

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

September 18, 1992 • Vol. 19 No. 37

\$10.00

France faces Maastricht Treaty referendum
Down with Albert Pike and the Confederacy!
Jordan in the vise of the IMF

**New chance for freedom
after failure of 1989**



Why Are They Pushing Population Control?

DID YOU KNOW:

◆ that the "population-control" movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi "eugenics" policy which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?

◆ that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the* enemy of the United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

◆ that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of child-bearing age?

◆ that **all** of the "major" 1992 U.S. presidential candidates support radical depopulation, and that this is the basis of U.S. and United Nations policy today?

When George Bush announced his New World Order in the wake of Operation Desert Storm,



the Anglo-American oligarchy believed the coast was bombed clear for its global depopulation. The big Rio "Earth Summit" in June 1992 was designed to put the lie that human beings are the main cause of pollution at the top of the agenda of world leaders. *EIR's* exposure of NSSM-200 has helped catalyze a resistance to those plans, even in Rio.

This report is your ammunition to change that agenda, before it is too late for the human race.

The Genocidal Roots of Bush's New World Order

EIR SPECIAL REPORT

EIR

SPECIAL
REPORT

The genocidal roots
of Bush's
'New World Order'

May 1992

188 pages

\$250

Make check or money order payable to:

EIR News Service

P.O. Box 17390 Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July, and the last week of December by EIR News Service Inc., 333½ Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., 2nd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451.

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Otto von Guericke Ring 3, D-6200 Wiesbaden-Nordenstadt, 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.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

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Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Editor

By the time you receive this issue, many readers will have seen the first television broadcast for the LaRouche-Bevel independent presidential campaign, which aired in most of the United States on Friday, Sept. 11. The show emphasized that the post-industrial policy of both Clinton and Bush means that the election of either one will put a "Mussolini in the White House." Is this what you want? Lyndon LaRouche asked.

The night before, on Sept. 10, George Bush had spent close to \$1 million for a five-minute spot on the major TV networks to puff his so-called economic recovery policy. The spot featured hollow phrases such as "21st century education" and building up R&D, and a pamphlet called "Agenda for American Renewal." But the policy is nothing but an attempt to patch up the bankrupt system, while tightening austerity against the poor and elderly. And while Clinton attacks Bush for too little, too late, and throws around rhetoric about 8 million jobs (over four years), he is proposing the same Schachtian austerity policies, as his welfare policy shows.

Nowhere is that collapse more visible than in the world financial system, spinning out of control like a roulette wheel. The currency chaos in Europe reflects an intensification of speculative activity, which has thrown every reasonable financial parameter out the window.

In the Balkans, the war of genocide by the Serbians proceeds hideously apace, while the Anglo-American-French alliance screams at the errors of the victims. Yet they haven't even set up the minimal humanitarian infrastructure which they promised. The danger of such conflict spreading to the former Soviet Union is being increasingly heralded.

The LaRouche movement, which emerged with optimism out of the Labor Day ICLC/Schiller Institute conference, is the only one with the potential to build an alternative set of constitutional institutions. As James Bevel stressed in his speech to that conference, LaRouche is the Union's President already, despite his incarceration.

On Sept. 8, Lyndon LaRouche celebrated his 70th birthday. A beautiful *Festschrift* of tributes from leading personalities around the world was presented to him. *EIR's* editors add our warmest congratulations to this great man, and pledge every effort to ensure that the 70th will be his last birthday in prison.

Nora Hamerman

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Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses a conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Virginia. "We have nothing less to do, than to bring the political and economic order in this world into cohesion with the laws of the universe, with the laws of God's Creation. If we don't do this, then the outcome of this human tragedy will be the end of civilization, at least in any shape or form as we have known it."

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NAFTA treaty clamps bankers' rule on Mexico

by Carlos Cota

The official summary of the draft of the "North American Free Trade Agreement," which was initialed by representatives of the United States, Mexico, and Canada on Aug. 12, fully confirms *EIR's* analysis of the suicidal nature of the NAFTA treaty for all the countries concerned—and particularly for Mexico.

In our Special Report of May 1991, entitled "Auschwitz Below the Border: Free Trade Pact is George 'Hitler' Bush's Mexican Holocaust," we said that the agreement was intended to prop up the tottering international credit pyramid, by greatly increasing the flow of wealth from the Third World to the international banks. The agreement will effectively incorporate the economy of Mexico—and that of all the other countries of Ibero-America that may join in the future—into a huge dollar zone, annexing Mexico's raw materials, such as petroleum, into the U.S. economy, and using Mexico's cheap, captive work force mainly to produce goods for reexport to the United States. It will also destroy the wages of *both* countries and increase U.S. unemployment.

The dollar takes over

Beyond being a new plan to loot the economies of the Third World, the agreement will reorganize the structure of Ibero-American banking, creating the conditions for laundering the vast inflow of drug dollars to the U.S. banking system, an urgently needed infusion of cash.

EIR also established that the "foreign investment" that was supposed to flow to Mexico under the agreement—according to the propaganda of George Bush and Carlos Salinas de Gortari—would go strictly to purchase already existing factories, which would merely be a transfer of Mexican property into the hands of foreigners, and not the creation of new wealth.

The chapter on Financial Services in the official Summary of the Agreement spells out how foreign financial institutions will be allowed to take over in Mexico, ripping up any pretext of national sovereignty: "Financial service providers of a NAFTA country may establish in any other NAFTA country banking, insurance and securities operations as well as other types of financial services. Each country must permit its residents to purchase financial services in the territory of another NAFTA country. In addition, a country may not impose new restrictions on the cross-border provision of financial services in a sector. . . ."

"Mexico will permit financial firms organized under the laws of another NAFTA country to establish financial institutions in Mexico, subject to certain market share limits that will apply during a transition period ending by the year 2000."

Canada exempts the United States and Mexico from its Rule 10/25, which prevents non-residents from acquiring more than 25% of the assets of a financial institution. The United States will permit Mexican financial groups that have legally acquired a Mexican bank with operations in the United States, to continue operating their stock brokerages in the U.S. for five years after such acquisition.

Canada, of course, is a British banking-financial paradise and the headquarters of much international real estate speculation. Both banking and real estate are now in the process of bankruptcy. And Mexico has ceded its territory for the installation and operation of all kinds of transnational financial transactions: pure money laundering.

In the chapter on investment, the Summary says: "The concept of investment is defined in a broad manner. . . . No NAFTA country may impose specified 'performance require-

ments' in connection with any investments in its territory, namely specified export levels, minimum domestic content, preferences for domestic sourcing, trade balancing, technology transfer or product mandating."

What is euphemistically called investment is nothing but a hunting license for the so-called franchises to come to Mexico and to freely engage in corporate takeovers. This represents the elimination of Mexico's Foreign Investment Law, which has protected the Mexican economy from this kind of foreign looting for more than half a century.

Concerning "transfers," the Summary establishes that "NAFTA investors will be able to convert local currency into foreign currency at the prevailing market rate of exchange for earnings, proceeds of a sale, loan repayments or other transactions associated with an investment. Each NAFTA country will ensure that such foreign currency may be freely transferred."

What this means, is the creation of an enlarged dollar zone, in which the dollar will become the legal tender for every type of transaction that the U.S. financial powers consider an "investment."

Grabbing raw materials, such as petroleum

In the chapter on energy and basic petrochemicals, the three countries "set out the rights and obligations regarding crude oil, gas, refined products, basic petrochemicals, coal, electricity, and nuclear energy." Making a charade out of "respect for their constitutions," which in the case of Mexico allocates the petroleum sector to the exclusive domain of the Mexican government in perpetuity, the Summary states: "The three NAFTA countries recognize the desirability of strengthening the important role that trade in energy and basic petrochemical goods plays in the North American region and of enhancing this role through sustained and gradual liberalization.

"The NAFTA energy provisions recognize new private investment opportunities in Mexico in non-basic petrochemical goods and in electricity-generating facilities for 'own-use,' co-generation, and independent power production by allowing NAFTA investors to acquire, establish, and operate facilities in these activities. Investment in non-basic petrochemical goods is governed by the general provisions of the Agreement.

"Each country will also allow its state enterprises to negotiate performance clauses in their service contracts; in the case of Mexico, such contracts will only have compensation payments in money." (The inclusion of the clause about "performance clauses" is a major shift for Mexico, which had previously said it would not accept "performance contracts.")

Trade war

In our Special Report of May 1991, *EIR* charged that the Western Hemisphere Free Trade Zone would be used as a battering ram against the industrial development of Japan

and Germany, in particular, to prevent any alternative to Anglo-American economic predominance. In the NAFTA Summary's chapter on Rules of Origin (governing how to establish whether goods will be considered as imports or as originating in North America), a virtual trade war is declared against Japan, Germany, other countries of the European Community and Southeast Asia, as well as against Mexican producers themselves.

The rules of origin for the automobile industry in Mexico are applicable only against the Japanese Nissan company and Germany's Volkswagen. The rules of origin in the textile industry are applicable against the countries of Southeast Asia, as well as French and Mexican textile producers. "The rules of origin specify that goods originate in North America if they are wholly North American. Goods containing non-regional materials are also considered to be North American if the non-regional materials are sufficiently transformed in the NAFTA region" to meet certain standards.

To ensure that this occurs, strict inspection is established. The Customs Administration will be modified "in order to ensure that only goods satisfying the rules of origin are accorded preferential tariff treatment."

Destruction of Mexican industry

Mexico is committed to eliminating its "Decree for the Development and Modernization of the Automobile Industry," at the end of a 10-year transition period. During that time, Mexico will modify the decree "eliminating immediately the limitation on imports of vehicles based on sales in the Mexican market; amending its 'trade balancing' requirements immediately to permit assemblers to reduce gradually the level of exports of vehicles and parts required to import such goods, and eliminating the requirement that only assemblers in Mexico may import vehicles; and changing its 'national value-added' rules by reducing gradually the percentage of parts required to be purchased from Mexican parts producers, by counting purchases from certain in-bond production facilities," referring to the infamous *maquiladoras*, low-wage assembly plants on the U.S.-Mexican border.

Mexico will further "permit 'NAFTA investors' to make investments of up to 100% in Mexican 'national suppliers' of parts, and up to 49% in other automotive parts enterprises, increasing to 100% after five years." The automotive sector will be guided by "NAFTA's investment provisions." And the agreement also provides for the three countries to consult and agree to an even more accelerated elimination of tariffs.

With one stroke of the pen, the efforts of Mexico over 30 years to develop a national automobile industry have been eliminated!

Hostage to the grain cartels

Concerning agriculture, Mexico is committed to applying the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade—even though *no other GATT member has accepted those terms*. Mexico will not import agricultural goods from those countries that subsidize agricultural production for exports. According to the Summary, “When an exporting NAFTA country believes that another NAFTA country is importing non-NAFTA agricultural goods that benefit from export subsidies, it may request consultations on measures the importing country could take against such subsidized imports.” Mexico, in this fashion, agrees to apply embargoes against other nations, or against itself, such as in the case of the embargo against tuna fishers.

The document continues: “Mexico and the United States will eliminate immediately all non-tariff barriers to their agricultural trade, generally through their conversion to either ‘tariff-rate quotas’ (TRQs) or ordinary tariffs.” Mexico and the United States “will eliminate immediately tariffs on a broad range of agricultural products. This means roughly one-half of U.S.-Mexico bilateral agricultural trade will be duty free. . . . All tariff barriers will be eliminated [in] no more than 10 years.” That is to say, in 10 years or less, most probably less.

The fascist destruction of the labor force

In our Special Report of May 1991, we indicated that the free trade agreement would also drastically cut wages and worsen working conditions in the United States, especially for the shrinking portion of the labor force engaged in manufacturing. The intent is to completely restructure the U.S. economy, downgrading employment, as the basis of the economy is shifted from science and technology to a slave labor economy.

This restructuring will be accomplished with the supposed investment in the Mexican *maquiladoras*, where workers live and work in sub-human conditions. As we wrote in May 1991: “Ciudad Juárez, where fully one-third of all the *maquiladora* workers live, graphically illustrates the situation. Some 315 *maquiladoras* employ 135,000 workers, 65% of them women, 10% under 16 years of age. Wages are \$3.60 a day, and turnover is so high there is a constant need for more workers. . . . Housing rents are double the levels across the Rio Grande in El Paso; incomes are less than one-tenth the U.S. levels.”

The wage of a *maquiladora* worker in Mexico is a direct assault on wage levels in the United States. This fact will help convert the entire border area (the famous “*maquiladora* strip”) into one huge slave labor camp.

Curiously, the subject of the *maquiladoras* is not touched upon in the NAFTA Summary. The reason is that, since the *maquiladoras* are considered part of the domestic trade of U.S. companies operating on Mexican territory, they are in the same so-called “recession” as the rest of the U.S. economy, and have found their markets in the United States shrinking.

The response of the Mexican government to this situation

has been to extend the working conditions of the *maquiladoras* to the totality of the Mexican economy, disregarding Mexico’s own labor laws and legally mandated protection for its workers. To achieve this end, Mexico’s labor secretary has been fomenting “crazy strikes,” such as those recently at Volkswagen and in the textile industry, which merely lead to companies ripping up collective bargaining contracts, and/or declaring bankruptcy, firing all their employees, and rehiring on an individual basis a smaller number of workers in a “free labor market,” in which the workers lose all accumulated benefits and pensions, and are forced to accept new wages dictated by the “law of supply and demand.” In reality, this treatment of labor is directly in line with the NAFTA chapter on investment.

This “model” was imported from the United States, where it was applied to the workers of the now-defunct Pan American, workers fired by General Motors, and others, going back to the 1981 breaking of the air traffic controllers union.

Thus NAFTA means more unemployment both in the United States and in Mexico, which will lead to a high level of mortality of companies on both sides of the border. The only jobs to be created will be more slave labor jobs on a level with existing *maquiladora* employment.

Some things have changed

Since our Special Report was published, some things have changed. George Bush has gotten his preliminary agreement, thanks to the lapdog obedience of the governments of Mexico and Canada. Bush needed a NAFTA agreement for his reelection campaign, not because the electorate wanted it, but to satisfy the Wall Street financial oligarchy, which otherwise could go for Bill Clinton as their new policeman to collect the debt. Clinton also backs NAFTA. Mexican President Salinas de Gortari and Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney would sign any paper without reading it, if it meant maintaining George Bush in power, since it is he who is guaranteeing the tenures and legitimacy of their own governments.

Looking farther south in the hemisphere, things have changed even more. Ibero-America is exploding, changing the political physiognomy of the region. The civil-military rebellion in Venezuela of Feb. 4, 1992, and the huge demonstrations in Brazil demanding the resignation of the corrupt President, Fernando Collor de Mello, all represent attacks on economic policies that are part and parcel of NAFTA. The economic policies of George Bush’s friends, the Presidents of Colombia and Argentina, are also in jeopardy.

The purpose of our Special Report was to aid opponents of NAFTA to better understand the real operation and function of the treaty. Now that the final solution to the debt problem has been committed to paper, we know the full horror, and the political battles that are coming. These must be stated, to refute the self-serving rhetoric of the defenders of free trade.

'Humanized' capitalism another name for usury

by Cynthia R. Rush

Like every other Ibero-American President who has implemented the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) orthodox "adjustment" program, Argentine President Carlos Menem is having problems. Despite rhetoric from the international banking community about the program's "success," there are indications from rising inflation, current account deficit, a lowered trade surplus, as well as a stock market crash, that all is not well. The private sector is struggling to survive prohibitively high interest rates and the wave of foreign imports that flooded the country after Menem and Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo ordered protective tariff barriers to be eliminated as part of the government's free trade policy.

More importantly, dissension within Menem's own cabinet as to the effects of this austerity program on the country's poor, has now surfaced. Health Minister Julio César Araoz, a Peronist, told a gathering of the Catholic Church's Social Pastoral Commission on Sept. 1 that more than one-third of the population now lives in poverty, and warned that an "economic policy in which 20 million are saved and 15 million suffer privation" is unacceptable. Other top political and church leaders have voiced similar complaints, warning that continued austerity will provoke social upheaval and violence.

Araoz's statements sparked a furor. Amidst reports that he had fired the health minister, Menem addressed the country's top business organization, the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) Sept. 3, and vowed, "We will never renounce the current economic model." He added that "this is the policy you have been demanding for the last 30 years." At a Sept. 7 meeting of the Argentine Banking Association, the thin-skinned Cavallo defensively denied that misery had increased in the country, and charged that provincial governments and municipalities were guilty of "poor allocation of resources."

Crumbs for the victims of usury

Menem may have no intention of altering his economic program, but the controversy around his economic program, and the consequences in terms of human life and devastation,

are compelling him to do in Argentina what President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has done in Mexico. That is, set up a social control apparatus that can channel or control popular discontent, offering some crumbs of needed services or benefits in exchange for political support, while maintaining the policies of usury that foreign bankers demand.

In Mexico, the Salinas government has set up the National Solidarity Program, or Pronasol, as its social control mechanism. In Argentina, in the context of a well-publicized campaign to "humanize" capitalism, which Menem himself launched last May, the government has begun to focus on the need to build up neighborhood and community organizations, allegedly to give the poor greater political clout to fight for needed services.

Under the auspices of Public Function Minister Gustavo Béliz, one of Menem's closest advisers who is a member of Opus Dei and is said to maintain close ties to the Vatican, the government and its allies are making a great effort to give the impression that this campaign is not only sanctioned by the Catholic Church, but is coherent with the church's social doctrine as well as the pope's own encyclical writings.

Certain top church leaders, in Buenos Aires and in Rome, have effectively backed Menem's economic policy, while urging that "the adjustment be made more humane." But a close look at the individuals brought in to legitimize this campaign makes clear that it has more to do with International Monetary Fund and bankers' usury than with the church's social doctrine or anything espoused by Pope John Paul II.

'Capitalism from below'

The recent highly publicized visit to Argentina of U.S. "neo-conservative" Catholic theologian Michael Novak, is the best indicator of what's behind the campaign to "humanize" capitalism. Novak is an employee of the American Enterprise Institute, the Washington, D.C.-based think-tank which speaks for the interests of the Wall Street banking community; he is also a wholly owned asset of the Project Democracy apparatus to which former U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, among others, belong. He was brought into Argentina to peddle the line that the bankers' policies of free trade and deregulation—required to facilitate looting of human and natural resources—are the only way to guarantee that man's God-given creative potential and freedom can be realized.

There is nothing subtle in Novak's assertions. In an interview published in the daily *La Prensa* on Aug. 31, he charged that the continued existence in Ibero-America of systems of government in which the state still maintains an important role is a "moral scandal" because these systems "repress people's creative capabilities." So determined is Novak to justify the total elimination of the sovereign nation-state, as creditors demand, that he charges outrageously that these "traditionalist systems are as repressive as the former communist systems in terms of suffocating economic creativity."

He then justifies this by lying that the pope's encyclical *Centesimus Annus* also calls for uprooting systems which stifle creativity.

Novak's discussion of creativity and freedom are an elaborate hoax, shown very simply by the fact that the model he holds up for allowing the poor to exercise their "inalienable right to personal economic initiative" is that espoused by Peruvian-Swiss oligarch Hernando de Soto, another top operative of the Project Democracy apparatus. In his book *The Other Path*, De Soto states that "true capitalism" is to be found in the growing "informal economy"—much of it linked to drug money flows—which has ballooned in recent years as productive industrial enterprises have collapsed under the weight of IMF policy.

Novak has the gall to point to Peru, whose economy and people have been devastated by the combined efforts of the IMF and the Shining Path narco-terrorists, and where cholera is rampant, as "a country in which 64% of the workers are businessmen. You see them at the airports and on all the streets." The only thing that need be done, Novak argues, is to provide these people with some credit and a little education, and give them the facilities to set up businesses and they'll be fine.

The usefulness of an Hernando de Soto to the Anglo-American oligarchy is that his organizing of impoverished "entrepreneurs" provides a vehicle for tearing down those institutions of the state designed to provide the population with basic services and rights—trade unions, social security agencies, pension funds—along with what remains of industrial capitalism and the regulatory mechanisms which protect it. This form of social Darwinism is what De Soto and Novak call "democracy."

Bankers' democrats and communists

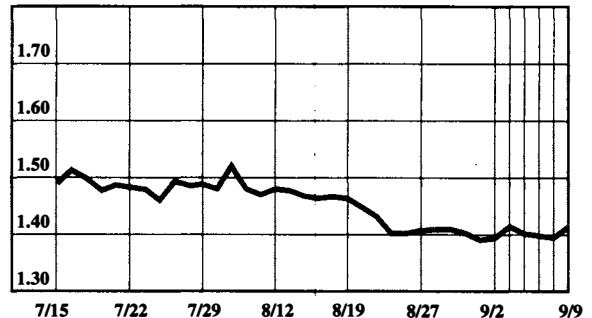
As a recent exposé published in Mexico's *Proceso* magazine reveals, not only do these bankers' "democrats" pose no threat to avowed communists, they work *with them* to achieve their shared goals. *Proceso* reports that many of the top leaders of Pronasol include former communist guerrillas, Maoist peasant leaders, as well as Guatemalan and Uruguayan "social science" graduates who, according to the magazine, have "evident experience in mass political work." Terrorists from both these countries have been exiled in Mexico for years. These "former" subversives are well positioned to organize acts of violence and terrorism in an environment made volatile by 10 years of IMF policies.

Similarly, experts in Argentina have reported that in the very slums targeted for organizing of "neighborhood" and community groups, terrorists once affiliated with groups such as the Montoneros or People's Guerrilla Army (ERP), as well as new guerrilla groups, are rapidly recruiting among the poor for a subversive offensive. Curiously, the government agency formulating this new social policy includes a number of well known leftists as well.

Currency Rates

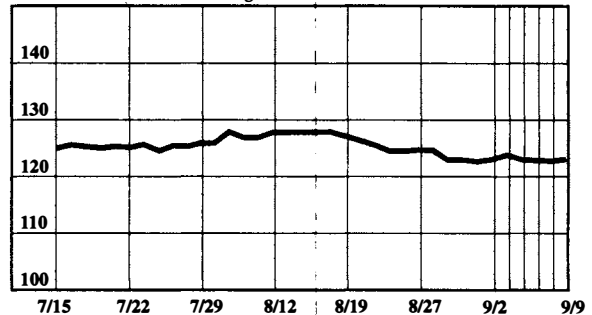
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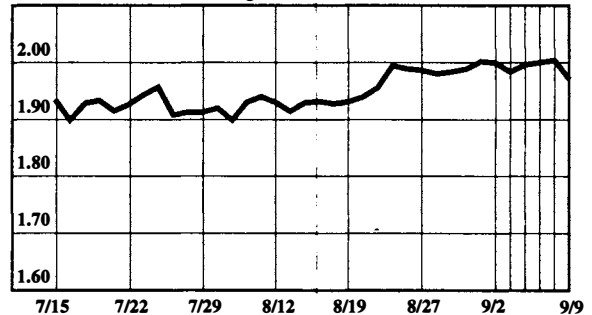
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



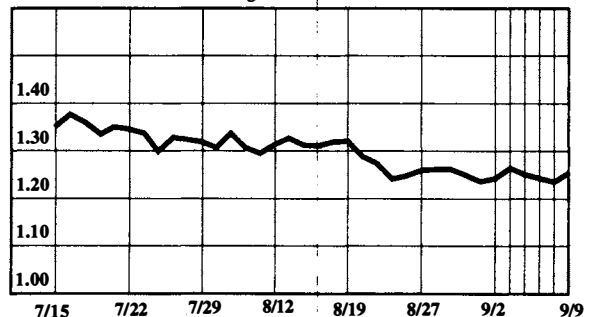
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Governments back the international drug trade and narcodollar market

Independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche made the following reply on Aug. 11 to a series of questions from an EIR correspondent in Europe.

I'll answer in three parts: first on narcodollars, which I think is the first subject which should be taken up, in order to put the whole thing in perspective; second, the U.S. drug policy in the light of narcodollar features; and third, the drug policy problem today as it faces Italy, for example, and the mafia in Germany.

The narcodollar system is a result of several developments over the course of the late 1960s and 1970s, which came to a head in 1982. It's important to review those aspects of the financial side of the drug trafficking, in order to have a proper balance in understanding the problems associated with international narcotics trafficking in general in this period.

The crisis, of course, begins in the middle of the 1960s, at which point sections of the Anglo-American establishment, which includes the Frankfurt School ideologues, launch (approximately 1963-64) an attempt to destroy western civilization from within, along the lines proposed by Georg Lukacs in the early 1920s at the time that Lukacs was speaking as an official of the Communist International.

The counterculture

This policy, which involved the Alistair Crowley ideologues with their Lucifer cult and other branches of the Lucifer-worship cults in the United States, formed first of all the rock-drug-sex counterculture, which is an attempt to use sex, and sex as a part of this orgiastic drug-rock ritual, as a means of destroying the youth, and thus of destroying western Christian civilization from within. This is a repeat of the old Cybeline-Phrygian cult of Dionysus, sometimes known as the Bacchic cult, and it had added to it the dogmas dating from the Emperor Diocletian's decrees, his so-called socialist decrees, which established a neo-malthusian limit on population and a fascist anti-technological feature called the post-industrial society ideology.

These were imposed generally, initially, on the Johnson

administration about 1966 and on. The result was that, over the latter part of the 1960s, the United States, egged on by the corrupt Harold Wilson government in England, sent the world careening on a course which led into the present widespread chaos and destruction of the world today.

The turning point in U.S. net growth was reached in about 1970, after which the losses each year for depletion and depreciation of infrastructure, exceeded replacements. After the 1971 crisis, the establishment of the floating exchange-rate system in 1971-72, and then the looting of the world economy, especially developing nations, by the Kissinger-led oil price hoax of 1973-74, on behalf of the London petroleum cartel, the world economy has been in a tailspin generally ever since.

Debt financing

The petrodollar economy, which emerged from the combination of deindustrialization, opposition to nuclear energy done on behalf of the oil policy, and the trade imbalances arising from the oil price hoax of 1973-74, created temporarily what was called a petrodollar market. That is, especially Third World countries which required imported oil, because they were denied the right to have nuclear technology or to develop their own petroleum resources, had to pay prohibitive prices suddenly for their basic minimal energy needs. They had to finance this with debt.

A great portion of the debt came through the refinancing of surplus earnings by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and others involved. These earnings were placed on deposit—not actual deposit, but in trust, in custody, of Swiss and other banks by, for example, the Gulf oil-exporting states. These amounts of money placed in custody of Swiss and other banks, although not at the liability of the bank for the money as such, were then loaned by institutions such as New York City banks, which would loan these monies on behalf of, say, the Saudis or a Gulf state, to a Third World country which required the loans in order to continue to buy oil.

This process led to the emergence of what was called the petrodollar market, and the growth of off-balance-sheet

liabilities by the banks in the Eurodollar market, and it was interfaced, of course, with the growth of the low-reserve or reserve-free system within the British Commonwealth banking system, as typified by, for example, the Cayman Islands banks, or, later, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI).

Volcker's controlled disintegration

This went along merrily until 1979, and in October 1979, two changes were introduced by the Carter appointee as Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, which brought into being in short order the narcodollar market.

What Volcker did, was to break the U.S. banking system's ability to audit or trace by audit large amounts of illegal drug money and other illegal money, coming into the United States banking system through U.S. subsidiaries of foreign international institutions. This was broken by means of allowing the HongShang Bank to take over the Marine Midland Bank of New York City, without audit transparency by relevant U.S. agencies against the HongShang mother bank. Once that was established, then the United States was wide open to drug-money laundering, or proceeds of drug-money laundering, to take over the U.S. economy.

The second thing that happened, was the disastrous policy launched by Volcker the same month, which Volcker himself had called the "controlled disintegration of the economy," which most people know as the high interest rate policy of that period, particularly into 1982.

That wrecked U.S. domestic policy, and moved the United States completely away from a productive investment orientation into a speculative orientation. It also collapsed the Eurodollar market and petrodollar market back upon the U.S. banking system—those high interest rates.

The United States is looted

So what happened to replace the petrodollar, but in much the same mode as the petrodollar, or in a mode pioneered by the petrodollar, was the narcodollar. *Hundreds of billions of dollars a year of marijuana, opiates, and cocaine sales, largely into the United States itself—were laundered by various means into international markets, where they became relatively or putatively anonymous.* And through the new international financial arrangements, the breaking of banking regulation, and the elimination of audit transparency at crucial points, these monies flooded back into the United States in particular, so that today, the people who own the United States are directly or indirectly the beneficiaries of large-scale drug-money laundering operations, run under the advice of law firms such as Skadden Arps and run through people like the Henry Kravis of the Kohlberg Kravis Roberts operation and the Michael Milken operation.

Today, the United States is looted. How? The leverage buyout money comes in backed by drug money, or laundered

drug money; a firm is taken over in a hostile buyout; the firm is loaded with debt. The purchase of the firm is not paid for with real money, but with debt, such as junk bonds. The firm is looted by this takeover; the looting of the firm by the takeover becomes the profit return on the funds which are used to force the leverage. So the United States is being parasitized by this evil succubus, the international narcodollar market. When we say "narcodollar," we mean not only narcodollars, of course; we mean also weapons-trafficking money which is laundered in much the same way and through the same channels. The British Commonwealth Bank, the BCCI, which is actually much more interesting than certain lawsuits and accusations would make apparent, is exemplary of this process.

So that's the narcodollar system.

The greatest speculative bubble in history

The narcodollar system was turned full loose in 1982 by two events: one, the crushing of Mexico in October 1982 by breaking Brazil and Argentina from support of Mexico in its restructuring of debt policy, forcing Mexico to capitulate, with the result that Mexico has been ruined and looted ever since by this policy. At the same time, although the United States banking system was technically bankrupt by old standards, without such a reorganization, the system was saved by radical deregulation of the type which has generated, on the basis of the Anglo-American transactions but generated as a succubus on the world economy, the greatest speculative financial bubble in all history, which is now on the verge of collapsing.

Under these conditions, the narcodollar profits, which ran well over a half-trillion dollars a year, out of the United States predominantly, with a great portion of that going into the international financial markets, became necessary, together with the weapons-trading profits, to keep the system, this great speculative bubble, going. This became the cash to fund the whole process, and that peculiar kind of process dominated up to the present time.

