith Pharaon. First Arabian's chairman is Lebanese financier Roger Tamraz, a longtime partner of Pharaon and also a reputed CIA asset.

Hashemi was also a longtime business associate of John Shaheen, a crony of William Casey from the days of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). During 1985, Shaheen tried to broker another deal between Hashemi and Casey in which Hashemi offered to get the U.S. hostages in Lebanon released in exchange for having his indictment dropped. Hashemi had been belatedly indicted in 1984 for his 1980-81 shipments of military equipment to Iran.

Also figuring prominently in the indictment as a coconspirator, but never actually indicted, was Pottinger, who was identified as Hashemi's principal CIA controller by *EIR*'s intelligence sources. He was a director of one of Hashemi's London-based corporations which was used for the illegal Iranian arms shipments.

The Pottinger angle is one that has not been pursued by any of the principal October Surprise investigators other than *EIR*. Pottinger was never indicted for violating the arms embargo; the reason given was that the FBI had "lost" three of the critical surveillance tapes on which Pottinger had been heard advising Hashemi how to circumvent the U.S. arms embargo to Iran.

To bring the Hashemi story back full circle: Some of the Pottinger-Hashemi arms shipments were shipped through a company owned by Jamshid Hashemi called RRC. According to London court documents, RRC's bank was BCCI.

BCCI has been dubbed the "Bank of Crooks and Criminals International." But it is clear from the evidence already in the public domain that among the biggest crooks and criminals operating through BCCI have been British intelligence, the U.S. CIA, and the "secret government" gang that brought us the drug-running Oliver North. This is a fertile field for any October Surprise investigators who have the courage and the honesty to dig into it.

Edward Spannaus, former law editor of EIR, is now a researcher for the Constitutional Defense Fund.

Will Europe help stabilize Soviet energy output?

by William Engdahl

One likely outcome of the Group of Seven Western economic summit talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov in London July 17 could be a major effort by particularly Western European governments and companies to assist in the development and upgrading of Soviet oil and gas capacities, according to informed European petroleum industry sources.

During the preparations for the G-7 visit by Gorbachov, Moscow sent the Western governments a detailed list of proposed areas of possible joint cooperation in energy development. These include the Yamal region, West Siberia, the Caspian Sea, and the remote Barents Sea, believed to contain enormous natural gas reserves in an extremely desolate and difficult area. The Soviets also held out the prospect of cooperation in upgrading the inadequate petroleum refining capacities in the U.S.S.R., especially near urban areas where gasoline shortages are chronic.

While Gorbachov was in London, government representatives from all European members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) met in Brussels to discuss a proposal being advocated by Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers to draft what he has termed a "European Energy Charter." According to a spokesman of the Brussels-based Center for European Policy Studies involved in the preliminary talks around Lubbers's plan, the initiative is seen as part of the creation of a "common economic space" for Eastern and Western Europe, and to create the framework for significant Western European investment in exploitation of the vast Soviet oil and gas reserves for European needs.

'A European energy community'

In his initial proposal for such a common European energy strategy, Lubbers likened it to the significance after World War II of the European Coal and Steel Community in the rebuilding of Europe. "The creation now of an energy community could make an important contribution towards preventing new walls from dividing our continent," he stated, as well as "preventing us from becoming too heavily dependent on other parts of the world for our energy." There is widespread conviction in the wake of Washington's Persian Gulf war, that Europe, at present, is de facto "hostage" to

American blackmail for its future oil supplies from the Gulf. Presently, a majority of West European energy comes from the Gulf.

Lubbers pointed to the enormous untapped oil, gas, and coal resources of especially the U.S.S.R., and contrasted this to their "desperate need of capital and technology," which would come largely from Western Europe in exchange for Soviet energy supplies.

Energy at center of Soviet economic crisis

The energy problem is at the center of the current breakdown crisis of the Soviet economy, and its resolution is being increasingly recognized in Western Europe as the key to beginning the reconstruction of that economy. In the 1970s, Soviet planners made what proved to be a fatal economic blunder. In the wake of the 1974 Western oil shock, which saw oil prices rise 400% within weeks, the U.S.S.R. decided to compensate for its backward agricultural sector by becoming the world's largest buyer of Western grain. The grain imports, mostly from the United States, were to be financed by exports of Soviet oil and gas.

As a consequence, no serious efforts have been made to modernize Soviet agriculture and food distribution over the past 15 years, as imported grain continued to come in. Instead, all spare resources that had not been dedicated to the substantial Soviet military modernization during that time were dedicated to earning the maximum from exploiting the West's high energy prices, by expanding oil and gas production.

By the mid-1980s, oil and gas counted for some 60-75% of all Soviet hard-currency export earnings. The Soviets had made their economy, ironically, hostage to the vagaries of Anglo-American oil control. Then in 1986, largely in order to help a flagging economy in the United States, Saudi Arabia flooded the world market with cheap oil, and prices plunged in a matter of weeks to below \$9 per barrel from highs of \$26-30 only months earlier. The Soviet hard-currency earnings were devastated just as Gorbachov's economic reform was to have started.

As Western dollar earnings collapsed after 1986, desper-

ately needed investment for modernizing the aging oil fields of Siberia and elsewhere was not to be had. Already by the mid-1980s, the largest Soviet oil fields were showing signs of a serious drop in output. To maximize oil sales during the boom years, Soviet planners had pursued an unwise policy of pumping wells far beyond advisable limits, often destroying future reserves in the process. In addition, with the notable exception of the Western-built gas pipeline infrastructure built by Germany's Mannesmann company during the early 1980s, the Soviet-made steel pipe and welding quality used in transporting natural gas inside the Soviet Union, thrown together under pressure of fulfilling the "Five-Year Plan," was of such an inferior quality that countless explosions and breakdowns have disrupted supply in recent months.

Lack of energy investment

Further adding to the chaos has been the desperation of Moscow to reduce its out-of-control inflation by cutting the state budget. This has meant further cuts in urgently needed oil and gas infrastructure. The budget for 1990 called for a cut of 40% for investment into the state energy sector.

One area in which this came to light was during the emergency mobilization last fall to harvest the unusually large grain crop. Much of the harvest rotted in the fields for want of gasoline or diesel fuel for trucks and tractors. Refining capacity in the U.S.S.R. is desperately inadequate.

All of this has come to a juncture at which, for the first time since World War II, total annual production of coal, gas, and oil declined in the Soviet Union. Soviet oil production last year, according to official statistics, was the lowest since 1978, and some Russian officials have warned that the fall in output is accelerating such that the U.S.S.R. could be a net importer of oil by 1995.

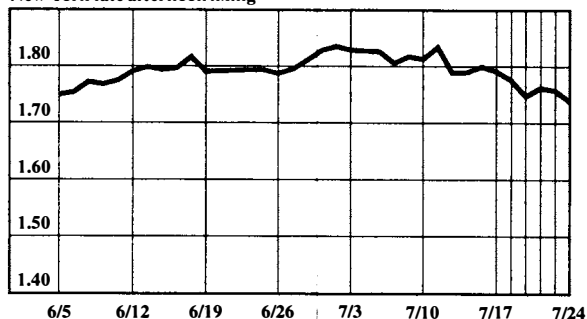
Already this past March, as the Gulf war was coming to its conclusion, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Moscow for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, offered to help re-equip and modernize the Soviet oil sector with German technology, in return for secure supplies of oil and gas. He stated that Germany was "prepared to use our potential in order to increase Soviet energy supplies. We could use the energy exported, and we could modernize the related equipment."

According to London-based oil industry sources, at this point there is about to be a stampede of West European companies into the Soviet oil and gas sector, as soon as nagging problems of bureaucratic lines of authority between Moscow, various republics, and local authorities are ironed out. "The London G-7 talks certainly helped," stated a spokesman for the Geneva Petroconsultants. "The Soviets now recognize what the obstacles are to serious Western investment and seem to be moving to remedy them." As soon as this is clear, industry reports are that there will be significant investment activity especially from French, Italian, and Finnish companies.

Currency Rates

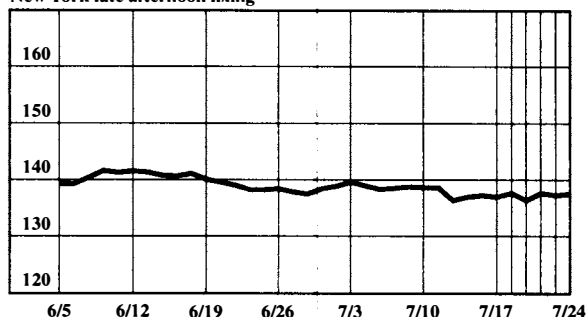
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



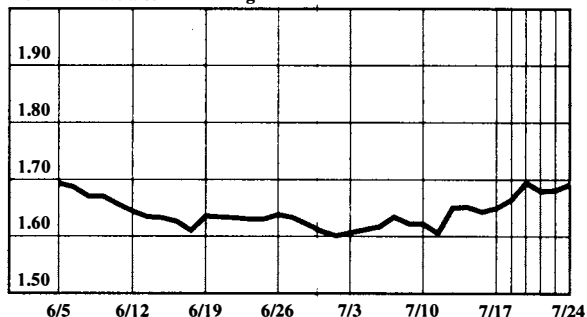
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



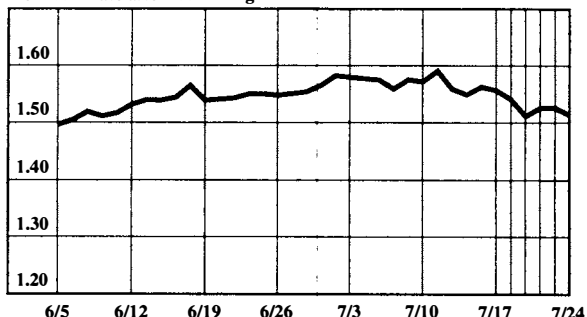
The British pound in dollars

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The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



British monarchy's pagan ecologism endorsed by Group of Seven

by Mark Burdman

A key feature of the one-world federalist program codified at the July 15-17 Group of Seven summit in London was an unabashed endorsement of the perspective of the international ecological-fascist movement. The final "Economic Declaration" of the G-7, issued on July 17, asserted that "our economic policies should ensure that the use of this planet's resources is sustainable and safeguards the interests of both present and future generations. . . . Environmental considerations should be integrated into the full range of government policies, in a way which reflects their economic costs."

The G-7 leaders, from the so-called industrial nations, characterized the 1992 ecologists' extravaganza in Brazil, the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (the so-called "Earth Summit"), as a "landmark event" and as "the climax of many international environmental negotiations." They stated: "We commit ourselves to work for a successful conference and to give the necessary political impetus to its preparation."

The seven also committed themselves to "aim to achieve by the time of UNCED" a number of ecological measures including "an effective framework convention on climate change," based on limitation of "emissions of greenhouse gases"; an "agreement on principles for the management, conservation, and sustainable development of all types of forest"; expansion of the "Global Environmental Facility" as a "comprehensive funding mechanism to help developing countries meet their obligations under the new environmental conventions"; "further development of international law of the environment"; and "the reinforcement of international institutions concerned with the environment, including the United Nations Environment Program, for the decade ahead."

British Prime Minister John Major, the host of the London summit, and his advisers pushed through this environmental package. In the days leading up to the summit, Major, a technocratic non-entity, underwent what seemed to the public to be a latter-day conversion to environmentalism. On July 11, he told a London conference that the theme of the G-7 summit would be "building world partnership and strengthening international order." He insisted on the "environmental agenda," and demanded the institutionalization, in effect, of a global ecological police state, asserting that it were now necessary to "extend the rule of law to the global

commons." He urged the G-7 leaders to attend the 1992 Rio summit.

Following the G-7 meeting, Major told journalists July 17 that it was only because of the tight agenda that other issues, such as a mooted giant debt-for-nature swap involving "forest conservation" projects in Brazil, were not formally addressed in the final declaration. According to Major, private discussions in and around the G-7 meet reached the consensus that such plans, while supported by the G-7, would be better implemented by the Earth Summit.

Monarchy pulls Major's strings

With his suddenly manifest environmentalist obsessions, Major was acting as the marionette of the ruling power in Britain: the monarchy, the royal House of Mountbatten-Windsor. The monarchy's impact on the G-7-centered London events went beyond the Queen's publicized social get-togethers with the G-7 leaders and with visiting Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov. The monarchy is the chief patron of green-ecological activities worldwide, typified by Prince Philip's position as international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature, and by Prince Charles's pontifications on environmental issues. In recent years, the House of Mountbatten-Windsor has, with ever-increasing brazenness, endorsed pagan beliefs, claiming that paganism is more attuned to "ecological" needs than the monotheistic "religions of the Book," Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. This preference was explicitly stated by royal consort Prince Philip, in his capacity as WWF president, during a Washington, D.C. press conference in May 1990.

How was environmentalism drummed into Major's head? One clue is that, according to British press reports, Major received advice on environmental issues in the days preceding the G-7 summit from Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's ambassador to the U.N. through the first weeks of the Gulf crisis. Tickell is one of the chief architects of the ecological agenda, through his writings and diplomatic efforts on behalf of the "climate change, greenhouse effect" crusades, as well as of the idea of using a "strengthened United Nations" as the vehicle for imposing a British-directed new world order. (The "strengthened U.N." concept was ratified in the G-7's "Political Declaration" issued July 16.)

In recent days, Tickell has reportedly prevailed on former

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to accept the post of "eminent adviser" to next year's Brazil meeting. Although often (and falsely) portrayed as a hard-nosed advocate of "capitalism," Thatcher fully endorsed the green agenda in a much-publicized September 1988 speech to the British Royal Society. While in office, she regularly received briefings from Tickell and from James Lovelock, creator of the "Gaia hypothesis," a modernized form of Mother-Earth-goddess worship modeled on the cults of the Roman Empire. Thatcher was also a patron of the debt-for-nature and related schemes (or scams) of Sir James Goldsmith, the business partner of Lord Jacob Rothschild. Sir James's brother, Teddy Goldsmith, is the chief ecologist in Britain, presiding over the *Ecologist* magazine, the main popularizer of the Gaia philosophy.

Attack on monotheistic religions

On April 26, Prince Philip presided over a gathering at St. George's Chapel, St. George's House, Windsor Castle, the place where the royal family often worships. The "14th Annual St. George's House Lecture" was delivered on this occasion by Tickell. Mincing no words, Tickell attacked the Christian belief that "the world was created for the convenience of mankind" and that "God had created the world and given mankind dominion over it as laid down in Genesis." He expressed his preference for worship of the goddess Gaia: "The use of the word Gaia for the sum of the interlocking balancing mechanisms by which organisms perpetuate circumstances favorable to themselves had been considered romantic. *Personally I can think of few more worthy goddesses or objects of veneration.*"

That all of this is a thinly spiritualized facade for policies of genocide, is evident from other parts of Tickell's speech, which we quote here at length:

"What then should be the model, paradigm, or philosophy to guide us? What mask of theory can we lay over the face of suffering nature? In devising it, no single element is more important than human population increase. This is the driving force behind both global warming and the destruction of bio-diversity. Unless such increase can be brought under control and then put into reverse, all efforts to restore stability to our environment will be in vain. I fear that if we do not do the job ourselves, Nature may give us a helping hand, or worse do the job for us.

"A first step towards wisdom is to get rid of some illusions. There is not the slightest prospect that living standards worldwide could rise to those of industrial countries. In that event, the carrying capacity of the Earth would be around 2.5 billion people.

"As the population rises to 8 or 10 or even 14 billion in the next century, let us remember the fate—or perhaps the parable—of Easter Island in the Pacific over about 1,000 years. A handful of people arrived by boat; they multiplied; they cut down trees; they cultivated the land; they multiplied

again; they divided into little nations; they fought each other over diminishing resources and deteriorating land; they cut down what remained of the trees; now they could not escape; they suffered a drastic decline in numbers and living standards; finally they achieved a miserable stability. By the time Captain Cook arrived at the end of the eighteenth century, he found the wreck of a society on an ecological ruin. . . .

"The price of sticking to our present systems of value and not adapting to new ones is intolerably high. So far, all past human civilizations have crashed. None over time has reached a well-regulated steady state with population in balance with natural resources. There is no reason to believe that ours is any different. Indeed current signs are to the contrary.

"For biologists a familiar experiment is that of the Petri plate. Petri plates are round dishes with transparent food on them disposed to allow the investigator to see colonies of microbes with the naked eye. From small beginnings, the microbes multiply at an accelerating rate. They are at their most prolific as they reach the edge of the plate. Then the food runs out, the microbes die in their multibillions, and extinction takes place."

The eco-fascists' campaign trail

There is a direct path from this to the G-7 and Brazil, as Sir Crispin himself indicated in his speech, when he gave a briefing historical "road map" of the ecological movement, from the 1970s Club of Rome, through the G-7 summit process, to next year's Brazil meet.

In his address, Tickell praised Thomas Malthus as a "heretic" who differed from other economists because he did not believe that "resource problems" could always be solved. Tickell said: "Once again the frame is flawed. But this time there is widespread awareness of it. People may not fully understand what is happening, but they know something has gone wrong. The last 20 years has seen mounting anxiety. Milestones were the Club of Rome report in 1970; the United Nations Conference on the Environment of 1972, followed by the creation of the United Nations Environment Program; the First World Climate Conference in 1979; the Vienna Convention on ozone depletion in 1985; and most important in terms of world opinion, the Brundtland Commission Report on Environment and Development in 1987.

"Since then the pace has quickened with successive declarations from the Economic Summit of the seven main industrial countries, the Commonwealth, and the Non-Aligned Movement; debates in the U.N. General Assembly; the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and a Panel of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences; the Second World Climate Conference of last autumn; and now the countdown to the World Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil in June 1992."

This is the tradition of paganism and genocide that has been ratified and codified at the London G-7 summit.

Ecologists set pagan gathering in Brazil

by Mark Burdman

Much publicity is being given to the June 1992 "Earth Summit" in Brazil, the U.N.-sponsored environmentalist extravaganza that is supposed to be seminal in building what George Bush and the British call the "new world order." Less attention has been drawn to another event scheduled for São Paulo, Brazil in March-April 1992, that may have even greater ramifications. This is the so-called "World Religions Conference," being coordinated by the ecologist mafias associated with Britain's Prince Philip and his World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Their aim is to re-cast the major world faiths into syncretic belief-systems opposed to scientific and technological progress, and favorable instead to back-to-nature and "Mother Earth" worship of the kind that became rampant in the Roman Empire. Ironically, and lawfully, these cults destroyed the Roman Empire from within, as St. Augustine so eloquently described in his *City of God*.

On Aug. 8-10 in Geneva, a preparatory meeting for the World Religions Conference is to be held at the headquarters of the World Council of Churches. Other co-sponsors include the WWF, the International Coalition on Religion and Ecology (ICRE), and a Geneva-based entity called the World Conference on Religion and Peace. According to one Geneva source, participants will include representatives of Christianity ("the Christian Protestant churches and some Catholics, we hope"), Judaism, Islam, Buddhism, the Baha'is, and others.

In Brazil, preparations are being handled by the Baha'is, a peculiar one-world-federalist cult nurtured since the 19th century by the British, and most recently by Prince Philip. Out of Baha'i headquarters in Brazil, a "permanent forum of spiritual traditions on the environment" is now operating, which is planning a seminar on "Environment and Religion" in Brazil some time during 1991. The Baha'is' activities in Brazil have received special attention in the *New Road*, the magazine of the WWF Network on Religion and Conservation.

Much of the international coordination for the São Paulo event is being done by ICRE, which is a recently formed amalgam of the North American Conference on Religion and Ecology (NACRE) and corresponding groups in South America and Asia. NACRE sponsored the May 1990 conference in Washington which Prince Philip keynoted, where he told the press that he preferred paganism to the monotheistic religions on "ecological" grounds. That event focused on redefining the United States into various ecologically defined "bio-regions."

A gnostic measure of economy

NACRE held a followup conference in New York at the Chautauqua Institution on April 23-25, 1991, to discuss "ethics, economics, and global change," or, as one NACRE source put it, "the three E's: ecology, economy, and ecumenicism." The April meeting discussed "preparations for the Earth Charter" to be put forward at the June 1992 "Earth Summit." One of NACRE's projects is to come up with a new measure for the economy as an alternative to Gross National Product. Their alternative would be to input various "socio-economic and environmentally sensitive indicators," so as to come up with measures for "human development and environmental sustainability."

Their concept of "ecumenicism" places religion at the service of environmentalism. Their projects place groups associated with the British Royal Family in confrontation with *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche, who promotes an ecumenical conception of "Christian economy" which establishes the coherence of religious faith and the process of human creativity which sparks scientific and technological progress. Prince Philip and his coterie are fully aware of the more fundamental issues involved.

An ICRE source credited Prince Philip personally with having set the past years' process of re-thinking the relation between "religion and ecology" in motion. "He initiated this back in Assisi, Italy in September 1986, with the World Wildlife Fund's 25th anniversary conference there and the founding of the WWF Network of Religion and Conservation that grew out of that."

As *EIR* documented, the aim of Prince Philip et al. was to overturn the "industrialization matrix of philosophy and thought" which has evolved since the 15th-century Golden Renaissance and the 18th-century American Revolution, and to challenge the Judeo-Christian notion that "humanity is the end purpose of creation." The "enemy-image" of the Assisi meeting was Leonardo da Vinci, who used his art and scientific work to elevate man and portray him as "the paradigm of the universe." This would have to be replaced with the totem worship of the "nature faiths," the WWF insisted (see "Prince Philip To Set New 'Satanist Covenant' in Assisi," *EIR*, Sept. 5, 1986).

Now comes the next phase of their crusade. *EIR* has learned that the same organizations planning the World Religions Conference are also attacking the celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the "discovery of America" by Columbus. What angers them is that Columbus's voyage was a culmination of decades of scientific, geometric, artistic, cartographic, and other discoveries, which had as their point of inception the Council of Florence of 1439 and the Renaissance, the work largely of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. It is Cusa's tradition that LaRouche today advances. Should the Cusa-LaRouche view of man prevail, the next millennium could be a new "age of discovery" rather than the pagan New Dark Age sought by Prince Philip.

U.S. water crisis provokes new look at science of desalination

by Marcia Merry

"Desalination is an emerging technology presently analogous to the 'Stanley Steamer in automotive development,'" University of California civil engineers Prof. John A. Dracup and Prof. Julius (Bud) Glater told the U.S. Congress about the state of seawater purification methods. Their testimony came in hearings on desalination research convened by the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Subcommittee on Science July 17. They called for basic research in methods of desalting water in order to solve the problem posed by the fact that projected U.S. water demands exceed current projected supply.

The "Water Desalination Act of 1991" has been recently introduced into the House (H. 5215) by Rep. James Bilbray (D-Nev.), and a similar measure into the Senate by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.). In 1982, federal assistance for desalination research all but stopped.

The bills call for a Phase I period of basic research into optimum ways to produce usable water from saline water; Phase II would provide for demonstration projects; and Phase III would be a desalination implementation period, intended for three years hence. The bills mandate cost-sharing, which the administration has criticized. The level of funding under discussion by the Bureau of Reclamation for fiscal year 1992 is \$1 million for research, a paltry sum compared with the \$12-15 million spent annually in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

However, there is renewed interest because of the acute water crises hitting regions across the country. California is in the most severe crisis, but the situation is bad in Florida, in much of the Upper Missouri, in sections along the Eastern seaboard, and elsewhere. This is the inevitable result of the policy decisions to stop infrastructure development over the past 25 years.

Bilbray reported in the June 27 *Congressional Record* that the bill "will revitalize an important research and development program to convert fresh water from seawater. The program was initiated in 1953. President Kennedy was a fervent supporter of desalination research. He believed that economic desalination would serve the long-range interests of humanity and dwarf other scientific accomplishments.

"The program flourished for 30 years until 1982 when the Reagan administration discontinued federal funding. Technological advances in desalination could not have been

possible without federally sponsored research and development. It is needed now more than ever. Severe drought conditions, growing populations, contaminated groundwater, [and] competing municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses all require water.

"Without new research there will be increasing conflict over the existing, limited water supply."

The hearing was chaired by subcommittee chairman Rep. Rick Boucher (D-Va.) and co-chaired by Rep. Ron Packard (R-Calif.). The districts of both these men are experiencing water supply problems.

The subcommittee heard testimony from seven individuals with engineering or science expertise in water development. Dr. Joyce Starr, a specialist in geopolitical water control schemes favored by the Bush administration, also testified.

The hearing was characterized by an uncommon amount of give and take, reflecting the heat from constituents demanding solutions. The water crisis has provoked a new concern with scientific questions, prompted by the desire to see the most energy-inexpensive means used to build new water treatment plants. In the discussion, the congressmen revealed how "green" they, and the general public, are when it comes to science. For example, Dr. Leon Awerbach, head of the International Desalination Association, was asked about the benefits of using solar power for desalination. Awerbach pointed out that the capital costs of solar power capture units are "very high" relative to other available means of desalination.

Desalination methods in use today

There are basically three forms of desalination in use today: 1) distillation, through various modern methods—multi-stage flash distillation, vapor-compression distillation, and multi-effect distillation; 2) reverse osmosis membrane desalination; and 3) electrolysis. About 95% of the world's desalination plants use distillation.

In the early 1950s, there were about 27 million gallons per day (mgd) produced by 225 land-based desalination plants worldwide. Today there are about 3,000 mgd produced from 3,500 plants around the globe. About 60% of the world's desalination capacity is in the Middle East, concentrated in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

Most of the present capacity in the United States is connected to water for industrial processes. There are about 750 installations, with a combined production capacity of 212 mgd.

In the U.S., the commonly used method is reverse osmosis. However, worldwide, 82% of the large desalination plants (those producing more than 1 mgd) use multi-stage flash distillation.

The question now confronting localities around the United States is: Which way to go from here?

Nuclear is the way to go

The efficiency (performance ratio) of desalination plants is measured in pounds of fresh water produced per 1,000 BTU of heat input. The performance ratio of present Mideast plants is eight, which is low and is acceptable only because of the low cost of local energy, for example flare gas, which would otherwise be wasted.

According to *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine board member Jonathan Tennenbaum, the high cost of current desalination technologies could be lowered if more scientifically advanced methods were developed. The promising route is in advances in optical biophysics and laser chemistry. A better understanding of how water behaves in the setting of living organisms, in which there are inherent harmonic properties, will be helpful. For example, the amount of sodium in living cells differs from that in the surrounding medium. It would be fruitful to examine the electromagnetic structure of water and the role of nuclear magnetic resonance.

While research proceeds, it is clear that nuclear power is the best choice at present. A presentation on this was given to the American Power Conference in Chicago April 29-May 1 by General Atomics officers R.W. Schleicher and C.J. Hamilton. They said that the modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactor (MHTGR) is the "ideal candidate for water and power production at sites near coastal population centers."

Their proposal: "A dual-purpose MHTGR desalination plant consisting of four 350-megawatt (MW) modules with a multi-effect distillation system supplied with backpressure steam from the MHTGR can produce 106 mgd of fresh water in addition to 466 MW net electric output."

The view of the experts

The experts would probably concur on the desirability of fundamental research into the nuclear makeup of water, and into using advanced nuclear power systems. But in deference to the de facto gag rule against talking of nuclear technologies, they did not bring this up directly.

The panelists, all engineers, were, in addition to Leon Awerbach: Gary J. Hazel, Metropolitan Water District, Los Angeles; Tom Leahy, III, Virginia Beach, Virginia; John Dracup, University of California at Los Angeles; Peter Skelland, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; James Taylor, University of Central Florida, Orlando. The first expert witness of

the day was Dr. Wayne N. Marchant, chief of the Research and Laboratory Services Division, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Marchant reported on the bureau's work at its Yuma, Arizona project—the world's largest reverse osmosis desalting plant. Also, the bureau will cosponsor a desalting research workshop entitled "Water—the Challenge of the 1990s" at a conference of the International Desalination Association in Washington, D.C. Aug. 25-31.

Professors Skelland and Taylor testified on the prospects for improved membranes for detoxifying wastewater. The use of reverse osmosis membranes began in the 1950s, and since then there have been advances in ways to resist bacterial degradation and other characteristics. Skelland called in particular for work on developing liquid membranes, in suitable non-Newtonian forms.

The engineers from Virginia and California reported on the need for implementing desalination systems because the limits to regional water supplies have been reached. Southeast Virginia has been declared a "Critical Groundwater Management Area" since 1973. In southern California, the situation is even more dramatic. Gary J. Hazel, assistant chief engineer for the Metropolitan Water District, reported, "We import about half of our water by way of a 242-mile aqueduct from the Colorado River, and we purchase the remaining amount from the State of California, conveyed to our service area through a 450-mile aqueduct from northern California. We have sold as much as 2.6 million acre-feet in the year 1990 to our 27 member agencies who represent nearly 15 million people—about half the state population, in our 5200-square-mile service area." After describing special water supply measures taken—conservation, reclamation, enhanced groundwater recovery, etc., he said, "Nonetheless, in this fifth year of drought, shortages on our system have caused local agencies to reduce their demand for Metropolitan water by 20% for municipal uses and 50% for agricultural uses this year."

However, Dr. Joyce Starr, chairman of the Global Policy Group and promoter of the "Global Water Summit Initiative," took an opposing view. Starr gave lip service to advanced technologies, but pushed her pet projects: new institutions to control scarce water resources. She beat the drum for a "Middle East Water Summit" planned for Istanbul, Turkey Nov. 3-9 and financed by the Kuwait Fund, the U.N. Development and Environment Programs, and the World Bank. Instead of a perspective for increasing water for general economic development, Starr advocated water geopolitics in the tradition of British foreign policy, i.e., developing resources for political leverage. For the Middle East, surplus water runoff is available only from Turkey and the upper Nile headwaters in Sudan. During the Persian Gulf war buildup, London and Washington pressured President Turgut Özal to harm Iraq by holding back water from the Euphrates River at the Ataturk Dam.

Starr called for \$10-12 billion in funding, targeted to help U.S. industries, such as Bechtel, "develop an overseas role."

Sterilization tops Bush Third World agenda

by Our Special Correspondent

A spokesman for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) told a reporter for the Spanish-language edition of *EIR*, *Resumen Ejecutivo*, that sterilization is the Bush administration's "first choice" method of population reduction in the Third World. The USAID is an agency of the U.S. State Department, carrying out the official foreign policy of the Bush administration.

In contrast to cutbacks in most other U.S. government departments and programs, the budget is rapidly expanding for the sterilization of citizens of developing countries. The U.S. Congress is proposing a \$50 million increase, to approximately \$300 million, for the USAID depopulation account in the 1992 fiscal year, even though USAID officials had not asked the Congress for any increase from the current \$250 million annual budget level.

USAID officer Joanne Grossi described the depopulation policy during a July 16 interview at the USAID Office of Population in Rosslyn, Virginia. Grossi said that Mexico is first among targeted nations, on a list which was drawn up earlier in July at a USAID strategy session. India and Brazil are second and third priorities, respectively.

Personnel from the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (formerly titled the Sterilization League of America), who are paid by the U.S. State Department, have set up bases in Mexico to perform operations on millions of Mexican men and women. Workers from Johns Hopkins University, under similar contracts, are training Mexicans in the art of sterilizing their fellow citizens. The acknowledged strategy in this program is to sterilize those young adults who have not already completed their families.

Sources familiar with the depopulation work emphasize that the politically sensitive sterilization activity is closely identified with President George Bush. Both the President and his White House counsel, C. Boyden Gray, have had long, personal associations with the sterilization work and with the agencies carrying it out.

Pope stands up against sterilization

Asked if Ibero-American governments or military establishments had mounted any resistance to the Bush administration's population agenda, the spokesman said that the gov-

ernments have cooperated and thus the militaries pose no significant threat to the program anywhere in Central or South America.

But pointing to Mexico, Grossi explained bluntly what the Bush administration sees as its one great obstacle: "The Pope! This Pope is interfering directly. . . . Mexico is a heavily Catholic country, so this has a serious effect." Speaking out in his own name and working through his bishops, the USAID representative charged, Pope John Paul II is trying to block U.S. efforts to institute mass birth control in Mexico. "He is even going directly to the pharmacists, telling them not to sell condoms or oral contraceptives."

But the Bush administration is pleased with the performance of Mexico's Harvard-trained President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. Grossi said that despite publicized moves toward reconciliation between the Mexican government and the Roman Catholic Church, Mexican President Carlos "Salinas is completely on our side in this against the Pope."

Grossi stressed that U.S. effort for Third World population reduction centers on the social role of women. "We are much less concerned with the men. The uneducated woman . . . not working . . . staying home with her children . . . this has to change."

Political and educational agents of the U.S. State Department are setting up women's centers, creating new women's groups, and attempting generally to alter the "oppressive" traditional family structure. To this end, an entire Women in Development bureau has been established within the Office of Population.