The point being, that it is a fact, that under George Bush as vice president, in particular, through operations which included the infamous Lt. Col. Oliver North, Felix Rodriguez, Israel's Amiram Nir, Robert Vesco of the Zionist lobby interests in the United States, and so forth and so on, that vast amounts of drugs were processed into the United States, to generate revenue, not for purchase of arms to the Contras as such, not for the personal advantage of people like North (though people in that track may have had personal advantage from it), but *in order to keep the narcodollar system pumped up.*

Drug trafficking protected

I know personally, from the fall of 1985 and early 1986, that the U.S. Department of Defense was officially operating

upon a policy of political alliance with Israeli-coordinated drug pushers such as the famous murderous cartels of Cali and Medellín in Colombia. There is no question of that. That is not an inference, that's a plain fact based on direct observations made by associates of mine of the people doing these things under our noses at the time. It was U.S. policy to support the propping up of the narcodollar system.

Now, U.S. policy is conflicted. Probably 70% of the U.S. population, at least in recent time, was opposed to this drug problem, and demanded that something be done, to check the problem as it affected their social circumstances.

What the United States did, was to declare a war on drugs which it never fought, which was based on the following.

A drug dealer is a person who is generally buying from a government agent or someone who is directly or indirectly a government agent, or otherwise what's called a snitch, an informant. These informants—large-scale drug dealers—are kept in business in order to control this whole process.

The informant (the drug dealer) sells to dealers. The dealer, all the way down to the street dealer, sells to people who are largely informants, so that you have a great number of idiots, called drug dealers, who are buying from government informants or agents, and selling to people who are government informants, or become so readily.

So what the government does, with its so-called war on drugs, is that it goes out and makes arrests of the small percentile of the total population of drug dealers, with the effect that while the drug trafficking and the number of dealers in the population increases, the number of arrests and incarcerations also increases. So on the one hand, the Department of Justice and other agencies run a bounty system under which, for every agent in place and every dollar invested in this, a certain number of convictions, incarcerations, and so forth are effected, at the same time this arresting and so forth does nothing to prevent the continued growth of the absolute volume and the number of people involved in the trading in these narcotics substances.

So that's the nature of the beast, and that has been U.S. drug policy and is today.

Flooding Europe with drugs

What we face today, is the attempt by many in the United States and elsewhere, the Anglo-American system, and the Israelis, who are involved in this also, since the U.S. market is weakened, to turn the drug war or the drug trafficking, the narcodollar operations, more heavily against Europe.

There are two purposes involved in this. One is the purpose of Georg Lukacs and other backers of the Frankfurt School and similar evil institutions, to destroy western Christian civilization from within, by aid of a Dionysian cult, a rock-drug-sex counterculture cult; and to destroy the ability of nations to function.

The other, is to loot the last remaining major markets for

growth in the world, i.e., Europe and Japan—immediately Europe—by an invasion of the drug-trafficking operations which had been run against the United States, now to be run against Europe as such.

So when one talks about the drug mafias in Frankfurt or Hamburg, or in Italy, you're not talking about a native Italian operation or a native German operation in some direct relationship with the Middle East drug lords or with the Israeli-controlled Cali or Medellín cartels; what you're talking about, is international interests—the highest level, including the level of people like Oliver North and much higher—who are fostering the drug trafficking as a drug war against Europe, the use of drugs as a war weapon against Europe's economy and people.

When you talk about a mafioso involved in drugs in Sicily, you should ask, for example, does he carry U.S. intelligence credentials. When someone is killed, ostensibly over the drug issue, by a very sophisticated assassination, you should ask: Perhaps Anglo-American, Israeli, or similar kinds of intelligence services have done that in the name of the mafia. This is big business. It is policy; it is strategic-historic; it is not spontaneous organized crime from the base up. It is governments, and agencies behind governments, which are behind this drug trafficking.

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Bush offers farm export credits

Cartels will benefit from the additional \$1 billion, and farmers are charging, "He's taking our own money to try to buy our vote!"

On Sept. 2, George Bush flew to South Dakota to offer to help farmers by authorizing an additional \$1 billion in Export Enhancement Program (EEP) funds to push wheat sales abroad. One South Dakota farmer, Ron Wieczorek, who is running for Congress, responded Sept. 5, "It should be exposed that Bush's offer of \$1 billion in farm subsidies will not be received by the farmers, it will go to the grain cartels, the grain traders, and exporters. And anyway, he's using our own money to buy our vote!"

The EEP was first established in 1985 at the time that Daniel Amstutz, former vice president of Cargill, Inc., was undersecretary of agriculture and responsible for U.S. international farm trade. The EEP is notorious for handing government food stocks for free to the cartel companies—Cargill, Continental, Louis Dreyfus, Bunge, André/Garnac, Archer Daniels Midland/Töpfer, and ConAgra.

As Wieczorek explained, "Due to the low target price for wheat," the floor price set each year by the Agriculture Department and Congress, "farmers will not receive any of the new EEP money. Because they will receive only as much as the target price. If the market comes up, they won't receive any of the increase in the price."

Wieczorek explained the situation for wheat, the top commodity in the Dakotas. "The target price today for wheat is around \$3 [a bushel]; and the going price is about \$2.50. So even if the so-called market brings up the price, like the day after Bush's announcement the market price went up

about 8-10¢, nevertheless, the next day it was steady and went down a bit." So the announcement had no real effect on the market anyway.

"Even if it did have an effect of pushing up the price, the mechanism is in place to see that the farmer will get no higher than the target price—which is lower than his costs of production.

"The way that this 'cap' works is that if the farmers got an advance this spring from the USDA—which is called a 'deficiency payment' toward what is expected to be a lower-than-target price sale for his wheat, and then the market price goes over the target price level, then the farmers will have to *pay back* money to the government! So the farmer is not going to get any advantage from the Bush program."

Farmers have nothing but ridicule for the latest Bush ploy. And Clinton is viewed as no alternative, though the National Farmers Union is trying to herd its membership into the Clinton camp. The LaRouche-Bevel slate, on the ballot in Iowa and many other farm states, is gaining headway because it is calling for emergency action.

On Labor Day weekend, farmers from many states gathered at a Schiller Institute conference near Washington, D.C. to confer on emergency measures needed, in view of the famine in Africa and international food emergency. Here are some of their firsthand reports of the U.S. farm crisis.

● South Dakota. Besides the low wheat price swindle, Wieczorek adds, "You now see a lot of cattle and a lot of hogs coming into our area from

Canada because of cartel free trade. In fact, at the cattle sales in the Sioux Falls stockyards, there were more cattle from Canada than from the United States on a few of the recent sales days."

● Minnesota. Farm leader Andy Olson reports, "It seems to be a year of extremes, probably more so than other years. All of Minnesota has had tornadoes, and there was frost the 21st of June. The view from the northern corn belt in 1992 is that it is still undecided if the corn and soybean crop is going to finish.

"This doesn't affect everyone, but certain parts of the corn belt are hit worse than others. And for these farmers there is no safety net. This puts more pressure on the food production system.

"The financial problems are not going away. For example, on Sept. 1, there was an auction sale of a cattle feeder. He was sold out and his farm was liquidated. This has a drastic effect on the future of agriculture. And at a certain point, the retiring age of farmers is going to be a serious situation where the younger farmers are not going to take over. What we are seeing in a certain sense is a collectivization of the farms.

"You will see cartelization and the independent family farmer and entrepreneur will more and more be an endangered species."

● Texas. Lester and Mary Louise Dahlberg, long-time farmers in southwestern Texas, call the farm situation grim. Mrs. Dahlberg, who has worked at a meat market, observed that "compared to six years ago, the volume has slowed down by more than half. People are buying . . . something for one day at a time. We don't keep T-bone on hand. Those are \$3.59 or \$4 per pound, but no one buys. People buy hamburger or chicken. Texans can't afford to have meat."

Bush bashes Aussies

The \$1 billion subsidy for U.S. wheat exports may split the opposition coalition and is boosting anti-free trade moves.

A new surge of anti-American anger has hit the Australian rural community. George Bush's \$1 billion for wheat export subsidies to U.S. interests will undermine Australia's traditional markets, collapse wheat prices, and cost some \$500 million in lost sales. Words like "untrustworthy," "hypocritical," "corrupt," and "a full-blown wheat war" have been used to describe U.S. trade policy and Bush personally. The Labor government and the Liberal opposition have attempted to hose down the issue, but the National Party (in coalition with the Liberal Party), with its rural support base, has come out with all guns blazing.

When Bush visited Australia in January he promised to consult on future trade moves, but Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating only received a two-hour warning of the latest moves. In keeping with Labor Party and Liberal Party inability to defend sovereign national interests, the response has been pathetic.

A government spokesman stated: "We have taken the sternest possible action through the official diplomatic channels and also through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade." The matter is also to be raised at a bilateral meeting to be held in the capital, Canberra, on Sept. 15. In other words, no real response from Australia for a week or more. Primary Industry Minister Simon Crean argued that Australia could minimize fallout from the expansion of U.S. agricultural subsidies "provided we don't lose our nerve and get into the silly sort of retaliatory stuff." This response by the Australian government reeks of a sub-

servient colonial-like attitude.

But if the Labor government's response is weak, the Liberal opposition response is strange in the extreme. Liberal Party leader Dr. John Hewson, the favorite to become prime minister in the next year and a former International Monetary Fund (IMF) official, responded to Bush's assault on Australian farmers by suggesting that Australia should apply to join the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In a letter to Bush, Hewson called for compensation access for Australian produce to the U.S. market and eventual membership in NAFTA. So, the Liberal opposition is arguing for no response other than a begging letter which will probably go unanswered.

Treasurer Dawkins responded that Australia *should* join NAFTA, and said that he had proposed the idea a couple of years ago. Media responses have dismissed the NAFTA proposal as ludicrous. Some 68% of Australian trade is with the Asian region, and attempting to move into NAFTA would close that door. One commentator claimed that Hewson had "lost the plot on trade policy."

The National Party, formerly the Country Party, has responded vigorously. The National Party is in a coalition with the Liberal Party and has a rural constituency. Earlier this year it was split over the removal of tariffs on sugar. Without a vigorous response on the wheat subsidy issue, it will be decimated in the next election, due by March-April 1993. National Party leader Tim Fischer, who is known to be close to Hewson, has called the

U.S.A. the "number-one trade enemy." He has called for airline agreements with Northwest Airlines on the Sydney-Osaka-U.S.A. route to be renegotiated. He has also suggested that U.S. bases (Pine Gap, Harold Holt Base) be looked at.

Hewson and shadow Trade Minister Andrew Peacock have attempted to downplay the more outspoken comments of Fischer, but the issue is causing obvious coalition tensions. Peacock has claimed that Fischer is merely reflecting "the anger that is being felt" in the rural areas and that farmers have traditionally been "ingrained supporters of the American alliance," who now feel let down.

The government has also continued its attack on the European Community for having forced the U.S. action. Dawkins, in an unrelated comment, attacked the Germans for their "obsession" with lowering inflation and hence being directly responsible for the drop in the Australian dollar and the rise in interest rates in early September. He also attacked Japanese trade policy in stronger terms than his comments against the U.S.A.

The Bush measures are sure to raise the level of criticism against Australian economic policies, which are largely IMF- and GATT-driven. Despite 11% unemployment, 40-50% youth unemployment, the collapse of private investment, \$190 billion in foreign debt, deteriorating infrastructure, and massive land degradations, Australia's political leaders cling to the destructive free trade fantasies which derive from British economic theories.

Only the leadership of the Liberal and Labor parties, a few think-tanks (such as the Institute of Public Affairs, the Tasman Institute, and the Sydney Institute), and Canberra public servants now defend "economic rationalism" and Thatcherite policies. Media outlets now run criticism of free trade.

Citicorp's mortgage unit is bankrupt

Efforts to "grow" its way out of trouble by increasing speculative activities have proved disastrous.

Citicorp's home mortgage subsidiary has operated in such an "unsafe and unsound" manner that it is virtually bankrupt, according to a secret report by the Comptroller of the Currency, which was leaked to the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times*.

The report, dated Aug. 18, found that the unit, Citicorp Mortgage, Inc., had negative capital of \$80 million at the end of 1991, and that, despite an injection of \$172 million in capital during the first half of 1992, the unit had equity capital of only \$14 million on June 30, backing a mortgage portfolio of \$24 billion.

The report paints a picture of an operation which was so desperate for short-term profits that it made loans which had virtually no chance of being repaid. "Historically, the mortgage banking credit culture focused almost exclusively on volume, sacrificing quality and saleability," the report said. "In an effort to become the nation's largest mortgage lender, Citicorp offered liberal non-traditional products, priced above the market." By offering loans with limited verification and minimal documentation, the comptroller found, Citicorp "attracted higher credit risk borrowers."

In other words, Citicorp was a haven for borrowers who had difficulty getting loans elsewhere and were willing to pay the bank a higher fee for their money.

The report excoriates Citicorp's management, saying that "mortgage banking activities have been inadequately supervised" and that "the

board and management have neglected their responsibilities to correct identified problems and ensure that mortgage banking activities are conducted in a safe and sound manner." The report found that "Citicorp still struggles with basic mortgage banking operations" and that "management failed to correct major deficiencies cited in [comptroller] examinations and reports dating back to 1988." There are "serious issues warranting the attention of senior management" in "virtually all functional areas" of the mortgage operation, it found.

The comptroller's examiners, in checking the paperwork on mortgages issued by Citicorp, found "an inordinate number of missing documents" in the files. In addition, the comptroller's report found that Citicorp Mortgage had made errors in the escrow accounts of fully 25% of all the mortgages issued by the bank during January and February 1992. Escrow accounts involve a portion of the mortgage payments held by the bank to pay insurance and real estate taxes on the properties covered by the loans. The bank has reportedly promised to make corrections where necessary.

Overall, the report found, "inadequate supervision of this high-risk culture resulted in unsafe and unsound underwriting."

One consequence of Citicorp's mad rush into home mortgages, is that its mortgage servicing portfolio, the largest in the country, has a delinquency rate almost twice the mortgage sector's average, with the percentage of loans 90 days or more past due almost

four times average. Some 12.74% of all loans are delinquent, the study found, a figure far higher than the 5% Citicorp reported at the end of the second quarter.

The behavior of Citicorp's mortgage unit was so outrageous that the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., commonly known as Freddie Mac, refused in March to renew a contract for the purchase of mortgage loans from the bank. At the end of 1990, Freddie Mac had taken the unusual step of requiring that Citicorp "scrub" loans it wanted to sell to the agency. To "scrub" a loan, means to completely repeat a review of all the borrowers' qualifications, making sure that all documents are in order and that they meet the necessary credit standards.

The extraordinary move by Freddie Mac strikes at the heart of Citicorp's mortgage strategy, which is based upon collecting fees for servicing mortgages—collecting the payments from the homeowners and paying the taxes and insurance on the properties—rather than earning a profit from the mortgage loans themselves. Citicorp has the largest mortgage-servicing portfolio in the U.S., from which it earns considerable fee income.

Citicorp's strategy of making and selling as many loans as possible in order to maximize its fee income was devastated by Freddie Mac's move. According to the *Inside Mortgage Finance* newsletter, Citicorp issued only \$4.5 billion in new mortgages in the first half of 1992, dropping it to 12th among U.S. mortgage lenders. As recently as 1989, it had been first.

In another setback to Citicorp, the General Services Administration has temporarily suspended the bank from bidding on government contracts, because the bank's Diners Club division had provided illegal gifts to a former GSA official. The government holds 750,000 Diners Club charge cards.

How deep is Mexico's recession?

While the analysts are busy debating definitions, Salinas's "miracle economy" is going through the floor.

Various spokesmen for Mexico's business sector have sounded the alarm over what they perceive to be indications of a severe economic recession in the country. Government spokesmen prefer to call it a "deceleration of growth."

As a result, analysts are trying to define precisely what is an economic recession. Some say it is when there is a real decline in the gross national product for two consecutive economic quarters. Others insist that a recession exists when there is an accelerated accumulation of accounts receivable (or payable) throughout the economy, along with a surge in the non-performing paper of the credit institutions.

The fatal flaw of these analyses is that they stem from the axiom that "the economy will reassert itself" as soon as one or another variable presents itself. The truth is that this cannot possibly happen because there *never* was any growth. The best, the most truthful, definition of the moment is that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's "economic miracle" has bitten the dust.

Indeed, signs of negative growth are now appearing in all the key economic indicators. The association of the manufacturing industries, Canacintra, reports that of the 12 most important industries, eight are reporting an average 25% in idle capacity. The food industry is registering 32%; the shoe industry, 23%, textiles, 46%; and petrochemicals, 39%. The automobile, machine-tool, and non-metallic minerals industries, all of which are reporting a slight improvement of 3.3%, nonetheless admit that 23% of

their installations are unused.

Medium, small, and the so-called micro-industry have accumulated more than \$3 billion in bad debt in the past five years. The future for the 1.3 million industries of this sector (responsible for 60% of national employment) is uncertain. Non-performing bank debt is rising at a 177% annual rate, and threatens to reach 4.5% of the nation's total debt portfolio, a level comparable to that of 1982, according to economist Armando Labra.

The situation in the countryside is one of total crisis, affecting the basic crops (corn, beans, etc.) and the commercial ones alike. There is a crisis in sugar cane, wheat, rice and corn, in vegetables and fruits, and so on. The bad debt of the agricultural sector can be measured in trillions of pesos.

The trade balance is also a disaster. The deficit for the first half of 1992 is officially \$9 billion, representing a 120% increase over the same period in 1991. Oil, agricultural, and mineral exports are stagnant, with manufactured exports precariously sustained only by the *maquiladora* industry.

Speculation is heading in the same direction. The Mexican Stock Exchange is in a nose-dive, which has been virtually unaffected by the "great expectations" of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) announcement. At the beginning of this year's second quarter, market levels were at their lowest since 1987, the year of the crash.

A report issued by the Mexican Exchange Institute reveals that at the close of the first half of this year, 99 leading businesses on the stock ex-

change had accumulated a foreign debt of \$16.432 billion, of which \$8.411 billion is short term.

The Monterrey Group's Alfa is the leader in short-term debt, followed by the Carso Group (owner of Teléfonos de México). In long-term debt, Teléfonos de México is at the top of the list, followed by Vitro company, another property of the Monterrey Group. Given that the speculative stock market boom is nothing but an orgy of mutual complicities, what is pending, in view of the imminent insolvency of these companies, is a long chain of mutual betrayals over who will survive at the expense of the other. In effect, another crash is on the way.

The Salinas government is fresh out of fairy tales, as cold reality reasserts itself. In fact, the only truth to the myth of government "efficiency" is in payment of the foreign debt. According to the Bank of Mexico and the Finance Department, the government has "served" its creditors between 1989 and today with more than \$44 billion. The interest portion of that, \$29 billion, is 13% higher than the \$25.6 billion in "foreign investment" which entered Mexico to play the stock market.

In 1989, Mexico paid \$13 billion while the rest of Ibero-America contributed \$31.4 billion; in 1990, Mexico handed over \$13.4 billion while the rest of the countries totaled \$27.3 billion; in 1991, Ibero-America paid \$31.5 billion, and Mexico \$15.1 billion.

For 1992, the "projections" of what Ibero-America will be paying out are \$35 billion, and that of Mexico \$14 billion. And yet the newspaper *El Financiero*, basing itself on official information, says that Mexico has already paid a whopping \$14.116 billion in debt payments in the first half of 1992.

Business Briefs

Germany

Bonn policies will ruin the economy

The chief executive of the German federation of medium-sized businesses, Dieter Haerthe, charged on Sept. 2 that the German government's policies are ruining the economy. "The government keeps on demanding better performance [from industry] without creating the necessary policy framework. That in the end will break the economy's back," he said.

Haerthe said that instead of working with industry to develop sound financial and economic policies, the government produced "a constant flow of half-baked ideas," like the low-interest, tax-free "German bond," or the forcing of non-investing, high-wage earners to buy government bonds to support the economy in the East.

Haerthe said that German Chancellor Helmut Kohl thinks Germany's *Mittelstand* of around 300,000 medium-sized companies is good only for paying taxes and "listening to his sermons."

Haerthe's comments echoed those of Heinrich Weiss, who recently resigned as head of the BDI industry federation, charging that Kohl had lost touch with the business community.

Labor

Polish government escalates crackdown

Acting in line with International Monetary Fund (IMF) demands, the Polish government is cracking down on labor protests, forcing the management of the Tychy FSM auto-making plant to threaten 2,400 of the 7,000 workers employed there with layoffs. This would affect most of those 3,000 workers who continued the strike at the plant—even after the government told them to call it off and used riot police against workers in late August. The strike wave has been in opposition to IMF austerity demands and to plans to close down large

chunks of Polish industry, mining, manufacturing, and agriculture.

On Aug. 31, the Tychy FSM management presented a list of the first 400 workers, including 64 strike leaders, who will be fired. This is approximately all of the organized strike membership which the Solidarnosc 80 union, the catalyst of the strike, has at the plant. Solidarnosc 80 has so far been the only one of six dissident unions to protest the firing policy and to endorse a continuation of the strike. The other unions are thinking about calling off the strike and playing by the government's austerity rules in order to save "their" workers' jobs.

A government deadline to the striking coal miners at the Rozbark mine in Silesia, and to strikers at the Ursus agricultural machinery plant in Warsaw, which expired Aug. 31, passed without any concessions from the workers. These two plants are the ones expecting government-threatened mass layoffs affecting several thousand workers, in retaliation for the strike.

Agriculture

China attempting green 'revolution'

China is attempting to revolutionize agriculture, including importing more superior varieties of crops to get "quick results" in higher yield and quality of food production, the Aug. 24 *China Daily* reported.

The Chinese population, content with sufficient, even low-quality, grain as recently as the early 1980s, is now demanding fruit, vegetables, and meat as well as high-quality rice. China, however, is not able to meet the demands. Farmers' incomes, which average about \$130 per year, have gone down relative to those of the urban population since the mid-1980s. Since farmers make up 80% of China's population, if this stagnation continues it will be impossible to move China out of its current status as a nation with one of the lowest standards of living in the world.

More efficient agriculture and diversification are also essential to absorb China's massive "surplus rural labor force," which is at

least 100 million people. The unsolved problems of transporting agricultural products to markets and the deliberate impoverishment of scientists and technicians, which has kept Chinese agriculture very backward, must be dealt with if China is to increase its production, the paper admitted.

Economic Austerity

IMF program will boost joblessness in Egypt

Intensified austerity measures agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund will render 40% of the Egyptian people jobless by the year 1997, increasing national unemployment to 6 million, economic experts reported.

The government in Cairo announced that it will now go ahead with the privatization of 76 state-owned companies which was negotiated with the IMF in May 1991. This means that about 400,000 industrial workers will be fired—affecting, for example, 15% of the work force in the chemical industry and about the same percentage in the construction sector.

Additional problems have to be faced by the Egyptian economy, because other Arab states, especially the sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf, are sending Egyptian guest workers home, replacing them with much cheaper labor from Asian countries.

'Shock Therapy'

Ukraine again rejects IMF austerity program

The government of Ukraine again officially rejected International Monetary Fund (IMF) shock therapy policies, in an Aug. 31 press conference in Kiev. Ukrainian Minister of the Economy Valentin Symonenko, who this summer assumed office after his pro-IMF predecessor, Volodymyr Lanovoy, was dumped, announced that "an immediate transition to the market economy is unrealistic, as the Russian experience demonstrates."

Briefly

● **SOMALIA** is facing famine far worse than anybody had anticipated, stated U.N. coordinator for Somalia Mohammed Sahnoun Sept. 3. He said that U.N. personnel in Somalia had made "dramatic discoveries," finding many people in villages who were simply staying in their homes "patiently waiting to die."

● **SOME 75 MILLION** people (1.5% of the world population) are now "uprooted" in the greatest mass migration in world history, the U.N. Development Program reported in its July 1992 report. Of these, at least 18 million have fled across national borders, and 23 million are displaced in their own countries.

● **UKRAINE** may not be selling the Varyag-class aircraft carrier to China, the Taipei-based *Free China Journal* reported Aug. 28, in contrast to several reports of the "confirmed" sale in the Anglo-American press. Deputy chairman of the Ukraine Parliament Volodymyr Grinyov said in Taipei that no decision had been made to sell Beijing the carrier.

● **BRITAIN** will have at least another two years of recession, predicted Lord Blakenham, the chairman of Pearson Plc, one of Britain's biggest firms, on Sept. 4. Because of structural problems, there is no hope for a recovery in the next two years, he declared.

● **RUSSIA** has agreed to supply India with critical military spare parts, Indian Defense Minister Sharad Pawar said in New Delhi Aug. 22. Moscow's assurance is part of a \$400 million extended-credit facility that Russian President Boris Yeltsin promised in July, Pawar said.

● **FINANCIAL** experts from the World Bank arrived in Cambodia on Sept. 3 to "assess the current financial situation," according to Eric Falt, spokesman for the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia, Reuters reported. Inflation is at more than 110% a year, and unemployment appears set to increase as rival armies begin to demobilize.

Asked for his reaction to IMF statements that unless Ukraine adopts the course being followed by acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, it will receive no credits, Symonenko replied: "There are global differences between what we are doing and what the IMF is suggesting. We do not need radical shock therapy. Instead, we need slow, evolutionary reform."

Unfortunately, the Ukrainian government, while rejecting radical IMF "reforms," has not broken with the IMF program. Symonenko announced that he will present a package to the Parliament on Sept. 16 which will keep the industrial sector intact, but submit it to gradual, controlled privatization.

Symonenko also said that he has issued a decree, which will take effect on Sept. 5, for the issuance of a 30,000-ruble bank account for every Ukrainian adult citizen, whereby they can only use the account to purchase state property. Symonenko has been given sweeping powers to implement his economic program by decree, which, as seen in this special bank account case, he does not hesitate to exercise.

Infrastructure

Volvo head urges private bank to speed investment

Volvo chairman P.G. Gyllenhammar and other industrial leaders of the European Round Table Group have grown weary of waiting for governments to invest in necessary improvements in European infrastructure, according to the business paper *Dagens Industri* on Aug. 28. The group planned to propose measures at a press conference in Paris on Sept. 14 to lure the private business sector to invest in roads, railroads, harbors, and telecommunications system. A special bank for infrastructural investments should be established, with loans covered by risk insurance and state guarantees.

The proposal sheds additional light on Gyllenhammar's sudden public criticism of the Maastricht Treaty for European Union.

The group estimates a European need of infrastructure investments of over 200 billion deutschmarks (\$140 billion) for the coming years. It claims that governments will simply

not have the capital to invest, because of the clause in the Maastricht agreement which sets an upper limit for state debt of 60% of Gross National Product. With Belgium's state debt at 129%, Italy's at 100%, and Holland's at 80%, the governments of the European Community will instead be forced to reduce expenditures than make larger investments.

The group also claims that a coherent policy and long-term perspective for Europe as a whole are key to building enough confidence among private investors. The mobile telecommunication system of the Scandinavian countries and the high-speed trains of Germany and France demonstrate such a need, according to Gyllenhammar. "Europe may have lost a leading position in the world market by such 'lone wolf' strategies," the group wrote in its invitation for the Paris press conference.

Medicine

Anti-AIDS drug Kemron reevaluated by U.S.

The anti-AIDS drug Kemron, developed in Africa, is getting a second look by the U.S. medical establishment, the Aug. 21 *Detroit Free Press* reported. Kemron is a form of low-dose alpha interferon, which is derived from a chemical the body makes to fight infections.

The drug's developer, Kenyan researcher Davy Koech, has issued a new report summarizing what he called breakthroughs in the treatment of 2,500 African patients, which is the basis of a reevaluation of the drug by federal AIDS officials. The National Medical Association, a group of black physicians, has called for more federal studies of the drug, based on its endorsement by the Nation of Islam.

The *Free Press* noted that Koech and the Nation of Islam's health minister, Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, "don't agree on everything. But they believe low-dose human alpha interferon works, and that arrogance and politics have stalled its development." Koech said that the initial negative evaluations of Kemron by the U.S. National Institutes of Health were caused by U.S. drug firms, which "have a huge financial stake in the treatment of AIDS."

New chance for freedom after failure of 1989

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The following speech was presented via videotape to an International Caucus of Labor Committees conference hosted by the Schiller Institute in Vienna, Virginia on Sept. 5. Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the wife of economist, statesman, and jailed political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, and president of the Schiller Institute in Germany.

When you look around the globe, it is very clear that we are facing something which can only be called the great tragedy of mankind. The human suffering going on everywhere in the world is absolutely tremendous. There are several bloody wars going on. And the Third World War, in the form of global irregular warfare, civil war, and wars of aggression with incredible brutality, is already in progress.

There is the danger of immediate starvation of dozens of millions of people in Africa, and we are facing, practically worldwide, a gigantic moral collapse of the human species. Life for more and more people seems to be worth nothing, not only in the so-called Third World, but also among the poor, the old, the sick, and the children.

What has gone wrong with this human race? What is causing this enormous amount of suffering?

Before I answer this question, let me tell you what we have to do to overcome it. We have nothing less to do, than to bring the political and economic order in this world into cohesion with the laws of the universe, with the laws of God's Creation. If we don't do this, then the outcome of this human tragedy will be the end of civilization, at least in any shape or form as we have known it. If we want to avoid that, we have to remove the structures of sin, those structures of evil which have caused this. And we have to overcome oligarchism once and for all. We have to establish a just, new world economic order based on natural law and revive the inalienable rights of all human beings on this planet, where each individual can realize his or her natural rights as being in the image of the living God.



The Schiller Institute movement founded by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche is a continuation of the civil rights movement in a more perfect form, according to civil rights leader Amelia Boynton Robinson, pictured at a rally at the U.N. in October 1991. Mrs. LaRouche has called for rebuilding that movement worldwide.

In order to do this, we not only have to rebuild the civil rights movement in the United States; we have to do this globally.

The highest principles required

If you look at the strategic situation, it is very clear that the solution cannot be local, regional, or even national. It can also not be on the basis of some rotten compromise or the least common denominator. We will get out of this human crisis *only* on the basis of the *highest* principles. If people cannot mobilize enough energy in time for this, we are literally going to hell.

The Third World War, in the form of a Thirty Years' War, has already begun. Lyndon LaRouche was absolutely on the mark when he said that the Gulf war was the beginning of this Thirty Years' War. The Gulf war has never ended. The Anglo-American establishment is right now talking about the partitioning of Iraq according to the old evil Bernard Lewis Plan—and everybody in the region knows this would inevitably lead to a balkanization of the Gulf region.

Look at the Balkans. The Balkans is a powderkeg which can explode any minute, any day, into a generalized war involving all of the Balkan countries. The war of conquest by the Serbs has already led to 50-100,000 people dead in Bosnia and 2 million refugees. And just now, the World Health Organization there has come out saying that tens of thousands of these refugees are threatened with death when winter comes.

The war can spread any moment to Kosovo, involving Albania, which has a military treaty with Turkey, which then would enter a conflict with Greece over Macedonia, with Macedonia involving Bulgaria, from there going to Romania, and a war with Hungary could easily be the result.

This, then, continues into the Moldova crisis, where the 14th Russian Army is already involved in the Dniester region. The Anglo-Americans, and also their Russian counterparts, are already talking about a new arc of crisis going down from the Baltics, which is threatening to become the next Balkan crisis, into Georgia, where fighting with the Ossetians and the Abkhazians is going on.

There is a raging war in the Transcaucasus over Karabakh, involving the Armenians and the Azeris, who are being backed by Turkey, which again will lead to a potential conflict with Iran over influence in the Islamic republics of the southern former Soviet Union. There is growing tension between Russia and Ukraine, Russia and Georgia, and Russia and Kazakhstan.

'Great Russian' chauvinism

And something very big is about to happen in Russia. There is a lot of talk about a coup before October. The Great Russian chauvinists are coming back. They are looking at the collapsed empire, and they diagnose that Russia has political AIDS, that there is a complete breakdown of the political immune system, where everything has stopped functioning, and there is a simultaneous crisis of ideology, politics, eco-

nomics, religion, and a national and a military crisis. It is being described to us as being like a patient who suffers at the same time from a heart attack, cancer, liver disease, a concussion, and Alzheimer's disease.

And these Great Russian chauvinists coming back are saying brutally, that the idea of self-determination does not function; that the model, let's say, of Czechoslovakia, just splitting into two countries, cannot apply to Russia, because the Soviet Union had 130 nations, and if all of those were to demand self-determination, it would end up in gigantic chaos.

Therefore, they predict, there will be a silent military coup, for which the coup last August would only have been the general rehearsal, and that Russia has to be restored within the borders of the former Soviet Union.

It is very clear that this is exactly what certain forces in the military and in the KGB would like to have happen. But we know that these people have no economic perspective, and therefore, their efforts are doomed to fail.

Sure, it would be an attempt to restore imperialism, but political might based on military power at this point can only lead to a bloody, bloody civil war in the entire East.

Were this to happen, if the East were to go up in flames, and people are talking about this fall and winter, then it is clear that tens of thousands of refugees would stream toward western Europe.

The depopulation of Africa

If you look at the crisis of starvation in Somalia—people are saying that this year, 14 million people will die—and what is the West doing?

It is clear, that with the AIDS epidemic and hunger, Africa will be depopulated fairly soon if we do not win. If you look at the destruction of Peru with Shining Path, if you look at Colombia under the control of the mafia; and I could continue: the crisis in China and in Cambodia. Then you look at the world AIDS crisis, where moderate predictions are that, by the year 2000, there will be 100 million people infected, and the big debate is which area of the world will disappear in terms of population first—Africa or Southeast Asia. And it's clear this will not stop before Europe or the United States.

Then you have the expansion and the takeovers of mafias everywhere—in Russia, in Kazakhstan, in eastern Europe. In Italy there is a total challenge to the state, as the murder of Judges Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino demonstrated.

You have the massive escalation of the dope traffic, of pornography, of turning people into modern slaves who have no rights whatsoever. Increasingly, in the misery, you have youth gangs, children being deprived of everything. The emotional threshold leading to violence is being lowered all the time; for example, the skinheads, driven by violence, hatred, racism.

These are just some of the most obvious elements of the

collapse of civilization. It is scientifically provable, that all of this is the result of neo-malthusian policies, of usury, and the conscious and deliberate spread of the counterculture by the oligarchical faction which, worldwide, is dominated by the Anglo-American establishment. Each and every crisis I named is caused by these factors, by usury and malthusian policies, and by the counterculture. The crisis in the United States, is the result of 29 years of usury and counterculture. The collapse of the Third World, the same. The Gulf war, the same. Yugoslavia and the threat of civil war in Russia, AIDS, the mafias, and pornography—all of this for the privilege of a small power elite dominated by the Anglo-American establishment, which treats the entire world like a huge plantation, in which the lives of the slaves have no value, and who have become useless eaters, who can be exploited to the hilt and then written off, and are treated like the helots of Sparta, who can be killed.

Oh, yes, slavery *is* alive everywhere in the world for anyone who wants to see it. And only those who are the mind-slaves of the oligarchs, who are the hangers-on to their power, do not want to see it. And it's exactly those mind-slaves who have so passively watched how the oligarchical establishment is setting fire to the whole world, whom we have to wake up.

Missed opportunities

There is no clearer proof for what I'm saying, than the last chance we had in 1989, and there is hardly anything which infuriates me more. Because the revolution in eastern Europe was a *punctum saliens*, in which a totally different history could have been made.

You remember those days. On Oct. 9, 1989, which was the 40th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, there was a military parade, Honecker was presiding, and Honecker had given an order to shoot. There were half a million people in the streets who were shouting, "We are the people." And it was very clear, this could have become a Tiananmen Square massacre. But the political might, based on the military power of the Honecker regime, lost out. It took only four weeks of more courageous demonstrations until, on Nov. 11, the Berlin Wall was opened, and the people were dancing, and they had tears of joy in their eyes.

You all remember that in November 1989, Lyndon LaRouche proposed the Productive Triangle as the cornerstone for a Eurasian infrastructure program which could have become the locomotive for a worldwide recovery, a locomotive for the world.

This could have become the basis of a complete, new definition of East-West policy. It could have been a great vision of development and the basis for the beginning of a just, new world economic order. Remember, Lyn at that time said that Europe would only meet its historical chance, this incredible chance which lay in the opening of the borders of the Iron Curtain, if Europe would draw the conclusion that

not only communism had failed, and therefore Karl Marx was bankrupt, but that also the Anglo-Americans were in a depression, and therefore liberalist capitalism, free trade, and Adam Smith had failed in the same way. And that Europe had to go back to an economic policy based on Christian principles in the tradition of Gottfried Leibniz, Alexander Hamilton, and Friedrich List.

But Europe instead allowed the Anglo-Americans to impose free trade, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies, the Polish model and shock therapy—namely, neo-malthusian usury—upon eastern Europe. And instead of building a market, they just allowed eastern Europe to be added to the world plantation—just a new field, and some new slaves to be exploited. And they didn't react to the fact, that this was a conscious exploitation and destruction on the part of the Anglo-Americans.

Between October and November 1989, the power shifted, the Honecker regime fell, and they lost the mandate of power, because the people had lost their fear. The legitimacy of power lay with the people, who said, "We are the people." And they, indeed, through their courageous fight, had earned self-government. They had to fight for it, because whenever the demonstrations became less, the squeeze was put on by the Modrow government. But basically, one can say that the people of East Germany had surely won their right of self-government.

In Christmas 1989, when the Ode to Joy from the Ninth Symphony by Beethoven was played twice on German television, Chancellor Helmut Kohl very easily could have done what Charles de Gaulle, in all likelihood, would have done. He could have appeared on television and portrayed a vision for Eurasia and the whole world, and especially the people of eastern Europe would have fully supported him.

But he didn't. He left the definition of the economic policy to the Anglo-Americans and free trade. It was the capitulation to the plantation owners in Washington and London which resulted in the present misery.

Why did this happen?

Already, in November 1989, when the demonstrations in Leipzig took place, and the people were shouting, "We are the people," the British press started the propaganda about the Fourth Reich. And what was behind that? Were the people in the streets of Leipzig and Dresden, who were risking their lives to bring down communism, the Fourth Reich? No!

What had happened, and what was clearly visible to us, was that the geopolitical thinking of the Anglo-Americans, which had already led to World War I, returned in full, because of the geopolitical crazy theory that whoever controls the Eurasian heartland controls the world. And therefore, the Atlantic rim countries, namely, the British colonial system, would be pushed aside.

End British colonialism

It's the old question of the entire twentieth century, that global industrial development would indeed end British colo-

onialism; and that was the true motivation for the British to prepare World War I and all the manipulation which led to the Entente Cordiale. This was behind the evil policy of Versailles, which treated Germany as a plantation, imposing the equivalent of what would be today IMF conditionalities.

The Anglo-Americans reacted to these demonstrations, not because the people in Leipzig were Fourth Reich, but because they saw the perspective of the German-Russian collaboration, which would have resulted in a similar outcome, namely, to end this colonial control eventually.

It is not enough to rebuild the civil rights movement inside the United States. We have to rebuild the inalienable rights movement worldwide. Because as long as there are slaves on the planet, nobody is free.

Then, at the end of November 1989, Alfred Herrhausen, the head of Deutsche Bank, was killed, and, as we now know, he was in the process of suggesting a Polish development bank which could have been the model for the development of all eastern European countries. And the Bonn government capitulated. Instead of blasting the Fourth Reich propaganda at that point in November, and giving the East Germans their legitimate share in the government of Germany—which they had earned—instead of investigating the *cui bono* of the Herrhausen murder, they covered it up.

And, as Col. Fletcher Prouty, in my view, correctly noted, it was for the same reasons that John F. Kennedy and Aldo Moro were killed, and that attempts were made on de Gaulle's life. It was by the people who were trying to keep the Versailles system intact.

They allowed, instead, because they capitulated to the Fourth Reich propaganda, the Anglo-Americans to define economic policy for eastern Europe, as a result of which we have today: Poland, ungovernable; Russia, facing a coup and a bloody civil war.

Now, even in Germany, in east Germany, you have the beginning of civil war. In Rostock, the pictures have gone around the world; and now it's spreading to other cities, and there is no question: Even though there are some foolish people on the ground, this is steered by the same people who killed Herrhausen. It is steered by a mixture of the KGB, the Anglo-Americans, and the French.

Now, if you look at November 1989, you had all the potentials to do something different. But because of the non-action, history went in a completely different direction. Al-

ready, in November 1989, there was the beginning of the Gulf war preparation. If Germany, in November 1989, had denounced the Fourth Reich slander against the people of Leipzig, this, in all likelihood, would have stopped the Gulf war. Because the Gulf war was a population war against the Third World, but it was also a geopolitical war against Germany. Because Germany did not denounce the slanders, they got the second geopolitical war in former Yugoslavia, which again was directed against the German-Russian potential. And now, as a result of this, you have World War III in progress, orchestrated by the Anglo-Americans.

Halting Eurasian development

Why? To prevent Eurasian development. And these people—the oligarchical faction dominated by the Anglo-American establishment—are ready to destroy the planet, rather than to allow the system on which they think they depend for their privileges destroyed.

Sure, it was the Serbians who committed the atrocities, unprecedented in part in this century, acts of unimaginable brutality. And there will have to be a Nuremberg Tribunal for this; but even more guilty by far, are James Baker, Lawrence Eagleburger, Peter Lord Carrington, and van den Broek, because it is they who gave the green light, with their so-called peace conferences and cease-fires, which just gave room for the Serbians. And they knew it, and they behaved worse than Chamberlain in Munich when they conducted these conferences in The Hague—because at that time, unlike Munich, the number of the atrocities was already known.

They consciously and deliberately started the Balkans war, because they want to bleed Europe to death. They know—and they knew from the beginning—that their shock therapy foolishness for eastern Europe and Russia was based on this same idea: Set Eurasia on fire; let the Eurasian heartland bleed itself to death.

They applied the same method consciously to Ibero-America: They ruined it. Look at the Anglo-American policy in Afghanistan. Look at what they're doing right now in Central Asia, setting the place on fire, talking about a new arc of crisis. They are causing World War III right now, and they don't care.

East Germans betrayed

The Bonn government refused to denounce the Fourth Reich campaign in 1989; they refused to investigate the Herrhausen murder and aided in the coverup; they refused to tell the truth about the Gulf war and the geopolitical intentions behind it; they gave in to the geopolitical war in the Balkans; they refused to define a policy of economic development in the East, and instead capitulated to Maastricht, which is nothing but a new form of Versailles and Yalta. The population of east Germany has been betrayed, and now, people are bitter, enraged, hateful, and fearful.

This is exactly the climate in which the Stasi, the Anglo-

Americans, and the French, can instigate irregular warfare. And then the British, the French, and others can say, "Ah, you see, the Fourth Reich."

I think the failure to use the *punctum saliens* of 1989—and I think we should really take it as a lesson—is the classical demonstration, that the sins of omission are as devastating as direct sins.

What a difference from the joy around Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in 1989—the hope, the love; and for a short period, the German people were a better people. And then, less than three years later, violence, rage, hate, and civil war.

The *punctum saliens* of 1989, which could have been the turning point in history, was allowed to slip by. What could have been the beginning of a just, new world economic order, and a Golden Renaissance, now, in less than three years, is World War III in progress.

That's what a *punctum saliens* is all about.

Our authority

Now we have a worldwide depression. The whole financial system is coming apart. And what Lyn predicted the first time in 1958—that a continuation of the monetarist policies of that time would lead to a new depression—is here. What Lyndon LaRouche reiterated in 1971; in 1975, when he proposed the International Development Bank; in 1979, when he predicted what the result of the high interest rate policy would be; in 1989, the debt crisis; in 1984, when he talked about the depression; in 1987, when he predicted the crash; and when he talked about the great crisis of 1989. *Everything we ever stood for as an organization, has been vindicated, and that gives us our authority.*

Why were we right? Because we know how to find the truth and because of our method. This lesson has to be learned, that if people do not support us, we will plunge into a new Dark Age. The financial collapse we have been talking about all this time is here. And look at the state of the western elites. They are in a mental state which can only be called catatonic. Nobody has an idea of what to do, yet they are hysterically clinging to the idea to maintain their policies which have caused this crisis. They do not want to give up neo-malthusian usury, and they do not want to give up the counterculture. Why? Because the elites of the western world are in such a state of brutalization that they are incapable of changing. The European elites did not have it in themselves to grasp the golden opportunity of 1989; they cannot reform. They have no capacity for vision, they have no capacity for a cultural renaissance.

And therefore it is upon us, and there is a new chance for a *punctum saliens*. On the one side there is no question that it will be much more difficult than it would have been in 1989. But on the other hand, maybe there will be now a much more profound change than would have been even possible in 1989. And that is something very joyful, namely, the LaRouche-Bevel campaign for the White House and what

we will do with it globally. Now comes to fruition what we have attempted to do with the Schiller Institute conference in November 1984, when we accepted the Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man for all nations. And you remember, when we had the first demonstration of 3,000 people in front of the White House, representing 50 different nations. Then, when we had the next demonstration of 10,000 people on Jan. 15, 1985. Now it is becoming clear, despite some difficulties and all the slanders which have prevented this for such a long time, that Amelia was completely right when she wrote in the introduction of her autobiography, that Lyn and the Schiller Institute movement is the continuation of the civil rights movement which was association with Dr. Martin Luther King.

What are we doing now historically? You all know that the American Revolution, the American Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence were a historical breakthrough, because it was the first time in history that human rights were based on natural law, an idea that was first developed in the fifteenth century by Nicolaus of Cusa. It was the first time in history that a representative system was installed and, very important, a criteria for the legitimacy of power was defined. And, also extremely important, what to do if the legitimacy of the government is no longer there.

The Declaration of Independence

It was a beautiful document, but it had one decisive flaw: a black person was defined as only three-fifths of a person. The British, nevertheless, never consoled themselves about the fact that they had lost the American colony—George III went crazy over it. They tried to reconquer the United States in the War of 1812.

During the Civil War, which in reality was nothing but an upheaval of the slaveholders on behalf of the British to destroy the United States, Lincoln, very much supported by the Germans, went back to the Declaration of Independence. And he said, as long as there are slaves in the country, nobody is free. We have to end slavery.

Lincoln was killed, and the Anglo-American subversion continued and was pretty much complete when Teddy Roosevelt took over. As a consequence, the United States entered World War I on the wrong side, on the side of England. And since then, with very few exceptions, the United States has been involved in the geopolitical games which led to World War II and now to World War III.

It was Martin Luther King who went back again to the Declaration of Independence. And this Declaration of Independence is the thread of positive tradition inside the United States.

Now, you have the situation where Bush, Clinton, Perot, and the Supreme Court are all based on the philosophy of the Confederacy, on the philosophy of slaveowners. The problem is that this time it does not apply only for the United States, but because the United States thinks it's the only

superpower left, and it wants to have a new world order based on a Pax Americana (which in reality is bloody war everywhere), they are trying to turn the entire world into a plantation, and not only kill a couple of slaves, but kill entire continents. Not shoot one slave, but bump off entire countries, like Panama or Iraq.

Building the inalienable rights movement

Therefore, it is not enough to rebuild the civil rights movement inside the United States. We have to rebuild the inalienable rights movement worldwide. Because as long as there are slaves on the planet, nobody is free. This is exactly what we have been trying to do, by building a world coalition and mobilizing all decent human beings worldwide, to overcome tyranny.

You all know the text of the Declaration of Independence and how we changed it at the third Schiller conference by basically making it applicable for every country in the world. And we are going to use this document for our effort now.

If you look at World War III in progress, at *all* the human suffering of the millions and millions of people whose inalienable rights are trampled upon, how can we hope that we can still reverse it? Because I think that Leibniz was right, when he said that we do live in the best of all possible worlds. And maybe it had to come to this point, in order to be able to overcome. Maybe, it was necessary for Lyn to take the course, and to take the cup of Gethsemane for all of those in the world who travail and who are heavy-laden. Maybe this was necessary for us to serve the task before us.

Is it not an incredible injustice that Lyn should now be for three years and eight months, innocently in jail, and that the tyrants seem to triumph? How can this be the best of all possible worlds?

The best of all possible worlds

As Leibniz points out, people do not think sufficiently about what it means, that God is complete. There are different kinds of completeness. God has all of them simultaneously and in the highest degree, says Leibniz. There is also an absolute certain criteria for completeness, because those forms and natures which do not allow for a highest degree, like a number or figure, are not complete, because the very idea of the largest of all numbers, is a contradiction by itself. But the greatest knowledge, and the greatest Almighty Power, are not impossible. They are completeness. And when they belong to God, they have no boundaries. Out of this follows, argues Leibniz, that God commands the highest and infinite wisdom, and that he acts in the most complete way. And this not only in the metaphysical but also in the moral sense.

The more we progress in our insight into God's works, the more we become inclined to find them excellent, fulfilling all demands one can possibly have.

These works and creations are not good because they are created by God; in the Holy Scriptures, God, who for sure

knew He personally was the Creator, looked at His creation, and found it good. He did this, therefore, to show us that one can recognize the excellency of His work.

It is exactly through the examination of the works, that one can recognize the Master—because they carry His imprint. Leibniz says that the opposing idea, that the works and the creations are only good because they are created by God, is a very dangerous idea, and very closely related to the idea that the entire beauty of the universe, and the notion of God, would only be a projection by man.

The first idea, says Leibniz, destroys the basis for the love of God and His glory, because He could have created the opposite just as easily, and then there would be no justice and only a despotic power. If will replaces reason, then God would just be another tyrant.

There is also the wrong opinion, says Leibniz, that God could have made it better, because the Holy Scripture assures us of the grace of God.

The lack of understanding about the general harmony of the universe and the hidden reasons for God's ways, are really the reason; and it is an arrogant judgment to think God could have been better. Leibniz accuses modern thinkers who say that God's freedom would be greater through such an idea, that the world could be better, and therefore God would have more freedom to do things—as if it were not, says Leibniz, the highest freedom to act according to the highest reason and completeness. Because God does not just choose A or B, because He does nothing for which He cannot be praised. It is exactly the recognition that God acts always in the most complete way, which is the basis for all love to Him—because it would be very difficult to love God in the right way, if one decides in a different direction than He does; because those who do not agree with His deeds, are just like displeased subjects who have the disposition of rebels.

If one wants to act according to true love to God, it is not sufficient to force oneself to be patient and just endure what is going on. But one has to be truly content with everything, at least in respect to the past. This does not mean one should just sit and wait, but one should act according to the probable will of God, and contribute in the best possible way for the perfection of everything within one's reach. Even when the outcome lets us recognize that it is not God's will, that our good reach His goal for now, this does not mean that our acts were not according to God's will. God only asks for our just-mindedness. He alone knows the place and the time which are suited to let our good intentions succeed.

Therefore, says Leibniz, it is sufficient to have trust in God, that He will turn everything for the best, and that He will notharm those who love Him, and especially to recognize the reasons which may have caused God to choose this order of the universe, to tolerate sins, to give His grace in certain ways that go beyond the ability of the finite mind, as long as it has

Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man

This Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man was adopted on Nov. 24, 1984, by the Third International Conference of the Schiller Institute.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for the peoples in the world to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism; it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of the developing countries, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Violation of National Sovereignty through the dictate of supranational institutions. The history of the present International Financial Institutions is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their Assent to our plans of development, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

They have forbidden their Banks to engage in business of immediate and pressing importance for us, and in equal terms.

They have dictated to us terms of trade and relations of currency, that have relinquished our Rights as Equals in the World Community, a Right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

They have burdened us with conference after conference to discuss these matters, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of our Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing us into compliance with their measures.

They have overthrown legitimate governments repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness their invasions on rights of the people.

They have refused for a long time and in many instances, after such topplings, to permit other republican forces to be elected in a democratic form; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their Exercise, the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsion within.

They have endeavored to prevent the necessary population increase for industrialization of these States; for that purpose imposed forced sterilization programs and refusing the necessary technology transfer under the pretext of the so-called protection of the environment.

They have obstructed justice by giving aid and comfort to undemocratic forces whom they regarded as their "assets."

They have made Judges dependent on their will alone for the Tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

They have erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

They have used the military might of governments to pursue the continuation of a de facto condition of colonialism. They have in many instances furthered military forms of government to impose the demanded austerity.

They have combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving their Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For using the territory of our countries for proxy and population wars;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the World; for imposing conditionalities on us without our consent;

For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of Our Governments. They have caused conditions in our countries, which destroyed the lives of our people; they have generally caused our countries, already previously weakened and exploited by colonialism, to collapse with methods of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, totally unworthy of Man in civilized nations.

They have excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and have endeavored to bring on the most backward and fanatic savages, whose known rule of Warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every step of these Oppressions, we have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions and Resolutions have been answered only by repeated injury. Institutions, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, are unfit to be the rulers of free peoples. We have appealed to them in innumerable conferences, assemblies, and conventions, and appealed to their sense of justice, without any positive response.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the Peoples of the World, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by the Authority of all good people of all countries, solemnly publish and declare, that all the countries of the World are and of Right out to be Free and independent States.

That all human beings on this planet have inalienable rights, which guarantee them life, freedom, material conditions worthy of man, and the right to develop fully all potentialities of their intellect and their souls. That therefore a change in the present monetary and economic order is necessary and urgent, to establish justice among the peoples of the world.

These were in large part the formulations of the American Declaration of Independence, and no honest witness can deny that all we wish to remedy are the same unjust conditions which the Founding Fathers wished to remove when they ended their condition as colonies to establish the first true independent republic. It is this example we wish to replicate everywhere and it is these principles we wish to uphold.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

not reached the bliss of contemplation of God. He who acts complete, is like a geometer who finds the best construction of a problem, or as an architect who uses the ground in the best way and who effects the greatest beauty. Or a father of a family who uses his possessions in the best possible way, so that nothing remains unused. Or like a machinist who effects the intended result in the simplest way; or like an author who presents the largest matter in the smallest space.

So, the most complete beings are those who require the least room, who hinder each other in the least way in this, and only those whose completeness lies in their virtues. There can be no doubt that it is the bliss of the mind which is the most noble goal of God, says Leibniz. But for God, the effort is less than it is for the philosopher who builds an imaginary world out of hypothesis, since God only needs to will for the real world to come into being. But God has chosen that world which is the most complete, the one in which, out of the smallest possible number of preconditions, the largest richness of manifestations occur, as would be the case with a geometric line which can easily be constructed, and yet whose attributes and consequences would be of a very far-reaching dimension.

Leibniz then says: I only use this example to have a hasty and incomplete image of the divine wisdom, to elevate our minds at least in a mediated way to an understanding which can never be described in words in a complete way. I do not intend, however, to give an explanation in this way about the great mystery of which our entire universe is dependent. And since nothing happens which is not according to the order of the universe, Leibniz says, also miracles are according to this order, as much as natural causes, which are only called this because they are according to certain subordinated principles which we call the nature of things.

Developing the greater good

One can say that this nature is only a habit of God, which He can change when there is a stronger reason which has caused Him to act, than that which has caused Him to act according to the natural causes. If deeds of the creatures are good, then God wants them. But if they are bad, but cause something good, because the consequences, especially because the punishment and the redemption compensate for the original evil of the deed and create such a greater completeness as if nothing evil has occurred in the first place, so one can say God allows such a deed. He does not want it. Even so, He is involved in it, because of all the natural laws made by Him, and because He knows how to develop a greater goodness out of it.

Now that is absolutely incredible. Does that mean that out of this great misery, out of the suffering in the world today, an even greater goodness than existed before can develop? The answer is emphatically yes.

In the beginning, I spoke of the present great tragedy of mankind. And there are important parallels between tragedy

on stage and tragedy in real life. And Schiller has spoken about this, in several writings about tragedy.

First of all, the reason Schiller writes historical tragedies, is because he wants to move the people, to ennoble them, by confronting them with a larger destiny than their own, by causing them to identify with the hero in the play, and to change and to deepen their emotional and intellectual spectrum. He says there is no greater desire, than that for moral appropriateness. It alone is founded upon our intellectual nature and upon necessity. It is the most approximate to us, the most important, and at once the most noble because it is determined by nothing from the outside, but only by an inner principle of our intellect. It is the palladium for our freedom. This moral appropriateness, he says, is recognized most vividly when it maintains the upper hand in a conflict with all other purposes. Only then is the entire power of moral law demonstrated, when it is displayed in conflict with all other forces of nature. And these lose their power over a human heart in this conflict.

Morality born in struggle

Schiller says that among these forces of nature everything is embraced which is not moral, namely, which is not under the supreme legislation of the intellect, such as sensations, instincts, effects, patience as well as physical necessity, and fate. The more fierce the opponent, says Schiller, the more glorious the victory, because resistance alone can make the power visible.

From this follows that the highest consciousness of a moral nature can be maintained only in a violent condition, in struggle, and that it is the highest moral pleasure which will always be accomplished by anguish. That form of art, therefore, says Schiller, which provides us with a moral desire to a preeminent degree, must, just for that reason, employ these mixed sensations and please us with anguish. And this for Schiller is preeminently the case in tragedy. And it encompasses all possible cases in which some natural appropriateness is sacrificed, for a moral appropriateness or even one moral appropriateness sacrificed to another, which is higher.

It is therefore perhaps not impossible, says Schiller, to demonstrate an upward gradation from the lowest to the highest, according to the relationship in which the moral appropriateness is recognized and perceived in contradiction with another, and to stimulate the intensity of being pleasantly or painfully moved *a priori*.

Indeed, he says, it might be possible to derive a certain ordering of tragedy from this principle, and to exhaust all possible classes of it *a priori* in a complete table, so that one would be able to assign any given tragedy its place and calculate the intensity as well as the type of being moved in advance, above which any given tragedy cannot ascend on account of its species.

Now, which tragedy could be more intense and cause a more intense degree of being moved, than the tragedy un-

folding in the world today? The tragedy of mankind.

The more fierce the opponent, the more glorious the victory. And perhaps it took all mankind to look into the pit of its possible extinction as a species, to find within itself the moral strength to overcome slavery on this planet. According to Leibniz's conception of the best of all possible worlds, and according to Schiller's understanding of tragedy, the answer can only be yes.

Schiller discusses what the effect is of how people are being moved, and he describes the case of the two figures, Theron and Amanda, who are bound to a stake, both willing, out of free choice, rather to die a horrible death in fire, than to obtain the throne by being unfaithful.

Relinquishment of self-love

What makes a performance a subject of such heavenly pleasure for us? The contradiction of their present condition with the laughing fate which scorns them. The apparent counter-appropriateness of nature, which recompenses virtue with misery, the unnatural relinquishment of self-love, ought to fill us with the most excruciating agony, since it calls up so many ideas of counter-appropriateness in our soul. And what do we care about nature, with all of her purposes and laws, when through her counter-appropriateness, she becomes the inducement to demonstrate the moral appropriateness in ourselves, in the fullest light?

The experience of the victorious power of moral law, which, when we look upon this performance, is such a high, such an essential good, that we are tempted to reconcile ourselves with the evil to which we are grateful for it, and, according to the realm of freedom, gives us infinitely more pleasure than all the contradictions the world of nature is capable of dissipating. This is something.

How fitting, how unspeakably great, it is on the other hand to prefer the crassest contradiction to a tendency for a contradiction with moral feeling, and in such a way, contrary to the supreme interest of sensuousness, to violate the rules of prudence only in order to act in accordance with the higher moral responsibility.

Every sacrifice of life is counter-appropriate, for life is the condition of all things good. But sacrifice of life in moral intent, is appropriate to a high degree, for life is never important for itself, never as an end, only as a means to morality. If, therefore, there is a case when surrendering life becomes a means of morality, life *must* be subordinated to morality.

"It is not necessary that I live; but it is necessary that I save Rome from starvation," says the great Pompey who should sail to Africa, and his friends implore him to postpone his voyage until the storm has abated.

The exalted spiritual predisposition

What moral standard and what moral basis this requires in a person, Schiller describes in another piece called "About Tragedy." Thus, the high value of a philosophy of life which

weakens the sense of our individuality by continuous reference to universal laws, teaches us to lose our small self in the connection to the large whole, and thus makes us capable of behaving toward ourselves, as if we were strangers. This exalted spiritual predisposition is the lot of stronger and more philosophical, emotional constitutions, who have learned to subjugate the selfish drive by continuously working upon themselves. Even the most painful loss does not lead them to become more than wistful, with which wistfulness a marked degree of pleasure can bear.

They alone, who are capable of separating themselves from themselves, are the ones who have the prerogative of participating in themselves, and to perceive their own suffering in the mild reflection of sympathy.