USAID target list

The USAID spokesman gave the following as the new priority list of targeted nations:

1) Mexico; 2) India; 3) Brazil; 4) Nigeria; 5) Bangladesh; 6) Turkey; 7) Pakistan; 8) Indonesia; 9) Kenya; and 10) Egypt.

Grossi was asked if the depopulation campaign encountered significant problems from religious opposition in the Muslim countries. "No. Nothing serious. We work with the most popular female stars . . . soap opera . . . screen stars," she said. In Turkey, the huge U.S. sterilization effort is being aided by public appearances of "the most popular movie star."

The Bush administration depopulation strategy is rapidly shifting to keep up with political change, new opportunities, and completed efforts. "We are pulling out of Thailand. . . . It's a great success story," Grossi said. Following large-scale sterilization of the Thai people, Thailand is now considered a "developed country," according to Grossi.

The U.S. State Department has just recently placed Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania on its target list. The first entry into Eastern Europe has been gained in Romania, and \$2 million is being spent on a depopulation "needs assessment" study for that impoverished country.

Mergers in the Rue Morgue

The Federal Reserve is nationalizing the banking system through mergers of insolvent banks.

The collapse of the U.S. banking system entered a new phase in July, with the Federal Reserve moving to prop up bankrupt banks through what are euphemistically called mergers, but are, in fact, elements of a covert nationalization of the bankrupt U.S. banking system.

The merger wave began July 15, with the announcement that Chemical Banking Corp. would acquire Manufacturers Hanover Corp. in a \$2.3 billion stock swap. Chemical, with \$73 billion in assets, is the sixth largest U.S. bank, while Manny Hanny, with \$61.5 billion in assets, is number nine. The resulting bank, which will retain the Chemical name, will have assets of \$135 billion, making it the second largest bank in the country, behind the \$216 billion Citicorp.

On July 22, NCNB, the \$65 billion super-regional bank based in Charlotte, North Carolina, announced that it is buying the \$51 billion super-regional C&S/Sovran Corp. The combination of NCNB, the seventh largest bank in the country, with number twelve C&S/Sovran, will form the third largest bank in the U.S., to be known as NationsBank. The \$116 billion NationsBank is already being touted as the nation's first "mega-regional" bank.

In the space of one week, then, 4 of the 12 largest banks in the country announced mergers. Poor BankAmerica, which entered July as the second largest U.S. bank with \$111 billion in assets, has suddenly been bumped to number four, and rumors abound

about more big mergers to come.

Lowell Bryan, the banking director of McKinsey and Co. predicts that the top 125 U.S. banks, which account for two-thirds of the \$3.2 trillion in assets in the U.S. banking system, could be reduced to no more than 15 banks by the mid-1990s.

Driving this rush to consolidation is the utter bankruptcy of the U.S. banking system, as the depression wipes out ever-larger chunks of unpayable debt, and entire lattices of speculative paper crumble into dust. The banking system is blowing apart at the seams.

The response of the Anglo-American financial establishment to this collapse is to protect their own wealth and power at all costs, including de facto nationalization of the big banks.

"The Fed is carrying the top 25 banks or so, and will put them through a reorganization," said banking analyst Edward Powers, the director of research at William Witter in New York City. "We're talking about a 7-10 year reorganization process. The banks' top officers won't be running these banks, Fed regulators will.

"There will be 7-10 years in which the banks will be held on a tight leash," Powers said. "They will collect on their loans, and not extend credit, except where the Fed permits."

Paving the way for this nationalization of the banking system is the bank restructuring legislation making its way through Congress. Under the Bush administration's Financial Institutions Safety and Consumer Choice

Act, virtually all restrictions against such consolidation would be eliminated. Banks would be allowed to branch nationwide, sell stocks and bonds, underwrite securities, and merge with industrial corporations.

House Banking Committee chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) took to the pages of the *New York Times* July 21 to warn against "the anti-competitive pressures that will become evident in coming months as consolidations sweep the banking industry nationwide.

"We will certainly see a massive concentration of economic resources, unless the Justice Department, guided by the Bank Merger Act and antitrust laws, act to keep the banking system competitive," Gonzalez said. "Some mergers may be necessary as banks weaken. But temporary economic conditions should not serve as an excuse to destroy competition and concentrate credit and banking to the detriment of consumers and businesses."

To make his case for the application of antitrust laws to banks, Gonzalez cited the ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in a 1963 bank merger case. Justice William Brennan, writing for the majority, said: "The fact that banking is a highly regulated industry critical to the nation's welfare makes the play of competition not less important but more so. If the businessman is denied credit because his banking alternatives have been eliminated by mergers, the whole edifice of an entrepreneurial system is threatened; if the costs of banking services and credit are allowed to become excessive by the absence of competitive pressures, virtually all costs, in our credit economy, will be affected."

Nevertheless, on June 28, the House Banking Committee approved the administration's bank bill, giving the big banks virtually everything they wanted.

New rice substitute created

But instead of a blessing for a food-short world, this "rice" is conceived as a weapon in trade warfare.

A new, ersatz rice has been created in recent months that has a higher-than-rice protein content, a lower-than-rice cooking energy requirement, and is readily fabricated from wheat and either corn, sorghum, or millet. So far, the product's promoters have not given it a name; and in the meantime, they do not want to raise the hackles of rice farmers by using what they call the "R word."

There is reported to be great interest in the product from Namibia, and from the agriculture ministers of four other African countries. The product is designed to team up U.S. hard red wheat with African-grown white corn, or with millet or sorghum. The African Development Bank, the largest in Africa, is interested in funding cereal enterprises that would produce the ersatz rice from wheat imports and local corn and millet.

At the end of July, the first shipment of a test quantity of the rice substitute is due to arrive in Africa.

All of this is to the good. But the developers and backers of the new product are part of the network of the Minnesota-based Cargill food cartel company. The particular entities involved are the Minnesota Wheat Research and Promotion Council, and U.S. Wheat Associates, based in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Cargill and the other cartel grain companies expect to broker U.S. wheat to Africa for the new product which, in turn, would displace the rice exports to the continent now coming from Thailand, Pakistan, and Vietnam, at a rate

of about 2.4 million tons a year. Promoters of the ersatz rice figure it will be 40% cheaper in price than Asian rice, and thus, an automatic "sale" to financially desperate African nations.

The Knight-Ridder weekly *Agweek*, based in North Dakota, the center of North American hard red spring wheat belt, gave front-page coverage July 1 to the new African export market prospects. "The targeted destination is sub-Saharan Africa, including Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Angola, Cameroon, and Namibia. . . . If the product catches on, there is a potential of 88 million bushels of wheat exports, which could mean about \$217 million" in sales.

Thus, the ersatz rice is yet another example of a useful product arising from compromised circumstances. Cargill interests are blandishing the idea of opening new wheat export markets to beleaguered U.S. wheat farmers, whom Cargill has been systematically underpaying for years. Of course, Cargill and the other companies (Continental, Louis Dreyfus, Bunge, André/Garnac, Archer Daniels Midland) have no intention of paying wheatgrowers more in this new trade.

Moreover, the cartel companies are making no moves to rush the new rice product into production for relief needs in Iraq, the Horn of Africa, and other points of acute need around the globe.

An example of a similar product is a fortified soy "milk" developed years ago by Archer Daniels Midland

(ADM)—a cartel cohort of Cargill. This nutritious substitute has never been made widely available. The policy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is to facilitate the food-control interests of these cartel companies, over and above the interests of farmers or nutrition needs.

Conversely, products such as margarine and non-dairy ice cream, all "substitute" products, have been promoted to the hilt in the United States because ADM has a USDA-protected monopoly on supplying constituents of these ersatz foods from processing soybeans, peanuts, etc. The substitutes are all useful, particularly in cases of individual dietary requirements, but the generalized promotion has been for cartel, not nutritional, gains.

The new rice is reported to have very desirable properties. The product starts with a mash of wheat mixed with either corn, sorghum, or millet. Then the flour mix is run through a screw device, which squeezes the mixture, and partially cooks it—an extrusion process. Finally, the mix is molded in dies to form firm little kernels.

This is the same process as used for pasta products. The resulting substitute rice is similar to real rice in both color and flavor, and higher in protein content because of the wheat.

The test product now on the way to Africa has rice from two different recipes for a group of 150 people in five nations to decide which they prefer. One is a mixture of 70% wheat flour and 30% white corn; the other is a 60-40 mixture. For the test, the corn came from the United States.

Grain scientists were prompted to devise the new product from the example of "corn rice," a ground corn product, with an appearance of "Cream O'Wheat," common in South Africa since the trade sanctions imposed on that country curtailed the flow of rice imports.

Collor's latest publicity stunt

Brazil's President is growling in public at the IMF, but no one appears to be fooled, least of all the Fund.

Everything indicates that President Fernando Collor de Mello and his political mentor, Roberto Marinho, the business magnate who represents Anglo-American interests in Brazil and who owns the *O Globo* media empire, have cooked up a supposed confrontation between the Brazilian government and the universally hated International Monetary Fund (IMF). They are trying to gain a little time to try and control the nationalist ferment which is spreading throughout Brazil, particularly in the National Congress, against Bush's "new world order." Few find the performance credible, however.

Upon his return from the first summit of Ibero-American Presidents in Mexico, Collor requested that the IMF's auditor for Brazil, José Fajgenbaum, be replaced with someone of more "standing." The attack on Fajgenbaum, then in Brazil to negotiate a standby agreement, was allegedly prompted by the fact that the auditor had had the temerity a few days before to announce that if Brazil wished to obtain a longer-term agreement with the IMF, it would have to carry out a series of economic reforms requiring modification of Brazil's Constitution.

There was nothing particularly shocking about Fajgenbaum's demands. Such interventions by the IMF into Brazil's sovereign affairs are, in fact, regularly cooked up between Brazilian Economics Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira, and IMF and World Bank representatives. The July 23 *Wall Street Journal* noted, "Mr. Collor agrees the Constitution needs changes,

but this could be complicated if it appears to be dictated by the IMF." The *Financial Times* of London the next day cited Brazil expert Riordan Roett of Johns Hopkins University: "If he [Collor] hadn't done anything, Brazilians would have thought that he was selling out to the IMF."

The IMF is demanding that the government further "liberalize" trade and implement a tax reform which the Fund insists will generate sufficient funds to reestablish regular payments on the foreign debt by the economically collapsed state and municipal governments. Both of these demands are perfectly compatible with the measures the government has been implementing.

On June 27, for example, the Brazilian government took a giant step toward meeting U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills's demands. The Economics Ministry informed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) headquarters that the government unilaterally renounced any use of Article 18-B of the GATT accords, which permit member countries to impose import restrictions in case of imbalances in the country's balance of payments. Since the government had already promised the creditor banks that it would pay its \$8 billion in interest arrears on the foreign debt, this new concession leaves the country's foreign reserves totally unprotected should a trade deficit develop.

Brazil is also playing the U.S. game in implementing GATT pressures against France and Germany's agricultural subsidies policy. Prompted by its

new ambassador to Washington, Rubens Ricupero, Brazil signed the aggressive statement charging the continental Europeans with "economic vandalism," which the Cairns Group of food-exporting nations issued when they met in Manaus, Brazil on June 27.

As the *Wall Street Journal* noted, Collor himself has on several occasions demanded changes in Brazil's Constitution in order to satisfy the neo-liberals' economic program. This was the case, for example, with the so-called National Reconstruction Project (PRN) issued by the government last March, which cites the need to change the Constitution to allow the privatization of state sector companies in such strategic areas as energy and telecommunications.

Although the PRN appears dead, the weekly *Relatorio Reservado* in late June commented that there is a lobby inside Brazil pushing the opening up of the oil sector to foreign exploration. The brains behind this lobby, says *Relatorio*, is businessman Olavo Monteiro de Carvalho, Collor's former father-in-law, a partner in British Petroleum and, together with Roberto Marinho, the British crown's principal agent in Brazil.

Despite all the bluster, Collor's indignant braggadoçio against the IMF is little more than a cheap stage performance. Collor has no problem carrying out the orders of the creditor banks. For example, on July 21, Pará state Gov. Jader Barbalho, an enemy of Anglo-American efforts to internationalize the Amazon, called on Collor to take a dignified stand by rejecting as a mere "pittance" the Group of Seven's latest \$50 million offer for environmental conservation projects. Instead, Collor chose to turn against Amazon military commander Gen. Antenor de Santa Cruz, who has been outspoken in his denunciations of Anglo-American colonial designs on the Amazon.

Business Briefs

Eastern Europe

Poland 'normally poor,' says Harvard economist

Harvard economist Jeffrey Sachs told a Madrid panel on Eastern Europe in July that Poland is normally poor, so one shouldn't blame him if that country's "shock therapy" program had collapsed many categories of industrial output and employment.

The panel, under the telling theme, *The Price of Democracy*, also featured Alan Walters, one of the closest economic advisers to former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who presented an updated version of Adam Smith's "invisible hand," saying that "once the reforms arrive, the money will arrive as well—and it will pour into the right hands."

Sachs presented what he called the "success story" of the Polish economic reforms, which he said he helped shape from the start. He likened the present situation in the U.S.S.R. to that in Poland two years ago, claiming that the Soviets could learn from the Sachsian approach to the Polish mess: "Today, Poland is far from becoming a rich country. But the people have a future again; they are not hopelessly poor, but just normally poor."

The recipe Sachs offered to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov was the same: Western aid should be tied to a fixed, unalterable timetable for "free market" reform. In case Moscow turned from the agreed course, the aid should be halted on the spot.

China

Lack of infrastructure caused flood disaster

China's grain reserves are being destroyed, not just by disastrous floods, but by the country's lack of basic infrastructure, reports indicate.

The extent of the disaster unfolding in China was confirmed by the government official in charge of grain storage and transportation. While the crops directly destroyed by the floods could reach 10 million metric tons, the

damage to stored grain is already 80 million tons. This includes about 6 million tons that was simply placed outside due to lack of storage facilities, all of which was washed away.

"More than 1,300 granaries have cracked, tilted, or collapsed," according to the *Journal of Commerce*. Another 60 million tons are in danger in other areas as the flood waters approach. Efforts to move the grain out of harm's way have failed due to transportation incapacity and because there is no storage space in adjoining provinces. While some of the grain can be salvaged for animal fodder, most is being thrown out as unfit for consumption.

Chinese Communist Party head Jiang Zemin said July 17 that the current floods in the Yangtze Valley are "one of the most serious disasters in Chinese history," the BBC reported. Altogether, 200 million people are affected by the floods, losing homes, farms, and facing hunger and disease. Some 2,000 are reported killed. A full 20% of China's cropland is under water. Infectious diseases, including dysentery and cholera, are on the rise, and conditions are expected to worsen.

Chinese experts are blaming the oil fires in Kuwait for the heavy rain.

Ecological Holocaust

TB, malaria ravaging Liberia and Vietnam

Medicines are urgently needed to prevent tuberculosis from spreading out of control in Liberia, a United Nations disaster agency was quoted by Reuters on July 24. The United Nations Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia issued the appeal for medicines after a survey found there were patients with tuberculosis throughout the country.

Similarly, a nationwide malaria epidemic is spreading in Vietnam, Vietnam Television Network reported July 9. The broadcast notes that the Malaria Abolition Program, which has been in operation for more than 20 years, has historically contributed to the protection of people's health. It notes however, that due to socioeconomic changes, there have been doz-

ens of thousands of people moving from the north to the Central Highlands and the plains areas in the south to make a living.

They are increasing every day, causing the malaria problem to become more serious. Health services in villages have been degraded, and funds for the anti-malaria and malaria prevention program are limited. Thus, in many areas in the north, especially in the mountainous areas—Hoang Lien Son, Nghe Tinh and so forth—malaria has returned. In the provinces, the number of malaria parasites are increasing, and the epidemic is spreading. According to initial statistics, in the first five months of this year, there were 228,659 people infected with malaria nationwide. Both the rate of people infected with acute malaria and the mortality rate are high.

With respect to the Ibero-American cholera pandemic, the Pan-American Health Organization, PAHO, issued a hard-hitting document, including a reiteration of its proposal for a \$200 billion investment in basic sanitation and water system investment to stop the waterborne killer. The document called the situation "a health disaster." Nonetheless, after voting to fully support free trade and economic disintegration, the Ibero-American Presidents at their recent summit—including loud-mouthed Fidel Castro—voted nothing but a few empty words of concern on the cholera epidemic.

Soviet Union

New statistics show economic collapse

Goskomstat, the Soviet statistics agency, has released figures that record an across-the-board collapse of the Soviet economy. According to the July 18 London *Financial Times*, Goskomstat says that Soviet GNP declined 10% and foreign trade 37.1% in the first half of 1991.

Oil production fell to the lowest levels since the mid-1970s, a 10% fall between January and June, to 263 million tons.

The newspaper also cites a Soviet employers association economist who said that 1,200 of the country's 20,000 large- and medium-

sized firms were idle at any one time during the first half of the year because of disruption of the administrative and distribution systems.

Goskomstat also reports a decline in national income by 12% and a drop in productivity of the state sector by 11%. Total exports declined 23.4%, attributed mainly to difficulties in the oil sector. Coal production fell 11%.

Space

Soviets cancel space station mission

A manned mission to the Mir Space Station will be canceled to save money, the Soviet military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* announced July 17. According to UPI, the paper reported that at a meeting of the State Commission on Space, the decision was made for a November Soyuz flight to be canceled, with that crew to be combined with one mission scheduled for October.

This will mean that one cosmonaut currently on board Mir will be there one year, rather than the planned six months, because as two crews are combined into one, there will not be room to bring back both of the present occupants of the station.

The commission reportedly said that "the current economic situation made it impossible" to keep the previous schedule. While Soviet scientists recently interviewed in the U.S. scientific press have been optimistic about the political changes in the Soviet Union, including their ability to travel abroad more, the funding for research and even the high-profile space program has been decimated.

United States

Rohatyn advises: 'Go Europe, young man'

While George Bush was trying to sell Mikhail Gorbachov on the free market, America was

falling apart, *Washington Post* columnist Hobart Rowan wrote in the *International Herald Tribune* July 20.

Citing bank collapses and mergers, Rowan reported on a remarkable interview he had with Lazard Frères banker Felix Rohatyn. Rohatyn told him: "If I were 30 years old, I would move to Europe," and expressed his intention of "leaving the New World and coming back to the Old World," which he once left as a teenager to make his fortune in the United States. America "is going no place," Rohatyn said.

During a recent tour of the Old World, Rohatyn found Europe "forward-looking, driven by a confident government-business partnership. They want to widen out the frontiers. People are thinking about and accepting a united Europe. Sure, they have problems, but they assume they can be dealt with."

"Europeans see the '90s as their decade, seizing global leadership from Japan," Rowan added, pointing at the "economic and political coalescence of Europe."

The U.S. problem is "not lack of cash but lack of inspired leadership. Mr. Bush clearly doesn't have it, but no Democrat has emerged as a promising alternative."

Environmentalism

World Bank won't fund logging projects

The World Bank issued a new policy document July 17 which bans the funding of logging projects in "primary rain forests." The World Wide Fund for Nature and Friends of the Earth had been lobbying for the policy shift for 10 months. The document, which will "guide the Bank's policy into the next century," recognizes the rights of forest dwellers to carry on "traditional harvesting." The Bank will now only support reforestation projects and pay for policing of primary forests.

It took so long to get the policy document through, London's *Guardian* reported, because there are fears that governments, without Bank aid, will now stop managed logging and resort to indiscriminate forest clearance.

● **SCIENTISTS** at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia say they have found evidence that the AIDS virus gets into nerve cells through a molecule on the cells' surfaces called Galactosyl-Ceramide or GalCer.

● **PEGASUS**, a winged rocket plane, was launched from a B-52 jet and boosted seven small Pentagon research satellites into the wrong orbit July 20. But officials said that they would still be able to accomplish the goals of the project. Pegasus is based on hypersonic aircraft technology.

● **THE BAJA** California, Mexico state legislature has unanimously approved an amendment to the State Public Health Law, adding Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) to the list of those diseases for which it is "obligatory that the nearest public health official be notified" of any and all cases.

● **FIFTEEN** nuclear power plants were added to the world's power grid during 1990, bringing the total number of operating plants to 418. Three were in the United States—Seabrook, Limerick 2, and Comanche Peak 1. The annual nuclear survey of the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness says that 13 countries generated more than 25% of their electricity with nuclear energy, but the United States was not among them.

● **SECRETARY** of Energy Henson Moore, during a trip to the Soviet Union in early July, invited the Soviets to participate in the construction and operation of the superconducting supercollider being built in Texas. According to the DoE, First Deputy Minister of Atomic Power and Industry Boris V. Nikipelov responded positively to the offer.

● **AN ISRAELI** cosmonaut may fly on a Soviet Soyuz rocket to the Mir space station, the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* has reported.

Scientists propose fusion rockets for Mars mission

More than three years after LaRouche insisted that a Mars colonization program would have to use fusion-powered rockets, new research is eyeing the plasma focus. Charles B. Stevens reports.

At least in formal terms, the recently released NASA "Report of the Synthesis Group on America's Space Exploration Initiative" has acknowledged the argument of Lyndon LaRouche against the feasibility of manned flight to Mars using chemical rockets and therefore traveling a ballistic route. Presidential candidate LaRouche, in his 1988 national television broadcast "The Woman on Mars," stated that his policy as President would be to develop rapidly fusion rockets as a precondition to colonization of Mars within a 40-50 year period. At that time, as well as in various earlier published locations, Mr. LaRouche called for establishing a permanent colony on Mars of more than 100,000 people "by approximately the year A.D. 2027." He further specified that that goal could only be realized through the development of superhigh-power, high-impulse nuclear fusion rockets capable of making the 60 million mile trip to Mars in a couple of days. One such fusion rocket would have a power output equal to 10 times the current rate of world energy consumption and would have a thrust sufficient to maintain the equivalent of one Earth gravity (1 g) throughout its flight. As LaRouche emphasized in his proposals, such new, high-power technologies would give an immense boost to the U.S. and world economies.

When LaRouche first made his "technical" proposals for colonizing Mars, more traditional agencies involved in long-term space planning, such as the NASA Paine Commission, were focused upon existing chemical rocket technologies, which would take upwards of a year to make the trip to Mars. Now, leading scientists, such as Dr. George Miley of the University of Illinois, Dr. Edward Teller of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and the U.S. government's own Synthesis Group, headed by retired astronaut Lt. Gen. Thom-

as P. Stafford, are putting forward the need for faster nuclear rockets and the fact that the technology required can be demonstrated over the coming decades. Clearly such a project orientation would have important defense implications.

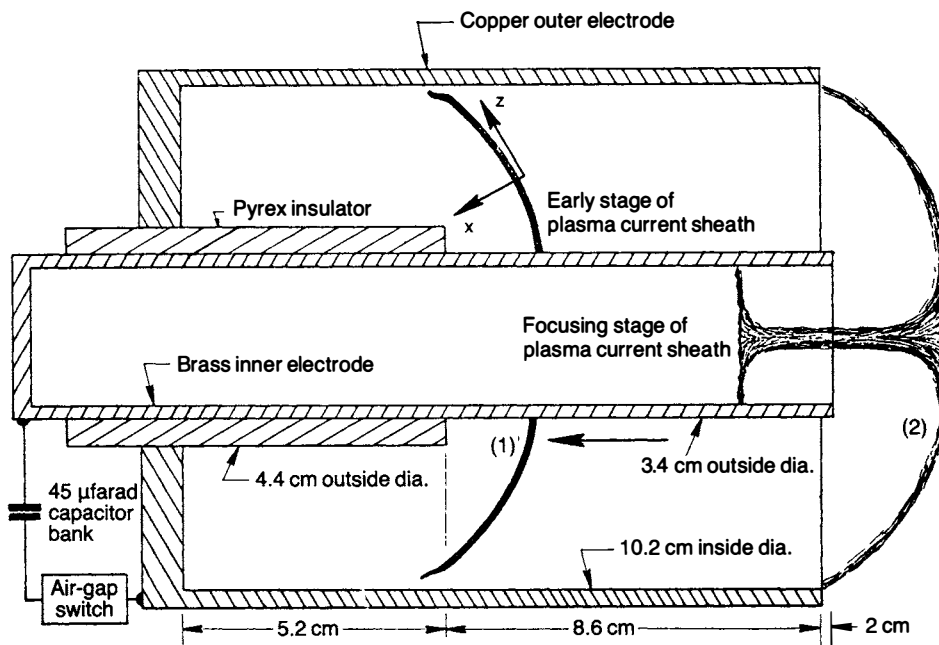
The March 18 issue of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine, in an article entitled "Nuclear Rockets Gain Support For Propelling Mars Mission," reported: "The Synthesis Group emphasis on nuclear propulsion is sparking a flurry of activity inside and outside the U.S. space agency. Increasingly, nuclear rockets are seen as the most practical means of sending explorers to Mars and the only possible vehicles for visiting other planets." *Aviation Week* quotes astronaut Franklin Chang-Diaz, "If we're going to be serious about exploring space, we're going to have to come up with something better than chemical rockets."

While clearly the Bush administration's economic policy is diametrically opposite to that of LaRouche, whose focus is upon infrastructure development and rapid infusions of productivity into the economy, in order to make the United States a technology-exporting country, nonetheless certain circles in Washington see fission and fusion power development as essential to their more limited aims. In fact, where LaRouche emphasizes the need to rapidly introduce the most advanced technologies to the Third World, Bush is seeking to bar technology transfer to the misnamed "developing" sector, while engaging in trade war with Europe and Japan. This said, the present discussion of fission- and fusion-powered rockets is of real interest.

For example, we note the discussion of potential economic spinoffs of a nuclear rocket-powered colonization of Mars in the *Aviation Week* report: "The new emphasis on nuclear propulsion for manned space exploration is seen as a way to

FIGURE 1

Schematic cross section of plasma focus



The plasma focus consists of two cylindrical electrodes, one placed inside the other. In the schematic, a cross section of the outer copper electrode and inner hollow center brass electrode are indicated. These two "coaxial" electrodes are separated by a Pyrex insulator. The entire assembly is placed within a vacuum chamber, which is not shown in the diagram. A current pulse is switched into the plasma focus from a capacitor bank. This leads to the formation of annular plasma sheath near the Pyrex insulator end, which is marked (1) in the diagram and shown in cross section. This sheath accelerates down the length of the space between the electrodes—left to right in the diagram—and forms a plasma pinch at the righthand, open end of the machine, which is marked (2) in the diagram.

Source: Winston Bostick, "The Morphology of the Electron," *International Journal of Fusion Energy*, January 1985.

accelerate critical industrial technologies. Although not often articulated, that goal—advancing U.S. economic competitiveness—underlies much of the Bush administration's interest in lunar and Mars missions."

In his Mars colonization proposal, LaRouche emphasized that the kind of program he advocated, which would entail a thousandfold increase in available energy per capita here on Earth in order to realize the infrastructure necessary to build and maintain a city on Mars, would pay for itself long before it was completed. The payback is generated in the form of new technologies which spill over from the project into other areas of the general economy. The Kennedy Apollo program paid the U.S. back many times over in just this way: first, through a generous supply of credit at low borrowing costs to those investing in use of the Moon project technologies, and second, through investment tax credit incentives, to encourage concentration of job-creating high-technology investments in U.S. industries. In a United States vectored toward being an international force fostering development, these same policies would be essential to rescue the country from the present economic debacle which is sending it into a rapid collapse of its physical economy as well as its financial superstructure.

The key economic feature of the Mars project is associat-

ed with measuring the increases in energy-density and energy-flux densities of employed technologies in terms of orders of magnitude on an exponential scale. For example, in the Mars project, we are moving from production of energy in generating units on the scale of gigawatts, to units on the scale of terawatts—a thousandfold or greater increase in the energy-density per capita for new space technologies, as compared with the most advanced Earth-based technologies of today. Also the energy-flux density at the point of production and application will increase even more dramatically, approaching levels congruent with the energetics of controlled "matter-antimatter" reactions.

Nuclear fusion rocket technology

There are two distinct types of fusion rockets that have been scoped out in some detail and approach the requirements specified by LaRouche. The first is that type which would be propelled by laser fusion. That is, intense laser pulses would be utilized to ignite small pellets of fusion fuel. The resulting microexplosion would then be channeled by a magnetic nozzle to produce the rocket thrust. Such a system is reviewed in some detail in the March 20, 1987 *EIR* article, "Powered Flight to Mars in Less than Two Days," by Heinz Horeis, and in the *EIR Quarterly Economic Report*, First Quarter

1987 (see References).

An alternative fusion-based approach was recently reviewed by Prof. George Miley and his collaborators from the University of Illinois Fusion Studies Laboratory, in a paper presented to the June 1991 Plasma Science Conference of the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers at William and Mary College in Virginia. The paper, "Computer Model for Space Propulsion Using the Plasma Focus," was completed as part of ongoing research supported under contract with Edwards Air Force Base in California.

The printed abstract notes: "A generalized power flow model has been developed to study use of a fusion source to provide thrust and electrical power for a spacecraft. At present, a Dense Plasma Focus (DPF) is modeled as the fusion reactor. Theoretical scaling laws are used, but they will be further benchmarked as data become available from the University of Illinois' DPF. In that experiment, a special electrode design is used to optimize thrust production and direct measurements are in progress. The DPF model evaluates the thrust produced from electromagnetic acceleration of plasma by $J \times B$ (rundown), and calculates the average fusion power produced in the pinch per pulse. The overall system model calculates the power required by the reactor and magnetic nozzle, and sets propellant flow to obtain a desired thrust/specific power ratio. Input parameters include: plasma focus electrode dimensions, capacitor bank voltage, turbine-generator efficiency, effectiveness of magnetic nozzle, material temperature limitations, etc. Component masses are calculated and propulsion performance is given in terms of: thrust, I , thrust-to-weight, jet power, α , initial payload mass fraction, and ΔV ." (See Technical Appendix.)

The late Winston Bostick, formerly of the Stevens Institute in New Jersey, was the leading advocate and a leading pioneer of plasma focus research, as well as a close collaborator and friend of LaRouche. As described in scores of articles appearing over the past decade and a half in the Fusion Energy Foundation's *Fusion* magazine, *EIR*, and more recently, in *21st Century Science & Technology*, the plasma focus is the almost ideal energy compressor and transformer. The plasma focus efficiently transforms low-voltage electricity into extremely dense, high-velocity fusion plasmas. As emphasized in the Miley presentation, the plasma focus is almost an ideal system for "electromagnetic acceleration of plasma."

In fact, the growing interest in the Dense Plasma Focus as a potential fusion rocket is by no means surprising, if one simply examines its close relationship to the configuration of current designs of high-specific-impulse rocket engines.

Advanced rocket designs

In general, rocket performance is measured in terms of specific rocket thrust—acceleration—and propellant exhaust velocity. Both of these parameters are determined by the specific rocket power—the rocket engine power in watts di-

vided by the rocket's mass. And this can be determined in the first approximation by the energy produced per kilogram of rocket fuel.

Near-term advanced rocket designs are primarily directed toward providing the most efficient means to lift satellites from low Earth orbit to geosynchronous orbit, with the minimum expenditure of propellant mass. This is achieved with low-thrust, high exhaust-velocity systems.

The first type, which is scheduled to be deployed by the mid-1990s, is that of the arcjet. The simplest concept is electrothermal, which uses electrical resistance heating of the propellant (resistojet) or arc heating in the same manner (arcjet). Next are the electrostatic devices that accelerate ionized gas plasma, using a high-voltage grid like that of a vacuum tube which is closely related to z-pinch gas puff systems and plasma guns. If the propellant consists of the atoms of a single element, such as cesium or mercury, it is an ion rocket. If very small particles (groups of molecules) are used, it is a colloid rocket. The advantages of the last two rockets compared with chemical types is that ionized particles can be accelerated to very high velocities, which translate into high performance (high specific impulse).

A more advanced type are magnetoplasmadynamic (MPD) arcjets and pulsed plasma accelerators, which are propulsion devices that derive thrust from the application of electromagnetic body forces. These forces result from the interaction of internal and external magnetic fields with currents that are passed through the propellant gas (plasma). MPD arcjets tend to be mechanically simpler than the electrostatic thrusters, but the physics is more complex. A high thrust-per-unit exhaust area (10,000 times that of the ion engine) makes such thrusters desirable. The MPD is scheduled to be developed by about the year 2000.