This is exactly the philosophy which guided the courage of Rosa Parks, of Amelia Boynton Robinson, and all the others who fought for the dignity of man in the civil rights movement. It was exactly that philosophy which was the basis on which Lyn decided to take the cup of Gethsemane when he went to jail. And it was the same for Rev. Jim Bevel when he said why he had to pick up the Cross as well.

Because of who Lyn is in terms of history, in terms of the history of science and philosophy, and in terms of the hope of all the written-off continents and those who travail and who are heavy-laden, his and Jim's campaign for the White House, and the rebuilding of the movement for the inalienable rights of all people on this planet, is the *punctum saliens* which we cannot let slip by.

If you believe, with Leibniz, that we are in the best of all possible worlds, then listen to this:

"But apart from the present joy, nothing can be more useful for the future, for love to God also fulfills our hopes and leads us on the path of the most exalted happiness. For the power of the perfect order established in the universe, is established in the best possible way, and indeed, on behalf of the general good, and in particular for the best of those people who are content with the divine government, which must be true for everyone who knows how to love the source of everything good. Of course, the highest happiness of the soul, whichever Holy Vision or knowledge of God may accompany it, can never be completed nor brought to an end. For since God is infinite, He can never be entirely known. Accordingly, our happiness will never end, and should never consist in a perfect enjoyment, where there would be nothing left to desire, and which would cause our minds to become dull. Rather, it must consist in continuing progress towards new joys and new perfections."

That is exactly what I mean when I say we have to bring the political and economic order into cohesion with the law of Creation. So let's each of us take these universal laws as our guidelines, and overcome the present evil in building something as beautiful as it never has existed before, in a world in which the inalienable rights of all human beings on this planet are guaranteed.

Europe in uproar over Maastricht referendum

by Nora Hamerman

In a climate of growing mass unrest all over Europe in response to the deepening collapse of the economy, and of deep distrust of the governments which have failed to stop the horrors in former Yugoslavia, French voters will go to the polls on Sept. 20 to decide whether France should ratify the Maastricht Treaty. The treaty is supposed to join the 12 nations of the European Community (EC) in a new single market ruled by "free trade."

Only two months ago it seemed all but certain that the French would vote up this travesty, upon which President François Mitterrand has staked his reputation, and almost, his regime. Now, on the eve of the referendum, it is increasingly likely that the "no" vote will win. The Anglo-American financial elites and the Trilateral Commission, a leading arm of the international oligarchy, are scrambling for positions in the currency chaos which has already been unleashed, some making desperate threats to force the French voters to approve the treaty; others criticizing Maastricht and getting ready for its defeat.

In a move viewed in France as a measure of the pro-Maastricht camp's hysteria, Jacques Delors, the president of the EC's European Commission and a monetarist windbag, threatened to "retire" from his post in December if the French voted "no" in the referendum. France would be "marginalized" if the treaty were thrown out, and "in 10 years we will be finished," the former French finance minister raved. He added that the French political elite and the state bureaucracy, many of whom have publicly tied their fate to the success of the Maastricht process, would undergo a big reshuffle—a prospect that may induce even more disgruntled voters to vote "no."

Franco-German unity at stake

One key issue at stake in the Sept. 20 referendum, as Jacques Cheminade stresses in the article below (page 30),

is the nature of French-German relations. Not only are France and Germany the co-founders of the European Community in Charles de Gaulle's vision of a "Europe of the Fatherlands"; but unless those two industrial powers join a common strategy to lead a world economic recovery, the Anglo-American oligarchy will triumph in an apocalypse of war, famine, pestilence, and death.

Under Maastricht, however, the industrial potential of both countries would be straitjacketed and destroyed by the monetarist European Central Bank. Maastricht proponents, in fact, have tried to sell their treaty by bragging that it will prevent Germany from using its industrial might to develop the East. This is why the pro-Maastricht camp in France has stepped up an ugly campaign, prompted from London, to depict a "yes" vote on Sept. 20 as the only way to protect Europe from the "ugly Germans." Serge July, the editor of the daily *Libération*, wrote, "The fear of Germany is called to the rescue of Maastricht."

Mitterrand, in an interview, claimed that Maastricht is the last chance to rein in the German Bundesbank and curb the deutschemark's dominance in Europe. Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy intoned that a "no" vote could lead to a "divorce" between France and Germany, and encourage Germany to "look more toward the East than the West." Former Prime Minister Michel Rocard, frequently billed as Mitterrand's successor, said that Maastricht was needed "to preserve Germany from its demons": Tempted by the "romantic, irrational forces of its past," and "buoyed by a triumphant mark," Germany could "turn again eastward and lose interest in the continent's future, except to impose its economic will on others."

France's State Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs Bernard Kouchner went so far as to identify the anti-Maastricht forces with the neo-Nazi skinheads who have been rioting in Rostock against asylum-seeking foreigners. Said Kouchner:

“The last generation in Germany to be in favor of Europe is that of Chancellor Kohl. The skinheads of Rostock are voting ‘no.’ ” This slander was fabricated in Britain; since the Rostock rioters have a clear network of international connections, security experts in Europe expect “anti-Maastricht” riots by neo-Nazis to conveniently proliferate beyond Germany in the days before the French referendum.

Currency chaos

In France, where every political party is split by Maastricht, President Mitterrand debated anti-Maastricht spokesman Philippe Séguin on national television the night of Sept. 3. Mitterrand had asked Britain’s Prime Minister John Major and Germany’s Chancellor Helmut Kohl to join him on television in support of the treaty.

Major declined, while Kohl agreed. Although the Major government has staked its program on Maastricht and European monetary integration, Britain was forced to announce on Sept. 2 that if the French reject Maastricht, then the British will drop plans to present the treaty to the House of Commons for ratification, considering it dead. Paradoxically, many consider that a French rejection of Maastricht may be the only thing that could allow Major’s faction to cling to power after Sept. 20, by giving them an excuse to devalue the pound—saying European monetary integration has become impossible—without admitting how utterly their economic policies had failed. But that assumes that London can avoid devaluing before Sept. 20, which may not be possible.

Indeed, if the French reject Maastricht on Sept. 20, so many nations—including Britain, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and possibly France—may attempt to devalue their currencies simultaneously, that no one will know how much anything is worth. Italy is suffering a massive capital outflow and weakness of the lira, despite an extremely high interest rate policy, the Swiss gnomes’ paper *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported on Sept. 1. In the last 10 months alone, the Bank of Italy spent some 27.5 trillion liras (over \$20 billion) to support the lira. While its monetary strategy has clearly failed, all the Italian government can do is hope for a positive vote in the French referendum on Maastricht and try to bridge the gap until then with the help of other central banks, the Swiss journal opined.

Whistling in the dark?

Some of the Anglo-American oligarchs are scrambling to prepare for a French “no” vote.

On Sept. 1, David Hale, chief economist of Kemper Financial Cos., wrote in London’s *Financial Times* that the valuation of currencies in the European Rate Mechanism should have been revised two years ago, upon the reunification of Germany, just as the Bundesbank desired. British and French officials erred badly at that time, not foreseeing what the impact of German reunification would be on the European economy and the ERM. Now, if France votes against Maas-

tricht, it would provide “the perfect excuse to promote the realignment of European exchange rates which the Bundesbank itself advocated more than two years ago. . . . Such a realignment would then set the stage for a significant decline in the level of interest rates throughout Europe,” thus creating the pathway to a restoration of economic growth in Europe.

It only took a week for the *New York Times* to echo the monetarist strategy of its British counterpart, in an editorial on Sept. 8. The *Times* wrote that European leaders are putting too many eggs in the basket of Maastricht, since a new and better agreement can be forged even if the treaty is defeated in the Sept. 20 referendum. Maastricht needs significant revision: “It equates Europe with western Europe, expects German budget surpluses and overlooks the possibility of divisive military conflict in Europe. The world already seems distant. The fragile new countries of eastern Europe pound frantically on the Community’s door. Deficit financing of German reunification has driven up interest rates, exporting recession to Germany’s neighbors. And Europe’s appalling failure to respond to the Yugoslav tragedy mocks Maastricht’s call for coordinated foreign policy.” There need be no calamity if there is a “no” vote for Maastricht, since a better treaty can be written on its ashes.

In Cernobbio, Italy, over the Sept. 5-6 weekend, the annual high-level meeting of policy elites sponsored by the Ambrosetti Group gathered key leaders of the major Italian electoral parties, as well as former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt; top Bill Clinton economic policy adviser Rudiger Dornbusch; former British Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson; and others, for a discussion about the Maastricht Treaty.

According to Italian press reports, most speakers in Cernobbio were vehemently pro-Maastricht. Trilateral operative Gianni Agnelli, the head of Fiat, said that Europe would face “a catastrophe” if Maastricht were to collapse. Giorgio Napolitano, of the recently renamed Communist Party, now “Democratic Party of the Left,” was also pro-Maastricht. The evident exception was the financier Carlo De Benedetti. He said Maastricht was “a joke,” and made the apt observation that the only people now benefiting from high interest rates in Europe were “the traffickers in heroin.” Mario Monti, a pro-Maastricht economist and member of the Trilateral Commission, warned that there are political forces in Europe who believe that Maastricht will bring about “the Europe of the merchants and the bankers against the weak.”

The mass opposition Monti fears was seen Sept. 7 in Paris, when an independent farmers’ organization, Rural Coordination (CR), held a press conference attended by all French media. CR president J. Laingau called on people to vote down the Maastricht Treaty which he called a favor to international financial interests. A Danish farmer and a German farmer told the media that a solidarity movement is building among farmers across borders, to defeat the same murderous policies. A demonstration was called for Sept. 10.

Beyond Maastricht: the real challenges

by Jacques Cheminade

This article was adapted from the French newspaper, Nouvelle Solidarité. Cheminade is the leader of Lyndon LaRouche's collaborators in France.

The worst thing in the Maastricht debate is making anyone believe that this treaty responds in any way to the challenges of our day. To the drama of the world economy, to the rising unemployment, to the tragedies of eastern Europe and the Third World, to what is happening in Yugoslavia and Somalia, Maastricht has no answer. Instead of preparing Europe to be what it should be, it adapts Europe to a world deflationary policy, based on lowering investment, jobs, and living standards.

We are told that the choice is between world free market liberalism, subjected to American law, and a Europe defined by Maastricht, i.e. to a regional free market economy for the Twelve. This is sophistry—lies. First of all, those who defend Maastricht in the name of this “independence” are the same ones who submit or who have submitted to the American law of the market and military force! In no way is Maastricht a defense of Europe against an American order.

Maastricht Europe is in the image of the Anglo-American order, with a central bank managing a systematic policy of financial contraction and austerity, over the heads of governments. President Mitterrand has lied about this, at least by omission, by saying that the central bank would no longer make the decisions, but the European Council. The truth is that the central bank, in administering monetary policy, which has become the main instrument of regulation of economic policy under the ruling liberal order, will exert almost absolute power. In his more candid moments, Philippe Lagayette, the deputy governor of the Bank of France, was more forthright than Mitterrand.

Let us add that in this European Council, single countries will no longer be allowed to oppose a majority decision when it comes to imposing the only fixed objective in the treaty: price stability. Mr. Lagayette says, “But national policies will be coordinated. We will determine each year the orientations of economic policy for Europe, at the heads of state and government level. The Council of Finance Ministers will

exert surveillance over the carrying out of these orientations in each country. Since it has to do with budget deficits, a particular procedure is provided. It can become restrictive for the members which post an excessive budget deficit. If a country reaches the Community limits, the Council of Ministers will first make recommendations, then it will be able to decide on sanctions.” That is to say that the “competitive deflation” of French Prime Minister Bérégovoy, which has given France a collapse in jobs, investment, and living standards, will be the norm. And that no one will be able to escape from this norm. Because a supranational control will be tidily exerted with the vote of a simple majority of the Council of Ministers. Mr. Mitterrand’s grimaces and contortions do not change this!

Finally, we are told that Maastricht is the only way to bring the Mediterranean nations—Italy, Spain, Greece—into Europe. This is a lie. Mr. Boissonnat, a Maastricht partisan like Mr. Lagayette, is franker than Mitterrand. He clearly tells us: “And to speak bluntly, it is unthinkable that [Maastricht Europe] can exist before the end of the century among the Twelve. It would only be possible among five or six countries, where the economies are already sufficiently convergent.”

That means, clearly, following the Maastricht logic, excluding southern Europe and throwing away eastern Europe. With Maastricht, France would be the center of a little Europe under financial austerity, and not of a great Europe of growth, development, and modernization.

The great evil of Maastricht is not what it does or claims to do, but what it omits and keeps from being done. Maastricht is like a quicksand into which Europe is sinking.

Anti-German fears

Some say that the “no” vote camp proposes nothing positive either, but is allegedly motivated by the “fear of seeing their personality and their sovereignty dissolved into a whole where the German economy would bear the decisive weight.”

This argument is not untrue when it comes to Philippe de Villiers, who says that France must not become a new *Land* (state) of Germany, while he has never had the slightest reluctance to kowtow to the policy of Washington and London. Chevènement and Philippe Séguin, for their part, have stigmatized the disappearance of Yugoslavia and imputed the breakup of that country to Germany’s lust for power. Not one of these nearsighted Maastricht opponents conceives of the type of initiative to be taken, because they have all made their careers inside a *Nomenklatura*, a system, which keeps them from forming their judgment at the level of the challenges of our era.

For sure, Germany is not above reproach. However, the cause of the crisis in which we have fallen lies in British and American economic policy, and it is against that which Europe must first of all define herself. Germany, from this standpoint, must not be checked and contained, but rather

encouraged to manifest her independence, with France, for a generous and just policy, both toward eastern Europe and toward the Third World. Anyone who does not start there and does not try to define this great Franco-German policy, on a continental level, will go astray.

Alternative to Maastricht

The alternative to Maastricht is not to find scapegoats, but to build the Europe of *Populorum Progressio* and *Centesimus Annus*, to take up again the “cathedral” of de Gaulle and Adenauer, the Europe of social solidarity and economic progress, not the Maastricht parody—the Europe of the bankers, of deflation and usury. Rather, it is the productive economy of Colbert, List, and Louis Armand, the opposite of the destructive financial economics of Adam Smith and British monetarists, of von Hayek and Milton Friedman; it is the culture of mutual development and Christian respect for human dignity, not that of immediate profit and social exclusion; it is Europe against the International Monetary Fund order.

To make this Europe, we need a project. This is why we defend a plan for infrastructural development, from Lisbon to Vladivostok, with the Paris-Berlin-Vienna industrial Productive Triangle as its center and vector.

This plan implies most notably:

- construction of a high-speed rail connection Paris-Berlin-Vienna-Moscow;
- upgrading the safety of eastern European nuclear power plants and above all, building better and safer ones;
- creation of an agricultural infrastructure worthy of the name (harvesting equipment, storage barns, transport and distribution of produce);
- rejection of the “new” Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which is nothing but the American policy applied to Europe to the profit of the large food cartels;
- offering emergency food relief and production assistance to threatened countries of the South. We cannot tolerate any more Somalias.

Money and credit are not things in themselves, cult objects, but tools to be devoted to economic growth and cultural development.

This is the positive content of our “no.” We are aware that, without it, a “no” vote will lead inevitably to a retreat into ourselves, and impotence. But we are even more aware that the “yes” is a fraud, in claiming that Maastricht would magically guarantee the future prosperity of a great market of hundreds of millions of people, without giving it any perspective other than a deflationary monetary order and financial austerity.

Whatever the result of the referendum, on Sept. 21, we will in any case be on the front lines with our project, because everything remains to be done, to put Europe and the world back on the track of progress, of dignity, of growth and peace for mutual development.

Chevènement fights ‘financial oligarchy’

by Mark Burdman

Whether the Sept. 20 French national referendum on Maastricht succeeds or fails, and despite the fact that French President Mitterrand certainly did not intend this when he announced the referendum, the debate over Maastricht has provoked the first open discussion in France for a long time on the fight between republican and oligarchical political principles.

Until recently, the open fight for republicanism had largely been restricted to the forces associated with Jacques Chéninade, leader of the political movement in France of the co-thinkers of Lyndon LaRouche (see preceding article). Now, from a different direction, that battle has been joined by former French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who left his post in late 1990 because he opposed French participation in the George Bush-led “Desert Storm” against Iraq.

On Aug. 30, Chevènement addressed the first national convention of his new group, the Movement of Citizens, meeting in his home base of Belfort. Speaking to a gathering of Socialist Party parliamentarians and activists, left-leaning Gaullists, communists, and others, Chevènement declared war on the Maastricht Treaty, and a mobilization in France against the “financial oligarchy,” which wants the treaty to be ratified.

He defined the fight against Maastricht as a critical step in rebuilding a politics based on moral, republican principles. He praised the participants’ “moral and human courage” and called on them to resist the “show-biz and establishment” figures promoting the “yes” campaign. Warning that France suffers from a “veritable famine of democracy,” he called for a “common struggle” based on “republican” rather than *poujadiste* (traditional French radical-populist) approaches. “It is by the reflective commitment of each citizen that we will constitute the living assembly of republicans of principles, to which our country, rejecting the opportunism of the right and the left, deeply aspires.”

He warned that Maastricht would undermine representative, parliamentary systems in Europe, and increase the power of “technocratic” forms of rule, in a kind of “resuscitated Holy [Roman] Empire,” in which a centralized bureaucracy

based in Brussels would have virtually unlimited powers. He warned, "subtle theoreticians of the Maastrichtian construction" were trying to sell it on the basis that it would mean moving closer to "the American model." But what does this mean, he questioned, when this model has meant the hegemony of lawyers, whose accumulated salaries now amount to approximately \$100 billion per year in the U.S.?

Mocking Socialist President Mitterrand's frantic efforts to save Maastricht by appealing for support from the French "right" opposition parties, Chevènement declared: "Have no doubt about it, a 'no' victory would shake the entire establishment, the right and the left." This could radically change "the political landscape" in France, and catalyze a "republican rebuilding" of the country. This would bring a breath of fresh air, since French politics now is characterized by "the rule of the lie and the manipulation. . . . The Americanization of political life is almost complete. The national interest is forgotten." But now that the Danish electorate has rejected Maastricht, "the will of citizens to master their lives can no longer be contained."

The new Movement of Citizens must rapidly evolve into a national republican mass movement and, eventually, a new political party, committed to "the formation of human beings and of civic consciousness, an appeal to the intelligence of the citizens and to the spirit of seeking. . . . New citizenship, republic. A European Europe and rejection of the new world order obviously go together."

He asked the participants to go back home and form local branches, while a special bulletin would be created to become the "liaison between the committees of citizens." The Movement of Citizens must "re-invent democracy in a society which has lost the habit of it."

Against the 'Europe of the oligarchies'

Chevènement outlined three more reasons for mobilizing against the Maastricht Treaty beyond the republican argument: from the standpoint of a socialist, of a Frenchman, and of a European.

Poking at President Mitterrand, he attacked the idea that a committed socialist could be in favor of Maastricht, since the treaty "aligns us with liberalism, at a moment where liberalism is at a dead end." He said that the "myopic ideology of the market" was creating "disorder" in the world, after the collapse of the communist systems. Maastricht, he warned, would create an "economic morass and unemployment. How can a socialist today support 3.5-4 million unemployed in the year 2000. . . . Unemployment feeds delinquency, drugs, and the turn toward the extreme right." Under Maastricht, all will be ruled by "the market and money," causing a mutilation of "national public policies." The whole Maastricht program, he warned, represents "a retreat without any strategic reason whatsoever in front of the financial oligarchy."

Later on, in enunciating his reasons, as a European, for

opposing the treaty, he warned that "Europe must not be the Europe of the oligarchies and installed privileges. It has need of inspiration and audacity."

Speaking as a French patriot, Chevènement insisted that France's global role is not to be the gendarme of the American superpower, but is rather to work to develop the South. "Maastricht, by aligning us with NATO, would not be an advance of internationalism. For true internationalism defines itself today in relation to the South. What purpose did the Western European Union serve during the Gulf war? It served as the crutch for NATO! France has a true world vocation. . . . Its independence is necessary to its diplomacy, and first of all vis-à-vis the Third World. . . . French national interest has always felt itself to be accountable for the interest of humanity as a whole."

'European initiative for growth and development'

Both in his Belfort address and in a Sept. 8 interview with the French daily *Libération*, Chevènement skewered the idea being pushed by the "yes" advocates, that Maastricht is needed to "contain" the Germans. In his *Libération* interview, Chevènement called such arguments "perverse," and blasted those in the French establishment who are pushing an "either Maastricht or Auschwitz" hysteria.

He stressed, that it is absurd to think that Maastricht would somehow rein in Germany, when most Germans oppose Maastricht! What must be done, is to bring together anti-Maastricht forces in France and Germany, around a Franco-German "initiative for growth and development" in Europe and in cooperation with the countries of the Arab world and the Mediterranean.

"Finally, it would be necessary to rethink, together, North-South relations, to renew, vis-à-vis Africa and the Arab world, the very content of development. On this key subject, Maastricht says almost nothing, and an attentive reader of this text must fear the worst: that under the pretext of erecting the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance, one is creating a branch of the Empire of the North, directed against the South."

Chevènement's arguments are weakened by the fact that he is still acting and thinking within the context of the French political atmosphere, in which the perception of the "German threat" is used as a political card by all and sundry factions. One of his stock arguments is that France was dragged by Germany into recognizing Croatia and Slovenia and the fact of the breakup of Yugoslavia, rather than having acted to preserve the unified Yugoslav state. Here, his reason also reflects a blind-spot about history. The roots of Maastricht are located in the post-World War I Versailles Treaty and in the earlier British "geopolitical" machinations which led to the war. The absence of any criticisms of the British, both in his Belfort address and in his *Libération* interview, are indicative of this problem.

Jordanian parliamentarian arrested to silence opposition to the IMF

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

One clear lesson of the Gulf war was that anyone who bucked the authority of the Anglo-American establishment would be smashed with military might. The same lesson is being dealt out, with equal brutality, to those who dare challenge the authority of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to dictate policies of austerity. Whether it is farmers in Poland, or political activists in Jordan, who question policy emanating from London and Washington, the response is the same: thug tactics, slander, and harassment.

The case in point is that of Jordanian parliamentarian Laith Shubeilat, detained on Aug. 31 for questioning and charged formally one week later for alleged involvement with an illegal Islamic group. The charges, based on alleged confessions of two arrested youths, assert that the Islamic

parliamentarian's car had been used for the transport of arms and explosives for something called the Vanguard of Islamic Youth (Shabab Al Nafeer Al Islami). Days earlier, Deputy Yacoub Qarrash, who shares an office with Shubeilat, had been detained and charged with heading up the Vanguard group, which was accused of planning armed actions against the state. Shubeilat's home and office were searched, boxes of videotapes and documents were confiscated. Despite the official request of his lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, the parliamentarian was denied bail. He was neither allowed to confer with his defense committee, nor was he permitted a meeting with his lawyer except in the presence of a third party. Due to these restrictions, he and his lawyer agreed that the accused would answer no questions until brought to court.

'Everyone knows that my husband is nonviolent'

Mrs. Rima Laith Shubeilat made the following statement on her husband's arrest at a press conference on Sept. 6.

In the name of God.

The following is a press release on the detention of Laith Shubeilat, a member of the Jordanian parliament and the chairman of the parliamentary committee to investigate cases of corruption in the public sector.

Laith was twice the president of the engineers union, and a member of the National Council, and twice a member of parliament. Anyone who follows Laith's public work would have noticed the nonviolent nature of his activities and his beliefs, and his determination to set into motion institutions which can function properly.

Due to the fact of my close association with Laith as his wife and friend, I can remember so many incidents in which Laith rejected violence, regardless of the source and victim. He condemned the assassination of Faraj Fodah, although he disagreed with his thought.

Laith's stand during the uprising in the south proved

to be in the interest of restoring peace and addressing the main issues in a family fight.

I would like to address the events of yesterday. Laith's defense committee, which includes 10 parliament members, was denied the right to meet with him in privacy. Only Mr. Ibrahim Bakr, his lawyer, was allowed to meet with him, but only in the presence of a third party. Due to this unfair treatment, Laith refused to answer questions put forward by the prosecutor general and insisted on answering questions only in court. Although bail is normal in many similar cases, Laith was denied bail, despite his political, social, and public status in the country.

The smear campaign of some sectors of the local and foreign media was amazing and revealing. The fabrication of events and connections, shows the lack of journalistic integrity and honesty. I believe that when Jordanians judge the recent events objectively, they will be assured that Laith is loyal to his country, its protection, security, and welfare of all his fellow citizens. When this is over, Laith will be as he is always.

I like to remind you of what is revealed in the Holy Koran: "O true believers, if a wicked man comes unto you with a tale, inquire quickly in the truth thereof, lest ye hurt people through ignorance, and afterwards repent of what ye have done."

Nonetheless, the press proceeded post haste to find him guilty. The media not only took for gospel allegations that the "Vanguard" group was linked to the PFLP-GC of Ahmed Jibril, but engaged in blatant breaches of professional conduct by claiming, according to the Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, that the State Security Court prosecution was leaking information from the interrogations to them, on government orders! When, on Sept. 8, the news broke that large arms caches had been located near Amman, connections to the Shubeilat case were automatically drawn. The image was painted in the press of a militarized, Iranian-backed fundamentalist force which might be moved to launch an insurrection against the Jordanian state.

Nothing could contrast more starkly with the image Shubeilat has earned through years of public work. Elected to parliament in 1984, he was reelected in 1989 with the highest number of votes in his district. Not only Muslims but prominent Christians support him, lauding him for his integrity, honesty, and courage to speak out against injustice. Shubeilat is known internationally as an Islamist capable of dialoguing with all political and religious tendencies.

'Ulterior motives'

Why this singular treatment of a prominent figure whose integrity has been recognized by every part of the political spectrum since his entry into parliament eight years ago? In the view of his wife, Rima Laith Shubeilat, who gave a press conference on Sept. 6, "ulterior motives" were behind the arrest. The aim was "to silence him." Referencing the unusual procedure being followed against her husband, including a vicious press campaign of smears and fabrications, Mrs. Shubeilat pointed to the timing of the detention, which occurred shortly after her husband had gained prominence in presenting a corruption case to parliament. The commission of inquiry headed up by Mr. Shubeilat had in fact gathered material on former Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, as well as several others, in an investigation unprecedented in Jordan.

The findings of Shubeilat's commission indicated that the former prime minister, who had served between 1985-89, had awarded a highway contract to a company for \$109 million, although other companies had made lower bids. The commission, made up of Islamists like Shubeilat as well as many liberals, held Rifai responsible for Jordan's hefty \$18 billion deficit. Most telling is the fact that Rifai was forced out of power in April 1989, due to mass actions protesting the increases in food and fuel prices which his government had introduced, on the orders of the IMF. Thus, the challenge mounted by Shubeilat's parliamentary commission was not merely directed against a powerful former prime minister, but against a policy identified with the IMF.

Shubeilat's anti-IMF stance has not been limited to his parliamentary commission work. As a devout Muslim, he has rejected the usurious practices of the IMF, and called for orderly debt moratoria, as part of a policy to implement a just, new world economic order. This approach has found

Turkey-Iran clash is dangerously close

For the first time ever on Aug. 30, Turkish troops backed by attack helicopters crossed the border into Iran in pursuit of PKK Kurdish separatist guerrillas. The action launched a confrontation between the two states, with incalculable longer-term consequences. Iran denounced the incursion as "an act of aggression."

Until that day, Turkey had regularly engaged in "hot pursuit" by ground forces, and heavy air and artillery attacks, against PKK sanctuaries in northern Iraq, but had never risked provoking Iran. The new Turkish doctrine, which was behind the deliberate incursion into Iranian territory, was drafted by an urgent session of the Turkish National Security Council, held Aug. 27 in the southeast Turkish city of Diyarbakir, presided over by President Turgut Özal. Formally, the National Security Council consists of the President, Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and his cabinet, and the General Staff, headed by Gen. Dogan Gures. In reality, its decisions reflect policies of the General Staff and Özal, who together have been running the war against the Kurdish guerrillas, independent of the government. The General Staff document rubber-stamped at Diyarbakir announced that Turkey would send troops into "any country" from which Kurdish guerrillas operated.

The incursion followed a months-long pattern of PKK units using sanctuaries inside Iran to attack locations in eastern Turkey. The true cause of the Turkish-Iranian confrontation, however, is not the Kurdish issue per se; it is rather the lawful result, on two counts, of Turkish policy toward the war in the Caucasus between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Struggle for influence in the Caucasus

First, Turkey, backed by the United States and Britain, has successfully isolated Iran from influencing the situation in the Caucasus region, a traditional historical sphere of Persian influence. This has been accomplished through the installation in power in Baku of the Azerbaijan

broad-based support in Jordan, the country in the region with the highest debt burden, calculated in per capita terms. Importantly, Shubeilat's economic policy proposals for a "third way" alternative to both neo-liberalism and Marxism, have been supported by Muslims and Christians alike.

He who defies the IMF will be targeted—that is the unwritten law imposed by the Anglo-American banking powers. Its application today in Jordan involves a further dimension.

Popular Front, an organization with a rabidly pan-Turkic ideology, and though the mechanism of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) as the international agency involved in "mediation" in the Armenia-Azerbaijan war. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, the CSCE was expanded to include the former Soviet republics. By this means, this formerly European body was transformed into a semi-Eurasian organization. Under this new arrangement, the CSCE includes, together with Turkey, all the Turkic central Asian republics, but does not include Iran.

More important, however, is the unconditional Turkish military and economic support given to an Azerbaijan leadership which has proclaimed a policy for the medium-term of creating a Greater Azerbaijan. The Greater Azerbaijan envisioned would be comprised of the former Soviet Azerbaijan plus Iranian Azerbaijan, and thus would be at the expense of a large piece of Iranian territory. The backing of such designs by Ankara has justifiably enraged Teheran. In response to this Turkish policy of promoting an eventual dismemberment of Iran, Teheran has countered by closing its eyes to PKK bases on its soil, sending a "message" to Ankara that dismemberment can be a two-way street. The result has been, in the past several months, the expansion of the geographical realm of PKK guerrilla operations from their traditional centers in southeast Turkey, near the borders with Iraq and Syria, to the eastern Turkish provinces bordering on Iran.

The Turkish operation against Iran has been accompanied by a qualitative escalation against Iraq, timed with the Anglo-American policy of dividing Iraq into "exclusion zones" as a transition to an eventual three-way partition of that country. "Hot pursuit" air and ground operations into northern Iraq against Kurdish guerrillas have been under way since Aug. 28, directly after the pivotal National Security Council meeting in Diyarbakir.

These operations, the most massive ever launched, including for the first time the use of 5,000 elite paratroopers, were but the prelude to the second dangerous Turkish escalation, which came on the heels of the incursion into Iran. On Sept. 6, clearly speaking not only for himself but for the General Staff, President Özal issued a statement accusing Iraq of "supporting the PKK," and trying "to

split up Turkey." Publicly, this marked an alarming 180° shift in the Turkish position concerning the nation of Iraq, as Turkey was now moving to abandon the cornerstone of its previous policy, which was friendship based on each country supporting the territorial integrity of the other. Özal's charge was as absurd as it was dangerous, as no Iraqi regime would ever support a Kurdish rebellion to split up Turkey, knowing full well that the minute that policy succeeded, and an independent Kurdistan were created, Iraq would be the next state to be dismembered.

The accusation was absurd, but was stated for a reason. Turkey has become convinced that the Allied "exclusion zone" policy toward Iraq will lead to Iraq's dismemberment, and Turkish doctrine holds that, should Iraq fall apart, Turkey must seize Iraqi Kurdistan to prevent it from becoming an independent entity. Thus, the accusation is to create the excuse whereby Turkey can invoke "national security" and lay claim to northern Iraq when the nation fragments under Anglo-American pressures.

There is another reason for such lies. While it is true that the PKK has sanctuaries beyond the Turkish border, and has gotten foreign backing, especially from Syria, the main sources for its huge and menacing growth over the past year are not foreign, but "made in Turkey." The Turkish policy of mass oppression and indiscriminate persecution of innocent Kurds, with mass arrests and killings, has been the greatest single contributor to the growth of the PKK guerrilla force, which, according to a late-August estimate by Prime Minister Demirel, now stands at 11,000 full-time guerrilla fighters. The brutality of the security forces was illustrated in but one example in the Army's August destruction of the southeastern Turkish city of Sirmak, forcing nearly all of the city's 25,000 Turkish Kurds to flee the city and their destroyed homes.

Such wanton actions, which have been occurring with increasing ferocity since March, will guarantee the continued escalation of PKK guerrilla activity, giving Ankara new occasions to blame "foreign" powers, and engage in new "hot pursuit" operations against both Iraq and Iran. Because of this, in the months ahead the threshold of potential conflict between Turkey and Iran will rise to the level of a dangerous pre-war situation.

—Konstantin George

Silencing the opposition

Regardless of ostensible differences over presidential preferences, the ruling circles of the Anglo-American establishment show little disagreement regarding their war policy in the Gulf and Middle East. As the implementation of the "no fly" zone in southern Iraq indicates, the policy involves a recarving of the region, which in turn will provoke new conflicts. Jordan's position within the whole is precarious;

debt-ridden and squeezed in the vise of IMF austerity, its economy, shattered by the Gulf war, is crumbling. Sentiment in defense of Iraqi sovereignty, which was high during the war, has, if anything, increased since the U.S.-led attacks against Saddam Hussein have been revealed as a pathological obsession on the part of the White House. As soon as the "no fly" zone was put into effect, in fact, demonstrations broke out in Jordan.

Lebanese resistance leads boycott of Syrian-run election farce

by Christine Bierre

Over the Aug. 30 weekend, the vast majority of Lebanon's voting population, following the appeal of the national resistance leaders, boycotted the electoral charade organized and imposed on the country by its occupier, Syria. In the capital city of Beirut, voter turnout was only 10%, and the national average did not go over 15%. A Lebanese source estimates that, while the boycott was respected by nearly 95% of all Christians, a full 75% of the Muslims also abstained.

The elections had been organized hastily and against the wishes of the Lebanese, and so the boycott was an insult both to President Elias Hrawi and his Syrian controllers. It was a total victory for the national resistance.

The election proceeded according to the usual corrupt methods of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, a man whose pragmatism has won Henry Kissinger's public admiration. Stuffed ballot boxes, voting corpses, forged voter registration cards, armed coercion, and bought votes characterized the first two stages of the elections. How is it possible to talk about free elections, when the country is occupied by 40,000 foreign soldiers—mostly Syrian, but also the Israelis in the south, and the Iranians in certain Syrian-controlled areas?

Will Syria make annexations?

Why was the decision made to hold elections now, when the 1989 Taif Accords never made plans for them? These accords, which became law in Lebanon, were negotiated in Taif, Saudi Arabia by the western powers, and imposed on the Lebanese people. They gave Syria a free rein in Lebanon, imposing a puppet government under Elias Hrawi, and giving Syria the green light to wipe out the resistance forces led by Gen. Michel Aoun. Aoun was driven into exile abroad. In formal terms, Lebanon's members of parliament were in Taif and ratified the accords, but these deputies were elected before the Lebanese civil war, and most of them were well paid for the occasion. The Taif Accords say nothing about elections, but they did prolong the life-span of this parliament up to Dec. 21, 1994, planning to fill vacant seats simply by government cooptation.

Clearly, Syria's Hafez al-Assad wants to have a new Lebanese parliament, more solidly in his camp than that elected 20 years ago, whose leading members died during the civil war. Syria, which, according to the terms of Taif,

has to redeploy its troops to the north and east of Lebanon this month, probably expects to find a way to stay put, and make use of long-standing confusion (destruction of free schooling, annexation, elimination of the Lebanese system of government), to have a puppet parliament elected, which would then "ask" the Syrians to stay. The next parliament, whose mandate will last until 1996, would guarantee that Hrawi's replacement would also be completely loyal to Syria (his term expires at the end of 1995).

By organizing the fraudulent elections, adding some 20 deputies to those specified at Taif, and by remaining in Lebanon after the end of September, Syria is actually signing the death warrant for the evil accords signed at Taif.

These violations are not the first. Like all illegitimate agreements, the Taif Accords were designed to be violated. They planned the creation of a Constitutional Council, a sort of juridical last resort against any reach of the law, including the election laws. This council never saw the light of day. There was also the matter of electoral redistricting, which was supposed to base districts on the departments, or *mohafazat*, rather than the cantons, or *casa*. The departmental districts would have increased the pro-Syrian vote, being much larger than the cantons, where the vote tends to be along religious lines. In fact, wherever the *casas* were predominantly pro-Syrian, they were retained. Taif also planned to increase the number of deputies from 99 to 108. But now it has been decided to increase the number to 128, obviously in order to provide seats for the pro-Syrian "court deputies," but also, probably, to consolidate Syria's total control over the Assembly, in a situation where national resistance is persistently gaining ground.

The dead 'vote'

Even for participants in the Syrian fraud, the electoral charade has gone too far. There were attempts to use registration lists that had not been updated since the war. In the town of Zahle, in the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley, out of 625 registered voters, 70 were born between 1850 and 1900; elsewhere, voters have been found on the registration rolls who were born in 1840! The birth, death, and related civil records were often burned during the hostilities, making the reconstruction of valid lists nearly impossible. We should

also mention the fact that a large number of foreigners have found refuge in the country over the last few years—Palestinians, Iranians, Syrian Alawites—who hold forged Lebanese papers.

Moreover, the war dispersed a large number of people throughout the country. According to Lebanese law, citizens vote in the town where they were born, and exemptions are accorded only after a drawn-out process. Seeking maximum voter participation, however, the Hrawi government agreed to let all displaced persons vote where they live. But voters have rejected this, not wishing to ratify the present situation, and for the most part wishing to return as soon as possible to their home towns. To the 750,000 displaced persons who did not go to the polls, we must add another 750,000 who are overseas, in exile, who also did not vote. The Hrawi government wants to prevent the exiles from voting; for the most part they are supporters of the opposition. The government invoked the pre-war law which had no provisions for absentee balloting by Lebanese abroad. Thus, even if all the Lebanese had wanted to vote, only half of them would have made it to the polling places.

As if this were not enough to assure total control of the country, the toadies of the Lebanese government used widespread fraud and pressure tactics. For example, they delivered the files of civil state records without photos, allowing whoever showed up first to vote.

Occasionally the government used machine guns to get its favorites elected. In Zahle, the story is told that an emissary of the President came to visit Eli Skaff, an influential Christian. Accompanied by armed members of the Syrian security services, the emissary let Skaff know that he could head the election lists, but he had to put the President's son, Roye Hrawi, as well as the latter's attorney, in a winning position. In Tripoli, the Shiite Omar Karame was put under the same pressure.

A victory for the national resistance

There are many who are now, finally, disgusted by the crisis sweeping the country, who had been earlier unmoved by the bad smell that war and the Syrian occupation had left. Just in order to survive in Lebanon today, one must either have family abroad, be involved in illegal business, or be close to the authorities. For the rest, there is more poverty now than during the war. The population lives with three hours of electricity each day. There has been a chain reaction of business failures following the devaluation of the Lebanese pound, which went from 2.5 to the dollar in 1975 down to 3,000 to the dollar today. Even the Christian quarter, at one time wealthy, is today dilapidated, its streets filled with piles of garbage.

This was the context in which the national resistance—the friends of Gen. Michel Aoun who have rallied around national figures such as Raymond Eddé and the Maronite Patriarch Monsignor Sfeir—organized the election boycott

which took place on three dates: the north and Bekaa on Aug. 23; Beirut and Mount Lebanon on Aug. 30; and finally the south on Sept. 6. The boycott started with three days of general strikes beginning on Aug. 21. The strike was largely respected: In the capital, as elsewhere in the country, only a few stores opened and the streets were empty.

We should underline that, while the boycott started among the Christians, a large number of Muslims joined shortly after. The Muslims were far more vulnerable than their Christian brothers—the Syrians imposed death on any perceived defectors—and so their language was far more moderated. They did not call directly for a boycott of the elections, but rather put out statements that they understood the position of those opposed to elections. In spite of this, large numbers were in open revolt against the charade. Among these were Saëb Salem, a major Sunni leader, as well as his son, who headed his party's list, and ended by withdrawing and calling on the people of Beirut to join the boycott.

The marching orders were largely followed. Everywhere candidates, including some of the most respected leaders in the country, withdrew; with the exception of a few respectable figures such as Salim Hoss and Najah Wakim who had specific reasons for not withdrawing, the electoral slates included only Syrian agents, pro-Iranian Hezbollah members, and other, generally mistrusted individuals. In the very center of Mount Lebanon, in the Christian Kesrouan, not one candidate remained!

Flunkies were rejected

Not only was the boycott a success, but the very symbols of the regime were rejected. Roye Hrawi and his family attorney, who were put into office with the Eli Skaff slate, were badly beaten, while Skaff himself won a mandate. Hussein Husseini, the president of the outgoing parliament, was elected by a fluke: Two slots were left open on the Hezbollah slate, allowing him to win from whichever gained the higher vote total. Husseini nonetheless felt compelled to resign as president of parliament in protest over the election fraud, and called for the nullification of the very process he had helped set up. The same was true for Prime Minister Rashid Solh, who won his post because his opponent, Salim Hoss, had withdrawn. Even as a non-candidate, Hoss won 30,990 votes, to Solh's 11,438.

From the international champions of "human rights" such as George Bush, John Major, or François Mitterrand, the silence has been deafening, and their inaction threatens to leave the Syrians a clear field. Already, there is a move afoot—we don't know how big—against the Armed Forces. Ten high-ranking officers, claimed to be friends of General Aoun, have been arrested and accused of having been mixed up in bombing cars in order to disrupt the elections. Clearly this was a provocation mounted by the pro-Syrian authorities to create an excuse to move against the Armed Forces.

Germany, Japan warn of trouble in Russia

by Konstantin George and Kathy Wolfe

In language remarkably similar to the warnings issued by *EIR* during August, Konrad Porzner, the head of the German Intelligence Service, BND, warned in an interview on Sept. 9 with the daily *Kölner Express*, that a coup is coming in Russia to install an "authoritarian regime." Porzner cited the "catastrophic situation in the economy," which is threatening to unleash massive "social conflicts," stating that this collapse of the economy can weaken President Boris Yeltsin. He stressed: "We must therefore realize that forces are at work who want to establish an authoritarian regime."

This would be in reaction to the Russian crisis and its being heightened by "the inter-ethnic conflicts . . . along the borders of the former Soviet Union," in reference to Moldova, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. This vast conflict belt threatens to become far worse than the Balkans: As in the Community of Independent States (CIS), "there are available more weapons and heavier types of weapons than exist in the Balkans, one needs little imagination to recognize this highly explosive situation."

The BND warning came on the day of the Sept. 9 announcement in Moscow that Yeltsin had abruptly canceled his trip to Japan, which had been scheduled to begin Sept. 14. The cancellation was forced on him by the Russian state's highest organ of power, the Russian Security Council, a six-man body, four of whom represent the military and the military-industrial complex, identified by *EIR* as the organ to watch in the process of transition toward an authoritarian regime. These twin institutions of military and military-industrial power had always been in the forefront of the opposition against Yeltsin going to Japan and making any concessions concerning the four disputed Kurile Islands.

Yeltsin's position has been weakened by the radical economic reforms of acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar's government and the need to fend off attacks from nationalists, said Semyon Verbitsky, senior researcher at Russia's Oriental Studies Institute, Sept. 10. "Things are very dangerous for him—things are too tense for the visit," he told wire services.

Foreign policy coup

The first sign of what soon became a foreign policy coup by institutions pushing for an authoritarian regime emerged on the morning of Sept. 9, when Yeltsin suddenly canceled

a pre-trip press conference that day, citing "extremely complicated work" at the Russian Security Council. After that "extremely complicated" session, came the announcement that the Japan trip had been canceled. The question now being asked not only in Moscow, but in many western capitals, is, was this foreign policy coup a prelude to the coup?

Domestic crisis in Russia was the reason for the sensational move, all Japanese sources agreed. Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's spokesman Koichi Kato confirmed Sept. 10 in Tokyo that Yeltsin had told Miyazawa by telephone the evening before that "domestic problems" had forced him to "postpone" the visit. Kato said the Russian leadership had thought that it would "not be good for the President to be away from Russia for a long time while the country faced severe economic difficulties."

Yutaka Akino, a Tsukuba University expert on Russia, said that ethnic conflicts and a worsening economic situation forced Yeltsin's hand. "This kind of cancellation is very rare in the history of Russian diplomacy," Akino told *Kyodo News*. "I think it indicates the degree to which things have deteriorated in Russia . . . and it is of utmost importance for Yeltsin now to establish a stable system at home."

"Yeltsin already risks losing power because of the Russian domestic situation, rampant inflation and discontent with economic reforms," said Takehiko Kamo of Tokyo University. "He would have been even more vulnerable to attack from conservative opponents after an unsuccessful trip to Japan and decided he couldn't take the risk." Japanese officials working on the visit said that Yeltsin probably decided to call it off after realizing he could offer little. "I think he couldn't get a consensus on the plan he proposed for resolving the territorial problem," said one.

Great Russians attack Japan

Valentyn Fyodorov, Russian governor of the Sakhalin regional government that rules the Kurile Islands, lost no time in making public propaganda for the authoritarian faction, by loudly blaming the Japanese for Yeltsin's decision. "Japan's hard-line stance on the islands is one of the factors," he told Japan's NHK-TV.

One communist organization planned "a day of defense for the four Kurile Islands," Tass/Itar news agency reported on Sept. 10, in cities across the country, had Yeltsin gone to Tokyo. It said the All-Russian Committee for the Defense of the Kuriles would picket the Japanese embassy in Moscow and hand an appeal to the Russian Foreign Ministry. Interfax news agency put out an opinion poll Sept. 8 saying 60% of Russians oppose returning the islands to Japan.

Yeltsin had scheduled a meeting with business leaders in Tokyo in hopes of encouraging Japanese investment. *Kyodo* news agency quoted Susumu Yoshida, managing director of Nissho Corp., a major Japanese trading house, as saying that the postponement could delay Japanese-Russian joint projects already under way in Russia's Far East.

Is Boris Yeltsin a self-made man?

by Denise Henderson

Boris Yeltsin, A Political Biography

by Vladimir Solovyov and Elena Klepikova;

translated by David Gurevich

G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1992

320 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Vladimir Solovyov and Elena Klepikova have written what they call a "political" biography of Boris Yeltsin, which includes the device of comparing and contrasting the parallel careers of Mikhail Gorbachov and Boris Yeltsin. Begun several years before the August 1991 coup and completed shortly thereafter, *Boris Yeltsin, A Political Biography* does provide a general overview of Soviet politics in the last decade, and may serve as an introduction to the rise of Yeltsin and the fall of Gorbachov, respectively. But those who are hoping that Solovyov and Klepikova, dissidents who left the Soviet Union after their independent news service was shut down in 1978, might offer some unique viewpoint or new material on the subject, will be disappointed: instead, what Solovyov and Klepikova have written is a newsy account of the events.

Solovyov and Klepikova describe Boris Yeltsin as a complete "collectivist," his personality shaped by the fact that he grew up in a barrack with no privacy: "In a barrack, things are in plain sight; no act is left unseen and uncommented. Nuances of the personality are quickly eroded, human quirks disappear, as does sensitivity. But the inmates develop an uncanny ability to adapt, a modesty of demands, and an emotional invulnerability. . . . [Yeltsin's mother] remembers the ten-year-old Boris coming home from school, moaning, 'I am hungry-y-y. I can't go on anymo-o-ore.' There was not a crumb of bread in the house. But the whole barrack starved, too. . . . Barrack morals are based on an unconditional egalitarianism."

One result of this childhood in the barracks, has been that Yeltsin "is not used to privacy, to being by himself, nor is he particularly fond of it. He can be happy among friends in a cramped dormitory cell for four people. . . . Even after he became a family man, he spent one vacation every five years with his college friends—one time with 87 of them. . . . It was as though he were afraid to be idle and by himself—or perhaps was bored by himself."

The issue of statecraft

This profile, to the extent that it is true (and I tend to think it is), should be of concern. What Solovyov and Klepikova have portrayed, is a leader of one of the world's largest countries who would rather engage in busywork or shallow social activity than study (minimally) issues of statecraft. Although Solovyov and Klepikova tell us that, in college, Yeltsin "kept night vigil over Lenin's theoretical works," including those forbidden in the Stalin years—the only conclusion they draw is hypothetical: "It is doubtful that he found the answers to his burning questions in the Communist gospel."

It is clear from this biography, that the larger questions of statecraft have never been in Yeltsin's scope. Policy questions like the significance of Peter the Great's reforms, or even the policies of Count Sergei Witte two generations earlier, seem to have been outside Yeltsin's grasp.

But politics is the art of statecraft, of shaping the future of a nation; and we are left at a loss to discover what Yeltsin's program might be. If Solovyov and Klepikova are correct, Yeltsin really had no other program than to oppose the privileged class, the elite of the Communist Party; which could very well explain why Yeltsin was so easily convinced to go along with the disastrous shock therapy program of Prof. Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University.

We do learn, however, that one of Gorbachov's tactics was to attempt to pit Andrei Sakharov, who is considered by many to be one of the great political dissidents who transformed the Soviet Union, against Boris Yeltsin in various elections. We come close to learning the truth about Boris Yeltsin's famous midnight swim in the river; we learn that the campaign to portray Yeltsin as an alcoholic was carefully orchestrated by the Soviet KGB and the U.S. State Department.

However, Solovyov and Klepikova leave unexplored clues that might further explain who Boris Yeltsin is, and where he came from. The authors would have us believe that he was a self-made man—who somehow rose to become First Party Secretary of the second largest industrial city in the Soviet Union, Sverdlovsk (now Yekaterinburg)—who at some point decided to challenge the party system and talk directly to the people. Yet we discover that one of the apparatchiks who paved the way for Yeltsin's first visit to America was Georgi Arbatov, the head of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute, a "fixer" who represents a conduit, an interface, for the special interests of the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. What other assistance was provided to Boris Yeltsin by these special interests? That question remains unexplored.

For those who wish to familiarize themselves with the last days of Gorbachov and the rise to power of Boris Yeltsin, this book will be of interest. But the process of peeling the many layers from current events, to arrive at a deeper grasp of the political processes behind these events, is left to a future historian or biographer.

Non-Aligned nations propose U.N., Third World debt reforms at summit

by Lydia Cherry and Ramtanu Maitra

The 10th Non-Aligned Movement heads of state summit ended Sept. 6, with the twofold plan to create mechanisms to intervene against Anglo-American control of the United Nations, and to create a special panel of economists and others who would determine how to reduce the crushing debt burden faced by the vast majority of the movement's member-nations.

That the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) has remained intact at all was seen by many as an accomplishment, insofar as Egypt had led an initiative to disband it, and the power structure of the new world order would prefer it not exist. The country of Indonesia—on whose soil this movement began 37 years ago—now holds the official chairmanship. If NAM moves from the talking stage into an actual center of power for the developing sector, it will be greatly to the credit of the united effort of Indonesia, India, and Malaysia, a triumvirate which played distinct, but clearly complementary, roles at the summit in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Not surprisingly, wire service and press coverage of the meeting has gone to great effort to claim that "Malaysia stole the show from host Indonesia." This concerted press effort appears to be an effort to divide these two countries by attempting to play upon the respective egos of Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and the senior East Asian



Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed warned against a revival of western colonialism.

statesman, Indonesian President Suharto.

Indeed, the British weekly *Far Eastern Economic Review* set the stage with a tongue-in-cheek cover story Aug. 20, headlined, "Malaysia's Mahathir: New Voice for the Third World," which dubbed Mahathir "a little Sukarno," referring to the outspoken Indonesian President who played an instrumental role in the formation of NAM in the mid-1950s. Mahathir is quoted at the summit having to respond to this media-created game: "I am not that great even in Malaysia. I am just little Mahathir . . . I just say what is truthful, and I hope that people will not find that painful." During the Non-Aligned summit, India sat back somewhat to let Indonesia and Malaysia run with the ball—Malaysia, being the more radical, got the necessary points out on the table, while Indonesia sought for a consensus.

Exactly how effective the Anglo-Americans have been in dividing developing sector countries was reflected once again in the question of Iraq. Though both Indian and Malaysian leaders, while they were in Jakarta, issued strong statements expressing concern about the Bush administration's insane "air exclusion zones" in northern and southern Iraq, the movement was unable to reach a consensus in the final document on member Iraq, the country that George Bush has pledged at all costs to destroy.

The resolutions which Iraq had attempted to have passed were consistently blocked by Anglo-American-controlled countries in the Arab world. In addition to addressing the unlawful "no-fly zones," Iraq had presented a document urging the summit to "express grave concern over the serious results caused by continued United Nations sanctions against the Iraqi people, especially children, whose mortality rate has increased." Neither was reflected in the final document.

Recalling the early days

Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao noted that it was fitting that the summit be held in Indonesia "in a time when the world around us is again in transformation. It was in Bandung [Indonesia] 37 years ago that the seeds of African, Asian, and Latin American political consciousness germinated and later transformed themselves into the sapling of non-alignment in Belgrade in 1961. We pay tribute in the words of Indonesia's gifted poet Joko Darmono: 'As we edge along the narrow path in bare feet, pilgrims to the memory of those

The relevance of the Non-Aligned

The tenth Non-Aligned Movement summit was held in the midst of a raging debate over whether NAM, in the present context, can be considered a valid movement. The draft declaration, prepared prior to the summit and since amended, reflected this debate. The declaration tried to dispel this doubt while admitting that "the demise of the Cold War and East-West polarity have given rise to doubts in some quarters concerning the continued validity and relevance of non-alignment."

Although the concept of non-alignment arose in the postwar era when the United States and Soviet Union were confronting each other—which with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991-92, is no longer the state of affairs—the debate fails to take into account all the dynamics, especially the fact that, although the idea of non-alignment came into existence at the height of the Cold War, it did not arise because of it. The reality is, as the Bandung Conference in 1955 clearly laid out, that non-alignment is essential in order to maintain independence, sovereignty, and equality of states. The issue of "sovereign equality" is also the basis of the United Nations Charter and U.N. membership. It is the basis of the centuries-old concept of sovereign nation-states. It is this age-old, accepted foundation principle of the state system, affirmed by international law, that is increasingly neither observed nor respected, except in rhetoric.

The 10 principles which came out of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia in April 1955 contained what was relevant then, and what is even more relevant today. The declaration urged the nations to have respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations; to give recognition to the equality of all races and

to the equality of all nations, large and small; and to abstain from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.

The idea of mutual cooperation, which later came to be known as South-South cooperation, first came to light at Bandung. Calling for mutual assistance in technical training, scientific education, and establishment of multi-lateral trade and payments arrangements, the Bandung Conference urged the attending nations to establish national and regional banks and insurance companies.

There is no question that the basic principles on which the NAM was established remain far from being practiced in today's unipolar world. An Indian journalist put it best: "The West did not disband NATO because the Soviet threat from the East had collapsed, New threats have been invented and new missions are being sought for the western alliance. The same holds true for NAM."

What are these new threats and new missions in the case of the Non-Aligned Movement? King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan has proposed that, at a time when economic groupings are replacing military blocs, the role of NAM in bringing about the establishment of a new international economic order assumes even greater importance. Clearly, the most striking common factor of the majority of NAM member nations is their economic backwardness and dependent status in international economic relations.

In addition, NAM members are facing new threats, expressed by Malaysia, Indonesia, and India. Leaders from the three countries describe a concerted campaign by the U.S. and Europe to erode national sovereignty and intervene into the affairs of developing nations, by means of supposedly defending human rights, democracy, and the environment. Charges of human rights violations often come from reports prepared by non-governmental organizations, sponsored by politically and financially powerful academic foundations, which become the basis for governmental intervention later.

who gave us birth.' "

Rao added that 30 years ago, "we were also at a turning point of history—the world then seemed to teeter at the edge of a nuclear catastrophe." The Indian prime minister went on to quote the words of one of the fathers of India and the Non-Aligned Movement, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, describing the world as he saw it in 1961, and noted the almost eerie similarity to the current period. Nehru had said: "The most fundamental fact of the world today is the development of new and mighty forces. We have to think in terms of the new world. There is no doubt that imperialism of old-style colonialism will vanish. Yet, the new forces may

help others to dominate in other ways over us and, certainly, over the underdeveloped and backward. We have to build in our own countries societies where freedom is real. Freedom is essential because freedom will give us strength and enable us to build prosperous societies." In the current period, Rao said, "we have to learn to scrutinize every advice. . . . There are other dangers lurking in the shadows—dangers to which developing societies are particularly prone."

Suharto's reform proposals

President Suharto's speech on behalf of the host nation was carefully worded with constructive concepts. He pro-

posed the establishment of a high-level working group of the Non-Aligned Movement to formulate a plan to restructure the United Nations, and to be entrusted with the continuous liaison and coordination with the U.N. secretary general. Suharto insisted that NAM "take a firm stand on the question of conditionalities," noting that in practice, "industrialized countries unilaterally set these conditionalities and often expand their scope to cover questions of democracy and human rights, applying only their own criteria which may not be appropriate. The same is true in the case of defense spending. On this form of unilateralism, I sincerely believe that the Non-Aligned Movement must take a firm stand." Suharto also called for the "liberating benefit of debt cancellation" for the least-developed countries of the movement, and a plan to deal with the crushing debt burden of the developing world as a whole. All three points were given prominence in the final, seven-page Non-Aligned Movement document.

Concerns about the 'new world order'

Mahathir elaborated his concerns about the Anglo-American new world order by noting that "recent history must surely convince us that a unipolar world is every bit as threatening as a bipolar world." He severely criticized western policy on the Balkans, saying that the western attitude toward "the daily killings of the Bosnians stands in stark contrast to the response to the alleged killings of the Kurds" by the government of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. "The ending of the Cold War and East-West confrontation raises the question as to whether neutrality has any relevance in world affairs. Where before we had the option to defect to the other side, now we have none. Our new option is to submit or resist. Both involve a loss of leverage, and weak nations with no leverage can only become weaker." Mahathir called on the Non-Aligned to "pool what little strength we have in order to avoid what amounts to a revival of the old western colonialism."

On the U.N., Mahathir called for restructuring the Security Council. "We do not need more permanent members with veto rights. We need fair representation, if not on a basis of population, at least on a basis of a combination of relevant factors." What to do with the United Nations was a major subject in Jakarta, and there was apparently agreement among Non-Aligned Movement members that the five permanent members of the Security Council must lose their veto power, and that council membership must be redefined. The permanent five—the U.S., Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union—were the victorious powers in World War II.

That Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was on hand in Jakarta was an extremely unusual occurrence in itself. Changing the course of the U.N., now strongly Anglo-American controlled, rather than being simply swallowed up by it, is a very large task that the 108 members of the NAM have outlined. A functioning Non-Aligned Movement might at some point conclude that it would make more sense to simply shut it down and start over again.

Colombia's Gaviria faces corruption probe

by Andrea Olivieri

Colombian President César Gaviria Trujillo is currently scheduled to be questioned by an investigating commission of the Colombian Senate in late September, regarding his responsibility for the July escape from prison of cocaine drug lord Pablo Escobar. The interrogation was scheduled after a bloc of opposition congressmen, backed by several legislators from Gaviria's own Liberal Party, demanded it.

The decision to question Gaviria, albeit at the presidential palace and behind closed doors, was forced by a growing insistence among certain political circles that the head of state be held accountable for his appeasement policy toward Escobar, which not only paved the way for the drug cartel's retrenchment and the drug lord's inevitable "escape," but more significantly, for the thorough infiltration and corruption of the institutions of government by Escobar's minions (see *EIR*, Sept. 11, p. 32).

The rising clamor for his political scalp forced President Gaviria to admit to "political responsibility" for the Escobar debacle during a nationally televised interview Sept. 1. And yet, just as in Brazil, where President Fernando Collor's ill-timed appeal for a patriotic show of support turned into a mass outpouring of demands for his impeachment, so too did the Colombian President's televised "confession" trigger a series of calls for a "political trial."

An embarrassed Gaviria was forced to make a series of emergency phone calls to the Colombian press the next day to "clarify" his statements. He was also obliged to send a letter to the Liberal Party directorate explaining that, "under Anglo-Saxon law," political responsibility falls under the rubric of "checks and balances" and must be distinguished from "impeachment." Clearly, the problems facing his Brazilian colleague are weighing heavily on Gaviria's mind these days.