The plasma focus actually looks exactly like the most advanced form of the MPD (see **Figure 1**). And the operation of the MPD follows exactly along the same lines as the plasma focus in that the "plasma" is accelerated to high velocities to form the propellant stream of the rocket by the interaction of electric currents (J) with the magnetic fields (B), as discussed in the Miley abstract. In the case of dense magnetic plasmas, these interactions are highly nonlinear. (Just look at the example of electromagnetic pulses [EMP] from high-altitude nuclear explosions. Viewing the magnetosphere plasma as consisting of electrons and ions leads to an electric dipole model for EMP generation which only ranges over a few hundred miles at relatively low intensities. In actuality, the magnetosphere organizes itself into plasma filaments, like those in the plasma focus described below. These plasma filaments lead to magnetic dipole generation of EMP. This was discovered accidentally in the case of the U.S. when the "lights went off" in Hawaii due to very intense EMP, thousands of miles from the nuclear weapon test site over Johnson Island.)

As we shall see, these nonlinear processes in dense mag-

netic plasmas not only lead to much more efficient electromagnetic forms of interaction, but even generate entirely new forms of matter-energy, such as plasma superclusters consisting of bubbles made up of billions of electrons and ions which act like single atoms. (Many scientists believe that these plasma focus-generated superclusters are actually a form of ball lightning.)

Miley's projections

Professor Miley's study of the plasma focus is designed to provide the most conservative projections which come closest to matching the existing outputs of his small experimental plasma focus facility. Even given these constraints, the plasma focus rocket he projects demonstrates significant capabilities well beyond those projected for standard nuclear fission designs. Other studies indicate that by scaling up the system by a factor of 100 to 1,000 in terms of specific rocket power, rocket performance approaching the specifications of LaRouche for rockets capable of constant accelerations of 1

gravity could be achieved with the plasma focus.

The Miley rocket is projected to have a 100,000 kilogram payload. The maximum fusion power output is about 5 billion watts. This fusion power produces a rocket propellant power (or "jet power") on the same order, about 4 billion watts. The specific rocket power would then be 50 kilowatts per kilogram. The maximum thrust would approach 1 million newtons, which is about equal to the weight of the payload. The maximum ΔV of our V_f projected is on the order of 30-40,000 meters per second—or 3,000-4,000 seconds specific impulse. The projected maximum ratio of the payload to the takeoff mass (M_r/M_o) is 0.15.

The plasma focus: an energy-compressing transformer

What makes the plasma focus such an experimental powerhouse is the fact that it functions like an ideal energy compression and storage transforming device with no moving parts—except the plasma which it generates. Depending on its initial setup mode, the plasma focus can efficiently generate intense, high-energy clustered-ion and electron beams, microwaves, x-rays, and neutrons. More recently it has shown that it can produce copious heavy ion fusion—a result which directly bears on its capacity for short-lived radioisotope production.

In general, the plasma focus's versatility and compactness derive from its ability to compress and transform energy. In terms of its basic operation, the laboratory plasma focus looks like a large radio tube. It consists of two electrodes, both shaped like hollow cylinders, with one placed inside the other as shown in Figure 1.

The motive power for the device consists of a pulse of electrical current which is generated by a bank of capacitors. Capacitor banks provide an initial means of compressing energy. They can be charged up in a low-voltage circuit utilizing a commercial power line input. Once brought up to full capacity, the bank can be discharged in a relatively short pulse through the use of fast-acting circuit switches which reconfigure the bank into a high-voltage circuit. The resulting compressed current pulse is simultaneously switched into one of the plasma focus electrodes.

The plasma focus vacuum chamber, in which the two cylindrical electrodes are located, is usually filled with a small quantity of hydrogen gas, though alternative materials such as oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon can be utilized.

Within the few billionths of a second that the current pulse takes to arrive at the electrodes, a large electric field is generated between the electrodes. This field causes the fill gas to "break down." That is, free electrons in the gas are accelerated to high velocities, and they cause gas molecules to become ionized through collisions. Within a few billionths of a second, the gas is transformed into an ionized plasma. This takes place at the end of the plasma focus where the two electrodes are mechanically connected together with an

The Teller proposal

In a paper, "Space Propulsion by Fusion in a Magnetic Dipole," presented to the First International A.D. Sakharov Conference on Physics, in Moscow May 27-31, Dr. Edward Teller of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory proposed that rockets powered by magnetic fusion reactors be developed for missions to Mars and for deep space probes: "A conceptual design is discussed for a fusion rocket propulsion system based on the magnetic dipole configuration. The dipole is found to have features well suited to space applications. Example parameters are presented for a system producing a specific power of 1 kilowatt per kilogram, capable of interplanetary flights to Mars in 90 days and to Jupiter in a year, and of extra-Solar System flights to 1,000 astronomical units (the Tau mission) in 20 years. This is about 10 times better specific power performance than fission systems. Possibilities to further increase the specific power toward 10 kilowatts per kilogram are discussed, as is an approach to implementing the concept through proof-testing on the Moon."

Dr. Teller's coauthors are A.J. Glass and T.K. Fowler of Livermore, J.F. Santarius of the University of Wisconsin Fusion Technology Institute and A. Hasegawa, who is currently at Bell Labs and is one of Japan's leading laser fusion scientists.

intervening layer of insulator. This breakdown plasma has a high electrical conductivity and thus permits the flow of electric current between the electrodes—the current is driven by the electric field. In fact, as is shown in the accompanying box, an annular sheet of conducting plasma rapidly forms between the electrodes.

In order to comprehend how the plasma focus compresses, stores, and transforms the energy input, it is essential to examine the fine microscopic plasma structures that are formed by this annular plasma sheath. But to give an immediate overview, what happens is as follows: The current flowing through the plasma current sheath interacts with the ambient magnetic field and generates a force which accelerates the plasma sheath laterally away from the insulator end of the focus toward its open end. (The ambient magnetic field is generated by lateral current flows in the cylindrical electrodes.)

While the plasma sheath undergoes acceleration toward the open end, it gathers up more mass deriving from the background gas fill. It also absorbs a significant fraction of the electrical current passing through it and stores this energy input in the form of intense magnetic fields within the plasma sheath.

Once the sheath reaches the open end of the two cylindrical electrodes, a plasma pinch is generated. As this compressed plasma is formed, the stored magnetic energy is transformed back into intense electric fields and kinetic energy of the plasma electrons and ions. Small nodules of dense plasma form within the pinch plasma. These dense plasma nodules sustain energy densities trillions of times greater than that of the capacitor bank. Intense, relativistic electron and ion beams are generated together with bursts of x-rays. The ambient densities and temperatures are sufficient to support copious thermonuclear reactions with resulting neutron outputs.

In other words, the plasma focus “focuses” the energy of the input current pulse both in time and space. It also transforms the energy up to much greater voltages in the process. What allows this to take place is the emergence of highly organized plasma structures which can withstand energy densities trillions of times greater than ordinary materials. These highly organized plasma structures are actually “force-free” Beltrami vortex filaments, as shown in the box.

Plasma superclusters

In fact, scientists working at the New Jersey Stevens Institute of Technology report discovering a new state of matter. The new form of matter acts macroscopically like one atom, but is made up of what would ordinarily be called billions of atoms. Also, the new form of matter is generated under what appears to be high-temperature plasma conditions. Researchers also term this configuration a plasma supercluster.

The superclusters are either formed within the pinch plasma as the Bostick nodules of the plasma focus, or by the

combination of the electron and ion beams emission of the pinch plasma. In any case, the superclusters can be separated from the plasma focus pinch by sticking a glass tube near the pinch to permit a route along which the supercluster can travel.

The supercluster consists of millions of electrons and ions that are organized in the most unusual fashion. They form a spherical bubble with virtually all of the material being on the surface of the sphere. There are extremely high magnetic fields in the bubble—hundreds of megagauss in strength. (These fields may be sufficiently intense to generate matter-antimatter reactions.) The bubble is highly resilient and will bounce many times on the film before breaking up.

When the superclusters break up, the components come out with very high energies, like those found in a particle accelerator. Also the energy of the component electrons and ions is very coherent—monoenergetic. As a result of these measurements, it is found that the supercluster is acting like one big atom or “quantum” system. Furthermore, the density of the bubble surface is near that of solid materials.

The supercluster bubbles are described as having a “negative temperature.” This means that the supercluster will always transfer energy to matter with positive temperatures, no matter how high that temperature may be. Furthermore, this means that the supercluster bubble will not absorb electromagnetic radiation. (It is like the electromagnetic “shields” which are so often described in science fiction movies.) The bubbles are therefore negentropic relative to the observations of closed systems of ordinary matter-energy.

These results indicate that the “virtual neutron,” or hydron, formation which has recently been hypothesized in cold fusion research, could be taking place in these plasma focus-generated superclusters. And rather than resulting from pair-wise particle interactions, the hydron in effect derives from the more general circumstance of this new state of matter, a sort of macro-quantum state. In fact the original hypothesis for the formation of hydrons was derived from work on high-density plasma cluster fusion research.

These new physical states open up prospects for the plasma focus to provide the energy densities needed to access matter-antimatter reactions. Experiments to explore these possibilities are now being designed.

The results from plasma focus experiments over the past several decades demonstrate that this compact device has among the best scalings for producing fusion.

If nothing else, the Synthesis Group report demonstrates that LaRouche was technically on the mark. And despite the failure to implement LaRouche’s science-driver programs, such as his Strategic Defense Initiative and Mars colonization proposals, continuing research advances demonstrate that fusion is best for space propulsion. As Dr. Gerald Kulcinski of the University of Wisconsin Fusion Technology Institute informed a recent Princeton conference: “Fusion will be to space propulsion what fission is to the submarine.”

What is plasma?

In these photographs of the plasma focus current sheath, the inner electrode is located at the circle at the center of the sheath. The outer electrode is located at the circumscribing circle. Barely visible, as pairs of radial lines, are pairs of plasma vortex filaments which carry the electric current between the plasma focus electrodes.

Plasma is sometimes called the fourth state of matter—the other three being solid, liquid, and gas. When an electric current passes through a gas, the gas can become ionized: Electrons, which are ordinarily trapped into orbits around their atomic nucleus, like planets around the Sun, can be energetically kicked out of their orbits and roam freely. These free electrons make such ionized gases very good conductors of electricity. Furthermore, both the free electron and the stripped nucleus are electrically charged relative to a neutral atom, and therefore the ionized gas responds to electric and magnetic fields. Thus, as in magnetic fusion, ionized gases—plasmas—can be trapped into magnetic or even electrostatic bottles. In this way these plasmas can be insulated and heated to temperatures needed for nuclear fusion.

One method of producing such plasmas is the plasma pinch. In a general sense, a neon light is a plasma pinch. When an electric current is passed through neon gas which is trapped in a vacuum tube, it becomes a plasma and glows with a radiation output. The electric current passing

through the neon plasma generates a magnetic field which traps and pinches the plasma.

The plasma focus is just like this, except that a much, much larger current is used.

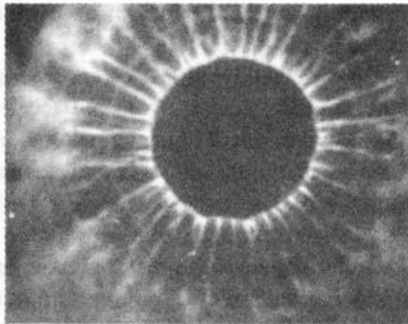
Like the other three states of matter, plasmas are, in general, macroscopically electrically neutral. Plasmas sometimes act like a solid, sometimes like an incompressible fluid, and sometimes like a compressible gas. In fact, it is better to think of solids, liquids, and gases as being three special varieties of plasma.

In general the electrons and nuclei which make up atoms and molecules become separated in a plasma—i.e. ionized. In other words, the atoms and molecules which comprise the relatively electromagnetically insulated elementary constituents of a solid, liquid, or gas are broken up.

With plasma, long-range electrodynamic forces predominate over the short-range chemical bonds and the molecular interactions that characterize solids, liquids, and gases. And it is this long-range electrodynamic interaction which is the chief manifestation of the plasma state.

While making the plasma far more complicated theoretically and experimentally, this long-range nature of the plasma interaction also makes the plasma potentially far stronger and more capable of supporting virtually infinitely greater energy densities.

a



a) The Dense Plasma Focus plasma annulus formed between the plasma focus electrodes.

b



b) The plasma annulus is seen here, forming pinch at the end of a Dense Plasma Focus electrode.

Rocket specifications

Among the more controversial technical specifications made by Lyndon LaRouche is that of requiring rockets which approach constant accelerations of one gravity throughout their flight to Mars, for health and safety reasons. When combined with efficient payload management—that is, high payload fractions delivered—this means that extremely high power densities are requisite. In fact, this specification means that only fusion-powered rockets could be utilized for full-scale Mars colonization. And for colonization beyond the Asteroid Belt, new, more advanced matter-antimatter technologies would have to be realized.

Efficient payload management and the distance traveled determine the velocity at which propellant is expelled from the rocket engine—the exhaust velocity W . The required acceleration, when combined with this mission-determined exhaust velocity, then determines the required rocket power density.

For example, if W is the propellant exhaust velocity in meters per second and A is the rocket's constant acceleration, the rocket's specific power P in watts per kilogram of the rocket's mass is then given by:

$$P = \frac{1}{2}WA$$

Table 1 gives approximate values for the required propellant exhaust velocities for various round trip missions assuming the rocket's acceleration A is constant and equal to one gravity—10 meters per second squared. The specific rocket power is then determined as shown in the table.

As noted in his June IEEE paper, the Miley plasma focus rocket has a specific rocket power of 50,000 watts per kilogram. The Teller dipole fusion rocket design has a projected maximum specific power of 10,000 watts per kilogram. And existing nuclear fission rocket designs have specific powers

of less than 100 watts per kilogram.

Assuming constant accelerations of one-tenth that of gravity—1 meter per second squared—would reduce the specific power requirements for Mars colonization by a factor of 30. (The reduced acceleration also lowers the required mission exhaust velocity.) This would mean that specific powers on the order of 500,000 watts per kilogram would be needed. This is 10 times that projected by Dr. Miley. There exist more advanced plasma focus rocket designs and rocket designs based on laser fusion which meet this specific power requirement or better.

As can be readily shown in elementary terms, nuclear fusion has an upper limit supporting high thrust exhaust velocities on the order of 10 million meters per second. To go beyond the Asteroid Belt will require technologies beyond fusion. This limit for fusion, as well as the limits of other types of chemical and nuclear fission rockets, can be approximated in terms of mass-energy relationships, i.e., $E=MC^2$, where E is the energy in joules, M the mass in kilograms, and C is the speed of light which equals about 300 million meters per second.

For example, nuclear fusion can convert just less than 0.4% of the mass of the reactants into energy. The rocket would be most efficient if all of this reaction energy were converted into a perfectly directed exhaust beam consisting of the fusion reaction products. For nuclear fusion involving the most appropriate reaction, D-He3 (deuterium-helium-3), this would translate into a maximum exhaust velocity W of about one-tenth the velocity of light, or about 30 million meters per second. But inefficiencies in terms of fuel burn-up, recirculating energy needed to maintain the reactor, and exhaust divergence reduce this W to below 10 million meters per second.

Nuclear fission converts four to five times less of the mass of the reactants into energy. This would translate into maximum exhaust velocities and impulses less than half that of nuclear fusion. But nuclear fission technology necessarily involves even greater inefficiencies than fusion technology, such as reactor shielding and lower operating temperatures. Therefore, the ultimate parameters for fission are more on the order of 10 times less than that of fusion, or 1 million meters per second exhaust velocity.

From these elementary considerations it can be easily seen that human flight requiring near 1 g constant accelerations and the economic requirement of high payload fractions would seem to preclude nuclear fission as a workable technology for Mars colonization. Furthermore, nuclear fusion would meet its limits just beyond the Asteroid Belt. To go farther would require technologies with greater mass-energy conversion efficiencies. For example, through pair production we could generate significant quantities of antimatter. And when antimatter is mixed with an equal mass of ordinary matter, all of the mass is converted into energy. If we could find a means or a system for storing this antimatter, the

TABLE 1
Requirements for 1-gravity flight

Mission	Exhaust velocity W (meters/sec.)	Specific rocket power (watts/kilogram)
Mars	3 million	15 million
Asteroid Belt	7 million	35 million
Saturn	16 million	80 million

TABLE 2

Rocket fuel energy outputs

(joules per kg of fuel)

Chemical	15-26 million
Cryogenic hydrogen	220 million
Metastable helium	460 million
Nuclear fission	80 trillion
Nuclear fusion	350 trillion
Antimatter	90,000 trillion

antimatter mass could then be converted at 100% efficiency into energy. And given the inherent, higher efficiencies for readily converting antimatter gamma ray energy into directed exhaust beams—in fact relativistic directed energy particle beams as the rocket exhaust—antimatter offers the prospects of an improvement over fusion by more than two orders of magnitude (see Table 2).

Rocket equations

If we make the approximation that mass associated with gravitational action is equivalent to mass otherwise determined by kinetic action—so-called inertial mass—then the change in the motion of an object can be represented as resulting from an external force acting on that object:

$$F=MA$$

where F is the applied force in newtons, the mass M is in kilograms and the “change in the motion” of mass M is given by the acceleration A in meters per second squared. The acceleration A is the rate of change of the velocity with respect to time, i.e.:

$$A=dV/dt$$

where dV is the increment of change in the velocity V , given in meters per second, and dt is increment of time t , given in seconds, during which this change in velocity takes place. And therefore:

$$F=M(dV/dt)$$

In a rocket, though, no external force acts on it. Therefore, in order to achieve a change in its velocity, its mass must change. The force due to this change in mass will be proportional to the velocity at which some of the mass of the rocket is ejected and the net amount of mass ejected. This ejection of mass will result in the rocket receiving an impulse in a direction opposite to that at which mass is ejected. The external force is equal to zero, but there is a change in the velocity of the rocket:

$$0=F=W(dM/dt)+(M-dM)dV/dt$$

where F , the external force, is zero, W is the rocket exhaust velocity, the velocity at which an increment of mass dM is ejected from the rocket in an increment of time dt . The exhaust velocity W is taken to be constant. The mass M of the rocket is no longer taken as constant, but changes to reflect the mass dM ejected as propellant. Multiplying through and placing $W(dM/dt)$ on the left side of the equation we have:

$$-W(dM/dt)=M(dV/dt)-(dMdV)/dt$$

The minus sign in front of W reflects the geometry in that dV , the change in velocity of the rocket is oppositely directed to that of the rocket exhaust. The last term of the above equation can be taken as negligible, i.e., $dMdV$ can be taken as being zero, since it is the product of two small increments. Taking this into account we arrive at:

$$-W(dM/dt)=M(dV/dt)$$

Multiplying through by the time increment dt , we have:

$$-W(dM)=M(dV)$$

This can be rearranged into:

$$dM/M=-dV/W$$

Integrating both sides we arrive at (1):

$$\ln(M)+K=-V/W$$

where \ln is the natural logarithm and K is a constant of integration, M is the actual mass of the rocket at any given time and V is the velocity of the rocket. W is the constant exhaust velocity. If we take the initial rocket velocity as zero, then the equation becomes:

$$\ln(M_0)+K=0$$

or

$$K=-\ln(M_0)$$

where M_0 is the initial mass of the rocket—the takeoff mass. Substituting this value of the integration constant into equation (1) we have:

$$\ln(M)-\ln(M_0)=\ln(M/M_0)=-V/W$$

and therefore (2):

$$e^{\ln(M/M_0)}=(M/M_0)=e^{-V/W}$$

or

$$(M_o)/M=e^{V/W}$$

where e the base for the natural logarithm. The mass delivered by the rocket to its destination can now be determined by (2). If V_f is the final rocket velocity,* then the payload mass M_p can be found by substituting V_f for V and M_p for M in (3):

$$M_o/M_p=e^{V_f/W}$$

From (3) we see that the ratio of the takeoff to the payload mass is an exponential function of the ratio of the final rocket velocity to the propellant exhaust velocity. If we wish to have a large payload relative to the takeoff mass, then the ratio of the final rocket velocity to the exhaust velocity must be small as possible as seen in **Table 3**.

Quite clearly, rocket performance in terms of payload delivered is strongly determined by the ratio of the final rocket velocity to the exhaust velocity V_f/W . The smaller this ratio, the greater the payload delivered. The final rocket velocity is directly determined by the particular space mission. And in order to deliver a significant fraction of the "takeoff" mass as a payload, the rocket exhaust velocity W should be almost equal to this final rocket velocity V_f . Ordinary chemical rockets operate with high V_f/W ratios and therefore deliver relatively small payloads. (In fact, it is this

*To arrive at the V_f mission requirement the distance D in meters to the destination is determined. Given that the following hold for 1 g constant acceleration:

$$D=\frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$V=gt$$

then the total V_f of the mission for a round trip to the destination and back can be found in the following manner. Assume that half of the trip to the destination is spent accelerating toward the destination at 1 g. Then the second portion of the trip to the destination is spent decelerating to arrive at an orbital velocity appropriate for the destination. But for determining the rocket performance, it does not matter whether the rocket is accelerating or decelerating. Therefore, the time t required for the trip is simply determined by calculating the time needed for the accelerating portion of the trip to the destination and multiplying this time fourfold for the entire round trip time. Then V_f of the mission is found by multiplying g times this round trip time:

$$t=4[2(D/2)/g]^{1/2}$$

$$V_f=gt$$

or

$$V_f=4(Dg)^{1/2}$$

Mars is on the order of 56 billion meters from the Earth when the two planets are in nearby portions of their orbits and therefore:

$$V_f=4[(5.6 \times 10^{10})(10)]^{1/2}=3 \times 10^6 \text{ meters/sec.}$$

And taking $W=V_f$, we would find that the specific rocket power P in watts per kilogram is found by:

$$P=2(D^{1/2})(A^{3/2}).$$

TABLE 3

Rocket performance

V_f/W	M_o/M_p	M_p/M_o
10	22,026	.0000454
5	148	.00674
1	2.72	.368
0.5	1.65	.606
0.1	1.10	.905

inefficiency of chemical propulsion which leads to the requirement of multistage rockets for space missions).

Actually, V_f is not really the final rocket velocity. This actual, final velocity is determined by how we maneuver the rocket and the particular orbits we proceed through in space. Our V_f is really the rocket's operational final velocity—the velocity we would have if we kept the rocket accelerating in the same direction throughout the mission. It is actually referred to usually by rocket designers as the mission ΔV .

If we turn to the general requirements of human space flight and colonization, it is rather amazing how precisely these rather elementary considerations determine a distinct series of rocket technologies with respect to regions of the Solar System. Human space flight requires vehicles that undergo a relatively constant acceleration approaching that of one gravity on Earth—1 g with

$$dV/dt=g=10 \text{ meters per second squared}$$

This requirement of near 1 g for human space flight is dictated by both the need to minimize the time that passengers are exposed to cosmic radiation and the maintenance of the biological health of average human beings.

True colonization means that the space colony is economically integrated with the economy of Earth. This requires that the rockets have large payload-to-takeoff ratios. The distance traveled between Earth and a particular region then determines the required V_f 's— ΔV 's. And this determines the required rocket exhaust velocity W , which must generally be about the same magnitude as the mission V_f .

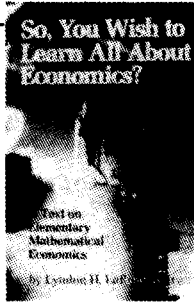
As shown above, the exhaust velocity W is directly determined by the basic scientific properties of a particular technology. Colonization of Mars and operations within the area defined by the Asteroid Belt require nuclear fusion technologies. Colonization beyond this region, such as Saturn's moon Titan, require more advanced matter-antimatter technologies.

Another important rocket parameter, the rocket's specific impulse I , can be simply derived by dividing the exhaust velocity by g . That is: $I=W/g$. W is given in meters per second and $g=10$ meters per second squared, therefore I is given in units of seconds.

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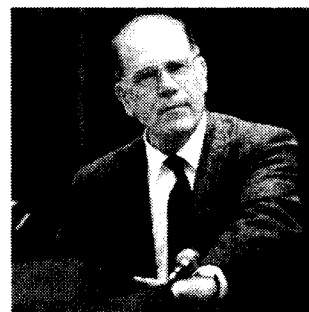

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Greater Serbia's power grab heralds war in Europe

by Konstantin George

The Yugoslav civil war has made inevitable the partition of that country into at least three independent states: Slovenia, Croatia, and a "Greater Serbia." Slovenia and Croatia will naturally, for historical and cultural reasons, link up with Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy. The main "fronts" in the civil war, as it enters its second month at the end of July, are the Slavonia region of northeast Croatia, bordering on Serbia, and the southeastern and eastern regions of Croatia, including the Serbian-occupied Krajina, bordering on Bosnia. These are either the regions where Croatia's large (600,000), well-armed Serbian minority is concentrated, or regions with a mixed population of Serbs and Croats.

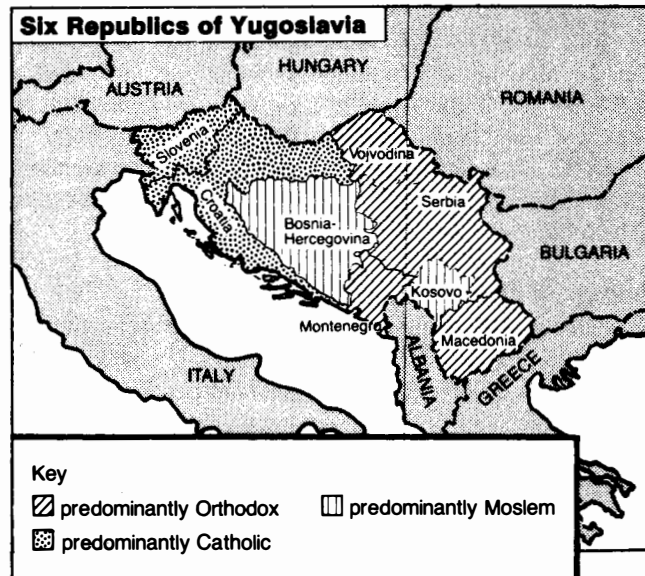
The third entity being created out of the civil war, an enlarged "Greater Serbia," is an Anglo-Soviet shared asset, with majority interest held by London. The proof for this can be observed in the daily barrage of hate propaganda in the Serbian media against Germany as a "Fourth Reich," faithfully echoing the anti-German campaign of the British media. The Serbian "pupil" has exceeded the British "master" in the realm of absurdity, going so far as to equate German Chancellor Helmut Kohl with Adolf Hitler and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman—a combat veteran of partisan warfare against the Nazi occupation and their murderous Croatian Ustashi puppet government—with wartime Ustashi leader Ante Pavelic.

The partition process is being accompanied by a Balkans-wide redrawing of the map into new spheres of influence and "control percentages" per country, as in the 1944 pre-Yalta dealings, being arranged for the Anglo-American bloc and the Russian Empire. This phenomenon was a crucial component of the hidden agenda at the London Group of Seven summit July 16-17, and directly following that meeting, President George Bush's mission to Athens and Ankara, to extend his imperial "new world order" to the Balkans-Eastern Mediterranean theater.

The first act in the partition of Yugoslavia, the achievement of de facto independence for Slovenia, was ratified by the decision, July 18, by a 6-2 vote of the



The area called the Balkans, from the Turkish word for "hilly, wooded place," today. Its history was determined by its strategic placement, between Venice, the Ottoman Empire with its capital in Istanbul, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Russia.



The six republics, with Serbia's two semi-autonomous provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina, of the fast-disappearing Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav State Presidium, securing the total withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Slovenia in three months. The withdrawal from Slovenia symbolized the Serbian policy shift to abandon claims to all Yugoslavia, in exchange for creating a Greater Serbia. The Serbian-run Yugoslav General Staff had already, prior to July 18, pulled out 8,000 of the 20,000 troops that had been in Slovenia as of June 25, and the withdrawal decision itself rubber-stamped a proposal by the General Staff.

During the next months, the partition process will produce, alongside independent Slovenia in its present borders, an independent Croatia, and an independent Greater Serbia, both in redrawn borders. This phase, as the mounting death toll in Serb-Croat fighting shows, will not be peaceful. The withdrawal from Slovenia allows Serbia to concentrate its military forces to secure its primary goal, maximizing the borders of Greater Serbia. This campaign, under way since June 25, has caused five times as many deaths as the brief fighting in Slovenia. The Army and Serbian militias hold the contiguous Serbian-inhabited regions of Krajina in Bosnia and southern Croatia, and the part of Slavonia, or northern Croatia, adjacent to the Serbian border.

The exact outcome of the Serbian-Croatian war is impossible to predict. The pattern of violence through July 23 has exhibited an increase in daily casualties, but the fighting has still not escalated to total war, and has still been confined to the regions of Croatia contested by Serbia and the mixed population zones adjacent to them.

Carving up Bosnia

The armed clashes between Serbia and Croatia are accompanied by initiatives from both sides to "settle" the conflict by partitioning Bosnia, giving one-third of it, where Croats live, to Croatia; one-third, where Serbs live, to Serbia; and leaving behind a rump Bosnian Muslim buffer state. Bosnia, which on a map looks like a thick arrow wedged deep into Croatia, has been occupied by large, reliable ethnic Serbian Army units since the onset of the crisis. Significant elements of the Army units withdrawn from Slovenia and Croatia have been redeployed into Bosnia, adding to the concentration of forces there facing Croatia.

The Army deployment in Bosnia is one of three military threats by Serbia, forming a powerful blackmail incentive for Croatia to "negotiate" a partition. The Army occupies the ethnically Croatian districts of that republic, held hostage by Belgrade. These forces could mount destructive "spoiler" operations deep inside Croatia. Threat number two is the positioning of an Army corps of Serbian reservists in Serbian-inhabited Krajina, poised, once all-out war starts, to dash the short distance to the Adriatic and seize the Zadar region of Croatia's coastline. Threat number three is the Serbian-led Yugoslav Air Force, which would play a major role in any all-out war.

Cognizant of these threats and the absence of any effective international support, Croatia, while refusing to surrender any of its territory, has been willing to redraw the map at the expense of Bosnia. This would also entail, as proposed

July 14, by Croatian President Tudjman, a population exchange, modeled explicitly on the British-sponsored 1923 Lausanne Treaty, which ended the Greek-Turkish War of 1920-22. Mass population exchanges are already under way, with Serbs and Croats living in areas expected to be part of the "other" state, fleeing to their post-partition "Fatherland." By July 22, some 40,000 Serbs had fled Croatia to the Serbian region of Vojvodina, while up to 20,000 Croats had fled the Serbian-occupied regions of Croatia.

Toward a Balkan war threshold

By the end of the third week of July, three major fronts where the Yugoslav civil war could spill over into an international conflict, had become clearly definable, each shaped by Serbia's acquisition or intended acquisition of non-Serbian or mixed population regions. The first case is a Serbian-Hungarian conflict over the future of the Vojvodina, a region of the Serbian republic bordering on Hungary, and containing a large Hungarian minority. The conflict broke into the open when, on July 14, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall reminded Serbia that after World War I, Hungary had ceded Vojvodina to Yugoslavia, and not to Serbia.

A hot media war between Serbia and Hungary has been raging ever since; however, the danger of armed conflict is minimal. However upset Budapest is at Serbia, Hungary is too weak militarily to do anything, and for reasons of continued economic dependence on Russia, will do nothing to antagonize Moscow. The Soviet "hands off" message to Hungary was conveyed through Russia's Romanian satrap, Ion Iliescu, who denounced Antall's statement as "unfortunate and dangerous." This has ignited tensions between Hungary and Romania, but again, at least for the next months, it is unlikely to escalate beyond a war of words.

That is not the case concerning the south of Yugoslavia, the next likely theater both for the civil war's expansion. Albanian President Ramiz Alia went on record on July 15, after a first-ever meeting with Kosovo Albanian leader Ibrahim Rugova, saying that Albania would act "for the protection and rights of the Albanians in Kosovo," should fighting erupt in the Albanian-inhabited but Serbian-ruled region of Kosovo.

Alia's statement that "civil war also threatens in southern Yugoslavia," was an accurate reference that the new "southern front" in the war could embrace not only Kosovo, but the southern Yugoslav republic of Macedonia—the third area of potential expansion of the civil war. Macedonia, bordered by Serbia, Albania, Greece, and Bulgaria, was the epicenter of most of the Balkan crises and wars from 1877 to 1913. The Macedonian crisis erupted after a July 20 declaration by its President, Vasil Tupurkovski, demanding that all Yugoslav Army units leave its territory or face expulsion by force.

The dangers of the war spreading to Macedonia have become enhanced following Bush's visit to Turkey and the agreements reached with Turkish President Turgut Özal, ratifying Turkey's role as Washington's junior partner.

IMF wrecked the Yugoslav economy

by Paolo Raimondi

The economic crisis is the main cause of the present looming civil war in Yugoslavia, and a political solution can only come in the context of a program of economic development. The economies of the republics of Yugoslavia have been destroyed by a combination of the bureaucratic incompetence of a dictatorial bolshevist regime, and the more recent austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Dominated by this perverse pair, Yugoslavia has been paying interest and principal on a debt of approximately \$20 billion for over a decade, and still has a hard-currency debt of approximately \$20 billion to be serviced. The final blow came at the end of 1989, when the federal government of Prime Minister Ante Markovic, a Croatian, unveiled a brutal austerity program, worked out in coordination with the IMF. As part of the package, Yugoslavia hired Harvard University austerity specialist Jeffrey Sachs as a "special adviser" on the introduction of free market mechanisms, and Markovic called in World Bank and IMF experts to "reform" Yugoslavia's banks.

The resulting budget cuts, including cuts in subsidies for industry and agriculture, produced a drastic drop in productive output, bankruptcies, mass unemployment, and a very large wave of strikes which devastated all the republics, beginning with the most backward and poor like Serbia. It is calculated that, from the time these measures were introduced, to the beginning of the eruption of military conflicts, the average living standard dropped 30-40%. Even relatively prosperous Croatia, after free elections in May 1990, blindly continued the policy of economic suicide and named Jeffrey Sachs as a special economic adviser to the Croatian government. Now, with military confrontation under way, the collapse of the economic system will be inevitable.

Federal government is bankrupt

Despite all this, federal Prime Minister Markovic has recently elaborated a new "shock therapy" program, cutting the federal budget by 63 billion dinars at one stroke, to the level of 100 billion dinars. It is expected that Markovic will announce the insolvency of the state by the end of August or the beginning of September at the latest. For several months, the federal budget has been going exclusively to finance the

Armed Forces and the federal bureaucracy. And because the republics have suspended their contributions to the central government, a large part of the budget is simply financed by printing new money. This is a very short-term tactic to pay the soldiers, bureaucrats, and some of the workers, and to try to prevent social revolts against the central communist regime; but very soon it will create a huge inflationary explosion. Last year the story was circulating that the central government had stolen the equivalent of \$2 billion from the central bank, just to pay the Army and support the operations of Serbian "Harvard University communist" Slobodan Milosevic.

The state of health of the federal reserves is also alarming: It has been calculated that hard-currency reserves, which until recently totaled \$10 billion, will fall by September to less than \$3 billion. This will mean a strangulation of imports and a further drastic reduction in production, which has already collapsed 25% in the past months. And the government will not have any hard currency to import the minimum oil that is required.

Markovic and the representatives of the federal central bank are contacting all the Western capitals in vain, trying to collect at least \$3 billion in new credits. This is a pure illusion, however. Furthermore, the promised OECD package of \$5 billion will not arrive in Belgrade in a situation of civil war, and trade has been paralyzed since Germany, for example, suspended its "Hermes" government credit guarantees to companies that export to Yugoslavia. Other Western nations have taken similar moves.

An additional economic financial complication has resulted from the collapse of tourism and the drying up of money transfers to home banks from Yugoslav emigrés working abroad. Croatian economists are saying that there is a gigantic flight of capital now under way from Yugoslavia toward the Western banks, a development which heralds an imminent collapse of the dinar and the whole Yugoslavian money market.

In this situation, a "monetary war" has also broken out. The federal central bank has blocked all hard-currency transfers to the Croatian and Slovenian central banks, which in turn denounced this action as "illegitimate" and announced countermeasures. Ante Cici-Sain, the president of the Zagreb central bank, said that they have banknotes "at least for the next three or four months." It is obvious that the republics are preparing to print their own currencies, if need be.

The case of Croatia

A look into the economic disaster in Croatia, the republic that is in the best economic condition, gives an insight also into the situation in the other republics. Ivica Gazi, the president of the Zagreb industrial association, reports that, leaving aside the effects of the "monetary war" among the republics, the economic damage in Croatia is so far estimated at the level of \$4-6 billion, equivalent to 30% of the Croatian yearly

Gross National Product.

In 1990 Croatia produced 26.7% of the total Yugoslavian GNP, Slovenia 19.7%. In Croatia, the transportation system is paralyzed, exports are near zero, and harbor activity fell 80%. All the trucks which normally use the Croatian road system, are now using alternate, longer and more expensive, routes. Gazi says that hopes of an economic recovery, which existed up until May, are now out of the question, with the freezing of all cooperation treaties and joint-venture deals. Many factories are going through bankruptcy procedures, in particular those which exported for the Soviet market, and the banks are compelled to take them over to prevent their definitive closure.

Solutions under debate

It is clear that at the present stage of the crisis, a political solution will not be an easy task: The republics may become independent, and an arrangement will have to be found for a future relationship. It is absolutely clear that there will not be peace without a policy of economic development and cooperation for all the peoples of the region, as part of an integrated Europe.

Some good ideas for a peaceful solution were discussed on May 14, just a few days before the intervention of the federal Army against the independence moves of Slovenia and Croatia, in a conference organized in Belgrade by the Yugoslavian Institute of International Politics and Economics, on the necessity of the economic and infrastructural integration of the republics of Yugoslavia and all the states of the Balkan region, with the rest of continental Europe. Eighty representatives of all the republics and of the governments of Austria, Italy, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Romania, Turkey, and others participated.

A program was presented which coheres well with Lyndon LaRouche's "Productive Triangle" plan for high-technology and industrial development of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna core area. The program presented in Belgrade foresees a high-speed train connection Paris-Budapest and Gdansk-Budapest, and from there a spiral arm moving south toward Belgrade and beyond. High-speed trains and highways would connect Italy and Austria, via Ljubljana, Zagreb, and Belgrade, to Turkey and the Mideast. As for waterway transport, the conference supported a program to make the Danube River completely navigable, and the construction of a new water connection in Belgrade with the Danube and the Morava toward the south, and the construction of a canal connecting the Morava with the Greek river Axios, up to Thessalonika on the Aegean Sea. This would establish a quick connection with the Mediterranean and in particular the Suez Canal, providing a tremendous impulse to traffic and trade. This infrastructure program, which could have led the whole region out of economic backwardness, was presented in 1989 to the central government in Belgrade, but was turned down, on the insistence of the IMF team.

Larry Eagleburger primes the Balkan tinderbox to explode

by Scott Thompson

In April 25 testimony to Congress, House Banking Committee chairman Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) dropped a small bomb that helps explain the Bush administration's disgustingly immoral role in the Yugoslav crisis. He revealed that Henry Kissinger was on the international policy board of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), the target of a year-long, multi-agency investigation, which led to the recent indictment of members of BNL's Atlanta branch for having allegedly made \$4 billion in illegal loans to Iraq.

Next, the congressman showed that Kissinger's former business partner, now Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, widely known as the administration's "Mr. Yugoslavia," had helped found a New York branch, LBS Bank, of the Ljubljanska Banka of Yugoslavia in 1986, through loans generated from the same Atlanta BNL branch. According to Federal Reserve figures cited by Gonzalez, "BNL fueled a significant amount of LBS's growth in the U.S. with 20% to 25% of LBS's business from BNL." Eagleburger's position on the board of the LBS Bank, together with his position as president of the global influence-peddling firms Kissinger and Kent Associates, Inc., had been one reason why *EIR* warned against his appointment to the number-two post at State. Eagleburger remained on the board of LBS until his confirmation, even though the bank and several top officials were under indictment for money-laundering and other crimes.

On July 18, Tom Reuter, one of two prosecutors in the U.S. Attorney's office in Philadelphia in the case, which resulted in the conviction and fining of the LBS Bank, told *EIR* that the prosecution had scrupulously kept Eagleburger's name out of the case, because he was facing Senate confirmation. Reuter corroborated that the U.S. government conceded, in *in camera* parts of the hearing, that some of Eagleburger's fellow LBS board members had been under electronic surveillance by U.S. intelligence for national security reasons.

It's 'just business' with a Serbian butcher

Eagleburger, as State Department official Charles Bond told *EIR*, is "the preferred channel of the Bush administration for making points with the Yugoslavs. He is the man with the most experience. He regularly either meets with or telephones all Yugoslav leaders. The Yugoslavs appreciate him

because he does not mince words." Bond added that it was Eagleburger who laid the groundwork for Secretary of State James Baker's recent trip to the Balkans.

When Baker arrived in Belgrade on June 22, he warned the Croats and Slovenes against "the danger of unilateral independence," and announced that only Yugoslavia's continuation as a centralized federation is acceptable to Washington. He later admonished the Albanians that they must submit to International Monetary Fund monitoring.

Baker's intervention killed any remaining hopes for an agreement among the Yugoslav republics to transform the country into a loose confederation. He effectively gave the green light for the Serbian communist cabal in the Belgrade federal cabinet to crack down on Slovenia and Croatia, and set the stage for civil war.

State Department sources add that Eagleburger is behind *all* U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia, not only because President Bush named him his Coordinator for Eastern European Affairs, but because of Eagleburger's long posting there in his foreign service years. As syndicated columnist Patrick Buchanan wrote in a June 29 piece, "One detects in the administration's amoral *realpolitik* the fine hand of Larry Eagleburger, who moved from the number-two position at Kissinger Associates to number two at State. A former envoy to Yugoslavia, Eagleburger has had deep political and business ties to the Belgrade gang." In 1961 Eagleburger was a counselor in the economics section of the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, where he became a protégé of George Kennan, the author of the notorious 1950s' "containment doctrine" toward the Soviet bloc. Via the British-loving Kennan, Eagleburger adopted the policy of Sir Winston Churchill and Sir Fitzroy Maclean, of supporting the Communist leader Josip Broz Tito, especially when he broke from Moscow and turned Yugoslavia into a buffer state. President Carter returned Eagleburger to Yugoslavia as U.S. ambassador.

The old ties may still be operative in current Balkan meddling. An employee of the British SIS agent told *EIR* that Sir Fitzroy Maclean was in Yugoslavia during the recent violence and has known Eagleburger since the 1960s.

During his March 1989 confirmation hearings, Eagleburger repeatedly denied Sen. Larry Pressler's assertion:

"I understand you are a friend, a close friend, of the head of the Serbian Communist Party," referring to Slobodan Milosevic, the diehard bolshevist who co-ordered the recent bloody deployment of the Yugoslav Army to crush the Croats and Slovenes seeking their independence. Although Eagleburger then denied it, after his Feb. 20-27, 1990 triumphal tour of Yugoslavia as newly appointed Presidential Coordinator for Eastern European Affairs, Eagleburger met with Milosevic and invited him to visit the White House. This was alleged by the March 3 issue of the Zagreb (Croatia) paper *Vecernji List*, which noted that Milosevic had then just bloodied his hands by massacring Albanians in Kosovo.

Charles Bond, who is in charge of the Balkan region under Eagleburger's assistant, Ambassador Berry, told *EIR* that just eight years ago, Milosevic was president of the Beo Banka, one of two banks that financed Yugoslavia's project to produce a car for export. German journalist Hans Peter Rullman writes in the 1989 book *Krisenherd Balkan* that Eagleburger had been the hardest salesman of the "Yugo" car ever since he was ambassador to Belgrade. Writes Rullman, Ambassador "Eagleburger promised economic miracles" and that the Yugo would "bring Yugoslavia out of her economic difficulties." However, the author says, before collapse of the Yugo project, Kissinger Associates, Inc. was "probably the only one making a profit out of a business that had been hopeless from the beginning." Kissinger Associates had a fat consulting contract and handled U.S. advertising for the Yugo; Eagleburger got a position on the board of its U.S. subsidiary, Global Motors. "Partner" Milosevic profited as well. Serbia kept whatever foreign currency earnings there were—to the benefit of such financial institutions as Beo Banka—while paying Croat and Slovene subcontractors in the worthless Yugoslavian dinar. According to several sources, Eagleburger came to appreciate Milosevic's corruptibility and pushed him to become involved in politics.

Eagleburger's SEED-y politics

Named Bush's Coordinator for Eastern European Affairs in December 1989, Eagleburger was put in charge of multi-billion-dollar funding provided by the Support Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act. Eagleburger has made the SEED Act a pig trough, where mutual friends of Henry Kissinger—notably R. Mark Palmer—have gathered to feed, while Larry has pursued policies that caused blood to flow from Beijing to Zagreb.

The SEED Act has provided for special funds for Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in the range of \$100 million plus, managed by the Bear Stearns brokerage house, whose ties to Eagleburger have been previously developed in *EIR*. Charles Bond reports that so far in Yugoslavia, SEED funds have mainly been spent on projects of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED).

The NED is part of the U.S. intelligence-run "public diplomacy" section of Project Democracy, the parallel, ille-

gal government exposed in the Iran-Contra scandal. NED director Carl Gershman got his start in the Research Department of the notorious organized crime front, the Anti-Defamation League, then served for more than 20 years as executive secretary of Social Democrats U.S.A.

According to the NED official in charge of the Yugoslavia program, Gershman has used SEED funds to recruit Yugoslav political leaders through "core institutions" like the National Democratic and National Republican Institutes for International Affairs (NDI and NRI, respectively) to engage political leaders. An NDI spokesman boasted that while it had set up close ties with the political parties seeking independence in Croatia and Slovenia, "we have continued to have frequent contact with the Serbian Communist Milosevic." The spokesman explained that NDI began to "spread democracy" by calling a conference with top political leaders from each Yugoslav republic, where the participants were immersed in the "group dynamics" and "zero sum game, conflict resolution" method pioneered by the Tavistock Clinic brainwashers in Britain.

A spokesman for NED said Eagleburger has also deployed SEED funds in Yugoslavia for "privatization study groups" run by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), one of the groups promoting the slave labor scheme called the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Peddlers of a 'Danubian Federation'

The July 6 issue of the London *Daily Telegraph* featured an article by intelligence writer Gordon Brook-Shephard under the title "Appeal of Danubian Federation," which called for "countering peaceful German expansion into *Mittleuropa*" by effectively reestablishing the 1929 "Little Entente, where Britain and France joined forces to control the Danube."

Well-informed State Department sources say that a key Kissinger asset in this geopolitical ploy is R. Mark Palmer, who is a principal in the Central European Development Corp. The CEDC has been seeking to create a financial network throughout Eastern Europe, secretly tied to the City of London, in order to squeeze out Germany. A July 18, *Wall Street Journal* profile of the CEDC by Frederick Kempe describes how former U.S. Ambassador to Austria Ronald Lauder has gained 75% control of the firm, although the City of London-tied Canadian real estate billionaire Albert Reichmann remains an investor. A spokesman for Lauder told *EIR* that, "if a 'Danubian Federation' develops, we would try to be involved."

Palmer tried to remain U.S. ambassador to Hungary until he took over CEDC operations there—something that his friend and boss Eagleburger advised him was perfectly legal—but which *Newsweek*, in an article on Feb. 5, 1990, described as setting "a new standard of impropriety." *EIR* is in possession of documents which show that these machinations caused an investigation not only of Palmer by the U.S. Office of Government Ethics, but also of Eagleburger.

Background to the crisis: the Serbian-Russian connection

by EIR staff

The role of Serbia in the current crisis in Yugoslavia can only be understood from the standpoint of the cultural-historical roots of that erstwhile kingdom. Our review here comes from a series of analyses published in the weekly newspaper *New Federalist* back in the spring of 1989, authored by Allen Douglas and Rachel Douglas.

While Serbia was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1389 into the nineteenth century, its cultural parameters are determined by the phenomenon of "pan-Slavism" and Russian Orthodoxy. The Balkans as a whole were the playground of the Venetians and the Russian imperialist faction. But the areas now encompassed by Croatia and Slovenia were evangelized by Western Christianity starting in the time of Charlemagne, while the rest was left to the East. This reality continues to be reflected in the languages of what is called Yugoslavia. The Croats use Western script to write their Serbo-Croatian, while the Serbians use Russian-style Cyrillic script.

It is most notable, however, that the cultural affinity between Russia and Serbia consistently led to Russian intervention in defense of the Serbs. In the fall of 1988, when Yugoslavia entered a period of Serbian-instigated turmoil, U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned that the Serbian leadership, which remains linked to Moscow through its communist chiefs in the military and political administration, might again call the Russians into the Balkans. That question could still validly be raised today.

The Bogomil cult

The Balkans were the center of a gnostic perversion of Christianity called Bogomilism, which grew up in the tenth through fifteenth centuries. The Bogomils, centered in Bulgaria, believed in a radical separation between matter and spirit, resulting in a proscription of eating meat, drinking wine, and sex for procreation. Instead, sodomy was actually encouraged, and it is from the word Bogomil ("beloved of God") that the word "bugger" and its cognates came into European languages.

Under the influence of Bogomilism, the Orthodox Christian church in the Balkans pioneered a school of monastic practice

called hesychasm, which called for radical retreat from the "dirty" real world, into ascetism (and sometimes total silence). The monks who practiced hesychasm claimed to be the center of a new Rome, the Third Rome—a claim that was later shifted to their allies in Moscow. This shift was facilitated by the fact that there was a major migration of Balkan monks into Russia during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The Orthodox monks had formed a pillar of the king of Serbia in its golden age (1331-55), Stephen Dushan. Dushan had assumed the title of Tsar, Autocrat, and Emperor of the Romans, and sought to establish a new Slavic-Greek empire. The Serbian kingdom in fact sought to be the Third Rome, replacing Rome and Constantinople. After Dushan's empire collapsed following the Turkish conquest in 1389, many of the monks migrated to Russia. A prominent example is Hesychast Sergius Radonezh, the St. Sergius who is even today the patron saint of Russia.

The Balkan wars of 1875-78

From this "brotherhood" of Russia and Serbia came a continuing pattern of collaboration, particularly as the Russian Empire sought to challenge the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire. A good excuse for the Russian expansion was the need to save "brother Slavs" in Serbia and Bulgaria from the Ottomans. The campaign to this effect was led by the old, landed Russian aristocracy, which opposed modernization of Russia under Alexander II and Peter the Great.

Russian Count N.P. Ignatyev was the major architect of the first Russian military adventure in the Balkans. His means was the fomenting of insurrections in numerous of the Balkan states against the Turks, insurrections which were geared toward bringing the Russians in. Ignatyev's aims for Russia included territorial gains, command of Constantinople and the Straits of the Bosphorus, and common pan-Slavic action with the Slavs in the Balkans.

The uprisings began first in Crete, and then with the deployment of Montenegrins, one of the Balkan peoples, to slaughter some Turks. Then on June 18, 1876, Serbia declared war on Turkey, followed by Montenegro doing the same. This action followed by one month the arrival of Rus-

sian General Chernyayev who took command of the Serbian army. The Balkan wars brought hundreds of recruits from Russia, and ultimately did end with the collapse of the Turkish forces. Much to the chagrin of the pan-Slavs, Russia failed to get Constantinople as a result of the Conference of Berlin in 1878. But Serbia, Romania, and Montenegro gained independence.

From Balkan wars to World War I

From the time of the Balkan wars of the 1870s, the Russians maintained and expanded their intelligence apparatus in the Balkans, including the Okhrana, or secret police. The Balkans was the largest area targeted for investment of money and manpower by Russian intelligence in the pre-World War I period. Ultimately, the alliance between these Russians (who were not always represented in official Russian policy) and the Serbians led to the detonation of World War I.

One of the key players in this collaboration was N.G. Hartvig, the Russian ambassador to Belgrade, who was appointed in 1909. Hartvig was one of the most wild-eyed pan-Slavic expansionists, and, according to students of the period, in many respects the actual ruler of Serbia between that year and 1914.

Another was Colonel Apis, an advocate of Serbian Orthodoxy and the founder of a secret society called the Black Hand. The purpose of the Black Hand was "in order to achieve the ideal of unification of Serbdom; all Serbs, regardless of sex, religions, or place of birth, can become members, and anyone else who is prepared to serve this ideal faithfully."

The third crucial figure was Russian military attaché in Belgrade, Viktor Artamonov. Artamonov came to Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, in 1912. He himself reports a discussion with Serbian heir-apparent Alexander, in which Alexander asks him what Russia would do in the event of a war of the Balkan states against Turkey. Artamonov remarks, "I allowed myself to be guided in my answer to His Highness by my sentiments as a Slav."

A new set of Balkan wars began in 1912, after a series of alliances were concluded by Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece, and Montenegro had declared war on Turkey on Oct. 8, 1912. The Serbian Army then moved into northern Albania. Then the alliance was disrupted when a further territorial dispute erupted between Bulgaria, and Serbia and Greece. The latter two allies were victorious.

The upshot of this first phase of wars was a significant weakening of the Austro-Hungarian position in the Balkans. In addition, Serbia gained prestige as "leader of the Slavs," a status Serbia had not had since the fourteenth century. Serbia was also encouraged to assert itself against Austria by Venetian Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata.

By 1914 members of the Black Hand were ready to take matters into their own hands. A retrial of the alleged assas-

sins, held in 1953, brought to light a confession from Black Hand leader Apis. Apis claimed that the removal of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, the heir-apparent to the throne, would reduce the danger of Austria declaring war on Serbia. He therefore engaged two men to kill Ferdinand at Sarajevo in August 1914.

The confession reads: "I decided this definitely only after Artamonov gave me assurance that Russia would not leave us without protection if Austria attacked us. To Mr. Artamonov on this occasion I did not impart any information on my plans regarding the assassination. To make my demand for his opinion as to the attitude of Russia well founded, I pretended that our intelligence activities might be detected, so that this also might be made to serve as an excuse for Austria to attack us. Malobabic completed the mission I assigned to him. He organized and carried out the assassination. His principal aides were in my service. They had a small honorarium which I was sending them through Malobabic. Some of their signed receipts are in Russian hands, since I was receiving the money I needed for this work from Artamonov."

In other words, the financial and political backing of the Russian General Staff was essential to the planned assassination that kicked off World War I. Whatever other agencies were involved, the Serbian nationalist Apis would not have taken on the job without knowledge of full Russian backup.

When Austria-Hungary moved in retaliation for the assassination of its archduke, Serbia refused to meet any of its demands to ensure that the crime was punished, and ultimately Russia came in on its side. World War I, the bloodiest war ever seen up to that point, had begun. During the course of the war, the federation of republics known as Yugoslavia was formed, later to be "confirmed" by the Treaty of Versailles.

The Serbs today

The Serbian connection to the Soviet Army today is well known, but it would be a mistake to ascribe this sympathy simply to shared communism. There continues to be a close cultural bond of "pan-Slavism," which expresses itself in a way similar to the chauvinism of Apis's Black Hand. This view is shared by a significant number of Serbian leaders, rather than the general population; but the growing desperation of the masses, aggravated by unemployment and impoverishment which has been caused by International Monetary Fund conditionalities, makes it increasingly possible for these leaders to fire up the general population of Serbs.

As the situation heated up toward the present military onslaught being carried out by the Serbian-dominated army against Croatia, it was reported that the Serbian Orthodox primate held a special meeting with all the political parties in the republic. The solemn occasion reportedly included his call for an oath of allegiance from all, for the "defense" of the Serbian nationality. The fact that such a "defense" is a cover for annexing Serbian-populated areas of other republics, is an open secret.

British promote a monarchist revival

by Mark Burdman

One of the more bizarre, and destabilizing, aspects of the Yugoslav crisis, is the effort, coordinated by the British, to restore the monarchy in Belgrade. Such a monarchical restoration is central to the international power designs of the British Mountbatten-Windsor royal house, but is dangerous for reasons beyond this. It would create an alarming precedent for other countries in the crisis-torn Balkans. And, within the territory of what has come to be known as the nation of Yugoslavia, a restoration of the monarchy to its throne in Belgrade could only happen under the circumstance that a "Greater Serbia" is manufactured out of a partitioned Yugoslavia, since the monarchy is historically Serbian, rather than "Yugoslav," and is regarded by many Serbians as a symbol of a Serbian history that predates the creation of Yugoslavia following World War I.

The current effort, by Britain and others, to play a "Serbian card" in the Balkans, is throwing oil onto a fire that is already raging out of control. It is part and parcel of British efforts to align with the Serbians and with pro-British forces in France, in a common campaign against an alleged—and nonexistent—"Fourth Reich" threat from a Germany eager to extend its influence into the Balkans. This is the same kind of hoked-up anti-German propaganda that led to World War I—which, of course, was ignited in the Balkans.

'Of course, the Queen supports the idea'

Crown Prince Alexander, who has never set foot in Yugoslavia, is actively propagandizing for his "return," from his headquarters in London. The latest in the line of the Serbian House of Karageorgevic (which bloodily deposed the competing Serbian House of Obrenovic early in this century), Alexander is a cousin of Prince Philip and a godson of Queen Elizabeth II. On May 8, the *London Times* quoted him saying that he would try to install a monarchy "modeled on the British system."

On July 4, an informed Yugoslav source based in London told *EIR* that the option of bringing back the monarchy is "very much on, it is not a joke, and my guess is that it will happen a lot sooner than people think, probably this year." He stressed: "Of the course, the British Queen supports the

idea" of restoring the monarchy.

Two days earlier, on July 2, Alexander had taken the unprecedented step of testifying before a British parliamentary all-party working group on human rights, headed by Lord Avebury. Parliamentarian Sir Bernard Braine of the British Conservative Party sponsored the crown prince's appearance before the group.

On July 3, Alexander appeared on BBC's "Today" television show, declaring, "I am the only one who can unify the country." He offered to "return" to Yugoslavia as soon as possible. Such an emotional appeal was, it seems, aimed at capturing a certain mood in Britain: London insiders say that the British have a special "emotional tie" to the Serbs, dating from the Serbs' wars in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries against the Ottoman Turks.

These early-July developments indicate a rapid escalation of the campaign to bring back the monarchy, which had begun to pick up steam in April-May of this year, when Yugoslavia's internal crisis began to significantly worsen. Around that time, Alexander abandoned his career as a director of shipping and oil companies, to initiate lobbying and diplomacy aimed at restoring the throne. By remarkable coincidence, he was helped by the "sudden discovery" in Belgrade of the crown of his father, the late King Peter II. As the May 8 *London Times* noted, "Should he become king, Alexander will have a real crown to wear. His father's crown, made from cannon captured in the Balkan wars and encrusted with semi-precious stones, was long presumed lost, but has just turned up in the basement of a Belgrade museum."

Lobbying Washington, France, and Spain

On May 20, Alexander spoke before the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., confidently predicting that Yugoslavia's descent into chaos would expedite his assumption to the throne in Belgrade. Interestingly, that speech coincided precisely with a U.S. State Department announcement that U.S. aid to Yugoslavia was being cut off.

On July 8, the would-be king brought his monarchy restoration campaign to France, and via France, to Spain. In a half-page interview with the French daily *Le Figaro*, he portrayed himself as the "sole guarantor of the unity and continuity of the country." Noting that six nations of the European Community still have monarchies, he said: "My action could be comparable to that of King Juan Carlos [of Spain], after the death of Franco."

He expressed great admiration for France, noting that "when my father had no country, it is France that welcomed him. I will never forget this." This pro-French sentiment, and the very fact that the interview was published, are of more than passing strategic interest, given the French government's openly pro-Serbian views since the crisis erupted in Yugoslavia at the end of June and beginning of July. This reached a peak when French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas publicly aligned himself with the "Fourth Reich" propaganda

against Germany, during the European Community foreign ministers' meeting on Yugoslavia July 5, when he warned darkly against "foreign influence" and "spheres of influence" in the Balkans.

Several French papers, including *Le Monde* and *Libération*, have been raising the specter of a "Fourth Reich" being created through the extension of German influence in the Balkans. Historically, the French have regarded themselves as having a special relationship to the Serbs, and have seen Belgrade and Bucharest in Romania as the twin vectors of French strategy in the Balkans. Already in 1920, the French were supporting a "little entente" composed of Yugoslavia, Romania, and Czechoslovakia, and in 1927, France signed a friendship treaty with Yugoslavia.

Serbo-communism or Serbo-monarchism?

Asked by *Le Figaro* when the time will come for him to decide that he should exercise his "duty to intervene" in the Yugoslav situation, Alexander responded: "Soon, very certainly. It would be useless to fix a date in advance. Remember, no one had predicted the fall of the Berlin Wall." He affirmed that he was "absolutely" certain that his return would be welcomed in Yugoslavia, stressing that he has numerous contacts there, among "personalities of the opposition, of the intelligentsia, and from anonymous people who see in me their hope. . . . I have very many contacts. The people are truly interested in my project. . . . The interest is immense."

But elsewhere in the interview, he exposed the real strategic game in his return: the creation of a "Greater Serbia" having hegemony over a good chunk of the Balkans. Stated Alexander: "What I do know, is that I am the descendant of the Serbian kings, whose ambition was to unite the peoples of this part of the Balkans [a reference to what used to be commonly referred to as "the south Slavs"]. Whether we must have a Small or a Large Serbia, it is up to the people who belong there to decide this, freely."

Informed Yugoslav sources report that the option of the monarchy's return is supported by the Serbian emigré community in Britain. Inside Yugoslavia, the main support comes from the chief opposition group, the Serbian Renewal Movement of Vuk Draskovic (a political activist who maintains the appearance of an unkempt Orthodox monk). But also, one source said, Serbian strongman-demagogue Slobodan Milosevic, although a communist by profession, "is a very skillful politician, and may in fact accept the return of the monarchy, to bolster his own position." In effect, a social-engineering effort is being launched by the Serbian elites, including within parts of the Army officer corps, to transform the ruling paradigm in Belgrade from "Serbo-communism" to "Serbo-monarchism."

In mid-June, as the Yugoslav crisis was building toward the decisive June 25 declarations of independence by Slovenia and Croatia, Draskovic was having a series of meetings

in London with the crown prince. Draskovic told the London *Times* on June 25, that he was "sure 1 million people would come to meet him on the streets of Belgrade, not as a king, but as a symbol of democracy, past tradition, and of the destruction of communism."

He noted that his interlocutors in London had been "surprised and delighted" by his proposals for Yugoslavia and by his discussions with the crown prince.

The broader strategy

In the past weeks, the British press has had one "puff piece" after another for a restoration of monarchical rule, not only in Serbia/Yugoslavia, but also in Bulgaria, Romania, and possibly Albania. One point frequently made, for example, is that the claimant to the Bulgarian throne, King Simeon, is of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha line and a descendant of Queen Victoria.

Such propaganda has appeared in the weekly *The European*, the London *Times*, and even the liberal *Guardian*. On July 4, while Americans were celebrating the revolution that freed them from Britain's monarchy in 1776, the *Times* chirped that "many of their putative subjects look forward" to the return of monarchies in Yugoslavia (Serbia), Bulgaria, Romania, even in Albania, since kings and queens are increasingly perceived there as "the best guarantors of democracy, decency, and continuity."

How cynical this is, is obvious from the case of *The European*. Its publisher is Robert Maxwell, the pro-socialist publishing magnate. Before the collapse of the communist regimes in 1989-90, Maxwell was their greatest friend and apologist, having praised East German communist leader Erich Honecker to the end, and having been the publisher of the biographies of Bulgarian communist leader Todor Zhivkov, the Romanian Ceausescu clan, and others.

The Balkans monarchy gambit is part of a broader British-orchestrated global monarchical-restoration movement, extending into, for example, Brazil, a country recently visited by Prince Charles, and where a movement for bringing back the royal house has begun. The Queen's recent trip to the United States can also be seen as an effort to plant the seeds for such a movement in certain sections of the "former colony." This is all part and parcel of the Mountbatten-Windsor dynasty's drive to restore feudalism in the world, otherwise typified by their sponsorship of ecologism and paganism.

As far as the British are concerned, there is an obvious element of self-fulfilling prophecy in the whole affair. The admission is made by Alexander himself, and others, that the only reason people would want a monarchy to come back, is because of the spreading chaos and turbulence, and a wish for "stability." Yet it is precisely the British-mandated International Monetary Fund policies vis-à-vis Yugoslavia, coupled with the Anglo-Americans' geopolitical manipulations in the Balkans, which unleashed the chaos in the first place.

U.S. seeks to redraw map of the Eastern Mediterranean

by Joseph Brewda

In mid-July, George Bush traveled to Greece and Turkey, in the first visit by a U.S. President to either state since 1959. Upon his arrival in Athens on July 18, Bush told the press that he was committed to solving the problem of Cyprus, the island of mixed Greek and Turkish populations which remains a continuing trigger-point for war between the two NATO states. "In this new world I have discussed," he said, "none of us should accept the *status quo* in Cyprus." He pledged to "settle the Cyprus problem, and do so this year."

Meanwhile, Secretary of State James Baker was conducting shuttle diplomacy among Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. On July 18, as Bush was arriving in Athens, Baker announced to a press conference in Damascus that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad had formally agreed to a U.S. proposal for direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors. "I had a very good meeting with President Assad," Baker said, adding that the Syrian agreement to attend regional talks with Israel will "promote the cause of peace." Baker then left for Egypt and Saudi Arabia, where he secured commitments by President Hosni Mubarak and King Fahd to suspend participation in the 43-year-old Arab boycott on trade with Israel, in exchange for an Israeli suspension of settlements in the Occupied Territories. The Israelis have refused any such deal.