A false peace

A particular irony of the current crisis facing Colombia is that while the U.S.-backed plea-bargain arrangement with Escobar was allegedly designed to bring peace to the country after nearly a decade of bloody narco-terrorism, Gaviria's "peace" offered nothing more than a temporary respite to Escobar's army of narco-assassins. As a recent, post-jail interview with the drug trafficker and mass murderer confirms, the narco-terror will resume the moment the government steps out of line.

The Sept. 9 issue of the Bogotá daily *El Nuevo Siglo* carried the text of Escobar's written answers to a recent questionnaire delivered to him in clandestinity. Asked if his escape points to the failure of Gaviria's plea-bargain policy, Escobar answers that Gaviria's policy "remains the alternative to avoiding war and violence." At the same time, when asked if he is prepared to negotiate another "surrender" to that policy, Escobar answers: "I think that the negotiations are not going to go anywhere because I will not yield an inch, and the government is too afraid of critics and opponents such as [former Justice Minister] Enrique Parejo."

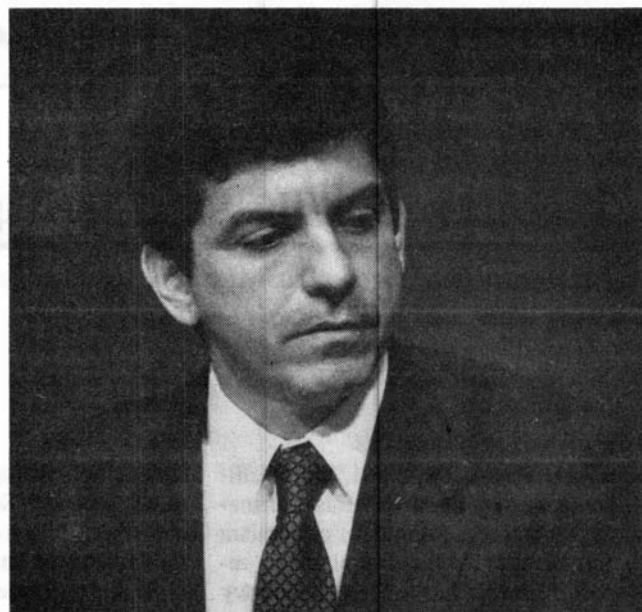
Escobar's death threat against the courageous Enrique Parejo González, who survived a 1987 mafia assassination attempt to become today the rallying point and mouthpiece for Colombia's moral forces, could not be more explicit. It remains to be seen whether President Gaviria will heed Escobar's message, and set Parejo up for assassination the same way he did Enrique Low Murtra in 1991, when the anti-drug former justice minister was stripped of government protection upon his return from a refuge abroad. The unguarded Low Murtra was murdered by mafia assassins on April 30, 1991, the seventh anniversary of the mafia killing of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla.

Escobar's demands for new government concessions as the condition for a renewed "surrender" pact could well go beyond the murder of Parejo. In his *El Nuevo Siglo* interview, Escobar notes that, the last time around, "I was the product of a peace which didn't cost the government very much because I wasn't given ministries, nor congressional seats, nor armored cars with official bodyguards, nor an amnesty." Things could be different this time, is his less-than-subtle hint.

New tales of corruption

Ongoing congressional hearings into the performance of government officials—from prison guards to former and current ministers of state—are daily revealing stories of high-level corruption which promise to make President Gaviria's situation very hot by late September. Whether the Colombian Congress chooses to use the evidence it is gathering to purge the government of that corruption, or buries it along with Escobar's myriad victims, could prove the test of fire for that institution.

Fernando Carrillo, the Gaviria government's former justice minister who helped oversee the plea-bargain arrangement with Escobar and who brought numerous Escobar agents into his ministry and prison security system, was accused repeatedly of lying to the Senate commission. On one such occasion, he attempted to protect the Israeli mercenary Eytan Koren, whom Carrillo had hired to install security at Escobar's prison, despite having come under investigation earlier for having brought another Israeli mercenary, retired Col. Yair Klein, into Colombia in 1986 to train Escobar's assassins. It was Klein who provided the weapons to Escobar



Colombian President César Gaviria faces questions on the escape of drug lord Pablo Escobar.

that were used in the 1989 slaying of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galán.

Carrillo was also called a liar when he admitted that a former national director of prisons, Manuel Humberto Cáceres, was fired in early 1992 for permitting "irregularities" at the Envigado jail, but failed to mention that the same Cáceres was then hired by Carrillo as an adviser to the Justice Ministry on prison matters!

Homero de Jesús Rodríguez, the retired Army colonel who was hired by Carrillo as Escobar's last prison warden, told the Senate investigating commission that all of the luxuries at Escobar's Envigado prison had been financed by Escobar but *fully authorized* by the Gaviria government, up to the presidential level. He confirmed that the switch that controlled the electrified fence surrounding Escobar's prison-refuge was *in Escobar's own quarters!* He also revealed that when the Israeli Eytan Koren was given a \$4 million contract by Carrillo's ministry to install security devices, such as hidden cameras and microphones, at the Itague prison which housed Escobar's allies, the so-called "Ochoa clan," Koren afterwards offered the Ochoas the opportunity to purchase equipment which would counteract the security devices he had just installed!

Asked why he permitted Escobar to turn his jail into "a drug-trafficking center of operations," Rodríguez insisted that his official responsibility at the Envigado prison was solely to guard the lives of Escobar and his henchmen. A furious Sen. Fernando Botero charged Rodríguez with being "either an agent of Escobar's, or a Judas," to which Rodríguez responded, "If I had allowed anything to happen to Escobar, I would be charged with his murder today."

Terrorism and the Stasi heritage

The networks of former East German secret police are still active in the West, but who controls them now?

Specialists of the "Stasi," the intelligence agency of former East Germany, are a fertile ground for extremism and terrorist actions, an alarming report of the BfV, the German agency for constitutional protection, warned in October last year. The report listed two "gray zone" cadre formations as a live threat to domestic security: ODOM and ISOR—restricted membership groups of officers and "specialists of armed formations" of the former East German state.

Guenther Scheicher, the chairman of the Hesse state section of the BfV, since retired, was even more specific in a DLFRadio interview Oct. 9, 1991. He warned that former Stasi specialists who received training in sabotage would likely be among future violence-prone opponents to the unified Germany. They could, he said, even draw on "hidden arms depots and explosives to pursue their aims."

The former Stasi specialists who, as Scheicher explained, received "training in sabotage" against the West, include, prominently, the staff of Section 22 of the Stasi. This section was officially run as a body for the observation of extremist groups and for the defense of the East German state against potential destabilization from the West. But it also had the task of selecting and building contact with terrorist groups that might serve East German interests in the West.

The West German Baader Meinhof group (RAF) was in the latter category. Select RAF members received special training at remote military camps in East Germany. They were,

for example, trained in the use of the same type of Soviet-made RPG-7 anti-tank weapon that was used in the failed terrorist attack on the car of U.S. Gen. Frederick Kroesen near Heidelberg on Sept. 15, 1981.

The man who is said to have been in charge of these Stasi contacts in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Helmut Voigt, was arrested with a false passport in Athens Sept. 6. Underground at the time of the unification of Germany in late 1990, Voigt has been wanted by German police on charges of links to terrorism and other hostile activities against the state. An arrest warrant by Interpol led to Voigt's apprehension at the Balaskas Hotel in Athens, but Greek police had also been searching for him on charges of playing a role behind the terrorist group "November 17" that has claimed responsibility for most acts of terrorism in Greece.

In Germany, Voigt is also a suspect in the Aug. 25, 1983 bombing of the French Institute in West Berlin which was carried out by a team from East Berlin, supplied and protected by Section 22.

It is not decided yet whether Voigt will be extradited to Germany immediately, or first face trial in Greece. But his being in jail may help to derail the functioning of the network of Stasi-run terrorism.

Voigt has been portrayed as key in the underground network that continued after the collapse of the East German regime. An article, for example, in the Dec. 30, 1991 *International Herald Tribune* identified Voigt as "the Stasi man most talked about."

The paper wrote that Voigt headed the Stasi subdivision responsible for terrorism before German unification, but "on the morning federal police seized five of his subordinates, he slipped away."

The paper quoted Jürgen Lochte, the late head of the Hamburg state security, as seeing the "good possibility that he has gone to the underground." Lochte said that "such Stasi people disappeared with millions in cash and with weapons—and with international contacts."

Voigt and his Section 22 are mostly mentioned only in connection with incidents of leftist terrorism and sabotage internationally. But in the case of the Palestinian groups with which the Stasi had cultivated contact during the 1970s, the label "leftist" does not hold, as they often define themselves in terms of "rightist" views on such issues as race, territorial rights, chauvinistic notion of "nation," and straight anti-Semitism which is known in Europe only among neo-Nazi groups, and in the United States, through the Ku Klux Klan.

Several right-wing extremist groups like the "Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann" that made headlines in West Germany during the late 1970s and early 1980s, received combat and sabotage training in camps run by extremist Palestinian groups in Lebanon, Syria, South Yemen, and Iran.

During the neo-Nazi riots in the east German city of Rostock in late August, three men were arrested on charges of instigation who had been members of the Stasi structure. This, and the case of Voigt, may tell more about the Stasi role in the surfacing of neo-Nazi activity in Germany since 1989.

This brings up the question: Who is the new "owner" of this Stasi network, two years after the demise of the East German regime?

White House, Israeli, drug lord triangle

Bush could be hurt by shocking new revelations: The man hired to kill Noriega eased drug lords' takeover of Colombia.

Col. Yair Klein, an Israeli hired by former White House operatives to eliminate Gen. Manuel Noriega, was part of the network that paved the way for the cocaine traffickers and assassins of the Medellín Cartel to seize whole chunks of Colombia's government with the connivance of President César Gaviria. The new revelations by Bogotá's daily *La Prensa*, which *EIR* reported last week, have set off a scandal that is shaking the Gaviria government to its roots.

The scandal threatens to reach the highest levels of George Bush's campaign and to revive the Iran-Contra scandal. Among those implicated is Richard N. Bond, former deputy chief of staff to Vice President Bush, and former deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee (RNC).

Much of this information is known to Bush's Democratic Party opponents. But don't hold your breath waiting for Gov. Bill Clinton, during whose watch the Mena Airport in Arkansas was used in these operations, to sling any of this dirt.

The deal between the narcos and Gaviria dates back at least to August 1989, when Gaviria came from nowhere to suddenly become the Liberal Party's presidential candidate, following the mafia's assassination of the anti-drug candidate and front-runner Luis Carlos Galán. According to the new evidence, Gaviria surrounded himself with a security guard that included *known employees* of escaped drug lord Pablo Escobar and Eytan Koren, an Israeli who, according to the Aug. 23 *La Prensa*, "had been

linked by DAS's [Colombia's FBI] Gen. Miguel Maza Márquez . . . with mercenary Yair Klein."

The resurfacing of Klein's name in connection with the Gaviria ties to Escobar's cocaine mafia, lends further confirmation to *EIR*'s charges that Bush is directly responsible for Galán's murder and the subsequent cartel takeover of Colombia. Despite repeated attempts at a coverup, Klein, like Banquo's ghost, keeps returning to haunt Bush.

A reserve Israeli Army colonel, Klein is charged with training Escobar's army of narco-assassins from at least 1988 until he was forced to flee Colombia in 1989, with his team of Israeli and British mercenaries.

At his sentencing hearing July 10 in Miami, Florida, Noriega said that the case against him was orchestrated by the same people "who sought to discredit me through the charges or to kill me during the invasion, as they were unable to kill me before with the commando group led by the Israeli [Col. Yair Klein], which was trained in the Caribbean and which later sold their weapons to [Colombian drug lord Gonzalo Rodríguez] 'the Mexican' Gacha."

According to a former diplomat, a formal complaint was presented to the government of Israel early in 1989 when it was discovered that Klein had sneaked into Panama and was stalking Noriega. Klein was working with a Mossad operative, renegade Panamanian Col. Eduardo Herrera, a former ambassador to Israel and admitted CIA stringer, in a CIA-sanctioned op-

eration against Noriega. The operation was financed with Panamanian funds illegally seized by the Reagan-Bush administration. The plan, said Herrera, was to attack Noriega with a commando force. "We would have seized him, arrested him, maybe burned him," said Herrera.

The Israelis were brought into the operation in 1988 by John Zagame, a former aide to Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.). Zagame was getting at least \$15,000 per month plus expenses from the impounded Panamanian funds for his consulting services, which he operated out of 1001 Prince St. in Alexandria, Virginia. Operating out of the same address was yet another "consultant" who was getting paid at least \$10,000 a month plus expenses, Richard N. Bond. Bond would later join with Frank Donatelli, former political director for the Reagan White House, to continue consulting from 211 North Union St. in Alexandria, which was also listed as both the residence and business address for Zagame, the go-between with Klein.

Klein tried to set up a training camp for Herrera's commandos on the Caribbean island of Antigua. Weapons were purchased from Israeli Military Industries with funds provided by former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams. When Bush decided to invade Panama, the operation was canceled and the weapons were diverted—aboard the *Seapoint*, a ship whose agent was Guillermo Endara, the Bush-installed President of Panama—to drug lord Rodríguez Gacha, number three in the Medellín Cartel organization after Escobar and the Ochoa clan. The Israeli-made Galil rifle serial number 7-1721058, which figured in Galán's murder, was part of that shipment sent by Klein.

Zagame went on to handle public relations for North, while Bond was picked by Bush to head the RNC.

Collor looks for escape hatch

The church, the army, and the people marching in the street all want Collor out, but what about the establishment?

Although Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello has lost his mandate to govern because of the bribery and corruption scandal against him, he has given no sign that he will voluntarily give up his office anytime soon. Indeed, Collor appears to be betting that a combination of bribes, legal flim-flam, and parliamentary cretinism will save his job, notwithstanding his lack of support among Brazil's elites, the military, the Catholic Church, and the 75% of the people who have told pollsters that they want him out, and who are marching in the streets by the millions demanding his removal.

The *Washington Post* is one Anglo-American establishment mouthpiece that believes Collor may have a chance to pull it off. "The laws governing the impeachment process are ill-defined, so he may be able to win time with legal maneuvers," the *Post* said in a Sept. 8 article. Collor can also allocate federal funds to get politicians on his side. The article added that according to a recent poll, most Brazilians "do not trust the Congress that is to decide Collor's fate."

Whether that will be enough to stanch the damaging effect of the flood of daily revelations about official corruption, remains to be seen. The latest was a 10-page spread in the Sept. 9 issue of the newsweekly *Veja*, dedicated to the gardens installed in Collor's private residence in Brazilia. Built with \$2.5 million from the funds handled by Collor's campaign treasurer, businessman Paulo César Farias, Collor's "Babylonian gardens" include eight

artificial waterfalls. Insultingly referring to Collor as a "sybarite," *Veja* noted that the President started building his "private Disneyland" at a time when most Brazilians were being forced to live in reduced circumstances because their savings were confiscated by the fiscal measures decreed by Collor at the beginning of his term. But Farias and others in the presidential inner circle knew to take out their money in advance of the measures.

Because of the President's growing unpopularity, the military, in particular, feared that there would be uncontrollable protest demonstrations during the official Sept. 7 Independence Day celebrations, even by members of Brazil's Armed Forces. There were even published reports that a group of officers would refuse to salute Collor during the military parade. To avoid incidents, a number of changes were made. Instead of an open car, the President arrived by helicopter, and the traditional review of the troops was canceled.

Despite the precautions, Collor was booed by the public, many of whom were dressed in black as a sign of protest. Later, Collor's reception for the diplomatic corp was marred by a noisy bunch of demonstrators outside the Foreign Ministry.

Disruption and ridicule aside, Collor's strategy is to use every political and legal trick at his disposal to remain in office until the end of his term. His first line of defense is to avoid the opening of a formal impeachment process, for which he

needs the support of one-third of the lower house of Brazil's Congress. Also, according to the Sept. 7 issue of the weekly *Relatorio Reservado*, Collor is attempting to open channels to negotiate what he considers an "honorable withdrawal," an arrangement by which he would remain as head of state, anticipating that a parliamentary regime will be adopted in the plebiscite scheduled for 1993.

On the other hand, the ranks of those seeking a rapid resolution to the crisis are also growing, particularly among the military. The Sept. 5 *O Estado de São Paulo* reported that a group of reserve officers that includes former Minister of the Army Gen. Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, and the chairman of the influential Military Club, Newton Cerqueria, has declared itself in favor of strong measures to force Collor's resignation. Collor's erstwhile backer, Lincoln Pereira da Cunha, head of São Paulo's Federation of Commercial Associations, said that "an anxious nation awaits a bold act by the President," according to the Sept. 4 *Folha de São Paulo*. Until now, the commercial associations were among Collor's strongest supporters and an important channel of influence for the Anglo-Americans' "Project Democracy" in Brazil.

Perhaps even more serious, is that Collor may be losing what the Chinese call the "mandate of heaven." Among the many anti-Collor demonstrations on Independence Day, one of the most significant was the one staged in the town of Aparecida, where thousands marched in front of the basilica housing the revered and reputedly miraculous statue of the black Virgin Mary known as Our Lady of Aparecida, Brazil's patron saint. The marchers were responding to a call by the National Bishops Conference for Brazilians to pray for an end to corruption and the country's "moral crisis."

Wasted words on Europe, environment

Ségolène Royal's hasty and draconian decree fits into anti-German frenzy fanned by the media.

August witnessed the unfolding of a media soap opera in France on the subject of the waste products which cross the German-French border, culminating with the publication of a decree banning the movement of all waste through France. This decree had long been in the making in the Environment Ministry. Some people say that the affair blew up because the French media, after the Olympic Games, had nothing else to sink their teeth into—as if the Balkans war, the return of concentration camps to Europe, the starvation menacing 40 million Africans, were not enough to feed the headlines. But reality is different.

It had long been known that France was taking waste from Germany. Most of it is household garbage, which is treated in France under good conditions, and allows border regions to make profits on their incineration plants. A few scandals, long since exposed, remained—such as the long truck caravans which unload German waste around Toulouse, a city in central France. Also, there remained some traffic by shady networks, such as exporting toxic waste from hospitals as household garbage. But all of this had long been known both to Customs and the Environment Ministry.

When the decision was made—in the midst of media delirium—to hastily put out a decree on waste transport, Environment Minister Ségolène Royal told the newspaper *Figaro* of Aug. 21 that the “environment must take priority over the economy.” To the *Journal du Dimanche*, on Aug. 30, her argument was even more simplis-

tic: “Before Europe, there was traffic. With Europe, there will be no more,” a reference to the “single market” which is supposed to come about with the Maastricht Treaty. Everything which is positive fits into free trade; everything which is negative does not.

The facts refute her arguments. The European Court of Justice on July 9 laid down a clear ruling on cross-border transfers of dangerous waste. The judgment rebuked Belgium in these terms: “In introducing an absolute interdiction against warehousing, depositing, or discharging in the Walloon region hazardous waste coming from another member state, and in thus ruling out the application of the procedure established by Directive 84/631/CEE of the council, of Dec. 6, 1984, related to the surveillance and control in the Community of transfers across borders of hazardous waste, the Kingdom of Belgium failed in the obligations which are incumbent upon it by virtue of this directive.” France’s decree is even more draconian than Belgium’s, since it introduces a general ban of all imports of household waste, no longer just hazardous ones. If the European Court is consistent, it will have to overturn Royal’s decree.

As for “Europe,” by chiming in with the anti-German hysteria of certain media and politicians, the minister is not helping good relations to continue between the two countries which created the European Community and which remain its base. She joins the mob of Maastricht partisans who are playing on fear of Germany and old chauvinist reflexes.

As for the environment, to create confusion between household garbage incinerated in a duly controlled plant, under a legal and transparent contract, and hazardous hospital waste which is illegally imported and dumped, via deals between unsavory circles on both banks of the Rhine, will not foster a calm and responsible handling of the waste problem by citizens. The minister visited the industrial waste treatment plant of SARP Industries in Limay on Aug. 20, the European leader in this sector. She should have been able to get a grasp of how this activity is being conducted with state-of-the-art technologies and rigorous management methods.

There might be a silver lining in the waste affair, if it awakens the larger public to the results of so-called advanced “green” laws. Northern European countries—Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands—which want to be “cleaner all the time,” are the very ones that export more and more waste to their neighbors, after adopting draconian and unenforceable legislation at home. One could only hope that German environment czar Klaus Toepfer, who says he fully agrees with the French decree, while regretting its haste, and that from now on he wants to treat all German waste inside the borders, might take the occasion to re-discover the virtues of incineration with its recovery of energy, rejected for purely ideological reasons. Europe is fortunately now in the process of adopting the French approach.

But let us have no illusions. Waste trafficking is not going to stop with the Europe of Maastricht, if that happens. The rise of mafias in eastern Europe may make this traffic even more enticing. Eastern Germany and France, where waste was dumped before the Berlin Wall fell, will simply be replaced by other countries farther east or south.

International Intelligence

Russia protests riots in Germany

A declaration of the Russian Foreign Ministry expressing "grave concern" over the neo-Nazi riots in Germany arrived in Bonn on Sept. 4, emphasizing that these riots pose a serious threat to the lives and the well-being of Russians in eastern Germany, and thereby, to Russo-German relations.

The Foreign Ministry démarche is the first official Russian statement since the riots began, in Rostock and other east German cities, about two weeks before. Two Russian soldiers luckily escaped a dangerous situation which developed when a neo-Nazi mob blocked their jeep.

This has been the only recent incident made known so far, but during past periods of neo-Nazi provocation—last autumn and in early 1990—attacks on Russian installations in eastern Germany were recorded. Against the background of visibly hardening positions in Moscow, such provocations provide a good opportunity for those who want to damage or ruin Russo-German relations.

Schiller Institute visits Ukraine, Russia

A delegation of the Schiller Institute was in Kiev, Ukraine, Aug. 26-29, the week of the first anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence. Ukrainian political activists and journalists, many of whom are preoccupied with the growing pressure from Russia to remain in the ruble economic zone and the Russia-dominated political space, and who remember bitterly George Bush's summer 1991 exhortations for Ukraine to be loyal to Mikhail Gorbachov and not seek independence at all, were very attentive to in-depth reports on the institute's work and on the U.S. presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche and his running mate, Rev. James Bevel.

Rachel Douglas of the Schiller Institute (U.S.A.) and Karl-Michael Vittof of the Schil-

ler Institute in Germany taped interviews with the English and the German foreign broadcast services of Radio Ukraine, as well as a joint interview for broadcast inside Ukraine. They gave interviews to two newspapers, which are expected to publish them soon.

During a stay in Moscow the week before, the Schiller Institute team was interviewed by a major weekly and had private meetings. Interest in the LaRouche case among Moscow human rights circles is high. In the latest issue of *Svobodnoye Slovo*, newspaper of the Democratic Union, well-known dissident Valeriya Novodvorskaya illustrated what she called the "criminality" of politics as practiced by George Bush, as follows: "There, Lyndon LaRouche, who spoke up in the United States on behalf of eastern Europe, Russia, and the Third World, which are condemned by his compatriots and by the International Monetary Fund to poverty and bankruptcy, was not understood. As a result, he got 15 years. Supposedly for non-payment of taxes."

World Council of Churches boosts population control

The World Council of Churches (WCC) is taking a leading role in organizing religious and church groups behind population-control policies, according to the magazine *People and the Planet*, a publication jointly sponsored by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The magazine is supported by contributions from numerous conservation and ecology groups.

Because of the WCC, "population became a central talking point" among religious and church leaders at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June, the magazine writes. "The WCC, which is mainly made up of Protestant and Orthodox churches, came out most strongly on the need for population policies. In a pre-summit meeting held in one of Rio's most impoverished

neighborhoods, bringing together 176 global church representatives, the WCC argued that couples should have more choice of birth control methods."

According to WCC General Secretary Emilio Castro, "While the Catholic Church is against the methodology of using artificial birth control to decrease population growth, the WCC believes that the responsibility of choosing the methodology belongs to the couple." This position will help promote what the group calls "the right to reproductive freedom."

People and the Planet contrasts this view with that of the Vatican, as expressed by Angelo Cardinal Sodano at the Earth Summit: "To apply methods which are not in accord with the true nature of man actually ends up by causing tragic harm."

P.R.C. criticizes U.S. sale of F-16s to Taiwan

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said that the "U.S. government should be held accountable for any serious consequences" of its decision to sell 150 F-16s to Taiwan, in what the BBC called the "most strongly worded Chinese attack on the U.S. in years." Qian was speaking at a press conference in Jakarta on Sept. 3, where he was attending the summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Qian Qichen said that the Bush-approved U.S.-Taiwan deal violates U.S. commitments made years back. Government spokesmen said that the deal "will create tension in the now peaceful Taiwan straits."

In Beijing, Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu summoned U.S. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy to the Foreign Ministry to lodge the "strongest protest" over Bush's announcement that the U.S. would sell the planes to Taiwan. "The Chinese side is shocked and outraged by this decision and will have no choice but to make a strong reaction," Liu said. "This will lead to a major retrogression in Chinese-U.S. relations and will inevitably cause a negative impact on Chinese-U.S. cooperation in the U.N. and other organizations." Liu said that Chi-

na would withdraw from the arms control talks of the "Permanent Five" Security Council members unless the United States reconsidered its deal. Liu called the sale a "flagrant sabotage" of China's efforts to seek peaceful reunification with Taiwan.

Bush himself helped negotiate, 10 years ago, the agreement signed by the United States and China to restrict U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and eventually phase them out.

Bosnian President: West betrayed its principles

"The West's lack of political will is . . . surprising us unpleasantly," President Alija Izetbegovic told *Newsweek* magazine in an interview published on Aug. 31. "The West betrayed its own principles. It is fortunate that the West didn't hesitate as much as it is doing now at the beginning of the Second World War. We would have Nazi rule in the world," he said.

The interview was conducted after peace talks in London. Izetbegovic said the talks had been disappointing, but that "certain progress has been achieved." "Our region is not a priority for the United States," Izetbegovic said. "The evil of which we are victims is, in a way, of European origin. It is an unhappy mixture of fascism and socialism, born in Europe."

The policy of the West also came under sharp criticism by Slovenian writer Slavoj Zizek, in the Aug. 28 issue of the British newspaper the *Guardian*: "President Izetbegovic has paid for his trust in the West, and for playing a civilized game, with the total destruction of his country. When Western promises proved void, and the Serbians attacked, the West assumed the posture of an observer appalled at the outburst of 'primitive Balkan passions.' . . . There is nothing self-generated about these ethnic conflicts, the West was from the very beginning included. Carrington, Baker, Hurd, Genscher . . . the West is thoroughly responsible. For France and Great Britain, the disintegration of Yugoslavia resuscitated the phantom of the Fourth Reich, perturbing the delicate balance of European politics. . . ."

"The proper subject for analysis is really the hysterical split that characterises the attitude of the West: the uncanny antagonism between its 'official' politics of preventing ethnic cleansing, and its true desire to allow the Serbs to finish their work."

De Klerk asks for meeting with Mandela

South African President F.W. de Klerk called on Sept. 9 for an emergency meeting with African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela, as "the country threatens to go up in flames following violence in the Ciskei bantustan on Sept. 7. "It is not possible to negotiate constitutional issues before the question of violence has been dealt with," he said. "Negotiations must be on the leadership level. We must focus on the priority of bringing this violence to an end."

The ANC said that while its leadership would study de Klerk's proposal, "at face value, it seems that the government is offering more of the same."

The Anglo-Americans are calling for an increased role for the United Nations in South Africa. The London *Financial Times* on Sept. 9 editorialized that the Ciskei massacre "underlines the need for a speedy implementation of the [U.N.] Security Council's plan for a U.N. observer team."

South African newspapers are warning of the country degenerating into another Yugoslavia. Saying some ANC and government figures appeared to have lost faith in a peaceful settlement, the *Johannesburg Star* said in an editorial: "We cannot countenance this option, because its inevitable flipside is war. . . . It is to choose the Yugoslavian path."

The Pretoria government issued a memorandum on Sept. 9 calling for U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the U.N. Security Council "to demand that the ANC/Communist Party alliance abandons any further provocative actions which put at risk the lives of innocent South Africans." Both asked Boutros-Ghali to consider sending a representative as soon as possible.

Briefly

● **U.N. SANCTIONS** against Libya have caused 150 civilian deaths, according to a Libyan document submitted to the Non-Aligned nations summit in Jakarta, Indonesia. Libya has charged that the deaths occurred among patients who could not be treated because of a lack of medical supplies or because they had to be transported overland for treatment in Egypt or Tunisia.

● **THE POLISH** government is acting like the pre-1989 communist regime, in the eyes of many Poles and especially in the eyes of striking workers, wrote the German daily *Berliner Zeitung* on Sept. 3. Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka is being backed by the Solidarnosc movement in her policy against the strikers.

● **COLOMBIAN** colonel Jaime Ramírez Gómez was posthumously promoted to the rank of general, at a ceremony on Sept. 2 in Bogotá. Ramírez had been top official in the national police and a dedicated anti-drug fighter. He was assassinated by the drug mob in 1986. The police, the Defense Ministry, and the government recognized that Ramírez was killed in the line of duty, and was therefore entitled to a promotion.

● **SERBIAN DICTATOR** Slobodan Milosevic's Socialist Party and the Serbian Radical Party have vowed to force a vote of no confidence against Milan Panic, the prime minister of "Yugoslavia," who is a U.S. citizen. The rift between Milosevic and Panic reportedly widened after the peace conference in London at the end of August.

● **THE GUATEMALAN** Catholic Church, which is dominated by the "Theology of Liberation," issued an apology for evangelizing the country, and promised to promote the language and religious practices of the indigenous Mayans, in a pastoral letter issued on Aug. 31. We "humbly acknowledge the mistakes made over these past 500 years and ask for forgiveness of our indigenous brothers," the letter states.

Education in America: science for survival

Part 2, by James W. Frazer, Ph.D.

Dr. Frazer is a consultant and adjunct professor of pharmacology at the University of Texas Health Center in San Antonio. He is a member of the scientific advisory board of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine.

This is the conclusion of Dr. Frazer's two-part article. It begins with the continuation of his discussion of the sixth through tenth school years.

The editors find Dr. Frazer's proposals for curriculum reform in science and technology to be very exciting and thought-provoking. While we do not agree with all of his suggestions regarding music, history, and literature, we are publishing the article in full, in the interests of sparking debate. Further contributions and responses are welcome.