Commenting on all these developments in Ankara, Turkey on July 20, Bush told the press that the "time for peace is at hand." Such talk certainly seems ironic, since just a week earlier, the U.S. government, together with the four other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, threatened Iraq that if it did not "come clean" on its alleged nuclear bomb program by July 25, there would be "dire consequences."

An Ottoman revival

Upon his arrival in Ankara, Bush announced a broad range of agreements with Turkey which confirm that the Anglo-Americans intend to redraw the map of the Mideast and the Balkans, with an aggrandized Turkey as their junior partner. Such efforts carry the seeds of future wars. The details of Bush's offers, even in their public version, explain what had previously been unclear: why Turkish President Turgut Özal would have agreed to participate in the war against Iraq, even though its relations with Iraq had been better than its relations with its other neighbors.

While in Ankara, Bush announced a "new strategic relationship" with Turkey. This new relationship appears to center around the conception that Turkey has legitimate interests in the Balkans and on the Arabian peninsula, a claim that modern Turkey had abandoned with the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of modern Turkey under the nationalist, anti-imperialist leadership of Mustapha Kemal Atatürk in 1922. Now Özal seems to think that U.S. guarantees will allow Turkey to return to Ottoman pretensions.

Militarization of the region

There are several recent developments that indicate the nature of this emerging relationship.

- While Bush called vaguely for solving the "Cyprus problem" while he was in Athens, his solution, as proclaimed later in Ankara, was hardly even-handed; it was a complete endorsement of the Turkish position. By agreeing to the Özal plan for four-party negotiations among Turkey, Greece, and the two Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities—but omitting the Greek-backed government of Cyprus—Bush gave official sanction to the Turkish occupation of northern Cy-

prus, and also the policy that motivated that occupation: the Turkish claim to the right to militarily intervene beyond Turkish borders to protect Turkish minorities.

The announcement alarmed Athens, and by July 22, Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis was in Moscow, seeking to know the Soviet position. The trip had already been planned, but Bush's statements gave it an entirely different character.

- On July 15, NATO headquarters in Belgium announced that Greece, but especially Turkey, will be militarized as never before. NATO reported that most of the U.S. M-60 and German Leopard 1 tanks, being demobilized under the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) agreement, will be transferred to Greece (700 tanks) and Turkey (1,050 tanks). In a bilateral agreement announced by Bush and Özal, Turkey will also acquire 160 F-16 fighter bombers, funded by the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait.

These developments are proceeding in the context of the superpower condominium which has emerged in the aftermath of the Gulf war. Former Reagan Secretary of the Navy John Lehman and various unidentified Bush administration officials told the U.S. media that Moscow's announcement that it would be sending a Kiev class destroyer through the Dardanelles straits over the coming months was "acceptable," even though it represents an explicit violation of the 1936 Montreaux Convention which bars warships of such a class from the straits. "Technically, yes, it is a violation," Lehman told the *Washington Times* on July 22, "but in reality the Montreaux Convention is kind of irrelevant at the present time." The main military task of NATO in the region had been defined historically as protecting the southern flank of the alliance from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, including, most emphatically, the control of the straits.

Since Moscow is no longer seen as the Anglo-American enemy, why the new U.S.-sponsored militarization?

- On the eve of Bush's trip to Turkey, the Bush administration announced that it had finally decided to construct a 5,000-man, Anglo-American-French infantry base in Silopi, Turkey, on the border with Iraq, to "protect the Iraqi Kurds." The Turkish acceptance of that plan allows for the first presence of foreign ground troops on Turkish soil since Atatürk expelled them in the 1920s.

The base, in effect a NATO base, will also target the Arabian peninsula. The weapons that will soon be delivered to Turkey and Greece are for that purpose.

The creation of the base is linked with other Anglo-American plans to transform NATO into a force used against North Africa and the Mideast. On July 14, U.S. Ambassador to Italy Peter Secchia told an Italian daily that the center of NATO has now shifted from Berlin to Rome, since "the Arab world begins on the other side of Sicily." There are also reports that NATO is establishing a new intelligence center in Spain to coordinate operations against North Africa, in close working partnership with Italy and Greece.

At the same time, Bush's deal with Turkey also entails Anglo-American-French backing of an Ottoman-style sphere of influence in the Balkans. One of the Yugoslav states, Bosnia-Herzegovina, is half-Muslim; another, Macedonia, has a significant Muslim minority. The heads of both states, Alija Izetbegovic and Vasil Tupurkovski, respectively, were in Ankara in the two weeks prior to Bush's trip. It was while Bush was in Turkey that Macedonia opened another dangerous potential embedded in the Yugoslav civil war, by giving Belgrade an ultimatum to withdraw all troops from Macedonia or be expelled by force.

Dividing up the Mideast

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans are attempting to carve out a new relationship among the states in the region, under the guise of "solving" the Palestinian problem. Anglo-American policy since last year has been to put together an Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi axis committed to destroy the PLO, crush the Palestinians, and cut a deal with Israel. Over recent months, the U.S. has sponsored the de facto division of Lebanon between Syria and Israel; the disarming of the PLO in southern Lebanon, preparatory to a new massacre there; and the ongoing massacre of Palestinians in U.S.-occupied Kuwait.

Baker's trip to the region in July was meant to further that process, whether or not a peace conference ever actually occurs. In fact, Baker's demands for further Palestinian concessions in respect to the talks, seem to be largely provocations. The U.S. apparently hopes to force the PLO into a situation where it will be blamed for the failure of talks which the U.S. does not really want anyway.

U.S. demands on the Palestinians include:

- No Palestinian resident of East Jerusalem will be allowed to attend the talks, only those from the "Occupied Territories" of the West Bank and Gaza. That is, the Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem is implicitly endorsed.

- No PLO representation at the talks; moreover Israel is given the right to decide whether or not proposed Palestinian members of the delegation are acceptable.

- Perhaps most importantly, the U.S. will not guarantee that the proposed Palestinian "autonomy" and "self-rule" will ever lead to a Palestinian state. In other words, the Palestinians may be allowed to supervise their own garbage collection and perhaps maintain a school system, but there is no guarantee that they will have such sovereign rights as maintaining a foreign ministry, an army, a police force, or even the right to grant citizenship or residence to the millions of Palestinian refugees living outside of their native land.

On July 23, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir bluntly told Israeli television: "I don't believe in territorial compromise. I believe with my entire soul that we are forever connected to this entire homeland." In the most extreme Zionist jargon, "homeland," or Eretz Israel, means all the land from the Nile to the Euphrates.

War against Iraq a 'disaster,' says French Nobel Prize economist

by Mark Burdman

French Nobel Prize economist Maurice Allais condemns the allied war against Iraq as a war that should have and could have been prevented, one which left the Middle East in a situation worse than before it began, and which was a moral defeat for the West. "The Middle East finds itself today in a situation worse than that of July 1990," Allais writes in a seven-page article in *Le Figaro Magazine* entitled "Balance of the War: A Disaster."

The article, portrayed in the sub-headline as a counter to French President François Mitterrand's statements on July 14 that Iraq could soon face a new military intervention, is a blistering attack on the war by one of the more influential spokesmen within the French establishment, but it is only one of a series of attacks from across the political spectrum of leading forces in France, which were published in late July.

Allais stresses that the war "could have been avoided, and should not have taken place." He draws special attention to the historical roots of the Gulf-Middle East crisis, in the policy approaches to the region of the British and the Americans. He attacks the superficiality of beginning any discussion on the Gulf crisis, from the moment of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Rather, one must begin from a "longer historical perspective, notably from the consequences of the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire and of the two world wars. . . . To a significant extent, the policy followed by the West, following the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire and from the two world wars, is responsible for the economic instability of the Middle East."

The borders in the region "have been determined, essentially, as a function of the particular interests of the big Western powers, and most particularly of Great Britain and the United States. The very artificial borders of these [Middle East] states, their very unequal petroleum resources, the establishment of the state of Israel, and the policy of the great powers, have been determining factors in the permanent crisis in the Middle East," Allais writes.

It is to British policy in the Gulf, he insists, that one must

trace the historical roots of the Iraq-Kuwait conflicts, and it is simply too facile to regard Iraq's August 1990 move into Kuwait as a tragedy that came out of nowhere. According to Allais, there is much more justification in Iraq's case against Kuwait than the international media indicated.

The U.S. could have prevented war

The Bush administration bears a heavy responsibility for having failed to prevent a major crisis in the Gulf, Allais continues. After asking questions about U.S. actions, or failure to act, in July 1990, as the affair was escalating, including some questions about the activities of U.S. Ambassador in Baghdad April Glaspie, the Nobel Prize economist writes: "Whatever, one objective fact dominates over any other question. The United States abstained from addressing a public and stern warning to Saddam Hussein in the fourth week of July, and by itself, this abstention establishes, seriously and indisputably, the American responsibility in the later evolution of developments."

In the ensuing phases of the crisis, Allais insists, the United States made war inevitable by excluding any compromise and demanding "all or nothing" from Iraq. It was "certainly unreasonable," he claims, to demand "a total and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. . . . It could only be considered as humiliating and unacceptable by Saddam Hussein, ferociously nationalistic and fundamentally opposed to any Western domination." A compromise with Saddam was not impossible, and, besides, it was totally "unjustified and fundamentally unreasonable" for the U.S. to insist on no link existing between the Kuwait matter and the Palestinian and Lebanese questions.

Allais writes that the "new world order" as defined by George Bush and allies is intolerable. "Without question, since the collapse of the Berlin Wall on Nov. 9, 1989, a new era of the history of the world had begun. The world today must be reformed and a new international order is necessary. However, this international order should not be based on the oppression and humiliation of some and the insolent domina-

tion of others. The new international order that we strongly feel we need, must be based on equity and on justice, on an equal respect for all peoples, not proclaimed on by-ways in solemn declarations, but practiced in concrete realities each day. It must be founded on ethical principles that are at the basis of our humanist civilization.”

By contrast, “the claimed new world order in the Middle East amounts, in fact, to a return to the *status quo ante*, with simply a reinforcement of American domination.” The various key countries in the region, Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Israel, are all involved in massive rearmament programs, seeing in such acquisitions the only way to maintain their independence and to survive.

‘Infantile’ judgments unjustified

The “triumphalist, in truth, infantile judgments” in the Western countries about the Gulf war, are totally unjustified, in view of the consequences of the war, writes Allais. What is the “balance” of the war? “The cynical abandonment of Lebanon to Syria; immense destruction in Kuwait and in Iraq; probably 100,000 dead (military and civilian) at least, if not much more, on the Iraqi side; the uprising of Shiite and Kurdish populations, stirred up by ill-considered declarations by, if not the encouragement of, the United States; a merciless civil war, with new destruction, and thousands, if not tens of thousands, of new victims; . . . considerable economic difficulties for all the countries of the Middle East; the threat of epidemics in Iraq and a rise in mortality, particularly among children, due to malnutrition; the exasperation of hatreds among all the populations of the Middle East; negative effects on the Western economies.”

His biting comment: “Contrary to all affirmations based on giant disinformation and an unprecedented manipulation of public opinion, the balance of this war is not, as is being said generally, a stunning victory for law and justice, the final point of announcement of a new world order. It is an immense disaster for a large part of the populations of the Middle East, and a moral defeat for the Western countries.”

He adds: “The responsibility of the United States, as that of Iraq, is very heavy, but the responsibility of the strong is, without doubt, morally greater than that of the weak. To inflict, today, such large-scale suffering on millions of Iraqis, to maintain the embargo in order to destabilize Saddam Hussein, is also not a reasonable policy.”

Other voices in France blast Gulf war

Seconding Allais’s critique are agronomist René Dumont and Gen. Pierre Gallois. Dumont, writing on page 2 of the daily *Le Monde* of July 24, under the title “The Massacre Continues,” castigates the Gulf war as a classical “colonial war,” in which tens of thousands more Iraqis died than either Americans or Frenchmen. “But the massacre is not finished,” he stresses. Iraq’s population now lacks potable water, electricity, and other necessities. This is worsened by the embar-

go, yet “no one in a position of responsibility speaks of easing it.” This is “semi-genocide” against the Iraqis.

Dumont characterizes as “shameful” the priority placed on bombing civilian infrastructure, stressing that this was never authorized by the United Nations. “By associating us with this massacre, President Mitterrand has dishonored us. By prolonging the embargo, he accentuates our responsibility.”

Gen. Pierre Gallois, in a feature in the liberal-socialist weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* at the end of July, charges that the main thrust of the Gulf war was to “return to a pre-industrial state the country which was the most developed in the Middle East after Israel.”

Gallois charges that no U.N. Security Council resolution ever authorized using force to “throw this country several decades back in time by annihilating its efforts for development.” But now it is admitted, even in the United States, this so-called “surgical” war meant, in reality, “the end of, if not modern Iraq, at least an Iraq on the path of accelerated modernization.”

Gallois is one of the very few recent commentators to focus on Iraq’s infrastructure development efforts years before the war: “In the course of the last 15 years, the Baghdad government had succeeded in creating the infrastructure indispensable to the transformation of the country into a nascent industrial power: a vast network of highways, extension of secondary linkage routes . . . generalized electrification . . . extension of telephone lines to the countryside,” and modern food storage. Almost the totality of this was annihilated, in five weeks, by 90,000 tons of bombs.

Hypocrisy

Iraq had every right to develop its military capabilities, and those countries saying the opposite are utter hypocrites, General Gallois insists. “After 30 or so more advanced countries, including the United States, had helped to make Iraq a big military power, these same nations joined a coalition to destroy the military apparatus that they had contributed to construct. . . . At the time, no government complained to the Iraqis that they were devoting too much of their revenues to armaments; to the contrary, the supplier states figured that Iraq had not shown itself willing enough to spend.

“Besides,” he goes on, “didn’t Iraq have the right to be concerned about its security?” He cites the potential strategic threats to Iraq from nuclear-armed Israel; from Soviet-armed Syria; and from the fundamentalists of Iran to the east.

The international community never reacted the way it did over Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait when Pol Pot committed atrocities in Cambodia, nor when the Chinese invaded Tibet, nor when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, nor when Syria effectively annexed Lebanon, nor, for that matter, when the U.S. intervened in Panama, writes General Gallois. All of these other cases met, at most, with a statement of “regret” from the U.N. Security Council.

Hong Kong to revert to China, or is China reverting to Britain?

by Michael O. Billington

On July 4, Britain and the People's Republic of China announced that they had finally reached an accord on the building of a new international airport in the British colony of Hong Kong. This had been portrayed as the last unsettled issue in the preparation to return Hong Kong to the Chinese in 1997. Behind all the drama of this debate over the last year is the more important reality that Britain is only "giving up" Hong Kong, the center of its historical imperial financial interests in Asia (the largest portion being drug money), in exchange for virtually reestablishing its historical imperial control over *all* of China.

Central to this is the re-creation of Britain's favorite colonial outpost of the 19th and early 20th century, the city of Shanghai. Across the river from Shanghai, in an area known as Pudong, a new walled city is being constructed, just as Shanghai itself was built for the exclusive use of the foreign imperial powers, where the primary Western banking interests are establishing headquarters. Pudong will enjoy even more unregulated "free trade" concessions than the already-existing Special Economic Zones established under the reform policies of Henry Kissinger's ally Deng Xiaoping.

The Chinese had objected to the plans for the new airport on the grounds that its cost would drain the Hong Kong reserves at the point that China assumes control in 1997. The agreement to proceed, however, went far beyond the airport. The British agreed to the reestablishment of full relations (which had been at least officially curtailed after the Tiananmen Square massacre) including an announced trip to Beijing by British Prime Minister John Major to sign the deal. Sources close to the Beijing government have confirmed that Major is rushing to Beijing—he will go early in August—in order to beat Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to be the first major head of state to visit China since the 1989 uprising. The Anglo-American interests are particularly anxious that the Japanese and the Chinese do not come to any arrangement outside of the control of the new world order dictated by British finance and U.S. military power.

Also in the deal was the agreement that Britain would serve as Beijing's policeman in Hong Kong even before the 1997 turnover. Within a week of the decision, the British immigration officials in Hong Kong blatantly ignored the

official assurances of free speech in the colony and refused entry to eight overseas Chinese students with valid visas, who had come from around the world for an international meeting of several groups involved in the democracy movement. Beijing had complained that such a meeting was "subversive" and was not tolerable.

As an interesting sidelight on the deal, there was a period of four days after the agreement was secretly reached in Beijing on June 30 before it was publicly announced on July 4. In that period, Chinese financial outlets and agents in Hong Kong had a field day buying up futures contracts in the Hong Kong stock exchange. It is not known how many billions were made when the official announcement immediately drove the market up. The British authorities in Hong Kong reported that the acknowledged scam would not be criminally investigated.

The British never left

Historically, the British banking houses never left the Chinese mainland, even during the xenophobic heights of the Korean War and the Cultural Revolution. An *EIR* study in 1989 showed that the largest British banks in Hong Kong, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (the Hongshang) and the Chartered Bank, both infamous for running the world opium trade starting in the 19th century, maintained their offices and staffs in Shanghai after the 1949 communist revolution. Their services have never been interrupted! The Bank of East Asia, another Hong Kong bank founded in the 20th century, controlled by Y.K. Kan, a partner in Kissinger Associates, operates in Shanghai and was a primary force behind the establishment of the first Special Economic Zone in Shenzhen. Hong Kong, i.e., Britain, is by far the largest investor in the various free trade zones on the mainland, which have already reestablished cheap labor "concessions" areas very similar to the concessions of the 19th century.

It must not be forgotten that Hong Kong is a *colony*, not just a puppet state. The Hong Kong economy is the British economy. This was illustrated this year when the Hongshang, which, although a private bank, also functions as the official central bank of Hong Kong, moved its headquarters to London. Its roll as the central bank continues, including the printing and issuing of currency. Its unregulated secret ac-

counts and reserves, allowed under Hong Kong law, will continue. The Deng regime announced that they were understanding of the move.

The drug angle

As is now well publicized, the world is experiencing an unprecedented flood of high-quality China White heroin. One bust in California in June netted 1,080 pounds of pure China White worth about \$3 billion, almost as much as was seized in all of 1990. The production of most of this heroin in China itself has not been a very well hidden secret since 1970 when the Kissinger team, preparing to reestablish relations with Beijing, ordered the redrawing of the maps of the Golden Triangle prepared by the U.S. narcotics authorities in the 1950s, such that China was completely left out. Backward hill tribe leaders of the Burmese jungles are now fantastically credited with being the world's largest drug barons. In fact, the Chinese retain their close collaboration with British banking largely to launder the enormous flow of drug money, the largest single source of revenue in the world economy.

Zhou Enlai, in 1965, told Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser about the U.S. troops in Vietnam: "Some of them are trying opium. And we are helping them. . . . Do you remember the West imposed opium on us? They fought us with opium. And we are going to fight them with their own weapons. . . . The effect this demoralization is going to have on the United States will be far greater than anyone realizes."

Now, with the rapid collapse of the Chinese social structure over the past three years, the drug problem has exploded within China, with the population turning to drug use. Two tons of illicit heroin (about \$12 billion street value) were seized within China this year, and dealers involved in sales to Chinese are being executed by the score. But the old drug routes out of Yennan Province, the real center of the Golden Triangle, into Myanmar (Burma), India, and Hong Kong, are being rebuilt and modernized, and the British banks controlling the flow are now far more conveniently located within the country.

In the midst of this shakeup in Hong Kong, the British seized the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. BCCI has three primary centers: London, Abu Dhabi, and Hong Kong. For reasons not revealed, the Hong Kong branch was left open for several days, then seized for liquidation. Depositors may receive 25¢ on the dollar. While unraveling the strings connected to this CIA- and British intelligence-connected bank will prove most interesting, it is even more interesting to note who is shutting it down, and why. The British press outlets in Hong Kong are reporting that the BCCI is suspected of drug ties through connections to the Myanmar government, and that the drug lord from the Burmese jungles, Khun Sa, laundered his money through the Hong Kong branch of BCCI. While likely true, this further whitewashes both the drug operations of the major Hong Kong banks, and the role of China in the drug trade, conveniently timed for the transformations now under way.

Algeria after the Islamic Salvation Front

by Jacques Cheminade

The author, president of the Schiller Institute in France, has recently traveled to Algeria as well as to some of the newly liberated countries of Eastern Europe. His article was adapted by Dana S. Scanlon from a French version published in the July 11 issue of the newspaper Nouvelle Solidarité.

The government and Army of Algeria have clearly demonstrated that they do not intend to allow the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) to bring anarchy down upon the country.

In the wake of confrontations throughout the night of June 4 between Algerian security forces and fundamentalists from the FIS, during which six people reportedly died, President Chadli Benjedid had declared a state of siege. The government was dismissed, and multi-party elections which had scheduled for later in June were postponed. The FIS had been conducting increasingly riotous protest actions for almost two weeks, denouncing the ruling FLN party and labeling President Chadli an "assassin."

Now, less than two months later, and with a new government in place, the extremist leadership of the FIS has been broken, the ringleaders Abbassi Madani and his lieutenant Ali Belhadj will be put on trial, and the disappearance of the FIS's "security squads" from the capital, Algiers, indicates the degree to which its structures have been dismantled.

The danger of an uncontrolled disintegration has been avoided. But the most difficult tasks still lie ahead.

First, some accounting of responsibilities for how the situation came to the present state of affairs must be carried out. Second, a program for national economic development, which can unite all Algerians, ensure their democratic participation, and wipe out the unemployment and misery which fed the FIS uprising, must be implemented.

An accounting of responsibilities

In his severe indictment issued before the National Assembly, the new prime minister, Sid Ahmed Ghazali, placed the blame equally on the shoulders of the nomenclatura of the FLN (the National Liberation Front, formerly the sole party in Algeria) and the FIS leaders, who stepped outside the bounds of legality, first with tactics of intimidation, then

of violence, openly defying the state and its laws, calling for desertion from the Army and an armed insurrection.

The majority of Algerians approve of this double condemnation: of those who monopolized power and clung to it, and of those who tried to seize power, at the price of the blood of Algerians and the dismantling of the nation.

Ghozali went one step further in the right direction, by condemning the direct support by foreign powers, of this destabilization effort which threatened national unity. Although he cited no country in particular, the tone set by the Algerian press made his accusations very clear: that the FIS has received funds from Saudi Arabia.

This publication has its own evidence that the Saudi religious movements did indeed finance the FIS, with encouragement from the CIA and British secret services.

Outside the law

The isolation of the provocateurs—Madani and Belhadj—is a job well done. Clearly, by calling on Algerians to stockpile weapons, Belhadj put himself outside the framework of the law. As for Abbassi Madani, his statements were particularly violent, when he threatened that if the Army did not return to the barracks, the FIS would call for a jihad—a holy war—as in November 1954 against the French presence in Algeria.

The hypothesis that Madani (who spent part of his student years in England) and Belhadj were trying to provoke a bloodbath, seems entirely justified. Both of them, having been put in the minority within the FIS leadership, decided to go around the leadership and call for the continuation of the strike until the government's collapse.

This was both unacceptable and dangerous. The Army and the government rightly isolated the provocateurs, neutralized the "*enragés*" of the mosques, and established an absolutely necessary dialogue with the moderate elements of the Majlis al-Shoura. By meeting with Said Guechi, Mohammed Kerrar, Hashemi Sahnouni and Rebihi Achour, Prime Minister Ghozali has established an indispensable bridge for the establishment of democracy in Algeria.

The delegation from the leadership of the FIS, for its part, pledged to act within the framework of the law, and called on Islamic militants to do the same, respecting the law by showing evidence of patience and discipline, exhorting them to not respond to provocateurs and to set up roadblocks against opportunists.

Not out of the woods, yet

It seems then that the government and the Army successfully avoided the trap of ultra-repression. Is this to say that the crisis has been overcome? Hardly.

First of all, the government can no longer escape the economic and social question, as Prime Minister Ghozali himself stressed at the National Assembly on July 4. This means that the government must clearly recognize that the

neo-liberal policies of former Prime Minister Mouloud Hamrouche were a disaster. It was the drop in living standards of Algerians—not by 8% as Ghozali told the Assembly—but more likely by 20%, which fed the ranks of the FIS in a country which has no fundamentalist tradition. The average rate of use of the country's productive capacities has fallen below 50%. Workers are deprived of hope and of responsibility. The challenge the government faces is precisely to give them responsibility, to bring an end to the progressive drain of the country and to maintain the plant and equipment required for productive jobs.

This notion of democratic responsibility is the opposite of the subculture of the nomenclatura of previous regimes, which, all the while proclaiming themselves "by the people and for the people," have more often than not served only the interests of a small group of less and less competent men of privilege.

Algeria's true identity

This means a transition to a culture of democracy, and at the same time, to give back to Algeria its memory, its real Muslim memory: that of its unique contribution to Islam, successor to the Islam of Grenada and Cordoba, that is, Andalusian Islam.

The task is extremely difficult, in an international context defined by neo-liberalism, and by oil prices artificially depressed—by the U.S. and Saudi authorities, the very same ones who financed the FIS provocateurs—to less than \$23 per barrel.

The order of the big state companies run by the nomenclatura is a disaster; the neo-liberal "free market" order, in its present phase, is even worse. A rigorous industrial policy, a rigorous and honest policy of enterprise and of labor, must define the new way. This path would be faithful to the one which Abd-el-Kader (1807-73), the leader of the Algerian resistance against the French invaders, tried to define in the first half of the 19th century. It is the path of the twofold heritage of Andalusian Islam and of the "Polytechnicians" of Mohammed Ali, the ruler of Egypt during the first half of the 1800s, who modernized Egypt with the assistance of French technicians from the Ecole Polytechnique.

Europe will also have to help Algeria, acting in its own interests, and summoning up the courage to oppose Anglo-American liberalism. France, Spain, and Italy, as Algeria's neighbors across the Mediterranean, bear a special responsibility to ensure that the European Community grant Algeria aid, but not aid tied to the implementation of radical "free market" economic shock therapy, or worse, tied to population control measures, as is already being talked about. It has to be the kind of aid that would allow Algeria to develop, through major infrastructural projects. It is the kind of aid that would enable an ally to reconstitute its substance, to ensure justice for its people, and to play a role for development throughout the region.

Presidents put on servile display at first Ibero-American summit

by Carlos Cota Meza and Carlos Méndez

On July 18 and 19, the city of Guadalajara, Mexico hosted the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, which brought together for the first time ever the leaders of the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking world. Although the international press and the participants indulged in a melodramatic show centered around Fidel Castro and the attendant rhetoric of freedom and democracy, the essence of the summit was revealed by the utter servility of the participating heads of state toward the free-trade dictates of the George Bush government and of British imperialism.

What Ibero-America's rulers would not admit at the summit is that these free-trade policies—cloaked in various guises such as “modernization,” “liberalization” or “economic opening”—are what have created the basis for the epidemic of cholera that is now sweeping the continent.

And yet, despite their best efforts to keep the issue from coming up, the cholera question was present both within and outside the summit halls. Tens of thousands of a leaflet published by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI), circulated simultaneously in Guadalajara, throughout Mexico, and in numerous other Ibero-American countries during the summit proceedings. The leaflet, entitled “They brought cholera: do they think they can get away with it? Ibero-America's Presidents, guilty of genocide,” charges that the cholera epidemic “was deliberately provoked” by economic measures, and that “this situation did not occur for lack of alternatives,” nor of warnings, but because of the servility and complicity of Ibero-America's rulers (see box).

The disease, too, was present, for it was precisely during the days of the summit that Mexico's health authorities were forced to admit that there were at least 37 confirmed cases of cholera in the country.

Inside the meeting itself, the cholera issue was raised, thanks to a document circulated by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) warning the heads of state of the gravity of the epidemic, and also thanks to the efforts of Honduran President Rafael Callejas, who publicly insisted that the cholera epidemic must be addressed as part of the summit agenda.

In its document, PAHO declared that “the high infection and mortality rates caused by diarrheal diseases, exacerbated by the cholera epidemic, reveal the high level of fecal contamination of the water . . . in the majority of Ibero-American countries.” The document described the situation as a

“health disaster.”

PAHO proposed an Emergency Plan for the Prevention and Control of Cholera, to be launched in August and to continue through the next three years, at a cost of \$1 billion, although a more realistic estimate was offered of \$200 billion to be invested in basic sanitation over the medium and long term.

Even assuming the best of intentions, it became clear when the proposed source of funding was outlined, that this minimal PAHO program would never be carried out:

a) Investment of an amount equivalent to 1.5% of annual GNP toward health, potable water, and basic sanitation. The problem here is that the majority of the economies of the countries participating in the summit are currently suffering *negative* growth of their GNP, and increasing portions of that are allocated to payment of the foreign debt.

b) At least 20% of foreign financing will be assigned to investment in health, potable water, and basic sanitation. Does anyone know of a single international financial institution lending money to rebuild what it itself has destroyed?

c) Swap of foreign debt for investment in health, potable water and basic sanitation, in a proportion approximately equal to 35% of the foreign debt swaps these countries are now conducting. No comment.

d) Channeling voluntary contributions of the international community to health, potable water, and basic sanitation. That is, Ibero-America's leaders hope to fight cholera by means of “voluntary international assistance,” so as to leave intact the “profound readjustment of their economies.”

Unconditional surrender

Although the leaders state in their final declaration that they are “aware of the high-risk conditions created by epidemic outbreaks like cholera, which magnitude has created an emergency condition,” the agreements they ultimately reached guarantee that cholera will devastate the Ibero-American population. For example, point 9 of the 24-point declaration states: “We are committed to a process of profound readjustment of our economies, with the objective of efficiently achieving recovery and growth. Our countries have made significant advances in their modernization processes, by means of reform of the State and of economic liberalization. . . .”

They also commit themselves to “contribute to the success of the Uruguay Round of GATT” (General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade), which is one of President Bush's key objectives, and which was one of the central agreements of the recent Group of Seven meeting in London.

In their final statement, the Ibero-American leaders also support another aim of Bush and the British, in declaring that "the United Nations' Conference on the Environment and Development constitutes a unique opportunity to broaden international cooperation for development, and to reverse the global process of the degradation of nature."

While their people are dying from hunger and disease, Ibero-America's rulers shamelessly declare in point 18 that "in the face of poverty, war, intolerance, hunger, disease, environmental degradation and ignorance, we propose a new culture of international cooperation as the only way to a just and stable world."

More infamy

Measured by the press coverage and the statements of the participants, the Guadalajara summit was a brazen display of shamelessness, of egoism, and of inflamed self-praise.

Alberto Fujimori of Peru, whose country is destroyed by

cholera and by the narco-terrorism of Shining Path, blamed the region's underdevelopment on "the absurd policy of earmarking a large portion of our scarce resources to military expenses. . . . The arms race is the main enemy of our people's development."

Carlos Menem of Argentina dared to praise George Bush's Enterprise for the Americas initiative.

Carlos Salinas of Mexico said that "the population dynamic, a challenge of quantity, diminishes our efforts such that the crisis leaves us as an added legacy a reduction in the quality of what has already been built up by previous generations."

Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil outshone the others with a photographic exposition that he presented in the hotel where he was hosted: 54 full-color photographs, all of himself in different poses.

Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela limited himself to sticking his nose into everyone else's conversations, and to insisting on the disappearance of the concept of national sovereignty through "a revision of the old and anachronistic formulas of the first principles of international relations."

'Ibero-American Presidents guilty of genocide'

"Ibero-American heads of state, who are meeting mid-July in Guadalajara, Mexico, boast that this is the first time the Presidents of the region have met together without the U.S. government being present. But why need there be an official representative of Washington present, if all these rulers are nothing more than puppets and servants of the White House?" asks the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSI) in a leaflet which was circulated from Mexico to South America during the summit.

Entitled "They Brought Us Cholera. Do They Think They Can Get Away with It? Ibero-America's Presidents, Guilty of Genocide," the leaflet charges that "on orders of their boss, George Bush, these heads of state—who exchange smiles, embraces, and speeches in the name of democracy—have committed hideous crimes against humanity." It warns: "Everything indicates that they will discuss how to continue the annihilation of our nations to satisfy the desires of the usurious banks and merciless bureaucracy of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"The cholera epidemic, which advances unchecked across the region, was deliberately provoked. How? By economic measures," the leaflet charges. "The satanic circles which invented the IMF's 'adjustments' and 'con-

ditionalities,' have known from the beginning that one of the results of their measures, sooner or later, would be the resurgence of cholera and other once-eradicated diseases. Malnutrition, combined with the disappearance of health and sanitary services, leads to all sorts of epidemic diseases. Not only do the Ibero-American heads of state and the bankers whom they obey give less importance to human life than they do money. They are guilty of an even more heinous sin: *the deliberate intent to eliminate millions of human beings.*"

After documenting these charges, the MSI concluded: "We have not reached this situation for lack of an alternative. In 1974, the U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche, today a political prisoner in his own country," directed a study "into the worldwide consequences for public health which would be created by the austerity measures of the IMF and similar agencies. That study . . . concluded that after a period of time, a series of different epidemics and pandemics would erupt, resulting in genocide 100 times worse than that committed by Adolf Hitler. Not only that. Since 1975, our movement has been proposing a program for accelerated economic development. . . . In such works as *Operación Juárez*, by Lyndon LaRouche, and the book *Ibero-American Integration*, it has been shown that, even under conditions of economic blockade imposed by the great powers, Ibero-America could survive better by integrating its economies—through a debtors' club and an Ibero-American Common Market—than in the claws of malthusian usury."