Genetics, growth, and development

The chicken project, started by the sixth graders, is continued through the production and study of fertile eggs. Growth and development records are kept, along with notes on the amounts of food and water necessary for that growth and development.

Some of the possibilities for the teaching of genetics using these student-raised chick embryos include study of the developing chick embryos, including blastoderm and gastrulation discs when the embryo is carefully lifted off the yolk sac for study; candling and timed incubations; use of the photometer previously used in the study of plant leaves to now study the development of the cytochrome system; both DNA and RNA can be isolated and quantitatively estimated for a series of discs, up to the 96-hour chick; the increase in dry mass, protein content, and lipid content can also be estimated.

Some representatives at different developmental stages can be dehydrated, oil-clarified, and mounted permanently

in balsam. Drawings made from the whole mounts can be transferred to computer graphics to aid in demonstrating organ system changes during development. If TV photogrammetry is available, such a transfer could be made to three-dimensional reconstruction.

Meanwhile, with proper care, the chicken flock is growing and producing eggs, fertilizer for the garden plots and, eventually, hatching new chicks for the upcoming class's chicken genetics projects.

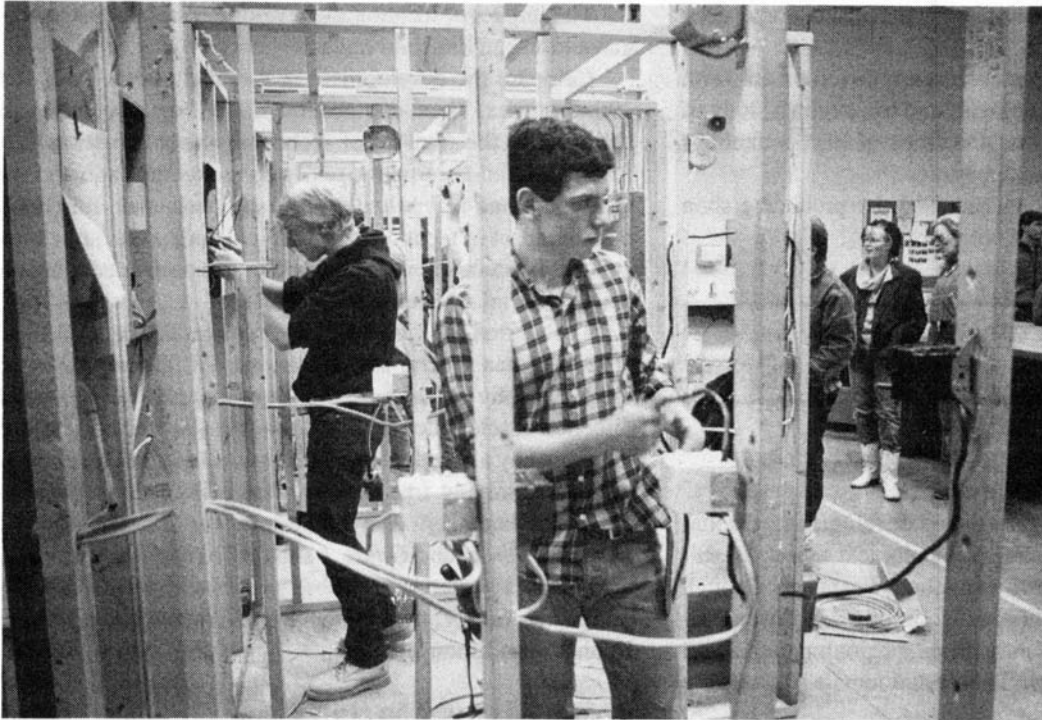
Mice, kept and carefully tended in the classroom, have uteri that can be studied by transillumination, if carefully done. The number of embryos per mouse and the rate of growth of the embryos from fertilization (vaginal plug) to delivery can be studied. This really is an extension of things the students already know, since birth and development of farm animals would already have been observed during the use of this park/orchard concept laboratory.

Other genetic teaching is by study of plants raised from fertilized seeds during earlier years.

During these grade years, both sexes of the student population are reaching the beginning of sexual maturity. The mood swings and hormonally dependent changes occurring in the students should be discussed and explained quite thoroughly, including information about sodium retention producing pre-menstrual syndrome.

In turn, the subject of genetics can lead to discussion of the brain and nervous system. The developing embryo is a good takeoff for the early development and structure of the brain, and the CIBA books, especially the diagrams by Netter, together with models and cross-sections of plastic-embedded human brains, can be studied.

Neural function can be studied using the earthworm ventral nerve cord with shop-constructed stimulators and FET



An eleventh grade class learns how to wire a house, in a school in northern Virginia. In the proposed curriculum reform, students build electric circuits and become familiar with the use of computer graphics to design wiring systems. In the high school years, they also begin to help teach the younger grades.

input DC recording. By using different types of electrodes (potassium, sodium, calcium, or some of the more recent calcium-chelate-filled electrodes), an idea of the different types of ion fluxes in nerves and muscles can be obtained. The deep tendon reflexes of the students themselves can be studied. Each student should be able to make measurements of temperature, pulse, respiration, and blood pressure (with the manometers made in the shop, probably also the stethoscopes).

Watchful parents will probably become concerned during this period. Contention should be expected and quietly prepared for, but if the parents are drawn in and included in the accomplishment of some of these projects, serious opposition should not be a problem.

In some states (e.g., Ohio) it is illegal to approach even the fringes of a discussion of sexuality in a science classroom. This subject is reserved for health class. This barrier between subject classes should be removed.

Study of growth and development of mammals, other than by non-invasive means, is essentially forbidden to students in the United States and Britain. Magnetic resonance imaging could be used to advantage, but it will be some years before commercial instruments are available within the economic constraints of public schools. An alternative does exist, however. Transillumination of the mouse uterus (a unit for which can be constructed by senior students), growth of body mass, dielectric constitution, and fat/lean ratios can be

obtained by use of 13.65 MHz carefully tuned inductive coils and antennae. One such system is commercially available, but a basis system could be student-constructed at little cost.

Summary: fifth through ninth years of school

During this period, the student has built several electric circuits, including small computer circuits and AC wiring circuits. He has learned of dynamos, auto generators, and alternators, and has become familiar with the use of computer graphics to design wiring systems. He has used self-constructed tools to measure solar events and has analyzed several biological specimens.

A heavy emphasis has been placed on the passage of wisdom from prior generations to his generation throughout all of his studies. He has continued his studies of plant growth and ecology and has used some of the product from the park/orchard as classroom material.

He has learned a little of several languages and has studied the geographical surroundings of language groups. He has studied the results of "cultural collision" and has hopefully developed an idea of different philosophical systems represented by present-day cultures.

He has been intensively exposed to various 1-, 2-, 3-, and

n-dimensional geometries and has constructed them. From them he has been given trigonometric identities and has used those identities in quantitative shop practice and as exercises in computer modeling.

He has studied bioenergetics and early development, with reference to his own development, and has begun a study of neural function as part of explanations of his/her feelings during development of sexual maturity.

He has begun educational pay-back by producing shop products for use in earlier school years.

Tenth through twelfth years of school

Preparation for primary grade instruction duties and school service duties

1) A course in human growth and development, emphasizing neural development and psychological aspects of students expected in preschool and school years one through three (ages 4-10). Students may begin one day a week assisting in first and second school years, beginning in the third quarter of the tenth year. Both male and female students are to participate.

2) A course content review of school years one through six. All students must participate. Together with the course content, the students should discuss the history of U.S. education and comparative educational philosophies of present national systems. Both male and female students must participate.

3) Students are to be introduced to other school service functions: cafeteria duty—food preparation and clean-up duties. In addition, students are to be introduced to financial aspects of cafeteria support: federal programs, procurement of materials, food laws (state and federal), and means of food preparation. All students must participate. Starting in the third quarter of the tenth year, one morning per week is to be spent in the cafeteria facility as workers.

4) Custodial duty. Students are introduced to heating and cooling systems, electrical systems, lighting, floor maintenance, auditorium facilities, parking lot and playground maintenance, and window care.

5) Shop supervision and instruction. Review of course content, years seven through ten, emphasizing shop practices. One afternoon per week spent in assisting, beginning fourth quarter, tenth year.

Continuation of the philosophies of societies

Review of Margaret Meade, Melville Herskovitz, and other readings of the social makeup of primitive societies in relatively modern times and the consequences of the collision of those societies with western civilization. Comparison of this collision with the changes in Europe, Britain, the Ameri-

cas, and the Russian Federation as a result of the growth of industrial states.

The impact of technology development on industrial organization and its social impact.

Compare the development of Germany in the 18th and 19th centuries. Then, compare the rise of Japanese industrial ability with the transfer of technology to a society which retained its feudal structure until a calamity, then adopted the techniques and technologies of western societies. Emphasis on the impact of technology on pre-existing social structures and the directions in which technology is used depending on existing social structure.

The period of Leninist communism in the U.S.S.R. (1922-88) has several social features, but a comparison of the philosophy of the state, impact of that philosophy on the direction of scientific effort in a top-down direction, is clearly illustrated by a comparison of the results of Lysenkoism with the comparatively free development of molecular genetics during the same period in the western world. Solzhenitsyn's *The First Circle* and *Gulag 1* should be read. Compare this picture of a society with those presented by Machiavelli, Smith and, finally, the biographies of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson.

Present-day nation states

Some of the ancient civilization of China was alluded to in the seventh year. Here the development of China, her political struggles, the impact of the West on those struggles, and the impact of China on Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands should be thoroughly examined.

Using Chinese history as a time base, the class should construct a "Simulchart" outlining the major events of the Balkans, Caucasus, and Greece, the emergence of civilizations in Egypt, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Scandinavia, and the Americas.

This kind of project allows the use of class group cooperative projects for different area specialties which, after instructor editing, should be copied and disseminated to the class as additional material. In subsequent subsequent years, the material of the previous year should be reviewed, then added to by the new group. Thus, use of ponies won't be of much value.

During this project, it is important to remember *why* this exercise is undertaken. At each point in the Chinese timeline, an emphasis and extended discussion should occur as to the evidence on which our knowledge of those times is based. This entails a review of the meaning of geological strata, methods of isotopic dating based on our current understanding of nuclear physics and current measurements of the rates of isotope decay, and the contents of cultural *desiderata*. The Scandinavian Runes, Pliny, Plato, the Biblical books of Moses and other writings should be consulted to try to outline the lives of common people at each one of the times and places reviewed. Similarly, in more modern times, an inten-

sive effort should be made to try to outline the living conditions of common people during the times allocated and in different global locations.

A "big picture" overview of this kind of history of human kind should show that the lot of the common person has gradually improved, not so much by changes in political systems, but by the gradual, painfully slow, accretion of knowledge about human environments and *the uniquely human ability to pass this knowledge from generation to generation.*

If this passage of knowledge had been completely successful, the history of the 20th century would have been much different. The student should be led to the perception that increase in the knowledge of the physical universe does not, *pari passu*, indicate a maturation of the human thalamus freeing it from the dictates of lust, avarice, and covetousness, but rather gives that thalamus ever more sophisticated tools to use in the student's own destruction.

Applied mathematics and physical sciences

These studies are keyed to critical experiments, from which mathematical treatment, physical intuition, and chemical intuition are nurtured. For each of these experiments, the student should draw data graphs, then graphs of interpretation based on corrections to the measured data based on thermal diffusion, environmental temperature and pressure, light, ionic strength, and other experimental conditions that require data adjustment. From adequate treatment of data, a thorough familiarity with algebraic and numeric treatment should result. In some cases, e.g., Fourier diffusion, an introduction to differential calculus is afforded.

Experiments to be performed:

1) Work equivalent of heat, using friction clutch submerged in water. Accurate thermocouple temperature measurement and force/distance measurement. Thermocouples are to be fabricated by the students. Dewars are to be constructed by the students using a silver plating technique on glass jars. This requires use of the aldol reaction and is also an introduction to organic and inorganic chemistry as well as electrochemistry.

2) Electrical equivalent of heat. Ohm's law is implicit in this experiment, as well as second order equations. Students measure the electrical resistance of resistors, then measure the heat generated when electricity is passed through the resistor while it is submerged in water and the Dewar made in part 1, above.

3) Polarographic determination of oxygen and several ions in aqueous solution, using the Heyrovsky dropping mercury electrode. This experiment introduces the student to the following concepts: half-cell potentials; formation of the electrochemical series of the elements; atomic ionization potentials; the Nernst equation; exponential equations; types of glass, ways to shape and polish glass capillary electrodes; construction of half cells; ratios of ionic diffusion rates; activity at electrode surfaces (looking at the mercury surface dur-

ing a redox reaction). The student should be made aware of the relationship between his data and the construction of semiconductor devices.

4) Amperometric titration followed by determination of mass of plated metals. From a synthesis of these four experiments, the student should have derived an idea of the electron flow in circuits, the reductions at electrode interfaces, and an idea of valence, transfer function, and an introduction to thermodynamics. He should have the definitions of the units for heat, work, and energy well in hand.

5) Hemoglobin spectra during polarographic determination of oxygen consumption by yeast. Human blood diluted 1:100 with well-oxygenated Krebs ringer phosphate containing 1 mg glucose per milliliter, is placed in a spectrometer cuvette (constructed earlier) and absorption spectrum run. Cake yeast of about 1 gram per ml Krebs ringer is made up; 0.1 ml of this suspension is added after the dropping mercury electrode is inserted, so that both a constant voltage polarogram and the spectra of hemoglobin can be obtained simultaneously. Repeated spectra are obtained at noted times to include 400-427 nM and 550-640 nM.

The Beer-Lambert law, hemoglobin O_2 affinity, yeast metabolism, and oxygen-carrying capacity of human blood all can be explored by this simple experiment. Data should be stored on computer disc and a curve of PO_2 and Hgb reduction made using Lotus Works or a similar program. Since there are repeated experimental runs, experimental statistics can also be introduced. A single finger stick, 0.05 ml blood, should suffice for at least 10 determinations.

6) Earthworm surface coat is prepared in a flat holder held in front of the spectrometer beam. Wavelength is set to scan 400-640 nM, a spectrum is run in well-oxygenated Ringers solution, then oxygen is allowed to deplete in a sealed cell, and the spectrum is re-run. The two spectra are subtracted by computer. The "difference spectra" resulting should show in approximately the band 420 nM. Flavins 475, cytochrome C approximately 550, and cytochrome oxidase 610. Muscle myoglobin and hemocyanin will contribute large parts of a properly run difference spectrum.

7) A 10-liter respirometer is constructed in the shop, preferably from knurled aluminum plate formed on a Collet lathe. Alternatively, aluminum can be rolled and heliarc welded to form two concentric cylinders. Individual respiration and respiratory quotient are determined using CO_3 gravimetry for CO_3 . These determinations are made at complete rest, standing, and after running in place. Data are entered into the computer and the energy cost for different amounts of exercise is calculated. Each student group (three students) should perform the entire experiment. The experiment should also produce separate data for determination of gas law constants and the gas law $PV = nRT$ derived from data. Historical review should include at least Lavoisier, Boyle, and Charles.

8) The apparatus of "7," above, can also be used to form a Watt steam engine by adding a steam jet and water coolant.

This allows introduction of Carnot and steam efficiency, leading to a discussion of entropy.

9) The physics of solutions

a) Osmotic pressure and the Van't Hoff equation are studied, using sucrose solutions and silastic membranes, then advancing to calcium, sodium, and potassium electrodes; and selective membranes. Boiling and freezing point effects of solutes, volume—volume changes with water—methanol solutions, and heat of solution are studied by constructing an isolation colorimeter in shop (practical applications to automotive cooling systems). Refrigerant and gas expansion leading to the Joule-Thompson effect are studied using natural gas or propane expansion and a burn-off candle.

b) Further studies are made with ascending paper chromatography using commercially obtained nucleic acids as markers, spraying paper with phosphotungstic acid to develop spots (the meaning of RF and the effects of solvent are examined).

c) The study is continued by use of an electrophoresis apparatus. A shop-constructed 50V, 10A DC power supply, lucite strip carrier, and solvents are required.

Electrophoresis of plasma proteins derived from a finger stick is performed. A capillary centrifuge (shop-constructed) is used to separate cells and plasma. Plasma protein is developed by Ninhydrin spray, the o.d. is determined by the spectrometer for each peak. A second run subjected to charring could give cholesterol readings.

10) The chemistry and physics of foods, food preservation

a) The storage and preservation of foods is part of the training in food service already outlined.

b) Bread is made in the classroom—both yeast risen and carbonate risen. The results should be edible and, with the addition of honey and raisins, should be the occasion for a class party.

c) By this time, fruits from the class orchard should be available. The fruits are subjected to a blender, the blended mix analyzed for starch (I_2 reaction), sugar (Benedict's reagent quantitative), fat content (extraction with either Bloor's reagent or $\text{CHCl}_3\text{-CH}_3\text{OH}$ 3:1, followed by drying and gravimetry. The dried residue after extraction should be used to determine water content, total cellulose concentration can be determined by enzymatic digestion with commercial cellulase. From this digestion, or digestion of starch, Lineweaver-Burke plots of enzyme activity can be produced. Salivary amylase can be used as source enzyme for starch digestion.

Some of the blenderized fruit can be cooked, pectin added, and jams made. Some of the natural fruit should be canned.

Some of the natural fruit should be refrigerated, some left to rot, then both carefully examined with a microscope and with bacterial grow-out on Petri plates.

11) Introduction to computer architecture

In middle school years, basic DC circuits of diodes and

electronics were explored. Now construction of etched, double-layer motherboards is undertaken using copper-plastic annealing and acid etching, computer chip mounting, computer chip analysis and high frequency circuit analysis. The student is given some chip design characteristics and is to construct power supplies and biasing nets to derive an output for simple ladder networks in adders or subtractors, multipliers, and LED displays. The structure of digital and analogue monitors is investigated. The physics of magnetic storage is brought forth. Simple optical readers are constructed. Fiber optic signal transmission is utilized and constructed. Some of the products of these constructions are to be used in primary years.

12) Introduction to radiowaves

The student already has studied optical propagation and should also already be familiar with Snell's law, dielectrics, and optical polarization. A high-frequency band oscillator and receiver is constructed and both omni- and directional antennae are used for quantitative radio reception and reflection studies.

While exact formulation of Maxwell's laws of propagation is beyond the usual student, they should be aware of his treatise on electromagnetic waves, and should have historical knowledge of the contributions of Gauss, Seber (note relationship to Einstein), Faraday, Henry, Poincaré, D'Arsonval, Marconi, Schotky. They should know the structure of Selenium rectifiers (the earliest solid state component), Schotky function diodes, and the characteristic layouts for solid state circuit designs and how they are manufactured.

Tenth through twelfth years

Arts development

1) Development of multiple-color (up to 32,000 at present and increasing) digital large screen monitors has allowed an art form not available to previous generations. Some of these have already been used in television commercials, and further use can be expected from present action of the Federal Communications Commission, which will allow higher-resolution television broadcasts.

As a result, there will be explosive effects on the requirement for TV tapes or CD recording resolution and content, and the resolution of TV cameras, optics, and home reproducing equipment.

The students should construct their own artistic concept on a high-resolution instrument, and transfer this to storage media. Then, reconstruct their image in oils, tempera, and synthetic media.

Particular attention should be given the types of pigment used historically, its durability, and the toxicity of pigments (Michelangelo's mercury, the arsenicals, copper salts, iron salts, etc.).

2) Artistic development in shop practices

The student has already been instructed in heliarc welding and a variety of metal-wood and concrete-shaping techniques. These should now be turned to a planned sculpture of the student's design. The design starts with a computer model, then progresses to a small mock-up, finally to a full-scale design and execution. Some of these should be kept in the school environment for 1-2 years.

3) Development of musical talents

In primary years, exposure to recorders, bells, and piano was begun. Some students will wish to continue these studies, others will wish to follow other pursuits. Every school, from primary grades through high school, should have facilities for concert bands, concert orchestras, pop orchestras, and associated sound recording and mixing equipment, so that both video and audio recordings may be made.

Instrument acquisition and training costs are a major problem for lower income families. A continuing shop project should be production of violins, violas, 'cellos, and string basses. Other major projects would be production of audio-equipped classical guitars with audio equipment constructed in electronics shop. This entails wood selection, techniques of "peeling" and steam-forming, cutting, then final assembly.

Brass instruments can also be constructed from tubing with appropriate bending, forming, soldering, and lacquering equipment, though these are time consuming and purchase options may have to be exercised, or some combination of construction and purchase option.

At least one piano or one harp per class should be constructed, using commercial strings, but the metal and wood sounding boards can both be locally constructed. Some students may wish to construct a synthesizer keyboard instead, using electronic shop for most of the work and plastic forming for the keyboard.

These are major constructions, requiring a very knowledgeable instructor, but can lead to the formation of student practice-rooms to further develop musical skills.

Other types of light or sound-producing instruments could also be constructed depending on a student's taste and abilities—thereons, percussion instruments, speaker enclosures—the list is endless.

During these constructions, the student should become thoroughly familiar with Hooke's law, sound propagation equations, wave propagation, sound pressure measurement, and electro-acoustic coupling devices.

Music theory, chording, sound vibration frequencies, and sympathetic vibration production should all be part of this instruction mode.

4) Music appreciation

Development of sound systems in electronics shop has already been mentioned. Some of the sound systems, with output to stereo headsets with instructor overrides, will be used to translate music theory into sound production by vari-

ous instrumental combinations (some from local orchestra members) and fragments from classical, romantic, modern, neo-romantic, country, jazz, and popular music. The aim is to show the use of chord structure in orchestration from full symphony to combos. Musical history from simple chants and madrigals to baroque and more modern music can also be explored. Calypso and Middle African music offer special rhythm and harmonic exploration.

Middle Eastern and Oriental music offer a sound new to many children. The quarter- and half-tones, underplayed intent of passion and other nuances will have to be carefully explained.

The orchestras, group ensembles and choral activities are all parts of the "participate, then listen," type of exercise important to musical rendition. Group singing in many different forms should be recorded, listened to by the student, re-sung and re-listened to so that part harmonics and their purposes become edited by the student performer. Traditional Bach and baroque choral arrangements should be tried, then modern music should also be attacked, complete with lip cueing rapid sequences.

Physical development and sports

A few years ago, a small, quite poor coal-mining town built a beautiful football stadium and placed heavy emphasis on sports in the curriculum of its somewhat dilapidated school system. When asked about this type of investment, the mayor of the town brusquely announced that the stadium was built to afford student athletes a chance to get out of the coal-mining business, out of the area; and to make advanced education available to those students. The whole town council unanimously agreed. The community was doing its best to give the children a chance at a better life than their parents had to endure. A disproportionate share of the positions in present major professional sports is occupied by the kids who played in that stadium.

Obviously, only a few of the very best, most tenacious athletes will make it to the professional sports level, but the team work, social contact, and physical development afforded by sports participation are a very valuable portion of individual social maturation.

Every student should be involved in at least one team sport, with teams sorted by ability, matched by ability, but with access to all of the necessary instruction and practice equipment. Basketball, volleyball, baseball, football, field hockey, and tennis should all be available.

There should also be emphasis on participation in field and track events, to include running, high and broad jump, discus and shot put, and horseback riding.

In addition, starting in the second school year and continuing throughout school, there should be an emphasis on gymnastics, with equipment sizes graded to the size and ability of students. Balance beam, rings, parallel bars, chinning bars, horse, giant swing trapeze should all be available, but

carefully coached and supervised. *All* students should participate, but they should be grouped by ability. The group compositions will change from year to year.

This program requires a high degree of development of intramural sports competition.

Development of appreciation for drama, personal carriage, and speech

An adequate stage, props, and auditorium lighting system should be part of every school, including for years one through five.

In early years (starting the second year), topical plays for children, with costumes, should be a portion of the curriculum, but with emphasis on speech, placement, audience, and awareness of stage position. The student assistants are very necessary in this pursuit and they, in turn, must be adequately supervised by totally involved, imaginative instructors.

At the same time, introduction to rhythmic dance occurs, again with supervision in a play surrounding. In the fourth year, dance is slowly enlarged to include elementary ballet, standard ballroom, modern dance, and carefully supervised "RAP" dance. In the fifth and sixth years, the stories of ballet, the composers, and music are introduced, as well as more modern work—"Slaughter on Tenth Avenue," "Limehouse Blues."

Dances from ethnic groups are introduced beginning in the third year and continuing through the sixth year. Ethnic American square dance, shoddish, tap dancing, the Hebrew marriage dance, folk dances from Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Middle and Far East all should be seen and attempted. Some students will elect to continue this work throughout middle and high school years, others may not be so interested.

Management techniques for the home

One of the difficulties faced by many urban populations is lack of skill in the efficient management of limited resources. Balancing income and expenditures with a "long" view, knowledge of self-repairs for plumbing, heating, appliances, proper auto maintenance and budgeting. The knowledge required extends to food preparation and storage. Management of the produce from orchards, and of animals, introduces the student to some of the necessary skills, but a heavy emphasis should be placed on the "little economics" of family work and fiscal budgeting.

This sequence should begin in the sixth year and continue through the twelfth year. Participation is required for both male and female students.

1) Care of the physical home

Plumbing repairs (faucet gaskets, shut-off valves, valve seats, proper plumbing dressing, valve packing, sink drain trap replacement, toilet flush valve seats), house wiring (fusing, light bulb replacement, socket replacement), painting, wall refinishing, furniture repair, floor care, care of rugs, proper washing technique, care of heating and cooling sys-

tems, and lawn, garden and tree care (where appropriate) should all be included.

2) Maintenance of clothing

3) Cooking: storage and preparation of fruits and vegetables, meats, bread, pie, cookies, salads, fish. Upper years to include gourmet cooking. This activity requires coordination with food service activities and requires well-equipped multiple kitchens.

4) Family finances

Realistic estimates of income, realistic estimates of disbursements and checkbook balancing.

Investment managing, to include real cost of borrowing and its consequences, life insurance and health insurance, along with individual home mortgage types and costs, type of saving procedures (savings bank or savings and loan corporations, certificate of deposits, annuity and retirement funds, stocks and bonds). This should include answers to questions such as: "What are they? How do they work? What is a capitalist system as opposed to a socialist or communist system?"

Who manages the family finances? For a real family, *everyone* has input to major decisions, but husband and wife (or live together) *must* decide finances between them ahead of time, not at the end of the month or bill-paying time. Once commitments are made, they *must* be kept by all family members without exception. In a real family there is no "private" money. It is all in one pot.

5) Automotive and travel

The real cost of owning an automobile.

a) Initial purchase—borrowed money.

b) Cost per year amortized over probable useful life of the car. Expendables, repairs.

c) Insurance—equal to cost of repairs and more.

d) Fuel: miles per year divided by 20 miles per gallon times \$1.40 equals approximate annual cost

For example: 12,000 miles per year divided by 20 mpg times \$1.40 equals \$840.00 per annum

6) Costs of apartment living: landlord responsibilities, tenant responsibilities.

7) Child care costs: single parent or two working parents.

1-4 years. Baby sitters or child care centers. Baby room setup or arrangement. Clothing and incidentals, diaper service or costs. Early age education, medical costs.

6-10 years. Clothing, school activity, training, special training equipment (sports gear, music, special electronics, advanced computer, arts and crafts, dance), driver education costs.

16-20 years. Advanced training selection (trade school, college or university, job corps, volunteer work, Peace Corps, armed services, dance, music, arts, academics).

20-24 years. Set up for life work (business, trade school, higher education).

8) Family social life

Togetherness is not just a word.

If both parents work, family life is only four to five non-

sleeping hours per day. How does one plan enjoyable activity when everyone is already tired and frazzled?

Television: Do evening programs lead to individual isolation? Lack of family discussion, play and cohesiveness? (Note: Addicts may get defensive.) How are programs chosen? Should children have their own TV set?

Children's evening activities: How much should be allowed? Authority of the peers vs. authority of the parent—the dilemma of the teenager.

Family projects: furniture, books, museum, yard and garden, construction, library, family play (boats, sports, camping).

What if there were no family?

Institutional maturation. Peer-directed maturation (blind leading the blind). Substitute parents (child care, pre-school, school). Change in character of schools when parental influences decrease (socially maladapted children, violence, peer-directed anti-social activity). Violence may indicate failure of maturation beyond the fourth year.

Failure of passage of knowledge from generation to generation.

Failure of formation of the concepts of family and love. This failure can be passed to subsequent generations through ignorance.

Family community-related activities.

Church. Synagogue, mosque, community centers. All should tend to support the concept of family and are an important part of social maturation.

Political activities. What does a party meeting look like? Who are the local political prime movers? How do these people relate to municipal activities and county, state or national directions? What are parental opinions of these people? Where does one register to vote? Where does one vote? How important is a precinct vote?

What is the ideal family structure? Authority and physical size vs. reciprocal loving. Family schedule, family planning-meetings for the week (note the give and take, commitment). Bedtime without screaming, graded steps. Breakfast—a brand new day! No newspapers or TV allowed for 30 minutes.

Family financial meeting. No secrets.

Rate your own family. How can you make family life more pleasant?

This kind of family listing could go on and on but, without the central core of family love and respect, most such lists won't mean or help much. It is this central core which is lost in institutional maturation, and is passed on to resulting children.

Conclusion: toward a population of 'doers'

What we have presented is the structure of an educational program aimed at developing a population of doers who are

well armed with basic skills and who have an appreciation of human history—the mistakes, blind alleys, and gradual accretion of successes.

The type of school suggested erases the schism between a so-called academic and vocational education. Homogeneous grouping (grouping by knowledge, maturational states, physical capability, artistic interests) is necessary in this type of environment. The aim is skill development in all the students.

Perhaps the most striking departure from present practice is the use of students in the tenth through twelfth year as paid assistants to classrooms in years one through nine, as well as in school service projects. This requires a much-altered orientation in the ninth through twelfth years.

The specifications of practical work in all school years require a heavier plant investment than most school systems contemplate. Much of the required plant equipment can be constructed by the students, but the tools, land, shop material, automotive repair shops, printing and electronic shops, computer systems are all expensive and lacking in most present schools.

The school systems at present are at the limit of their reasonable *ad valorem* taxation ability in most states. A federal to state income tax refund for educational purposes would be one way to finance the changes. Historically, federal refunds have been accompanied by federal requirements or guidelines, which, in this case, may be unconstitutional. Some effort would be required to show that money meant for education was actually spent on educational physical plant and equipment. Contracts with construction and equipment firms would have to be carefully monitored with adequate penalties for the inevitable wrongdoers.