Argentina threatened with dismemberment

by Cynthia R. Rush

When on July 8, the governor of the Argentine province of Rio Negro, Hugo Massaccesi, transferred \$16 million from the central bank in Buenos Aires to its branch in his province and used the funds to pay 30,000 state workers, he unleashed a political storm. President Carlos Menem branded him a traitor and threatened to prosecute the entire provincial legislature for backing him. Immediately, other governors, while publicly attacking Massaccesi for his "irresponsible" action, began voicing their complaints against the government in Buenos Aires, and demanded more equitable treatment in the form of more federal revenues, payment of oil royalties, and other financial support owed them by the federal government.

Argentina is just a few months away from mid-term elections, and both the ruling Peronists and the opposition Radical Civic Union are involved in a good deal of political maneuvering. But what's going on here is something far more dangerous than just political squabbling or interparty rivalry. Menem may have obediently applied the Anglo-American establishment's policies in his country, but he hasn't entirely eliminated the nationalist resistance within the Armed Forces, trade union movement, or population at large, which remains an obstacle to the successful imposition of George Bush's new world order.

In the early 19th century, British and French military might, allied with Giuseppe Mazzini's freemasons inside the Young Argentina movement, tried to physically dismember the Argentine Confederation in order to impose British free trade policies and crush the forces associated with nationalist Juan Manuel de Rosas, who ruled Argentina from 1828 to 1853. Beginning in 1828, with the creation through British intrigue of the "nation" of Uruguay, these forces repeatedly separated off pieces of the national territory, declared the creation of new states, and even offered portions of the nation to their allies, or to European princes, if this would subdue the defenders of national sovereignty. This Mazzinian movement was committed to eradicating the principles underlying Western Christian civilization.

The 'strong state' disappears

Today, the Anglo-Americans are prepared to attempt again the dismemberment of the country. One ominous sign was the report in the July 15 *Newsweek* in which Henry

Kissinger is quoted saying that Argentina "is a dagger pointed at the heart of Antarctica." Kissinger's message is that the nation represents a threat to Anglo-American interests in Antarctica, which are considerable, and must therefore be ripped apart. In the early 1950s, under the government of Gen. Juan Perón, Argentina's nationalist military performed valuable scientific work in Antarctica, which strengthened the country's territorial claims to that region.

As the example of the 1982 Malvinas War demonstrates, the Anglo-Americans have no intention of tolerating Argentine claims to resource-rich Antarctica, particularly if they come from a nationalist military intent on defending sovereignty. Chile, which came to Britain's aid in 1982 against Argentina, is prepared to play that role again. Britain has used elements in the Chilean Armed Forces to aggravate Chilean-Argentine border disputes, and has on the back burner the option of a full-scale war between the two nations, whose purpose would be to crush Argentina and what remains of its decimated Armed Forces.

The dismemberment strategy is also assisted by the fact that especially over the last 10 years, application of International Monetary Fund austerity policy has accelerated the country's institutional breakdown. In order to survive, individual provinces have resorted to creating their own currencies and carrying out their own foreign policy, as if unattached to a central government.

It's no accident that press commentary on the current crisis uses Yugoslavia as a reference point, and notes that some Argentine governors have already begun talking about the desirability of seceding and forming separate nations. In an article published in the daily *Ambito Financiero* July 15, commentator Ignacio Zuleta reported that in private conversation, many businessmen and politicians in the "rich" oil-producing provinces of Patagonia admit that "if they were a nation apart, with control over their natural resources . . . they could function much better . . . and stop having to subsidize Buenos Aires." Similar sentiment can be found in the northwestern and northeastern provinces, Zuleta reports, where those governments feel they could benefit by annexing themselves to neighboring countries, rather than being "oppressed" by the central government in Buenos Aires.

Most significant is Zuleta's assertion that this separatist discussion is being driven by the fact that the concept of the nation-state no longer really exists, especially given the end of the Cold War. He attributes this development to the spread of free market economics, with its orgy of privatization and deregulation which denigrates the role of the state. "Without communism," he adds, "and with an American Empire with which all must be negotiated, tribalisms—both European and American—are strengthened, and base themselves on what they consider to be their competitive advantages: resources, common interests, natural borders [defined by] language and geography. Politics declines in importance, almost disappearing, for the moment."

Terror haunts Colombia as Gaviria 'dialogues'

by Andrea Olivieri

During the past three months in Colombia, the same three months in which narco-terrorism supposedly ground to a halt following the surrender of the Medellín Cartel's top drug lords, there has been an average of three terrorist attacks and more than eight victims—dead and wounded—per day. Seizures of entire towns, blockades of railroads and highways, bombings of fuel and energy infrastructure, transportation facilities, airports, and radar installations, and ambushes, kidnappings, and assassinations have plunged this violence-wracked nation into new depths of terror as the 15,000-man narco-terrorist army of the so-called National Guerrilla Coordinator (CNG) takes up where its cocaine-smuggling comrades supposedly left off.

In an effort to preserve his image as the "President of peace," Colombian head of state César Gaviria ordered an unprecedented 72-hour *unilateral* cease-fire July 17 in a half-dozen terrorist-infested regions of the country, to permit CNG negotiators who have been engaged in "peace talks" with his government, to safely return to those zones to "consult with their comrades."

Guerrilla participation in the peace talks, which had been ongoing since June 3 in Caracas, Venezuela under the sponsorship of the scandal-rocked Carlos Andrés Pérez government, came to an abrupt halt when it was learned that the Colombian military, in fulfillment of its duty, was refusing to abandon anti-subversive operations in those regions. The standoff between the Gaviria government and the CNG delegates lasted for weeks, while the CNG's narco-terrorist army rampaged nationwide.

Between June 3 and July 9, the CNG dynamited 18 oil installations, destroyed 11 electrical energy towers, 11 bridges, and 4 communications towers, carried out 6 assaults on towns, 15 assaults on police stations, 9 ambushes of military or police squads, and conducted a dozen other terrorist attacks. Defense Minister Oscar Botero Restrepo wrote in the Armed Forces' daily that, for the CNG, "only terror counts as a tactic to intimidate the community and as a strategy to coerce the state." Citizens' protests against continued dialogue with these terrorists began to be raised.

It thus came as a shock to Colombians when Gaviria announced that his government's commitment to a negotiated peace with the CNG stood firm. He explained that, despite the unrelenting terrorism, the CNG "has not violated any prior agreement to a cease-fire at the start of the dialogues,

as a condition for those dialogues."

On July 9, the Colombian Foreign Ministry revealed that Gaviria had met that day in Bogotá with military commanders of El Salvador's FMLN rebel forces. Also that day, presidential security adviser Rafael Pardo Rueda disclosed that the government has been consulting with Cuba's Fidel Castro for nearly a year on the "peace process" in Colombia. On July 13, Gaviria's negotiator Jesús Antonio Bejarano pledged, "The government will persist on the path of dialogue."

Armed Forces under attack

At the same time, the Armed Forces came under renewed attack for "standing in the way" of a peaceful Colombia. Veteran guerrilla commander Manuel Marulanda Velez, a.k.a. "Sureshot," charged July 10 that the Army's military operations in guerrilla-occupied zones had forced a "counter-offensive" by the rebels at a moment when "we are practically on the threshold of a peace treaty." Fellow terrorist Manuel Pérez declared, "With or without the Colombian government's consent, the Army unleashed that offensive, and we will respond militarily." Said a CNG negotiator, "The peace scheme will not work unless the government renounces the military option."

The campaign then escalated. Said CNG commander Francisco Galán, regarding the recently concluded Constituent Assembly which dissolved the national Congress and opened the corridors of political power to amnestied narco-terrorists: "It has positive aspects. It provides broader opportunities for politics, but if the Armed Forces do not democratize, peace will not come to Colombia. The Constituent Assembly did not resolve the root problem" of military reform.

On July 24, the *Christian Science Monitor* published a piece on Gaviria's crusade for "peace" in Colombia, including a quote from "Harvard-trained economist and Bogotá city councilwoman" Clara López: "We still have a dirty war going on." The *Monitor* explains that López is convinced the killing will continue because "constitutional reform did not address military reform." The paper fails to mention that López is a prominent member of the Colombian Communist Party, or that she is the niece of former President Alfonso López Michelsen, a key architect of Gaviria's "peace campaign." The paper concludes with a quote from Gaviria: "We still have a lot of important goals to achieve. The most important of all, of course, is the final settlement with the guerrillas."

Alfonso Cano Isaza, editor of the anti-government daily *El Espectador*, sarcastically commented in a July 14 editorial: "It would appear that in our country, some crimes—the most execrable, to be sure, such as kidnaping, assassination, and terrorism—stop being crimes out of a zeal for peace. . . . And should the Armed Forces of Colombia persist in fulfilling their pledge to defend the life, honor, and goods of the citizenry, they are sabotaging the peace process and violating human rights."

Startling revelations in Venezuela

Did George Bush and Venezuelan President Pérez sanction the Cubana bombing and the Letelier murder?

Orlando García, long-standing chief of security for Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, bears responsibility for the Oct. 26, 1976 bombing of a Cubana de Aviación airliner off Barbados in which 72 people were killed, according to Osmeiro Carneiro, an inspector general of Venezuela's Military Intelligence Directorate (DIM).

In an extensive interview serialized by the Venezuelan daily *El Nacional* in mid-July, Carneiro also accused García of withholding information he received beforehand about the plot to murder exiled Chilean diplomat Orlando Letelier, who was assassinated in Washington, D.C., together with his secretary, Ronnie Moffit, in September 1976.

According to Carneiro, Lázaro Rogelio Ugarte, who recently succeeded García as chief of presidential security for Pérez, was also complicit in the bombing of the Cuban airliner.

García, a naturalized American citizen who was born in Cuba, and Ugarte, a veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion, were double agents employed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency when the plane was bombed, said Carneiro. His charges have created a scandal in Venezuela and elsewhere in Ibero-America, but the charges have been completely blacked out by major U.S. media. "Orlando García Vásquez and Lázaro Rogelio Ugarte Bruselau, I repeat, are two soldiers of fortune. They are also members of the U.S. CIA," said Carneiro. Ugarte "is up to his

neck in international drug trafficking," he added.

"Both Rogelio Ugarte and Orlando García should be investigated and put on trial," he said. Such an investigation could implicate President George Bush, who was Director of Central Intelligence in 1976 at the time the two alleged CIA agents, Ugarte and García, were supposedly involved in blowing up the Cuban airliner. The investigation would also involve President Pérez, who was the nominal superior of the two men.

Although, according to the DIM official, García was given the information "that people tied to the Chilean government were plotting to kill Letelier . . . instead of informing the President," Carlos Andrés Pérez, García "kept the information to himself and refrained from taking steps to prevent the assassination of Letelier."

Carneiro, who claims to have worked for three years for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, said that the DEA "has conclusive proof" of Ugarte's involvement in international drug trafficking. "Why is the DEA withholding the evidence and hiding that information? Why doesn't the DEA turn over the proof that Rogelio Ugarte is a drug trafficker to the President? That they haven't done so proves that there is something shady going on in all of this," said Carneiro.

Carneiro summed up his allegations as follows: "Orlando García Vásquez, former chief of security of the President, is an intimate friend of Rogelio Ugarte. Both were the found-

ers of the CIA office in Venezuela; they both worked for the DISIP [Venezuela's political police], both are anti-Castroite, they have common interests, therefore, they should be investigated and put on trial," said Carneiro.

There is other evidence that Ugarte is, in fact, tied to drug trafficking, as charged by Carneiro. On Jan. 12, 1989, a shipping container consigned to a Miami company owned by Ugarte, Celere, Inc., was found by U.S. Customs agents to contain 572 pounds of cocaine, according to reports in the Venezuelan press.

And Ugarte is not the only one. "Drug Trafficking Penetrated the President's Circles," read the front-page headline of the July 22 *El Nuevo País*, a daily published and edited by Rafael Poleo, whose house was recently ransacked after he published allegations of corruption by high government officials. One of those charged by Poleo and Carneiro was Gen. Herminio Fuenmayor, Carneiro's former boss at the DIM. Fuenmayor allegedly had the DIM place wiretaps on the telephones of opponents of the regime. He was forced to resign a few weeks ago for his involvement in a military procurement scandal and after he admitted that he had helped to smuggle a luxury BMW into the country as a favor for a known drug trafficker.

Also facing drug charges is a former state governor. According to published reports, even two former members of Pérez's cabinet have ties to drug traffickers that could prove embarrassing to the Venezuelan socialist President, one of Bush's most loyal and staunchest collaborators in Ibero-America.

Venezuela's Congress voted on July 20 to set up a Special Congressional Commission to investigate the charges made by Carneiro.

International Intelligence

Arafat: PLO will survive and grow

"We are experts in matters of survival," said Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat, in an interview with the weekend edition of the Paris daily *Le Figaro* published July 20-21.

Asked about the fate of the PLO after its total disarmament by the Lebanese Army, Arafat responded: "We will exist no matter what. Remember in 1979, Brzezinski, Carter's special adviser, declared: 'Goodbye, PLO!' In 1982, during the war in Lebanon, the Israelis and their allies sang this tune again. We are experts in matters of survival, and one day, we will re-emerge from difficulties, from the pit into which we are now plunged, stronger than ever. . . ."

"It is wrong to say we are isolated. No one will ever succeed in eliminating 6.5 million Palestinians from the face of the Earth. . . . They tried already to liquidate the Palestinians, who are still there."

Bolivia reduces sentences for narcos who surrender

The Bolivian government is permitting all drug traffickers who surrender in the next 120 days to be free of the threat of extradition to the United States or other countries, just as in Colombia. Also as in Colombia, all traffickers who confess and help finger other traffickers will have reduced sentences. A government official said that this is being done to preempt a violent phase such as Colombia has been going through for years. Interior Minister Carlos Saavedra said that the plan "will get a good reception from the traffickers."

On cue, Erwin Guzman, a.k.a. "The Lieutenant," a former Army officer and leader of Bolivia's narcotics cartel, turned himself in to police on July 11, a few days after taking out an ad in the Roman Catholic newspaper *Presencia* saying that "he has great faith in our judicial system."

Although he is wanted by the U.S. gov-

ernment, which may go through the motions of requesting extradition, there is no doubt that his action is part of an attempt to repeat in Bolivia the charade of the "surrender" of the Pablo Escobar gang in Colombia, on the guarantee that they will not be extradited. He is one of 10 men who were the target of a raid led by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in June, which failed to nab any of its suspects, because the local government tipped off the traffickers.

Kurdish leader charges foreign interference

Kurdish Democratic Party leader Massoud Barzani has charged that "foreign hands" are behind the latest unrest in northern Iraq. Amidst the international media uproar about the latest "Iraqi crimes" against the Kurds in the region, the London *Guardian* on July 20 quoted Barzani claiming that the death toll in the latest fighting was only 100, not the several hundred widely reported.

Beyond this, Barzani blamed "people opposed to any deal" between the Baghdad regime and the Kurds, as instigators of the clashes, and warned of "foreign hands playing or trying to play in the area."

The *Guardian* then reported an Iraqi government allegation that "Iranian agents" were fomenting the unrest. Iraqi Information Minister Hamid Youssef Hammadi told the Iraqi News Agency: "Iranian elements and other agents of Iran crossed the border illegally and some were captured. They had lots of money to distribute to their followers."

China, Pakistan, Iran oppose 'U.S. dominance'

A Beijing-Islamabad-Teheran axis against a "U.S.-dominated new world order" is now taking shape, according to the July 20-21 issue of the *Berliner Zeitung*. At the conclusion of the recent visit of Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng to Teheran, the final official declaration committed the two countries

to work together to oppose "U.S. dominance." Also, during the recent visit of Iranian Chief of Staff Moshin Rezal to Pakistan, the two countries discussed closer strategic and military cooperation.

The paper says that the Pentagon is worried about the growing cooperation between Teheran and Islamabad.

China reportedly feels increasingly threatened by Washington, while Pakistan sees relations with Iran as giving it more maneuvering room vis-à-vis India.

In January, the head of the Iranian Navy, Ali Shamkhani, said that "Iran will create, together with Pakistan, an important part of an Islamic defense line in the region." It is expected that Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati is soon to go to Islamabad.

The article gives certain dimensions of Iranian-Pakistani cooperation: 1) joint diplomacy around Afghanistan; 2) the building of munitions factories in Iran with Pakistani help; 3) the training of Iranian officers in Rawalpindi; and 4) the building of an oil refinery in Karachi that can provide Iranian oil to India through Pakistan.

Panama's government 'most inept ever'

"The Endara government is the most inept that we have ever had in Panama, even taking into account the years of dictatorship from 1968 to 1989," stated Tomas Herrera, a leader of Panama's Civic Crusade, who had actively contributed to bringing Guillermo Endara to power in the first place, in an interview with France's *Le Monde* published on July 20. Endara was installed as President by the U.S. Army, following the December 1989 invasion of that country.

The front-page article is entitled: "Panama From Dictatorship to Dictatorship, Incompetence and Corruption: One Year After the Departure of General Noriega, the Popularity of President Endara Is in Free Fall." *Le Monde* Central America correspondent Bertrand de la Grange writes that Herrera's view is "more and more openly expressed in all sectors of society." Throughout Panama,

one hears accusations of "incompetence," "corruption," and "nepotism" thrown against Endara.

Another case is Roberto Troncoso, president of the Panamanian Commission for Human Rights, who sees no improvement in the human rights situation relative to what it was under General Noriega.

It seems, the article continues, that the only effect of the American intervention was to "aggravate poverty and violence." Reports are that drugs now are "more abundant and better marketed than before." Unemployment is 25% among the economically active population, and people are endlessly being called upon to accept new sacrifices. A friend of President Endara, lawyer Manuel García, told de la Grange that it is impossible to keep demanding austerity for low-level functionaries, when "incompetent people" are appointed as government "advisers" and receive huge salaries.

Israeli judge faults police in Al Aqsa riot

Israeli Judge Ezra Kama has completed a nine-month investigation into the October 1990 clash at Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque, which left 21 Palestinians dead. According to Kama's conclusions, "the behavior of certain police deviated from the realm of reasonable need to use live gunfire," although he did accept the idea that some of the police officers faced "real dangers" and therefore were justified in shooting into the crowd.

According to Kama's account, the incident started when the Israeli police "accidentally" fired a tear-gas canister into a group of worshipping Palestinian women, which triggered stone-throwing against nearby worshipping Israeli Jews. The police fired back, often, according to the judge, without aiming, through a partially opened gate.

Kama's account largely contradicts that of an Israeli government-appointed commission of inquiry, which found the police blameless. However, Kama ruled that no charges should be brought against any of the policemen, since it was impossible to know

who had fired which shot. This led police officers in the courtroom to shout with joy. The reason for this lack of evidence, is that the police had collected no evidence after the shooting.

Group of 30 calls for one-world government

A new report released on July 12 by the so-called Group of 30, a private body whose members include leading international bankers and financial luminaries, calls for strengthening the Group of Seven economic summit system to the point where it would function virtually as a supranational dictatorship. "The summit process . . . should be strengthened, to lay a firm basis for future collective leadership" and the "sharing of responsibility for global security among the major industrial nations," says the study.

The report recommends that the summiters adopt a "core agenda," which would include those areas that "require high-level agreement for effective policy coordination." These would include debt, the environment, trade and investment, defense, and economic policy coordination. Summits would have a "special role in managing the links between international policies" in these areas.

The report proposes setting up a "surveillance system" which would monitor each country's performance in these areas. For example, "national savings as a percent of GNP or GDP" as well as countries' annual inflation rates, would be monitored, as would the amount a country spends on its military and its overall energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions.

The study also calls for several institutional changes in the summit's follow-through mechanism, including upgrading the IMF's participation in the process, beefing up the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and establishing a new institution, similar to the European Council of Ministers, which would "steer the affairs of the industrial countries as a group."

● **CHINESE** Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin is planning to attend the September session of the U.N. General Assembly, following a three-nation tour of Ibero-America. This will be the first time a top Communist Party leader has addressed the U.N. Plans are not final, but the *South China Morning Post* from Hong Kong reports that he also plans to tour other U.S. cities.

● **THE SOVIET ARMY'S** 23rd Division, based in the Caucasus, "used automatic weapons in the attack on the villages of Manashid, Erkesh and Buzluk in the region of Shaumian" in mid-July, a report by the Armenian government stated. The troops that attacked had been ordered to move out of the villages, but, according to Armenia's President Levon Ter-Petrossian, "had not moved very far away."

● **HENRY KISSINGER** will visit Brazil in October. He will be preceded by a preparatory delegation led by William D. Rogers and Alan Batkin.

● **CHINA** has determined that its 8% ethnic (non-Han) population can no longer be excluded from the policy of forced birth limits. The journal of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences reports that the 1990 census showed an increase in "ethnics" from 55.8 million in 1978 to 91.2 million in 1990. "While the ethnic population surged, its general quality has declined," said the journal, using eugenics terminology.

● **HUNGARIAN** President Goencz has sent a letter to Pope John Paul II "in which the President assured his total support for the ideas of the latest social encyclical," *Centesimus Annus*, reported the *Budapester Rundschau* on June 3. The letter was delivered personally by Foreign Minister Geza Jeszensky.

Renaissance Florence was a 'child-centered' society

by Nora Hamerman

Charity and Children in Renaissance Florence: The Ospedale degli Innocenti, 1410-1536

by Philip Gavitt

The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1990

344 pages, hardbound, \$34.50

Among certain circles it is commonly argued today that the Italian Renaissance marked a turning away from medieval Christian ideals of charity toward the suffering and poor. In this view, the revival of Greek classical culture which occurred in Florence and spread out from there over Europe in the second half of the 15th century, centered on a cult of beauty that looked upon the infirm and imperfect among God's children with disdain and revulsion, and this attitude would have fostered a decline in the hospitals and other institutions which had uniquely marked Christianity from its inception. This belief is cited oftentimes as a reason for rejecting *humanism*, the culturally optimistic world-outlook of the leaders of the Renaissance, which drew selectively upon pagan sources, especially the works of Plato and his followers. The misguided anti-humanists confuse true Christian humanism with the atheistic "secular humanism" promulgated by the likes of Lord Bertrand Russell.

Philip Gavitt's study of the Ospedale degli Innocenti, or Foundling Hospital, of Florence, provides much evidence to contradict this view. The portico of the Innocenti was the

first architectural masterpiece commissioned from Florence's legendary architect Filippo Brunelleschi, before he accomplished the technological feat of building the dome of the Cathedral of Florence, and as such it ranks among the roster of masterpieces of world architecture, as it was the first major building to introduce the typical features of "Renaissance" architectural style in Brunelleschi's typically rigorous way, with its beautiful semicircular arches, its classically designed columns built as metaphors of the human figure, and its base elevated by steps above the piazza.

The true hero of the Renaissance was characterized by a zeal for scientific and technological solutions to human problems, driven by a love for humanity which mirrors, however imperfectly, the love of God for man. Brunelleschi was, besides being an architect and sculptor, a prolific inventor of labor-saving machinery, and a leading civil and military engineer, involved in a project to build a new barge for transporting marble down the Arno River, and later, in a scheme for diverting the river's waters for military purposes, which became legendary for its boldness even though it failed at the time.

The purpose of civic beauty

Gavitt's small volume, replete with tabular data and archival citations interspersed with commentaries on the family by humanist writers, is a historical study in which Brunelleschi's genius in creating the facade of the Innocenti only plays a minor role. The author documents a number of important points, not the least of which is to debunk the much-cited (by feminists) sociological study of one Richard Trexler,

who claimed that the Innocenti “institutionalized” female infanticide by sending a greater proportion of female than male infants out to wet nurses who notoriously mistreated them. Although female children were less valued than males in that period, Gavitt shows that Trexler utterly failed to prove *intentional* female infanticide.

The Ospedale degli Innocenti took in children “*innocenti*,” who were abandoned by the parents either because of poverty, social pressures, illegitimacy, or other reasons, arranged wet-nurses for their infancy, and attempted to place them in adoptive homes or apprenticeships and eventually to find vocations for the boys, and provide small dowries for marriage or monachation for the girls. Although mortality rates for the foundlings taken in by the Innocenti were high by modern standards, they were quite low compared to those in orphanages of the 19th century. The death rates for infants and children even in normal families were so high in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, that as Gavitt beautifully puts it, “From their devastating experience of infant and child mortality, Florentines constructed a fortress not of indifference but of charity and compassion.”

In Chapter 4, “Hospital and Family,” he states that the mere fact of having a major architect, Brunelleschi, design the portico, or *loggia*, indicates that the Innocenti was to be elevated to great civic prominence. It was the great aristocratic families of Florence who had a *loggia* in front of their houses, which was for the common use of all the citizens, and also for the family to display its major occasions to the outside world. The design fit into a civic sense of beauty, proportion, and design. The vocabulary used in the documents of the Innocenti shows that it was considered as a “family” for the abandoned children, calling its expenses “house expenses,” and the husbands of successfully married foundlings, “our son-in-law.”

Basing himself upon the extensive notes taken by the doorkeepers who accepted the foundlings, 90% of whom were between 3 hours and 3 weeks old when they came to the Innocenti, Gavitt gives a full picture of the varied origins of the abandoned children and the poignancy of many parents’ feelings in abandoning them. To quote from his fifth chapter, “Omnes Sancti Innocentes”: “Emotions surrounding the mortality of children were far more complex than alleged lack of affection. As we have already seen, parents abandoned even the children of their servants and slaves reluctantly and with considerable ambivalence. Parents returned frequently to claim children within a few days, in some cases, or within a few years, in others. Even where girls were involved, the memory of the child a parent had abandoned often lingered. Parents followed their child’s progress not only through wet nurse, but even after adoption.

“Indeed, it is in the Innocenti’s adoption records that the affection of Florentines for children and their hopes even for abandoned children leave no room for doubt that fifteenth-century Florence was, in a profoundly religious way, a child-

centered culture. The Innocenti’s success in rescuing its surviving children from the margins of the community and restoring them to what one historian has called ‘the charismatic center’ had its practical expression for boys in combining adoption and apprenticeship and for girls in combining adoption and household service. In some cases girls, too, were apprenticed. In any case, the hospital went to considerable lengths to ensure that adoptive parents of female foundlings provided a dowry and arranged a suitable marriage, as the hospital itself provided for the girls who remained residents until they were of marriageable age.” Gavitt shows the Innocenti was careful to take the child’s wishes into consideration both in the choice of apprenticeship and adoptive parents. Girls who chose neither marriage nor the convent could remain as part of the Innocenti staff for the rest of their lives.

Elsewhere, he reports: “Most boys could expect, if they were adopted, to acquire basic literacy, mercantile skills, and proficiency at a trade or craft. A select few could aspire to the best humanistic education available to make them ‘gentlemen’ and ‘men of virtue,’ or even . . . ‘religious doctors.’ ”

In his last chapter, “Orate pro nobis,” Gavitt summarizes: “Renaissance Florentines perceived that charity, tenderness, and compassion toward children were crucial to personal immortality, the survival of families, and the salvation of the State. The foundling hospital of the Innocenti was without a doubt the vehicle of that appealing vision. The hospital’s founders and testators, as well as guild and communal officers, stressed that alms themselves were insufficient to secure God’s favor. Such alms, rather, had to result in direct benefit to their intended recipients. . . . Humanist pedagogy . . . took its models from antiquity: Children learn moral and political behavior by the force of love, reason, and example, and not by the application of coercion and physical force.” The humanists never lost their grasp of the notion that “the family and child-rearing were the private rehearsal for the public performance of civic obligation and political power.” As one theoretical writer on the family in that era put it, true defenders of the state must undertake “the defense of the oppressed, such as the poor, prisoners, strangers, widows, and orphans. . . . Children must be raised lovers of justice. . . .”

After the downfall of the Florentine Republic at the end of the 15th century, though, “political authority in Florence shifted its focus from infants, young children, and adolescents as saviors of the State, to the colonization of the energies of its young men.” Florence became a small imperial power, and the Innocenti lost influence as it became directly dependent on the autocratic Grand Dukes. Institutional care, rather than adoption, was emphasized. Although Gavitt does not specifically draw this conclusion, the loss of a “child-centered society” coincided precisely with the collapse of the Golden Renaissance in Italy, in the 1530s.

Why the British hate Iraq so much

by Mark Burdman

Instant Empire: Saddam Hussein's Ambition for Iraq

by Simon Henderson

Mercury House, San Francisco, 1991

271 pages, paperbound, \$14.95

A blurb on the back cover describes *Instant Empire* as “thoroughly researched, balanced and complete.” It may well be the product of much research, but, with rare exceptions, it is neither balanced nor complete. Henderson’s book is tailored to the prevailing consensus, which portrays Saddam Hussein and the Iraqis as the essence of all evil, in order to divert attention from the much greater evil being practiced by the Anglo-Americans and their various allies around the world, especially that evil being unleashed by the global economic collapse which the Anglo-Americans make believe doesn’t exist.

Obviously, there is money to be made in peddling the view put forward in *Instant Empire*, but there is also cultural-political manipulation involved. This is a British-authored book, published in the United States. Since the average American knows no history, it is easy to mold Americans’ perceptions by tailoring some historical facts and items of interest to a production that might make for the script of a Hollywood horror-thriller movie, filled with espionage intrigues, ugly murders and tortures, and brutal dictators (with moustaches and, if you find the right photographs, shifty eyes).

The absurdity centers around the *leitmotif* that Iraq, its modern history, and its population are sort of an epiphenomenon of the fantasies of Saddam Hussein. Virtually every fact of Iraqi economic life reported by Henderson is interpreted as part of a weapons procurement program, or as part of Saddam’s effort to control the Iraqi population by terrorizing them into submission. While various facts in the overall account may be true, undoubtedly Henderson, who has been to Iraq many times and who has worked professionally on

Iraq for years as a *Financial Times* writer and in other capacities, knows better. If he can manage to meticulously enumerate the 20 or so varieties of torture allegedly practiced by Iraq’s security forces, why does he appear to be so ignorant about other features of Baathist Iraq, for example that Iraq, in the period of the leadership of the Iraqi Baath Party and Saddam Hussein, had built up a thoroughly modern health system, with trained doctors, and guaranteed free health care (a “luxury,” by the way, that a significant portion of Americans, especially the growing number of poor, is denied—and which many Iraqis are now denied thanks to 120,000 bombing sorties over a six-week period earlier this year)?

Elsewhere, he says that Saddam has won “genuine support from colleagues and many ordinary people in Iraq who admire his abilities.” Why? An open-minded reader might wonder if certain features of Saddam’s life, rather than pointing to some ultimate horrific evil design, might express in microcosm the recent history—and aspirations—of Iraq as a whole. Take this passage, about Saddam’s early life in Takrit: “Life was hard in the Takrit area. There was no electricity or water supply. The intensely hot summers were unrelieved by air-conditioning even for the rich, and during the winter rains, mud spread everywhere. A photograph of the house in the village of Oujah where Saddam lived during his childhood, shows a windowless single-story building made of mud, straw, and wood.” Compare this account to the fact, never mentioned by Henderson, but known to any expert on Iraq, that until the Gulf war, almost all of Iraq was supplied with electric power, and that most inhabitants were supplied, daily, with plentiful clean drinking water. Wouldn’t such dramatic progress establish an emotional identification of many Iraqis with their leaders, and pride in Iraq’s accomplishments?

Now, of course, thanks to the American military strategy of targeted bombing of civilian infrastructure, in a war that Henderson supported, there is a kind of macabre *status quo ante*, with the entire population being sent back decades, to live the conditions Saddam endured in childhood. Is that likely to make Iraqis angry at Saddam, or at those whose willful intent was to send Iraq back several decades in time?

Henderson reports that one of the things that shaped Saddam’s life and attitudes, was Britain’s “vengeful” treatment of Iraqi officers who supported the 1940s coup of Rashid Ali. This was done by the British “to let the Arab world know the costs of opposing British imperial power.” Saddam’s uncle, an Army officer, received such treatment, and Saddam always thought of these events as “humiliating,” so much that “he seems to have maintained this antipathy towards the British, never visiting Britain and preferring to give interviews to journalists from almost any other country.”

Of oil and demographics

So, it is understandable if anti-British views are widespread among Iraqis. What is less understandable, and also

involved in that story of “vengeful” British treatment, is why the British hate Iraq so much. The Gulf war was essentially a *British*-orchestrated campaign, even if George Bush has tried to bask in a non-existent glory. The issue went beyond the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. One recalls that section of the Gulf crisis memoirs of Soviet special envoy Yevgeni Primakov (appearing in *Time* magazine in February under the title, “The Inside Story of Moscow’s Quest for a Deal”), where he describes his meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in October 1990. According to Primakov’s account, she launched into a one-hour monologue. The theme was that the purpose of the Gulf military effort must be “not to limit things to a withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, but to inflict a devastating blow at Iraq, ‘to break the back’ of Saddam and destroy the entire military, and perhaps industrial, potential of that country. Mrs. Thatcher did not mince any words. No one should interfere with this objective.”

Why, indeed, are the British obsessed with the idea of *destroying* Iraq? Two good clues are found in Henderson’s chapters dealing with Iraqi oil and Iraqi population growth. He doesn’t draw out the strategic implications, but the astute reader can do so.

Henderson’s chapter on Iraqi oil stresses the fact that Iraq has the world’s second largest oil reserves, after Saudi Arabia. He concludes, “Iraq, with or without Saddam, will be an important country because of its huge oil reserves and production potential for years to come.” One imagines British physiocrats salivating. But then there is the other point: Iraq, under the Baath leadership, has always involved countries *other than Britain* in its oil exploration, development, and other business activities. Among countries brought in, over the years, to help Iraq with oil exploration, according to Henderson’s listing, are Japan, France, Italy, Brazil, India, and the Soviet Union.

On population, Henderson writes that in 1987, “Saddam, in a speech to the national women’s federation in Baghdad, reminded women of their patriotic duty to have large families: ‘We hope that the Iraqi woman’s inclination to work would not divert her from producing children. If the population decreases in such a way as to threaten national security, not only women’s opportunities will be threatened, but also the whole country.’ ”

Elsewhere, Henderson writes: “Casualties and fatalities during the eight-year Iran-Iraq War—as many as 100,000 Iraqis lost their lives, and several times that number were wounded—only marginally slowed Iraq’s population growth. The rate of growth is calculated at 3.3%, one of the highest in the world, but considered low by ambitious Iraqi government planners. Between 1957 and 1991, Iraq’s population almost trebled (from 6.3 million to 18 million), and is expected to reach 22 million by the year 2000. (Given Saddam Hussein’s appreciation for history, he has probably noticed that 22 million is also the estimated population for the period of the height of Arab civilization,

from 700 to 1100, before the region was devastated by the Mongol invaders, and then Ottoman neglect.) Rapid population growth always brings with it unpredictable social pressures, and in Iraq’s case differences in birthrates between the various ethnic and religious communities could cause instability.”

This last paragraph is truly flabbergasting. Henderson’s snide comment about “Saddam Hussein’s appreciation of history” can’t negate the historical reality he reports here, that Iraq’s population, up to the Gulf war, was *far below* that of over 1,000 years ago! It was then destroyed by the Mongols and Ottomans. And undoubtedly the British, insofar as they were the mandate power in Iraq, or paramount in shaping Iraq’s policy, in most of the period from the end of World War I through 1958, were committed to keeping the population at a level of *less than one-third* what it was in the latter parts of the last millennium.

In this, one reads the real motive for British antipathy toward Iraq as a nation, and for Anglo-American insistence, through strangling the country by sanctions and embargo, that conditions be created in Iraq for millions of children to die in the coming months. Today, one hears growing talk in British and continental European circles, about the “Islamic demographic threat,” or what Anglophile German think-tanker Michael Stuermer has warned would be Islam’s “revenge of the cradles.” In the United States, President George Bush is a backer of the perspective enunciated by Henry Kissinger and cohorts, in a 1974 National Security Council memorandum, defining population growth in the developing world as a *national security threat* to the U.S. So, when Saddam warns that too little growth might “threaten national security” for Iraq, he is in direct clash with the Bush-Kissinger powers-that-be.

Whatever else Iraq may be, it is a developing nation that has sought economic and technological progress, an independent oil policy, and an expanding population. Iraq’s weapons program should be seen in this context, not exclusively in the realm of Saddam’s ambitions. Developing nations have a right to be secure, and a more “balanced” author than Henderson might be less dismissive of Iraqi fears of Israeli and other threats to their security (especially since, in one of his rare objective passages, he documents that author Farzad Bazoft, whom Iraq executed for spying, was in fact a British intelligence agent on a spying mission when apprehended by Iraqi authorities). This right, above all when it is linked to population growth, is anathema to the British, and their co-thinkers in the United States, France, and elsewhere, who believe they are the gods of Mount Olympus, dictating the terms to a humanity which is in fact being made increasingly wretched and poor by their policies. So, while Henderson’s book might some day grow into a marketable movie script, another book needs to be written, to explain what really makes Iraq and Iraqis tick, particularly for those of us who don’t yearn for Iraq’s destruction.

New volume is one of the best on World War II in the Pacific

by Mike Minnicino

Guadalcanal: The Definitive Account of the Landmark Battle

by Richard B. Frank

Random House, New York, 1990,
816 pages, hardbound \$34.95

Richard Frank opens his book with a suggestive quote from Marine Corps historian George McMillan, "There are two Guadalcanals: the battle and the legend." The legend always loomed large. During the war, Marines who survived the island were considered an elite, even within the elite Corps. The mystique was still in force in the 1950s for baby-boomers like myself (and Mr. Frank). My father's Army Air Corps squadron was deployed to the island for the second half of the campaign; we had photographs of him there, smiling in front of his tent, his weight down to 100 pounds, his body wracked by a textbook-full of tropical disease. As a child, I dutifully watched endless reshowings of the film version of Richard Tregaskis's *Guadalcanal Diary*. I was shocked that my father refused to watch war movies.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the legend lost its luster, as if the historians needed the revision for its own sake. Several books celebrated the U.S. victory at Midway and the American codebreaking effort which helped win it, and soon it became the standard line that Midway was the "turning point" in the Pacific war. Frank's excellent and exquisitely researched book sets matters right. Relying heavily on Japanese archives, Frank demonstrates that, if Midway was the turning point, then someone neglected to inform Japan's Imperial General Headquarters. Midway hurt the Imperial Navy badly, and disordered IGHQ timetables, but it left Japan with enough seaborne power to counter an Allied offensive.

For this reason, Japanese grand strategy remained essentially the same after Midway: Build up Rabaul as the forward headquarters of the defensive perimeter; invest or at least neutralize the Solomons and New Guinea (which were within B-17 range of Rabaul); then, holding the American fleet at bay, sweep the Allies out of New Caledonia, Samoa, and the Fijis. With the Hawaiian Islands thus an indefensible "bulge," and supply lines to Australia disrupted, this would

be an optimum moment for Japan to jettison its Axis ally Germany, and negotiate a separate peace for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere. It is illustrative that, after Midway, Imperial Navy Commander Isoroku Yamamoto still felt he had a free hand; but, after the decision to withdraw from Guadalcanal, he wrote a friend, "I do not know what to do next."

The importance of small units

Guadalcanal is called a "battle," and it certainly started as one, but, beyond the wildest projections of planners on both sides, it became a six-month campaign involving seven major naval confrontations, over 20 land battles, and sometimes twice-daily aerial duels. Fighting involved battleships and carriers, down to humble PT-boats; nominally, the issue was a 2,500-square-mile, jungle-infested island in the middle of the Solomons chain, but much of the action was confined to separate fighting, often hand to hand, for a few square miles surrounding a hastily constructed airfield. Because of the attenuated nature of the conflict, the forces involved in any particular battle were relatively tiny by the standards of the European theater; therefore, this was a campaign where the positioning of a single heavy-weapons platoon, the decision of a destroyer skipper, or the action of a single flight of fighters could tip the balance.

Mr. Frank is very sensitive to small-unit tactics and command (the author himself commanded a rifle platoon in Vietnam), and often slips deftly out of his narrative to make an appreciation of a decision somewhat low on the chain of command. He also seems quite just in his appraisal of the highest commanders: He is openly outraged at the decision to award the Navy Cross to Rear Adm. Carleton Wright for the Battle of Tassafaronga, in which a superior American force was mauled under Wright's command; he is also just in what charity he shows to Adm. Robert Ghormley, the overall Guadalcanal commander who was sacked in mid-campaign. Ghormley, Frank shows, was fighting the battle he was ordered to fight, with resources begrudged him by Washington—much of which thought Guadalcanal to be a side-show.

Ghormley's problem—admittedly, a devastating one—was his inability to change fast enough. Better than any previous book on the Pacific war, Frank's volume shows that

the lessons learned on Guadalcanal fundamentally changed strategy and tactics on both sides. The Americans started this first offensive of the theater with extreme reluctance, and only at the singlehanded insistence of Adm. Ernest King, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, who correctly assessed that a penetration of Japan's defensive perimeter, even with inadequate forces, had to be accomplished in 1942, in order to spoil further enemy offensive preparations. As the campaign evolved, it provided a crucial opportunity to test men and (often poor) matériel; it forced the U.S. to develop heretofore-unknown levels of cooperation between land, sea, and air forces; and, perhaps most importantly, it confronted the U.S. with the mind-boggling logistical problems of fighting a war thousands of miles away in an undeveloped part of the world. Frank emphasizes that it was only when the American commanders consciously threw out what they had been taught at the War Colleges, that they started to succeed.

Changes in Japanese thinking were more profound. Despite Midway, the Japanese at the beginning of the campaign were still uniformly afflicted with *senjohbyu*, ("victory disease"), causing the chain of command to underestimate American capabilities, both moral and physical. Ideologically blinded by the belief that Japanese "will" was irresistible, commanders repeatedly committed inadequate resources to accomplish a mission; this meant "banzai" charges where whole units were wiped out, and the mass starvation of troops who had been given only a few days' rations in the expectation of quick victory. The rest of the two-and-one-half year island war would be characterized by a general Japanese conservatism, and emphasis upon bombardment-proof defensive positions which were to cause American invaders much more bloody effort to reduce.

How the Japanese viewed Guadalcanal

U.S. commanders at the time did not see, nor have U.S. historians understood until recently, how highly the Japanese prized Guadalcanal, especially as it related to New Guinea. The Solomons and New Guinea represented a mutually supporting flank vital to the defense of Rabaul, and IGHQ conceptualized them as a unified "Southeast Area," under single command. By contrast, Guadalcanal was, for the United States, a Navy show, while New Guinea was under Douglas MacArthur's completely separate command. Cooperation between the two American operational areas started poorly, and never achieved much brilliance; if the U.S. had more clearly perceived that pressure in one area would have effected capabilities in the other, then success might have been more easily secured. In fact, if there is any quibble to be had with Mr. Frank's book, it is that he merely notes, but does not discuss, the relationship of the Guadalcanal campaign to New Guinea operations. However, the omission is understandable: Frank is aiming for completeness, and the addition of a discussion of New Guinea would have made things unmanageable.

By the time IGHQ officially recognized (in a memorandum of Nov. 21, 1942) that the Guadalcanal confrontation was strategic and demanded total effort, it was already too late. The Marines and soldiers in the Solomons had given MacArthur the time he needed to concentrate his forces for an attack on Buna in New Guinea; at the same time, the Japanese, through their piecemeal reinforcements, had allowed the Americans at Guadalcanal to chew up some of their best forces, including a good chunk of the 17th Army, and 13 of the Imperial Navy's highly trained and deadly destroyer force. The pride of Japanese offensive capability, the Navy Air Arm, though hurt at Midway, was decapitated through various Guadalcanal confrontations; it would never regain offensive status, and could rarely muster an adequate defense.

When the Japanese made the decision to withdraw from Guadalcanal and redefine their defensive perimeter at the end of 1942, it was much more than a humiliation. From that point, the initiative of the Pacific war was in American hands, never to be ungrasped. Japan had failed to secure its flank before American industrial potential, Yamamoto's great fear, kicked into full mobilization. As Frank usefully points out, the Japanese cabinet was forced to divert shipping resources to the Solomons, even though they knew it meant a severe drop in their country's import-dominated industrial economy. This, plus the loss of ships and aircraft in the Solomons, meant that Japan could never catch up; it would, in effect, be forced to simply wait until it was rolled over by the output of Henry Kaiser's shipyards and General Motors' tank factories. Before Midway, Japan had 12 carriers of all types to the Americans' 11, and 108 destroyers to America's 180—thus, if you deduct American deployments in the Atlantic, Japan outnumbered America in the Pacific. By the end of the war, Japan still had 11 carriers, but America had 99; Japanese destroyers, despite replacements, had dwindled to 18, while the U.S. had amassed 379.

Another outcome of the Guadalcanal campaign was a horrible one. American forces had never before experienced the Japanese concept of *gyokysai* ("a gem shattered"): the belief that suicide in service to the Emperor was superior to surrender. In an early attack, the Marines literally massacred an 800-man force which attacked their position in an unsupported, frontal bayonet charge. Marine commander Gen. Alexander Vandergrift, in a report to superiors, related what happened next, as his men waded in among the piles of Japanese bodies: "General, I have never heard or read of this kind of fighting. These people refuse to surrender. The wounded wait until men come up to examine them . . . and blow themselves and the other fellows to pieces with a hand grenade." To avoid further casualties, Vandergrift's men were forced to pump rounds into the bodies, both dead and alive. Almost three years later, this tragic incident, and several others like it, would be produced as evidence in the judgment to use the atomic bomb on Japan.

Senate bill on AIDS testing continues CDC's coverup

by H. Graham Lowry

Reflecting mounting public concern and anger over the federal government's do-nothing policy on AIDS, the U.S. Senate passed an amendment July 18 taking the first step toward making AIDS testing a legal requirement. Backed by the Senate leadership and carried 99-0, the measure recommends to the states that health professionals engaged in medically "invasive procedures" be tested for the AIDS virus. But by tying its application to guidelines set by the criminally obstructive Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the leadership's amendment would ensure that only a small fraction of health workers will be tested.

Those testing positive would be barred from carrying out "exposure-prone" invasive procedures, unless they obtain explicit permission from an administrative panel of experts and inform their patients of their infection. Failure to comply, except in life-threatening emergency situations, would result in disciplinary action by the state's licensing board. To give the amendment some enforcement clout, it also stipulates that any state failing to comply may face a cutoff of federal health funds.

Ironically, the leadership's measure was initially presented to stop another amendment, sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), mandating prison terms of at least 10 years, and fines of up to \$10,000, for health workers who knew they had AIDS but performed "invasive procedures" without informing their patients. The Helms amendment, which contains no requirements for HIV testing, also passed, 81-18, and now will be taken up as well in the House. Though the "AIDS lobby" opposes the Helms legislation, the margin of passage in both cases makes approval by the House likely—and in the case of the leadership amendment, a virtual certainty.

Pressure for legislative action has increased with the recent public outcry over the fate of Kimberly Bergalis and four other patients now dying of AIDS, infected by their Florida dentist, Dr. David Acer, who continued to practice, knowing he had contracted the fatal virus. That uproar contributed to the release of new guidelines for the medical profession by the Centers for Disease Control on July 15, which formed the basis for the Senate leadership's amendment.

Much rhetoric, more fraud

Senate debate on the AIDS measures was replete with effusive concerns over the spread of the disease, now projected even by the World Health Organization to infect 40 million people by the year 2000. But like the WHO and the CDC, both of which have worked for years to suppress medical evidence and fundamental measures needed to fight AIDS, the Senate debate perpetuated the coverup which has left the population defenseless against the worst disease ever to strike mankind.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.) and Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.), joined by Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) and other liberals, recited the familiar litany of discredited theories about the difficulties of transmitting the AIDS virus. Attacking the Helms amendment's criminal penalties for exposing patients to AIDS, Kennedy backed the leadership amendment for its "implementing the CDC guidelines . . . instead of making it worse by resorting to criminal sanctions." Helms, Kennedy charged, was reacting "out of fear," when the "actual risk of transmission is very low, and is limited to specific types of exposure-prone procedures. . . . When these risks are so low that they cannot

even be meaningfully measured, the Helms amendment is not the best way to use our scarce resources in the name of patient safety. It raises false hopes and provides only false security and comfort.”

What Kennedy’s speech on the floor provides is evidence that the leadership’s amendment is another hoax, designed to forestall any actual testing for AIDS, and to leave patients without protection against infected health workers in the vast majority of cases. Kennedy instead offered “universal precautions, careful disinfection of equipment and instruments, and *voluntary* testing of health care workers doing exposure-prone procedures . . . [as] the surest, safest ways to achieve our goal.” The text of the leadership amendment, printed in the July 18 *Congressional Record* (S. 10348), never even mentions the word “testing.” It simply directs the states, within one year, “to adopt the guidelines issued by the Centers for Disease Control concerning the transmission, by health care professionals” of HIV and hepatitis B “during exposure-prone invasive procedures.”

The CDC’s new guidelines limit the definition of “exposure-prone” operations to those involving a “simultaneous presence of the health care worker’s fingers and a needle or other sharp instrument in a poorly visualized or highly confined anatomic site.” Anyone performing such procedures, the CDC recommends, who is found to be HIV positive, should *voluntarily* stop doing so! James Curran, head of the CDC’s AIDS division, said that even though the guidelines call for some restrictions, there is “no reason to restrict the practice” of most health care workers who are infected with HIV! The CDC estimates, for example, that there are 1,248 practicing dentists who carry the AIDS virus, but they should only be obligated to inform their patients if they want to continue performing “exposure-prone” procedures. That stipulation can be circumvented merely by wearing gloves!

Bush’s foul complicity

The complicity of the Bush administration in this hoax was underscored by a letter to Senator Mitchell from Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan on the day of the Senate vote: “On July 15, my Department published health care worker guidelines that deal with preventing the transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) to patients during exposure-prone invasion procedures.” The guidelines “call on” such workers “to find out their HIV and hepatitis B status” and not to participate in such procedures without permission from “special review committees which will require, at minimum, that potential patients be informed of the infected worker’s status.”

The guidelines include the “universal precautions” for all physicians referred to by Senator Kennedy, including “careful handling and disposal of needles and other sharp instruments, and the wearing of gloves where appropriate.” Secretary Sullivan’s letter adds, “I believe it is important to emphasize that patients face no risk of AIDS transmission

from the great majority of medical procedures.” Patients and health care workers alike will be best served by “the guidelines we have issued. . . . Therefore, I support the . . . amendment that would codify these standards.”

Such “standards” are so meaningless that it is no wonder the senators voted 99-0 to “codify” them. What concerned the CDC’s partners in criminal obstruction about the Helms measure, in fact, was its unrestricted, “broad, blunt language”—as Senator Kennedy put it—about “invasive procedures.” Helms’s omission of the CDC’s “exposure-prone” definition drove Kennedy into a wild attack.

“Treatment, as defined in this amendment, would include the performance of any medical diagnosis or procedure that involves an invasive physical contact between the patient treated and the professional administering it,” Kennedy said. “The most routine kinds of medical procedures might fall under this particular definition, such as a doctor looking at a child’s throat with the aid of a tongue depressor.” Patients and doctors alike might take heed of this one, after the report in mid-June at the Seventh International Conference on AIDS, that the special immune system cells of the mouth’s mucous membrane are highly susceptible to “just a whisper of a virus.” (See *EIR*, June 28, 1991.)

The Helms amendment, Kennedy raved, “could include over 90% of the nation’s physicians in a high-risk category . . . representing more than 400,000 professionals. . . . But let us not stop at physicians. What about the 2 million nurses who are practicing? Or the millions of other health professionals: The laboratory technicians, medical technologists, or therapists? How many of these workers are performing medical diagnostic work or a procedure that involved invasive contact? The list goes on and on.” No one on the Senate floor noted that such extensive use of invasive procedures, is itself an argument for *universal* testing for AIDS.

‘LaRouche was right about AIDS’

That is the title of a pamphlet just issued by Democrats for Economic Recovery, Lyndon LaRouche’s 1992 presidential campaign committee. LaRouche’s last presidential campaign, beginning in 1985, focused on the emerging AIDS pandemic and sought to mobilize the country around a crash program to defeat it. Unfortunately, millions of people are now dying of AIDS because of the stupidity of the U.S. and other populations in not backing his emergency proposals—for an Apollo-style research program to develop a cure, universal testing for the infection, and a massive expansion of hospital beds and facilities for AIDS patients.

As LaRouche said in a nationwide television address during the 1988 campaign, “Let us declare war against this virus, bring it under control, and wipe it from the face of the Earth by the end of this century. An end to penny-ante moaning and groaning about costs. With the aid of science we can win this war; therefore, let us act now, and proceed to total victory over the worst plague which mankind has ever faced.”

Senate crime bill assaults Constitution

by Leo F. Scanlon

By a vote of 71-26 on July 11, the U.S. Senate passed an omnibus anti-crime bill which, if made law, will do far more damage to the Constitution than to criminals. The bill is an amalgamation of the worst features of the legal monstrosity proposed by the administration, with slight modifications introduced by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.). It would expand to 50 the number of federal crimes carrying the sentence of death—including some in which no murder is committed; it forces the death penalty practice upon states which have banned it; it encourages juries to ignore alternatives to the death sentence, and it virtually prohibits federal courts from *habeas corpus* review of faulty state prosecutions and erroneously imposed death sentences. The bill has been sent to conference, where some of these provisions may be eliminated.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) indicted the Senate's debate and the bill: "Most of what we are doing today is futile. Part of it partakes of a quality I find difficult in dealing with, and that is vengeance. . . . The vengeance degrades those who take it as much as those who receive it, and we have had too much of that on this floor. . . . Much of the debate I have heard in the last two weeks comes down to a simple proposition 'throw the switch and watch them twitch,' to take pleasure out of pain."

Moynihan's sentiments were echoed from both sides of the aisle, with Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) condemning the bill as a "human rights" violation.

The Bush administration initially proposed a bill which increased the number of federal crimes punishable by death to 46, and included capital punishment for "drug kingpins," whether they had committed a murder or not. This innovation in death penalty jurisprudence, denounced as unconstitutional in light of standing Supreme Court decisions, was accompanied by an amendment which stripped away a provision in the law that mandated judges to instruct juries that they are never required to impose the death sentence.

Further amendments increased the number of crimes so punishable to 50, the vast majority of which (such as "murdering a federal chicken and egg inspector") constitute nothing more than a macabre version of the juvenile game "can you top this."

Undermining the federal courts

The most far-reaching provisions of the bill are those introduced by Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), who added an amendment making the use of a gun in the commission of a

crime a federal offense. It will allow federal prosecutors to seek the death penalty in cases of murders committed with firearms that have crossed state lines—thereby federalizing most gun-caused murders (as well as most other crimes) and forcing the death penalty even in the 15 states that ban capital punishment.

Undermining the federal courts

D'Amato indicated that this measure is designed to sabotage the constitutional role of the federal judiciary, swamping it with criminal cases of the most mundane variety. Last year, there were 176 homicides tried in federal courts, and D'Amato's reform would bring 11,000 such cases before the federal judiciary.

"I hope the federal system becomes clogged up," D'Amato said. "I hope it becomes so overclogged that we would have to provide the judges and the prisons. . . ." In fact, an increasingly angry judiciary is reporting that the system already is grinding to a halt, as the effect of the Reagan-era "speedy trial" laws, which give precedence to criminal cases over all civil cases in federal court, are felt. The Thornburgh Justice Department has aggressively pushed to take advantage of stiff mandatory sentences by bringing even the pettiest of drug crimes into federal courts, effectively reducing the federal judiciary to a rubber stamp for prosecutors.

In step with U.S. Supreme Court rulings, the bill imposes restrictions on *habeas corpus* appeals in federal courts, virtually prohibiting federal review of state trials, even death penalty cases, no matter how wrong the outcome, as long as the trial was "full and fair."

Life is cheap in the United States, and will be cheaper still if this bill is passed. If you are poor, and accused of a capital crime, a "full and fair" trial includes the appointment of a lawyer who will be paid less for handling a death penalty case, in most states, than he will for filing an uncontested divorce. Biden noted that "one-fourth of all of Kentucky's death row inmates and one-tenth of Alabama's and 13% of Louisiana's death row inmates were represented at their trials by lawyers who have since been disbarred, have been suspended, or put in prison." And no matter how egregious their errors, or incompetent their representations, there will be no federal review of the results. He added, wryly, "What we just codified here is the ability for judges to be stupidly fair." And then execute people.

No more cops on the beat

The bill is added to the list of more than 230 new criminal laws enacted by Congress during the last three years, and even its supporters admit that it will do no more than the rest to stem street crime. Typically, the bill does not address the only area where law enforcement action can have an effect on crime—the cop on the beat. Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) acknowledged that "probably none of the provisions in this bill authorizing more crime-fighters will be a reality. Clearly, we don't have the money to pay for any of them."

Saving the children of Iraq from genocide

by Francis A. Boyle

The author is a professor of International Law at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The Harvard Study Team Report, "Public Health in Iraq After the Gulf War," provides chilling reading for those willing to make their way through its clinically precise findings and conclusions. The Team estimated that as of May 1991, fifty-five thousand additional deaths of Iraqi children under five had already occurred because of the Gulf crisis, and projected that at least 170,000 Iraqi children under five will die in the coming year from the delayed effects of the Gulf crisis. The study also emphasized that these projections are conservative: "In all probability, the actual number of deaths of children under five will be much higher."

The continuation of economic sanctions against Iraq prevents the massive infusion of international humanitarian assistance necessary to prevent these mortality projections from becoming a reality. The Harvard Report directly raises the question whether Bush administration officials are responsible for the commission of the crime of genocide against the children of Iraq, because of their obstinate insistence that economic sanctions be maintained in order to produce the deposition of Saddam Hussein, despite the fact that the original purpose for their imposition was achieved with the so-called "liberation" of Kuwait. The United States government is a contracting party to the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948. Forty years later, the United States Congress adopted what is called implementing legislation for the Genocide Convention that makes genocide a crime under federal criminal law.

Basically following the terms of the Genocide Convention, this Genocide Convention Implementation Act, found in Title 18 of the United States Code, defines the crime of "genocide" as follows:

§ 1901. Genocide

(a) **Basic offense**—Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war, in a circumstance described in subsection (d) and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such—

- 1) kills members of that group;
- 2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that

group;

3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;

4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;

5) imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group; . . .

Under the definitional provisions of this Act, 225,000 Iraqi children clearly constitute a "substantial part" of "a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group as such." The continuation of economic sanctions against Iraq will 1) kill at least 170,000 more Iraqi children by the end of the year; 2) "cause serious bodily injury to" Iraqi children; 3) "cause the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of" Iraqi children; and 4) subject Iraqi children "to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part. . . ."

Article 4 of the Genocide Convention provides that persons committing genocide "shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals." Only the "specific intent" of Bush administration officials to commit genocide against Iraqi children would remain to be proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The open publication and widespread dissemination of the Harvard Report on May 22, 1991 would make that task manageable. Arguably, any Bush administration official responsible for implementing the sanctions policy who has knowledge of the conclusions of the Harvard Report would possess the "specific intent" required to serve as the mental element of the crime of genocide against Iraqi children.

. . . All 99 states parties to the Genocide Convention have both the right and duty under international law to bring the genocidal situation in Iraq to the attention of the entire United Nations Organization. Moreover, the Genocide Convention expressly confers international legal competence upon all organs of the U.N.—including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the International Court of Justice, and the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, etc.—to do something about the genocidal situation in Iraq. But so far, such individual steps and collective actions by states have not been taken for fear of running afoul of the all-powerful Bush administration.

Yet, under the current desperate circumstances, permitting the continuation of economic sanctions against Iraq would constitute the separate crime of "complicity" in the international crime of genocide that is today being inflicted upon the innocent children of Iraq. The peoples and countries of the world must not turn their eyes away in shame from Iraq as humankind approaches the dawn of the next millennium of its parlous existence. As Iraq's children go, so goes the entire world.

'Jewish Democrats' plot party takeover

by Our Special Correspondent

Two hundred prominent Jewish Democrats from all over the United States met in Washington, D.C. July 22-23 to coordinate their efforts going into the 1992 presidential campaign and to ensure that the Democratic Party at every level remains hostage to Zionists who push the line that "defending Israel" means justifying genocide against Arabs, and pursuing foreign policies totally contrary to the interests of the United States.

The occasion was the founding convention of the National Jewish Democratic Council (NJDC), a political action group made up of leading figures from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the American Jewish Committee (AJC), the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), and other Zionist organizations, as well as Jewish apparatchiks within the national Democratic Party.

According to eyewitnesses, most of the attendees, who "represent" Jewish communities all over the U.S. (as a flea represents the dog whose fur it inhabits), were handpicked by the ADL. The ADL, since its founding over 70 years ago, has been a front for organized crime interests associated with the late mobster Meyer Lansky. This backing has made the ADL one of the most powerful corrupting forces within U.S. politics at every level.

Among the leaders of the newly formed group are: Stuart Eizenstat, former President Jimmy Carter's White House Domestic Council chief; Democratic National Committee vice chairman Lynn Cutler; Steve Grossman, Massachusetts Democratic Party chairman and a DNC vice chairman; Ohio State Attorney General Lee Fischer; Louisville Mayor Jerry Abrahamson; Cleveland businessman Morton Mandel; ADL National Commissioner Monte Friedkin; and Houston real estate and S&L wheeler dealer J. Livingston Kosberg.

According to Steven Gutow, a Dallas lawyer and former Southwest regional director of AIPAC, the impetus to form the Committee came from the 1988 Texas State Democratic Convention, where a resolution endorsing a Palestinian homeland was almost adopted. According to Gutow, there were only ten Jewish delegates at that convention. He and others began mobilizing every known Jewish Democrat in the state, and by 1990, there was a highly disciplined caucus of 300 Jewish delegates at the state event. "We had muscle. We were able to deal and negotiate with everybody. Nobody even attempted to push a pro-Arab resolution in 1990," Gutow boasted. Gutow neglected to mention that in Texas in spring 1988, the

LaRouche Democrats (who say that Palestinians are human beings, and that Zionism is not Judaism) won some of their biggest electoral prizes, electing a county party chairman in Houston, winning a party primary in San Antonio, and scoring strong vote totals in several state-wide primaries.

Following the successful trashing of pro-Palestinian efforts within the Texas party (and the purging of Houston Democratic Party chairman Claude Jones, a political associate of Lyndon LaRouche), an effort was launched to extend the buildup of Jewish grass-roots "muscle" on a national scale. The nascent NJDC held a press conference in Washington, D.C. last December.

A mood of panic

While the mid-July founding conference drew a number of Democratic Party celebrities who endorsed the group, behind the public optimism was a worry. Rep. Larry Smith (D-Fla.), a fervid member of Israel's "amen corner" in Congress, warned conferees of a grave "demographic crisis" driven by a shrinking Jewish population and defection of many Jews to the Republicans. "Money and votes are no longer enough," Smith warned. He urged NJDC members to focus on controlling a large enough bloc of delegates to the Democratic nominating convention to ensure control over the presidential and congressional candidates. Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.) seconded Smith, warning that the Democratic Party would lose control over both houses of Congress if it failed to win the presidency in either 1992 or 1996.

That view seemed to be shared by the prominent Democrats who hosted a Senate luncheon for the group on July 23. Among the featured speakers were: Democratic National Committee chairman Ron Brown, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.), Speaker of the House Tom Foley (D-Wash.), Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), and Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.Va.). Rockefeller was, according to one eyewitness, hosted at a closed-door "power dinner" attended by several dozen of the wealthiest and most politically connected members of the group. When Rockefeller spoke at one of the evening plenaries, he was introduced in glowing terms by Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.).

Another concern that surfaced repeatedly centered on the upcoming congressional fight over the proposal that the U.S. grant Israel \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees, to pursue its anti-Arab apartheid program over the next five years. Eizenstat easily pushed through a resolution endorsing that program and repudiating any idea that the guarantees be "linked" to the cessation of new Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but there was a rift over the fact that AIPAC was heavily mobilizing Republican support for the measure, expected to be introduced in the Senate by Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wisc.). Eizenstat insisted that the new group is staunchly Democratic, and would—unlike AIPAC—focus on building Zionist Lobby power within the Democratic Party.

U.S. crisis in education is focus of debate at singing conference

by Kathy Wolfe

The First American Vocal Arts Congress at the University of Maryland July 16-20 saw a passionate debate on the crisis in music education and lack of government action to halt the shutdown of classical education in the United States. The conference was sponsored by the university's Maryland Summer Institute for the Creative and Performing Arts at College Park, and chaired by veteran Verdi baritone Sherrill Milnes.

The great Marian Anderson, 84, was honored by a simultaneous "International Marian Anderson Vocal Arts Competition," held in conjunction with the conference, with 40 singers from a dozen countries.

Most important were the questions from the almost 100 singing teachers in the audience, from across the country. While I was able to attend only a few sessions, participants said discussion throughout revolved around the need to reverse musical illiteracy in America.

A lecture-demonstration of opera singing and direction by Prof. Robert Gay of Northwestern University, also served as a poignant reminder of the body of knowledge of musical score from previous centuries which is today being lost.

'Children can't think!'

The basic format of the conference was a panel discussion in the morning, a lecture-recital or demonstration in the afternoon, and a concert in the evening. Mr. Milnes and leading singers such as Martina Arroyo, Mady Mesplé, and Benita Valente gave two concerts, and the competition semi-final and final recitals were heard on two other evenings.

There was a dinner honoring Marian Anderson July 18, which the diva, whose physicians advised her to stay home because of the heat, addressed with her usual wit and good humor by telephone hook-up from her farm in Connecticut.

The format would have been excellent if these were normal times. It's a great idea to discuss, then study in a workshop, and finally to hear real music. Unfortunately, the collapse of musical culture in the U.S. today meant that the vocal arts congress could only touch the surface of the problem.

First, there was need for much more discussion time, especially from the audience. This was not only because the quality of the panel speakers was mixed, to be polite, but because teachers in the audience were boiling over.

The panel "Opera in America: Artistic vs. Commercialism" on the morning of July 20 was begun incisively by Marc

Overton, music director of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. "We are forcing all our artists to become businessmen today, and music is not a business," he said, "unless you want to qualify as business, the changing of human lives through art. . . . An opera company driven as most are today by the 'bottom line' cannot produce art."

Moderator Sherrill Milnes to his eternal credit immediately invited questions. Metropolitan Opera singer George Shirley, now professor at the University of Michigan, jumped up. "The arts are being eliminated on campus, financing canceled, in favor of producing students who can compete in business," he said. "And by the time we get these children in college, they are musically at zero, they have learned nothing in grade school. What can we *do* about this? We must do something about this!"

"Yes, we've got to get music back into the schools from the start, from kindergarten," Overton said, "so that children can learn to think! It is only in music and other arts, at a very young age—not in front of a television—that children learn to spend time alone and think! It is what happens inside one's own head that creates music, art, and is created by art! People today are afraid to be alone and to think!"

'The almighty dollar'

"It's remarkable that this same issue has come up every day," Milnes noted. Unfortunately, subsequent speakers, George Jellinek of New York's classical commercial radio station WQXR, Metropolitan Opera conductor Richard Woi-tach, and other professionals, turned to banal presentations on survival in the business world.

Woi-tach quoted the saying of Leonard Bernstein's mentor, the Russian emigré Serge Koussevitzky: "I only dare to dream the dreams that can come true—so I always come in under budget!" Jellinek said, "I'm in radio and I tell you commercialism is good. We're not dealing with balancing a budget. We're dealing with survival! Opera companies and classical music organizations are closing their doors nationally because they can't raise money. It's dangerous for us *not* to be commercial, because if we all go under, that is the end of music."

This, however, barely staved off the audience's demand to focus on the main concerns: the children, and the government. Another teacher rose to say, "Look, it's arts education that's the problem. Opera can't compete in business with

television! The problem is, our elected representatives won't support music, because they are the victims of a total lack of exposure to music as children. It's not just broccoli they missed. They're ignorant! We've got to change that."

Teachers lined up four deep at the three audience microphones. "I'm from an inner city high school in Newark, New Jersey," said one woman. "These kids never had any music. I had to buy my own second-hand record player, to play some for them. We've got to do something!"

"I was trained in the Detroit public schools," George Shirley said, "which until 1977 had the best music education system in the U.S.; but because of the almighty bottom line, they shut down the entire music program in 1977! Did you know that the entire school system of Los Angeles County from grade school through high school now has only *two* music teachers?"

"I'd like to hear an African Pamina [from Mozart's "Magic Flute"] to get black people interested," said one black teacher. "But at this point, *any* Pamina at all would be better than no Pamina, which is what they get today!"

Although numerous teachers put forth ideas for action and lobbying in Washington from the audience, no one on the panel had any solutions, and the session ended on this note as time ran out. American music teachers are ready to fight for classical music, but will need better leadership to win such a fight.

Lost European tradition

One of the afternoon workshops, a lecture-demonstration on "The Singing Actor and Opera Director," by Prof. Emeritus Robert Gay of Northwestern University, was priceless. Professor Gay's intimacy with Mozart's and other scores reminded us that there was another level entirely of musical literacy in the European classical tradition of the last generation.

Earlier, in discussion with the teachers, Mr. Milnes had asked, "Where are the coaches and accompanists trained in the old European tradition, the ones who came over from Europe during the Nazi Holocaust of World War II, whom we used to have, to train young singers? Why aren't we producing them? That's why we're not training singers!"

It is precisely the ability to speak the language of Mozart, the 19th-century European classical tradition, which *government policy* has driven from the schools. Until that is reversed, our schools will not be equipped to transmit this language to future generations.

Professor Gay, a distinguished gentleman nearing 80, trained Sherrill Milnes in opera at Northwestern in the late 1950s. How he did such a good job, was summed up in his motto: "Remember, Mozart is the director!" Professor Gay is also a leading colleague of opera theorist Boris Goldovsky, but avoided his romantic method acting.

Using three Northwestern vocal students, he demonstrated how to teach a composer's idea, in several scenes from Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte" and "Marriage of Figaro," as

well as Puccini's "La Bohème," and a modern comedy by Menotti, which even came slightly alive.

'Mozart is the director'

"Rule number one," Gay began "is: 'The composer is the director.' It is the composer of the music in an opera, who decides what the words mean, because music is a higher principle than words, and in fact is more specific than words in speaking directly to us. Often I misunderstand what someone says to me, but Mozart never confuses me. This means, of course, that the singer and director must know the entire score, never singing an aria from some anthology, but knowing every note of the full orchestral score, the entire emotional context, holding that all in their mind.

"The libretto is never meant to be heard alone as literature. You must also know the background text—for example, Beaumarchais's three plays in the case of Mozart's 'Figaro'—through and through. You must know the history of the period. You must know the painting.

"But the main point is: *Mozart is the director*. He decides what a word means."

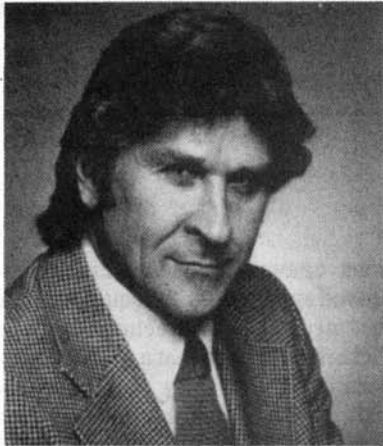
Gay then proceeded to demonstrate that the space on the opera stage is created by a geometry of distinct voices *in the music*, both different human voices, such as a soprano versus a mezzo, and also distinct orchestral voices, such as 'cellos versus flutes. His point was that Mozart's *voicing* gives you the staging.

"I require the singing actor to become alert to the entrance of new ideas in the music," he said, bringing on a young soprano and mezzo. "For example, in their first duet in 'Così Fan Tutte,' the two sisters, Fiordiligi and Dorabella, are identified to you *by Mozart* before they open their mouths!"

Northwestern's able conductor and coach-accompanist Frederick Ockwell then played the musical opening to the duet "Ah, guarda, sorella." The soprano Fiordiligi entered simply from stage right, using the first four bars, which are Mozart's musical statement or theme. Then, at the entrance of Mozart's musical *apposition*, his new idea from bar five on, the mezzo Dorabella entered from stage left. As Mozart's introduction closes, there are opposing and very humorous chromatic scales, one up, and one down. At the former, the soprano sat down. At the later, the mezzo sat down. No word. End demonstration.

The point was beautiful, and very clear. In the Act I duet between Susanna and Marcellina from "Figaro," Professor Gay told the audience, "Look, Wolfgang is *talking* to you! You have to find out what he's saying! It's simple: two different voices, who are insulting each other in a nice way. Marcellina is older and the instigator. Susanna is younger, she responds. You have to make them different, yet create artistic unity."

"Furthermore, in the first half of the duet, Susanna doesn't know what's coming. So Mozart gives her a delay in her entrance, so she can figure out the answer. *That's an idea, written into the music*. You have to bring it out. And



A 1785 illustration of the moment the Count discovers Cherubino hiding in a chair, from the Beaumarchais play, *The Marriage of Figaro*. In Mozart's opera, "The libretto is never meant to be heard alone as literature. You must also know the background text—for example, Beaumarchais's three plays in the case of Mozart's *'Figaro'*. You must know the history of the period. You must know the painting." Inset: Sherrill Milnes.



then, this has to be contrasted to the second half of the duet—where Susanna's heard it all already! Mozart changes the music: She *knows* what's coming, so her reply is instantaneous.

"Then you have little internal nuances which are very comic, such as the passage where Susanna finally breaks all the aristocratic conventions and tells Marcellina of her age. Marcellina's anger is heard—in the string basses," and he had the pianist play the relevant sharp arpeggio, to gales of laughter. "You have to tell the singers that these are ideas, which must be brought out."

Professor Gay noted that the singer and conductor must both have the score in their heads, and therefore work primarily by hearing each other. "Any conductor who demands eye contact with a singer is either insecure, or thinks the singer is insecure," he said. "It's just terrible when a singer has to look at the conductor and say, 'Now?'" he demonstrated to the laughter of the participants. He continued, "This is drama in which the music you hear has to be both the cause and the inevitable result of the dramatic action."

In passages where vocal-orchestral coordination is tricky, for example, the singer has to find ways to communicate with the conductor which lie within Mozart's idea-characterization: e.g., Mozart's impetuous young Cherubino in "Figaro," who has to sing her first aria with virtually no orchestral introduction. Professor Gay had his student sing the preceding recitative just as a child might do, standing on

a chair, and when ready, establish her tempo for the aria by leaping lightly to the floor:

"[Thump!] *Non so più cosa son, cosa faccio!* . . .

"I've seen Sherrill Milnes, when he has a tricky entrance with no introduction," said Gay, "fix things so that he is facing stage right, picks a time to turn 180 degrees, sweeping the orchestra pit as he goes, and then sings and the conductor can see what he's going to do. But you simply can do nothing which might distract the audience from the composer's forward motion.

"There are two kinds of ideas which Mozart shows us in the singers' heads," he said, "The simple kinds, such as we did in 'Così,' like 'I'll go over now and open the window,' and the more complex emotional ones which have to take place on the face." He illustrated this with the many twists and turns of thought in Count Almaviva's Act II recitative from Mozart's "Figaro."

"Do you hear that oboe entrance? That's an idea in the Count's mind! A new idea. Sometimes you can see the light bulb go on in the baritone's head. Mozart does that with the Countess, too, in her first aria, 'Porgi amor.' You hear that wrenching dissonant passage which comes in in the bassoons just before the end (just before her last 'O mi rende il mio tesoro. . .'), and you know, that is a terrible pain in her heart. I find it almost impossible not to cry whenever I hear that. These ideas were very real to Mozart. We have to make them real to the audience."

House gives little to desperate dairy farmers

The House passed H.R. 2837, the Milk Inventory Management Act of 1991, on July 16, which raises the minimum price to farmers from the current \$10.10 per hundred pounds (cwt) to \$12.60 for 1992 and 1993. But in order to be "budget neutral," it drops back to \$12.10 in 1994, and \$11.60 in 1995. The Bush White House opposes even this paltry aid.

The price to farmers for milk has dropped 30% in less than a year, to less than \$11 per cwt for raw, fluid milk, whereas a parity, or fair price would be about \$26.

The dairy sector is now the most prominent part of a broad farm and food crisis in the United States, and worldwide. It has been the policy of the U.S. Department of Agriculture over the past 25 years to permit the underpayment for farm commodities by cartel companies that now control the chain of food production, processing, and distribution.

As a stopgap, state-ordered price increases have been issued in recent months in Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Maine, and Virginia. After opposition from the Bush administration, a similar Senate measure was dropped in March. The administration claims that there is too much milk and too many dairy farmers, and that "market" forces will raise prices by driving farmers and cows out of operation.

The House bill has stringent inventory management programs to curtail what House Agriculture Committee Chairman Rep. Kika de la Garza (D-Tex.) calls "excess production." It creates a mandatory two-tier farm price system in which per farm quotas for volume of milk marketing are assigned—an unprecedented action. If a farmer tries to market more than his market share, he will get a very low

price.

The House wants to send a bill to Bush before the Aug. 4 recess. The administration has said that Bush will veto the bill, ruining thousands of dairy farmers before year-end.

Already there is a serious national milk shortage, masked by the drop in purchasing power in unemployed households. Waiting in the wings is Archer Daniels Midland, the soybean processing monopoly, that has plans to market "soy milk" in the way that they have made billions off "soy butter," i.e., margarine, and are now promoting "soy meat," the vegetable patties they call "Harvest Burgers."

Penny resolution on Iraq children gains steam

The amendment sponsored by Rep. Tim Penny (D-Minn.), which calls for unfreezing Iraqi assets to provide medical and food aid for the children of Iraq, now has 60 co-sponsors, and the list continues to grow. The resolution sponsored by Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), which would lift sanctions against Iraq entirely, has also begun to pick up co-sponsors, the latest being Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.).

The Bush administration, in its rage at Saddam Hussein, continues its opposition to even the Penny resolution, which would direct that any aid be distributed through U.N. relief organizations. The U.S. claims that Iraq has money to aid its people.

In testimony before a joint session of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations on July 18, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Thomas Pickering claimed that the U.N. sanctions did not prohibit the import of medicine and that the sanc-

tions committee had routinely approved applications for equipment for the medical infrastructure of Iraq. Pickering claimed that a growing proportion of such sales were commercial, implying that the Iraqi government had hidden resources available for such purchases.

Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton said that President Bush had "made it clear that he would not lift sanctions against Iraq while Saddam Hussein was in power," and that "Saddam's demonstrated capacity and willingness to turn international good will to his own sinister purposes" meant that relaxing sanctions to allow Iraq to obtain humanitarian supplies would not alleviate the suffering of those in need. Bolton added that the U.S. would not unfreeze any Iraqi assets since there were already "many legitimate claims against those resources by U.S. citizens, and sorting that out will be a lengthy and difficult process."

The criminal U.S. intransigence occurs at a time when even the U.N. commissioner on humanitarian assistance in Iraq and Kuwait, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, has requested that Iraq be allowed to sell oil to meet humanitarian needs. The State Department on July 23 was, however, still punting, with State Department spokesman Richard Boucher saying that they were in the process of investigating reports that Iraq did have food supplies, but that these were not getting to the areas where they were needed.

Bereuter attacks hint of CIA role in Gandhi death

Rep. Douglas Bereuter (R-Neb.) vehemently denied on the House floor on June 26, allegations in the Indian press of possible CIA involvement in

the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

According to the June 14 *Washington Post*, the Indian press opined: "The CIA killed Gandhi because he was a strong leader who would have transformed India into a great world power that would have challenged the United States on the international stage." The article quoted from an article in the Indian weekly *Sunday Observer*, that it is "the desire of the industrialized world, particularly the United States, to ensure that India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh remain impoverished, weak, and unstable."

In attempting to disprove these charges, Bereuter cited Executive Order 12333 as absolutely prohibiting assassinations. Bereuter claims that "as a result of this ban on assassinations, the Executive branch of the U.S. government does not directly or indirectly assassinate people." Further, he said, the rationale cited in the article was totally inconsistent with the facts, claiming that the polices of the United States were directed toward helping India achieve stability and climb out of poverty.

Bereuter accused India's "ruling elite" of needing a massive course of group therapy and of attempting to distract the attention of the Indian people from those responsible for "the mess India is in."

Dingell begins probe of EPA fraud

The Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, both chaired by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), have audited the Environmental Protection Agency and charge that the EPA failed to pursue potential waste and fraud in over \$8.6 billion

worth of government contracts, including work on the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program.

Backed by the committee's ranking minority member, Rep. Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R-Va.), the charges may blow the lid off some gigantic environmentalist scams. Most of the money being spent on "environmental" restoration is lining the pockets of lawyers and consultants, and little is being used to remedy the alleged disasters. Environmental regulations have cost the U.S. economy over \$1.2 trillion since 1972, according to official EPA figures.

Senate vote maintains Space Station funding

The Senate endorsed on July 17 the \$2 billion requested by the Bush administration to continue Space Station Freedom.

The announcement the same week that the administration underestimated the 1992 deficit by nearly \$70 billion had provided fuel for those who wanted to junk all "big-ticket items" like the Space Station.

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), a liberal, led the pack against the Space Station, proposing to eliminate the entire \$2 billion from the 1992 spending bill. He argued that the "health of veterans, the benefits of real and relevant scientific research, and the prudence of deficit reduction" should rule over the "empty promises" of the Space Station.

Lobbying for full Space Station funding by committee chairman Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), a liberal who has been a strong supporter of the space program, and others, helped carry the day in the Senate. Mikulski called the station "a national institute of space science in the sky," and com-

plained that people can't have "a 19th-century attitude for 21st-century challenges."

Jake Garn (R-Utah), the only senator who has been in space while in office, pointed out that the breakthroughs which would come out of the Space Station could not be concretely indicated beforehand, but insisted that they would be of a fundamental nature. Garn said that one of the major results of the space program was the development of the pacemaker, which has saved thousands of lives.

Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) pointed out that there were 15 countries involved in the development of Space Station Freedom which had pledged \$8 billion collectively to the project. "Cancellation of the program would hurt our ability to participate in future multinational scientific ventures," he said. The Senate rejected the Bumpers amendment 64-35.

DeConcini proposes steps to recognize Baltics

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) on July 19 announced that he was sponsoring a Senate Joint Resolution which would require the Bush administration to take concrete steps towards recognizing the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

DeConcini is seeking four steps: establishing an American presence, such as an information office, in each of the Baltic states; channeling government and private assistance directly to the Baltic states; recognizing and establishing direct ties with their Parliaments; and proposing observer status for the Baltics in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at the next opportunity.

A similar resolution is being sponsored in the House by Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.)

National News

Jersey City mayor blasts Bush, FBI

Jersey City Mayor Gerald McCann, who was indicted July 22 on fraud and tax charges, promptly called a press conference to denounce the Bush administration and the FBI for carrying out a political vendetta. "These charges are made against me by the Republican Party to cover up that the Bush family is involved in massive corrupt banking activities around the country," he asserted. McCann accused prosecutors, including U.S. Attorney Michael Chertoff, of waging a two-year vendetta against him, as a reprisal for his having exposed an abortive FBI "sting" targeting him and several other New Jersey Democrats. "As soon as I made charges against the FBI, they started an investigation into my tax returns," which led to the current indictments.

The mayor charged the prosecution was part of a nationwide effort to discredit Democrats following the scandal surrounding Neil Bush's involvement in the Silverado savings and loan fiasco.

Congressman attacks negligence toward cholera

"The cholera epidemic is a product of human negligence . . . all of us are responsible," said Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.), who chairs the House Subcommittee on Western Affairs, at a conference on cholera organized by the North-South Center at the University of Miami on July 8.

Torricelli said that "poverty, unsanitary conditions, and lack of clean water, are three important factors that have produced this devastating epidemic. We have deviated resources to other things, and we have left alone that which is most important, the first responsibility of the government is to take care of the health of its citizens."

He said the U.S. is threatened by cholera, and that "we are before a problem more

serious than any other." He concluded, "I wish that the government learns and listens. The remedy is obvious and the resources are abundant. But we need to hear suggestions and not stop to look for a high quality of life, but we need to defend life itself, which is endangered."

Norfolk citizens angry at bread and circuses

On July 10, election officials in Norfolk, Virginia certified petitions seeking to revoke \$4.7 million authorized by the Norfolk City Council for the construction of a new downtown stadium to house the Tides, the New York Mets' Triple-A farm team, and an adjoining maritime tourist attraction.

The fight comes as Norfolk has begun to impose stringent austerity. The city's budget shortfall has resulted in layoffs of 80 teachers, a citywide pay freeze for all municipal employees, and a cutback of trash collection to once a week. Norfolk has also imposed mandatory water rationing as a result of the summer drought and the failure to construct any water projects over the last 20 years. The city was forced to repeatedly close schools in early June, as most facilities still lack air conditioning. Yet despite such lack of infrastructure, city officials are concentrating on "post-industrial" tourist attractions.

The petition drive has been a grass roots effort, as civic groups, police and teachers' unions, and civil rights activists banded together to "fight city hall." If the city council fails to repeal projects, a citywide referendum is expected in the fall.

Court rules Medicaid underpays hospitals

U.S. District Judge Thomas Zilly in Seattle ruled July 11 that the Washington State Medicaid program violates federal law by shortchanging hospitals who treat the poor. The ruling may affect state payments to hospitals nationwide. Last year, the U.S. Su-

preme Court ruled that that hospitals did have the right to sue for reasonable payments, but the decision is the first to address what is a reasonable payment rate.

Under Medicaid, the federal government matches what the states pay hospitals for serving Medicaid patients. But in the suit filed by 10 not-for-profit hospitals, Zilly found that Washington pays only about 79% of the actual costs incurred and only fully pays the costs involved about 12% of the time. Low reimbursement rates force hospitals to shift the costs of caring for Medicaid patients to paying patients and to borrow money to stay solvent.

Zilly found the state violated the federal law that requires state payments to be "reasonable and adequate" to cover costs incurred by "efficiently and economically operated" hospitals. The judge scored the state's argument that all the hospitals in Washington State were not efficient and therefore received lower payments. Zilly said the state wanted to cut costs and simply dodged its federally mandated responsibility to pay Medicaid costs to efficient hospitals.

At least a dozen similar suits by hospitals against states are now pending.

Mosbacher refuses to adjust 1990 census

Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher refused to adjust the 1990 census count on July 15 despite a 7-2 recommendation by a Census Bureau steering committee and the bureau's director to add 5.3 million people to the 248.7 million figure originally tallied. The decision hurts big cities in populous states in terms of electoral representation and federal funding.

The 5.3 million undercount is generally comprised of urban poor who traditionally vote for Democrats and account for above-average allocation of federal monies, which will now be "saved" by the federal government. It also means that the 1992 elections will be based on the original figures that are more favorable to Republicans. Mosbacher brazenly said he decided against the adjustment "because it could open the door to po-

litical tampering in the future," the *Washington Post* reported.

Census Director Barbara Bryant reportedly told Mosbacher, "I believe that statistical adjustment, while far from a perfect procedure, will on average increase the accuracy of the 1990 census. There remains 2% of the population who cannot be reached by enumeration efforts."

Cities and states are immediately reviving a federal court action to have the undercount reversed.

Regulations proliferate under Bush administration

The Bush administration has created a regulatory explosion that is costing tens of billions of dollars and wrecking private industry, according to a study by Melinda Warren of the Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis.

The study concludes: "Whether measured in current dollars or 'real terms,' federal governmental spending on regulation is at its highest level in history and rising rapidly. Perhaps more important . . . is the record number of people required to run the regulatory activities of the federal government. After a dramatic reduction in force in the early Reagan years . . . the regulatory personnel count is eclipsing the 1980 high-water-mark (121,670)."

The biggest reason for this regulatory explosion, according to Warren, is that "environmental regulation has grown at an astounding rate . . . now comprising 38% of the entire regulatory budget. . . . The Environmental Protection Agency budget has increased by 31% in the last three years, and staffing at this agency has expanded by 23%."

In the July 16 *Washington Times*, columnist Warren Brookes warned that this regulatory explosion will become worse because of the actions of Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio). Glenn wants to kill the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs whose function is to prevent unnecessary regulations. According to Brookes, the regulatory explosion during the Carter administration

raised regulatory staffing by 71% to 121,670 and administrative costs 121%."

Brookes wrote that "this translated into a huge new paperwork load" on the U.S. private sector, which was estimated in 1980 to be 1.3 billion "burden hours." At a cost of \$10-40 per hour for administrative personnel and accountants, "paperwork alone was costing the U.S. economy up to \$52 billion a year." Brookes adds that total burden hours increased by 500 million during the 1980s and are now growing faster under Bush.

FEC rule change would aid major candidates

The Federal Election Commission has proposed new regulations which would enable major candidates to more than double their presidential campaign spending in key primary states with small populations.

While total spending in a given state remains pegged to its population size, the new rules would exempt half of all media costs, all staff salaries, and all printing done out of state from the existing limits. Those costs will now be chargeable against the national fundraising limit for the entire primary period, currently set at \$31.8 million.

The new rules are considered to be to George Bush's advantage, since any late-starting Democratic candidates will have to raise and spend much larger amounts in a relatively shorter time, especially in the early, small-state primaries such as New Hampshire and Iowa. The proposed rules changes must be approved by Congress.

Control of presidential debates will be run by the non-partisan Commission on Presidential Debates, co-chaired by former Democratic Party chairman Paul Kirk and former Republican Party chairman Frank Fahrenkopf.

On July 18, the California State Assembly voted 43-21 to move its primary from June to March 2, two weeks after New Hampshire. Senate approval is uncertain, but if passed, the battle for California's huge delegate blocs would mean a huge mobilization of resources during a very short timeframe.

Briefly

● **GOV. MARIO CUOMO** of New York signed a right-to-die bill into law on July 19 which *requires* emergency medical technicians to honor do-not-resuscitate orders when responding to calls outside the hospital. Doctors in emergency rooms must also honor the orders.

● **GOV. WILLIAM WELD** of Massachusetts "may already be considering a challenge to embattled Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) in 1994. And from there it could be just one more step to the White House in, say, 1996 or the year 2000," the July 18 Capitol Hill paper *Roll Call* reported.

● **RONALD REAGAN'S** autobiography has been a multimillion-dollar flop, the July 15 *New York Times* reported. "When we signed that contract, there was a warm feeling in everyone's hearts for Mr. Reagan, but we did not realize how thin that was," a Simon and Schuster executive said. "Reagan just evaporated, and the nostalgia we hoped would sell the book was not there."

● **GOV. WALTER HICKEL** of Alaska says, "Big projects define a civilization. So why war—why not big projects," on a poster to promote the "Alaska-California Sub-Oceanic Fresh Water Transport System." The proposed underwater pipeline would be constructed of new plastics.

● **THE RECOVERY** has hit Atlanta. Peggy Berg, the president of Highland Group, said, according to the *Commercial Property News* as reported in the July 19 *Washington Times*, "We're not overbuilt; we're underdemolished."

● **CALIFORNIA** created a state Environmental Protection Agency July 16. It will take pesticide regulation away from the Department of Food and Agriculture and place it in a new Department of Pesticide Regulation, and will shift the assessment of health hazards posed by farm chemicals to a newly created Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Editorial

The honor of France

It is ironic that it may well be future generations of French men and women, who have more reason to thank the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, than the Iraqis. It would appear that French resistance is growing to that nation's participation in genocidal sanctions intended to decimate the population of Iraq. This is especially welcome because of the pivotal role which France can and should play—with Germany—as a block to Anglo-American imperialist designs to recolonize the world. Without such a resistance, then the disgrace of the French nation will exceed even their capitulation to Adolf Hitler.

It now seems that the agitation by the Committee has created a climate in which moral Frenchmen are beginning to speak out condemning François Mitterrand's role in the Gulf holocaust. Criticisms of the French President are growing, and even calls for his resignation, and this appears to be coming from all parts of the political spectrum.

Thus on July 25, a feature by French Gen. Pierre Gallois appeared in the latest edition of the liberal-socialist weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur*. Gallois generally associates with left-leaning circles. The fact that he would write an article complementing that of the conservative economist Maurice Allais and Green Party-linked agronomist René Dumont, indicates that an "across-factions" revolt against the Gulf war and the Mitterrand regime's actions in it is now erupting in France. Gallois charges that the main thrust of the Gulf war was, in fact to "return to a pre-industrial state the country which was the most developed in the Middle East after Israel."

France, of course, under President Charles de Gaulle, would have been at the forefront of defending Iraq, just as de Gaulle forced a just peace in Algeria, against the ambitions of French colonialists.

In his article, Gallois recalls to us the France of de Gaulle when he passionately describes the pre-war achievements of Iraq. Gallois writes: "In the course of the last 15 years, the Baghdad government had succeeded in creating the infrastructure indispensable to

the transformation of the country into a nascent industrial power."

This was destroyed in a matter of five weeks, as 90,000 tons of bombs dropped on Iraq annihilated not only the Iraqi Army occupying Kuwait, but also "nearly the totality of the industrialization" of Iraq: the arms factories and their research and experimental establishments; the nuclear reactors; grain silos; food warehouses; and, everywhere, houses, hospitals, schools, with tens of thousands of victims.

He writes that the way the war is seen in the Arab world in general, is summed up by the Tunisian intellectual Abdelwahib Medded: "The war in the Gulf was a preventive war. The West showed that misfortunes and destruction will be the fate of anyone who attacks its privileges. . . . The greatest military force in history has methodically applied itself to destroy a small, ambitious country, which had only just reached the threshold of the industrial era without quite having left the agrarian era."

Then there is accusation by French agronomist René Dumont that continued sanctions which prevent Iraq from purchasing food or medicines is a "massacre." Dumont, in the July 24 issue of the newspaper *Le Monde*, has accused President Mitterrand of dishonoring the French nation "by associating us with this massacre." On July 23, a similar condemnation of French policy appeared in *Le Figaro Magazine*, by Nobel laureate economist Maurice Allais. He correctly traced the Gulf crisis to Anglo-American policies following upon the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

These moves in France are occurring none too soon, as famine and plague stalk Iraq. Clearly also in the United States the pressure is mounting to stop the genocide—witness George Bush's whining complaints that he does not want to hear any more about suffering women and children. Yet if we do not wish to turn Iraq into a concentration camp more horrible than Auschwitz, then the call of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq must be acted upon, and quickly. All sanctions on Iraq should be lifted immediately.

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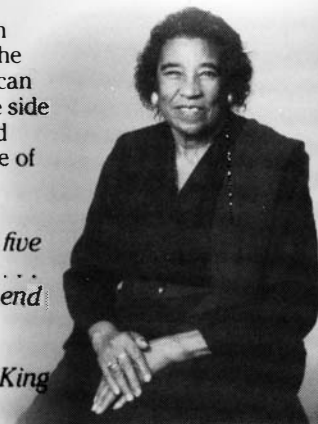
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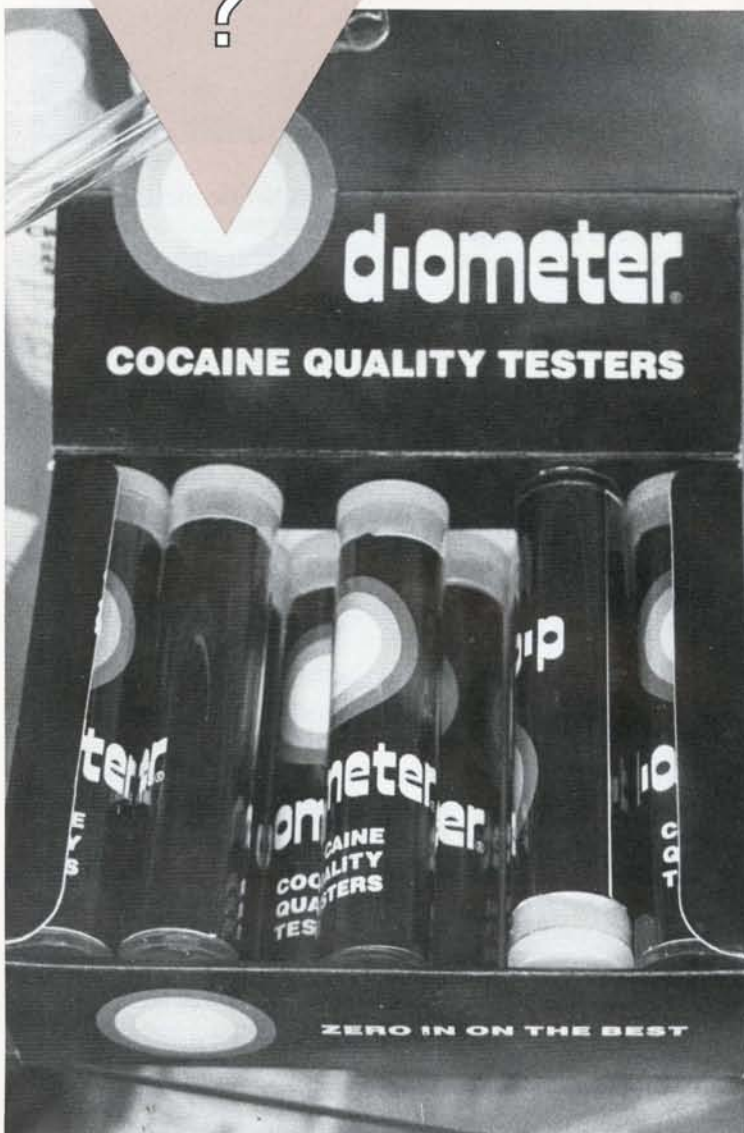
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