The greatest demand of the proposed system is on teachers. At present, middle school science and mathematics teachers in many states have been promoted from elementary schools and have never had a course in college level science or mathematics! Obviously, before the proposed system could work, intensive teacher training would be a requirement. Much of this training would be shop- and laboratory-oriented, which might require refitting of colleges and universities!

The program would certainly require revision of present training sequences for elementary teachers, and a broadening of the education of middle and secondary school teachers.

As a matter of national policy, federal investment in education of the U.S. population is at least as important as investment in the Department of Defense, perhaps more important. With the present "three-year revision" attitude of elected officials and business leaders, return on this investment is hard to divine. With a longer view, however—10-15 years—it can be seen that U.S. competitiveness in a technologically sophisticated world is dependent on some system of education producing a socially coherent, technologically prepared society.

ICLC conference plans effort to finally defeat slavery

by Nancy Spannaus

Defeating slavery, the hallmark of the U.S. Confederacy and the 2,500-year-old oligarchical system, was the major subject of the yearly conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees in the United States, held in northern Virginia on Sept. 5 and 6. One thousand individuals came together for the event, which was keynoted with messages by U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, from his Rochester, Minnesota prison, and Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who spoke by videotape.

The most notable aspect of this year's event, entitled "This Planet Cannot Endure Permanently, Half Slave and Half Free," was the attendance of leading veterans of the civil rights movement. Led by Rev. James L. Bevel, who ran the direct action campaign for Dr. Martin Luther King, and Mrs. Amelia Boynton Robinson, who brought Dr. King into Selma, Alabama, the civil rights grouping came to the conference of the LaRouche movement, looking for an alternative to the two-party system which has turned its back on its former constituency. By all signs, the conference deliberations caused a degree of optimism, intellectual excitement, and commitment which has not been seen since the late 1960s.

This time, however, the recreation of a civil rights movement in the United States, which the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King crushed, has an even broader and deeper focus. As Helga Zepp-LaRouche emphasized, the movement required to save world civilization from a tragedy of self-destruction, must be an international movement committed to providing the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for every individual on the planet. The

preservation of Africa from deliberate extinction, the halting of genocidal wars like that in the Balkans, and the prevention of total chaos in the former Soviet Union have to be matters of total personal concern for every member of the movement.

This international focus was underlined by the attendance of major international delegations, coming from eastern and western Europe, Ibero-America, Australia, Asia, and Africa. In the wide-ranging periods of discussion, many of these international guests made it clear that they are looking to the LaRouche movement in the United States as a beacon of hope to reverse the plunge into a new dark age.

Rebuilding civilization

In his keynote address, Lyndon LaRouche identified the re-emergence of the racist traitors and degenerates called the Confederacy, as a crucial target for a new, expanded civil rights movement today. As a presidential candidate, he called for the removal of the statue of Albert Pike, the supreme commander of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and founder of the Ku Klux Klan, which still stands on government property in Washington, D.C.

The success of the British and freemasonic sponsors of the Confederacy in destroying the alliance of Lincoln and Russia, for example, must be understood, if we are to save civilization today, LaRouche argued. We also have to understand that the conflict between the Confederacy and the tradition of Lincoln is an example of the longer-term, 2,600-year-old conflict between the evil followers of Aristotle, typified by the Venetians, and the republican followers of Plato.

"We have reached the point that we must recognize that

conflict, and bring it to a conclusion very soon," LaRouche said. "We must eliminate the oligarchical system from European civilization, eliminate the tradition of Aristotle and things that come under that tradition; and restore in Europe the full promise of a Christian civilization congruent with the great Renaissance, launched by such figures as the great Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa of the middle of the 15th century."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche supplemented her husband's call to action, with a review of the global crisis of civilization, in which she identified the turning points and missed opportunities for mankind in the recent period. Most critical was the lost opportunity of the revolution of 1989, which now appears to be leading to a tragedy of world historic proportions.

But, she concluded, it may be that such great tragedy is an essential aspect of mobilizing mankind to undertake the gigantic task of overthrowing the world oligarchy and its monetary system. She cited the work of Friedrich Schiller, including his commentaries on the function of tragedy, where he argues that great tragedy works to heighten the moral consciousness of mankind, creating a greater potential for effective mobilization against evil.

Recreating the civil rights movement

Joining the LaRouches on the keynote panel were Amelia Boynton Robinson and Rev. James Bevel, who knew each other from the struggles of the 1960s. Mrs. Robinson introduced the LaRouches and Reverend Bevel, reiterating her conviction that the international LaRouche movement represents the continuation, even the improvement, of the tradition of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Reverend Bevel's powerful speech took up the theme of waging war against a "new arrangement of slavery" with the improved conceptions of economics provided by LaRouche. The issue before us, Bevel insisted, is that we have to eliminate slavery for all people. "The issue is universal, constitutional inclusiveness, versus sectarian, confederate exclusiveness. The Confederate forces have three candidates to choose from, all claiming that man is a beast of burden. The Union has one candidate, Lyndon LaRouche, who says man is made in the image and likeness of God."

Up until now, Reverend Bevel said, our American heroes have succeeded in repelling the enemy, but the enemy has always come back. A new form of slavery has been devised. But now, we have the definition of economics, provided by LaRouche, which will permit us to defeat every tyrant, gang, mafia, and organized oppressor on the planet—"Economics is the study and application of the principles and means by which a people produce the material pre-condition for their own continued existence." "The definition of economics revealed by God to Lyndon LaRouche will free all mankind, for the promised land has now been reduced to a scientific, attainable goal to bring about liberation concretely," Bevel argued.

Reverend Bevel, who is running for vice president with

LaRouche, then launched into a discussion of what kind of war has to be waged. In the first place, he said, you have to love your enemy. "Without perfect love of the enemy, you cannot work in the constitutional interest of anybody." In the second place, you cannot be hampered by the disease of lust. "When we read our lust into a person, we cannot see their gifts, skills, and talents; nor can we see their health, interests, rights, and needs." These are necessary disciplines, and we've got to get the lust and violence out.

We need to get people to stop playing as if they're asleep, and start organizing, the reverend said. He related a story of a man who "played sleep" while a gangster broke into his house, robbed him, and raped his wife and daughter. After that, he became an alcoholic—do you wonder why? And yet today, the mass of our population is "playing sleep" while prayer is taken out of the schools, homosexuality is called acceptable, the death penalty is imposed, and the real commander-in-chief of the nation, Lyndon LaRouche, is kept in prison.

Make up your mind, Reverend Bevel concluded. Don't be one of those people who will say, "I was with LaRouche," the way people lie about the civil rights movement. Be one of those who joins the fight.

Fighting the Confederacy

The theme of the slave Confederate system which now threatens to retake the United States, was picked up again in the evening panel of the first day of the conference, by speakers Edward Spannaus, Anton Chaitkin, Fred Henderson, and John Ascher, who read a speech from his wife, political prisoner Rochelle Ascher. The most shocking to the audience was the presentation by Chaitkin on the freemasonic conspiracy of the Scottish Rite which worked under the British to establish the Confederacy, and later the terrorist Ku Klux Klan.

The work of all the speakers, as noted by LaRouche earlier, was indebted to that of ICLC executive committee member Allen Salisbury, who is currently waging a heroic battle against cancer. Salisbury wrote a book entitled *The Civil War and the American System* in 1978, which identified the British control of the Confederacy and the fact that the Confederacy's aim was to destroy the American System of economic progress through free trade as well as slavery *per se*.

The panel was introduced by Edward Spannaus, a former political prisoner with LaRouche, and member of the ICLC executive. Under the theme "It's Time to Win the Civil War," Spannaus reviewed the rise of the neo-Confederates today, especially on the U.S. Supreme Court. Taking aim primarily at Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Spannaus said:

"Rehnquist's philosophical outlook is clearly that of the Confederacy, not that of the Founding Fathers and those who framed the United States Constitution. At every opportunity, he lines up with the enemies of the Constitution, whether it

is those anti-Federalists who opposed the Constitution in 1787, or Roger Taney, who tried to destroy it, or the Confederate traitors who broke up the Union and then wrote their own Constitution, a slave-owners' parody of the U.S. Constitution.

"Rehnquist has systematically destroyed the ability of the federal courts to enforce the Constitution, and particularly to extend the protections of the federal Constitution to victims of injustice by the states. His absolute contempt for the rights of the citizens reminds one of nothing more than Taney's *Dred Scott* decision: Whereas Taney declared that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, Rehnquist's view is that no citizen has rights which the government is bound to respect. His outlook is that of the slavemaster."

Chaitkin then launched into his exposé of the role of the freemasonry (Scottish Rite) in creating the Confederacy, and then the subversive Ku Klux Klan. The Scottish Rite began as a Tory organization in 1801, but was nearly run out of the United States by the 1820s and 1830s. Its revival, coming out of Charleston, South Carolina, was absolutely coterminous with the rise of the states' rights, pro-slavery movement which led to the secession, and the civil war.

The Scottish Rite's most hideous representative is Albert Pike, whose statue still stands in Washington, D.C. But, as Chaitkin elaborated, the order has had a broad influence in American government and culture as a whole. The danger of this influence is exposed in the few writings of the secret group which can be found, including those of Pike. Pike's book *Morals and Dogma*, the main guide to the freemasonic universe, elaborated the following method:

"Magic unites in one and the same science, whatsoever Philosophy can possess that is most certain, and Religion of the Infallible and the Eternal. It perfectly . . . reconciles these two terms . . . faith and reason. . . . Those who accept [magic] as a rule may give their will a sovereign power that will make them the masters of all inferior beings and of all errant spirits; that is to say, will make them the Arbiters and Kings of the world."

Chaitkin outlined the networks, beginning from the time of the war against Mexico, which were deployed by the Scottish Rite in the interest of expanding slavery and splitting the Union. One crucial organization in this effort was the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which first appeared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then spread throughout the South.

One of the sections of the Knights which has received little attention is that which involved Jewish banking families, most of whom were run out of London. This included traitors Judah Benjamin, the Confederate secretary of state, the Lehman and Schiff families, and the Ochs family, which married into control of the *New York Times*. The organization which helped to hold this pro-Confederate Jewish grouping together (a minority of the Jewish community as a whole), was the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, founded in 1843.

Down with Albert Pike and the Confederacy!

This resolution was adopted by the conference:

We, the attendees at the September 1992 ICLC Conference, having heard the documentary evidence of the role played by the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and Albert Pike in the formation of the Ku Klux Klan and the Confederate slavocracy, commit ourselves to total victory over this legacy. As a concrete means of accomplishing this goal, we set as an objective the tearing down of the Albert Pike statue which now stands next to the Labor Department in our nation's capital. Down with Albert Pike and the Confederacy!

This tradition is continued in the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith today.

The economic aspect

The last two speakers on the Confederacy panel dealt with the economic battle between the free trade-slaveholders of the South, and the Lincoln tradition of American System economics. Fred Henderson gave the assembled a review of the hideous condition of the southern slave economy, and the way in which the free trade policies had both promoted that economy, and sought to spread it throughout the rest of the United States. Leaning heavily on the work of Henry Carey, Lincoln's economist, and Thaddeus Stevens, a reconstruction advocate, Henderson demonstrated the reality that the nation cannot survive half-slave and half-free.

John Ascher read a contribution from his wife on the subject of Abraham Lincoln's economic program against the slavocracy and British system. Comparing Lincoln to LaRouche, Rochelle Ascher demonstrated Lincoln's lifelong championship of the American System of economics—infrastructure development, the national bank, the tariff—and his battle against all odds to implement it. She urged the audience to join the movement today that would finally eliminate the basis for British slave economics, both in the United States and internationally.

By the conclusion of the first day, it was clear that the audience was becoming mobilized to be part of the fight to end the modern slave system of economy. This was reinforced in the rest of the conference, but the real proof will come in the months ahead. Look for the new international civil rights movement to turn world and U.S. politics upside down.

Why the statue of Gen. Albert Pike in Washington must be destroyed

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following is the keynote speech that Mr. LaRouche delivered on Sept. 5 to a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees, in Vienna, Virginia. The speech was delivered by audiotape, since Mr. LaRouche, an independent presidential candidate, is currently a political prisoner in Rochester, Minnesota federal prison.

In part, what I have to say, I would rather have said by a dear, ill friend of ours, Allen Salisbury, who was working on this subject back in the middle 1970s and later, and who, I assure you, would be here to deliver part of this today, but for his illness. Much of what he would have said, would have been shared from the podium with Anton Chaitkin, who I'm sure will fill in for Allen on such points as well as he can—and he can, I assure you, do a good job.

In the city of Washington, D.C., there is a statue of one of the most evil men of the past two centuries, a man known, according to the statue, as Gen. Albert Pike. Gen. Albert Pike was a racist, a traitor to the United States on behalf of the British monarchy, and a general degenerate—meaning he was also a professed Satanist. In addition to being one-time head, supreme commander, of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the southern states (i.e., the head for a while of what became the Confederacy, a treasonous agency), he was also, with the backing of a President, Andrew Johnson (implicitly condoned by that President), the founder in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1867, of the Ku Klux Klan. He was at that time a citizen of the state of Arkansas, but was unable to go back there because of the horrible war crimes which he had perpetrated during the Civil War.

That statue sits in Washington, as Tony Chaitkin will explain to you, maintained at taxpayers' expense by the U.S. Department of Labor. It sits there, since the time of Teddy Roosevelt's coronation as President (Roosevelt himself being the son of a treasonous family, the Bullochs); it sits there, facing what is today the largest concentration of black population in the United States. The founder of the Ku Klux Klan.

And now we hear, from the hypocritical Justice Department and others, including the B'nai B'rith—which was a co-founder of the Ku Klux Klan and also works with it to this day—that they are concerned about racism and the Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan organization, in conjunction with

B'nai B'rith, the pro-slavery faction of the Jewish community in the United States since the beginning of the 19th century, essentially, but especially since the 1840s, has recently been active in sending Ku Klux Klanners and neo-Nazi spin-offs of Ku Klux Klanners into present-day Germany, where, together with a British-sponsored group, called Skinheads, they are parading around and causing violence or directing the violence, in the name of what are called neo-Nazis. And Lawrence Eagleburger, who is closely tied to the backers of the Ku Klux Klan, has written a strong *démarche* recently to the German government protesting against the spectacle of neo-Nazism in Rostock, Germany, a phenomenon which is in large degree sponsored by British and American intelligence services, making use of phenomena such as the British Skinheads and the American Ku Klux Klan/neo-Nazi groups.

This is not only an insult to the black citizens of Washington, D.C. and elsewhere; it is also an insult to our allies and friends abroad; it is generally a travesty, an obscenity in the eye of the Almighty God himself.

I, naturally, as a candidate for President, am going to propose that the statue be removed, and I would suggest, perhaps, that Governor Clinton of the state of Arkansas, who is proprietor of those concerns now, might wish to have the statue taken back to his state to be destroyed officially, or perhaps, if he's reluctant, Albert Gore from Tennessee might have some claim to the statue, since Nashville, Tennessee was the site of the founding of the Ku Klux Klan. He might want to take it back to Nashville and have it destroyed there.

But in any case, whoever does it, I think it's time to have that statue removed, to take that Ku Klux Klan organization off the taxpayers' rolls and remove it from Washington, D.C., and have it done before the November election.

The statue of Pike has several other significances. I've mentioned the fact that the Ku Klux Klan, which was originally an enterprise of British intelligence to destroy or disable the United States from within, has been used by those same circles today, or their descendants, to cause troubles in the United States and to run dirty operations in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. So it has continuing historic significance; it's not merely a *symbolic* insult to the black population of the United States and to all who are patriotic supporters of Abraham Lincoln and his cause; it's very much an active problem today.



Gen. Albert Pike, supreme commander of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the southern states, was the founder of the Ku Klux Klan in Tennessee in 1867. One of the most evil men in American history, his statue (right) gazes upon the predominantly black population of Washington, D.C. Who will bring it down?

The strategic significance of the Civil War

I want to emphasize the importance of that statue and what it represents. We in the United States fought three wars against the British monarchy. First, the war for our independence. Second, the war to crush both the British monarchy and traitors from Boston and elsewhere inside the United States, who were conspiring with Britain to take away our independence—the War of 1812, so-called. And the third war we fought explicitly against Britain, or the forces directed from Britain, was the Civil War, the bloodiest war in our history, relatively speaking—a war which, according to explicit statements by a traitor who was then head of the Democratic Party, August Belmont, was launched by the British to the purpose of splitting the United States into several parts, so that it might be easily demolished by British imperialism.

Let me just indicate what that means.

We were saved by the aid given to Lincoln by the Czar of the Russias. About 1862-63, we were in a perilous state, although it had been demonstrated that once we got rid of the traitors such as General McClellan from the Union command, and brought in some honest patriots, such as Grant and Sherman and similar people, the United States Union would win the Civil War, if left alone, without outside support for the Confederacy. The British were at great pains to

rescue their Confederate operation, and planned, through Lord Palmerston, together with Lord Palmerston's personal puppet, Napoleon III of France, to deploy British and French naval forces—possibly with the aid of some Spanish forces the way they did in order to put the Hapsburg, Maximilian, in power with his bloody regime in Mexico—to break the Union blockade of the Confederacy and thus to force the Union to the point that Lincoln's government would have to accept the independence of the Confederacy, thus effectively splitting the United States not merely into two parts, but into several, thus accomplishing the effective destruction of the United States by this fragmentation of the North American continent.

It was at that point that the Czar of the Russias, Alexander II, intervened, with his naval fleet sailing to New York and San Francisco under sealed orders, to make war on the British and the French under Napoleon III—the first Entente Cordiale—in the event that the British and French forces should act to attempt to break the blockade of the Confederacy. He also threatened to make war throughout Europe, a threat which was communicated to London, to Lord Palmerston, and to the grandfather of Bertrand Russell, Lord Russell, and, of course, to the British puppet, the French catamite Napoleon III—or I should say, political catamite, Napoleon III.

So Russia, in a sense, saved the United States—not entirely, but it assisted us. As a result of that, an alliance was developed which involved Russia, Germany, the United States, and others—an anti-British, anti-Napoleon III alliance (or against those sections of freemasonry which were behind Napoleon III)—an alliance which was committed to propagating what was known as the American System of Political-Economy throughout this planet, as a means of bringing about freedom and an end to an evil system which had come to a dominant position during the course of particularly the 18th and 19th centuries.

This was represented on the Russian side not only by Czar Alexander II, but by a minority of the Russian aristocracy and civil service, centered later around Count Sergei Witte, also a collaborator of the great Dmitri Mendeleev, the founder of modern physical chemistry with his periodic table.

The Russians of this group around Sergei Witte, worked with certain forces in France, notably a force associated with Gabriel Hanotaux, the famous French foreign minister, and with forces in Germany and elsewhere, to attempt to bring about an alliance, cooperation, among France, Germany, Moscow, and Japan, to break the British grip on China, while using railroads and other infrastructural programs to develop all Eurasia as a continent of fraternal economic cooperation for the general good. This was a project which was not only spiritually allied to the American System, but was allied to the American System in other ways.

British subversion

The British rightly saw these developments—Lincoln and the allies of the United States in Germany and in Russia—as the greatest threat to the British design for a one-world empire based on those philosophical views which were expressed by such representatives of the American southern freemasonic group in particular, as Albert Pike. The British shot Lincoln for the purpose of bringing into the presidency an Andrew Johnson, who was a pliable puppet of British pressures and British policies.

Andrew Johnson promoted the restoration of the banned southern Confederacy—that is, the southern freemasons, the B'nai B'rith, which was a banned organization, a treasonous organization, so banned because it was a treasonous agent of British intelligence, and also the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was reconstituted by Pike as the Ku Klux Klan of 1867, under the implicit patronage of Andrew Johnson, a man who should have been impeached, as the great Thaddeus Stevens attempted to do so.

With the assassination of Lincoln and the bringing into being of the Johnson administration of the 1860s, the United States was subverted, through the Specie Resumption Act and other measures, and brought around toward a Confederate point of view, to the point that today, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, William Rehnquist, is not only an admirer of the Justice Taney of the notorious *Dred Scott* decision—

a man who in fact was implicitly a traitor to the United States from the Supreme Court bench—but also admires the principles of the Confederate Constitution and hates the principles of the federal Constitution which he, together with Justice Scalia and others, is doing so much to destroy absolutely in this country today. There is no essential justice in the United States today.

In point of fact, what is going on is a form of fascism in law derived from the teachings of the evil John Locke, a worse kind of radical positivist fascism in law than we encountered under the influence of Karl Schmidt in 1920s-30s Germany.

As a result of this British plot, we have fought two world wars. The British again went to those forces in France around Théophile Delcassé which represented the same tradition in freemasonry as Britain's earliest political catamite, Napoleon III. This relationship between the British political sodomites and the French political catamites of that species, was called the Entente Cordiale. The Entente Cordiale was used to drown all continental Europe in its own blood, an operation which is known as World War I.

When Germany, in the early 1930s, moved in a direction, under a chancellor by the name of von Schleicher, which tended to revive the policy of cooperation which Witte had sought, the British intervened, with support from the Americans, to force upon Germany not only the overthrow of von Schleicher, but the installation of a British and American puppet known as Adolf Hitler, whom certain forces in this country and in Britain much admired because, in their explicit language—the mother of Averell Harriman, for example—they admired his racial purification policy, a policy which they fully shared.

Why are the British and the Americans deploying American Ku Klux Klanners and British Skinheads and so forth, into Germany, to give rise to what is called a neo-Nazi movement? Why are they doing that to Germany? Why are the friends of Henry Kissinger, such as Lord Carrington and Lawrence Eagleburger, unleashing and seeking to inflame further, a civil war in the Balkans? And believe me, Eagleburger and Carrington typify those forces which are responsible for starting and continuing this war. They have sabotaged every effort to bring the area into a peaceful state, in order to ensure the success of the Serbs. It's still going on.

Why have these forces assisted in inflaming wars in the Middle East? Why have they assisted in inflaming the Transcaucasus? Why are they working with Zbigniew Brzezinski again, of course, to enflame all Central Asia in what might potentially become a nuclear war? Why are they working to inflame a war potential between Pakistan and India over Kashmir and other issues? Why are they doing these evil things? Why did they do the things they've done to Somalia, and to the rest of Black Africa—and that is deliberate, that is not an accident, that is not negligence, that is *calculated evil*—why have they done these things? Is it because they

fear what Lincoln represented and what Count Sergei Witte represented? In part.

The deeper conflict

What's the issue? It's not simply a question of a British Empire or, today, an Anglo-American one-world system. That's only a superficial issue.

In the course of this conference, you will see part of that deeper issue addressed, that for 2,500, 2,600 years, European civilization has been engulfed in a primal conflict which has gone on continuously to this point, but which will not continue forever. It will come to a final resolution. And the time for that resolution is rapidly approaching.

For 2,500 years, there has been a conflict between the patrons of the evil Aristotle and the faction of republicanism, which became absorbed into Christian European civilization, a faction of republicanism which is typified in Greek history by such figures as the great reformer Solon of Athens, the man who banned usury in Athens, and the greatest statesman of all time to date, the great Plato, the scientist and statesman whose work has been absorbed into the essential features of Christianity, as a contribution toward our Christian civilization.

Out of the work of Plato, under the guidance of Christianity, there developed in Europe the greatest civilization this planet has ever known. One can show this by simply looking at a chart of the growth of population, European and world population, since the middle of the 15th century, since the time of the Council of Florence. The unleashing of new forms of statecraft, the unleashing of what became modern science, the unleashing of a revitalized Christianity, at least for that time, caused the greatest florescence in the development of the human mind, and the development of the productive powers of labor, which this planet has ever known.

Unfortunately, that European civilization did not come only with its Christian form of Platonic enterprise. It was also burdened with something from the East, the heirs of the patrons of Aristotle. And the center of that evil was the Byzantine Empire, which is better known as the last remains of the Roman Empire. The Byzantine Empire, whose outpost of evil was Venice. And from Venice came institutions of usury, institutions which imposed a system which we call oligarchism, upon the West.

Since the time of Solon at least, the fight within European civilization has been against oligarchism, which is, essentially, wealthy, usurious institutions, such as the Cult of Delphi in ancient Greece, or the Lombard bankers in relatively modern times, or the case of Meshulim del Banco, whose descendants are known as Warburgs, who gave us the Federal Reserve System in the United States and the federal income tax system as we now have it; who gave us also what is called Marburg neo-Kantianism, or neo-Platonism, which is another form of intellectual evil sponsored by the Warburg Institute.

These typify creations (and they're not the most impor-

tant ones, but very important ones), of this Venetian influence. These are the oligarchs who believe in usury, who believe in what is called free trade today, which is a method of destroying an economy, which has done very well in destroying the U.S. economy over the past 25 years, as well as the British rubbish-heap of today.

That's been the conflict.

To understand the way this conflict is shaped in modern times, one has to go back to Pike, not as an individual, but as a typification of a group of racist traitors and degenerates called the Confederacy, typified today by the thinking of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, as well as the Ku Klux Klan, which tried to destroy the United States on British behalf and under British direction in the 19th century. Lincoln's alliance with the Czar of the Russias, in defeating that imperial plot from London, set into motion the kind of hysterical efforts on the part of the British-centered imperial forces, and those who resisted them, which has dominated the entirety of the past 130-odd years.

To understand anything of the history of the past 130 years, to understand any of the underlying issues which confront us today, we have to understand two things. We have to understand immediately that 130 years of American and European history since General Pike. That is the key to understanding Central America, South America, and so forth, immediately.

We also have to understand the larger context: 2,600 years of European civilization engulfed in a mortal conflict between two absolutely irreconcilable foes: the followers of Aristotle, typified by the Venetians, of whom you'll hear something in this conference, and who were typified also by the Confederacy; and the Christian followers, especially, of Plato.

We have reached the point that we must recognize that conflict, and bring it to a conclusion very soon. We must eliminate the oligarchical system from European civilization, eliminate the tradition of Aristotle and things that come under that tradition; and restore in Europe the full promise of a Christian civilization congruent with the great Renaissance, launched by such figures as the great Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa of the middle of the 15th century.

We must launch a rebuilding, not merely of the material means of existence—we can do that. We must launch a rebuilding of the individual person, through appropriate forms of education, compulsory education for everyone, to give everyone the means to participate in the building of society. In addition to educating everyone, we must also provide the opportunities for every person on this planet to do useful work, consistent with the development of their mental powers. And we must eliminate the possibility forever, of a recrudescence of what is typified by that evil statue in Washington, D.C., the statue which I've proposed must be removed and destroyed, the statue of that racist traitor and Satanic degenerate, Gen. Albert Pike.

OSI and ADL hate-mongers under assault in courts

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and its Department of Justice (DOJ) cronies in the "Nazi-hunting" Office of Special Investigations (OSI) are finding themselves under escalating attack in a number of state and federal courts around the country. If the momentum continues, the OSI may soon find itself out of business and the ADL's decade-long campaign to impose Orwellian "hate crimes laws" upon the United States may be smashed once and for all.

On Aug. 26, the Ohio State Supreme Court declared an ADL-authored hate crime statute to be unconstitutional. The 1986 law, which was based on an ADL model statute, mandated increased jail time and larger fines in cases where individuals convicted of crimes were found to have targeted their victims on the basis of religious, racial, or other biases. The Ohio court, in a consolidated ruling on four separate cases, found that "enhancing a penalty because of motive therefore punishes the person's thought, rather than the person's act or criminal intent." This, the court ruled, amounts to the creation of a "thought crime," in violation of state and federal constitutions.

The Ohio Supreme Court ruling, which mirrored an earlier ruling by a Wisconsin court, was particularly significant in that the original author and sponsor of the bill, former State Sen. Lee Fisher, is now the Ohio State Attorney General. A darling of the ADL, Fisher was a keynote speaker last year at the founding conference of the National Jewish Democratic Council (NJDC), an ADL-dominated political action group which seeks to spread Zionist lobby influence inside the Democratic Party and among Democratic elected officials. Fisher has been a staunch supporter of the death penalty, going so far as to attempt to overturn a series of clemency orders by former Gov. Richard Celeste that preempted a number of scheduled executions in Ohio. Interviewed by the Jewish Telegraph Agency following the court decision, Fisher said bitterly that he thought the Ohio Supreme Court is "just plain wrong," and indicated that he planned to take the case up to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Demjanjuk case setback for OSI

On Sept. 4, U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Wiseman, acting in his capacity as special master for the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, held a meeting with attorneys representing

the OSI and John Demjanjuk, the Ukrainian-American retired auto worker who was extradited to Israel in 1986 on charges that he was the Treblinka concentration camp mass-murderer known as "Ivan the Terrible." In August, following oral argument, the Sixth Circuit named Judge Wiseman as special master charged with gathering evidence of possible government fraud on the court in the Demjanjuk case. Attorneys for Demjanjuk had successfully argued at the Aug. 11 hearing that the Sixth Circuit had the authority to probe whether DOJ attorneys had withheld exculpatory evidence proving that Demjanjuk was not the infamous "Ivan," resulting in his unlawful denaturalization, deportation, and extradition to Israel, where he was convicted and sentenced to death by hanging.

On Sept. 4, Judge Wiseman convened a meeting in his courtroom in Nashville, Tennessee to set a calendar for evidentiary hearings. Among the witnesses already slated to be questioned are three OSI attorneys, including the unit's former chief Allan Ryan. Prior to the meeting, the OSI had filed a lengthy statement arguing that Judge Wiseman's mandate was extremely narrow. Incredibly, the DOJ brief had argued that in an extradition proceeding, the government is only obliged to present selective evidence establishing probable cause, and that the defendant has no right to present arguments in his or her own defense:

"The court's reference to the special master encompasses a single issue: whether government attorneys fraudulently failed to disclose material evidence that would have changed the result of the extradition proceeding. Because an extradition hearing is limited to a showing of probable cause and because a defendant in an extradition hearing has no right to introduce evidence contradicting the government's showing of probable cause, that reference permits inquiry only into whether, prior to the extradition proceeding, the government had evidence in its possession that would have completely obliterated the government's showing of probable cause. Demjanjuk bears the burden of proof in resolving that question."

Judge Wiseman, at the Sept. 4 meeting, rejected the underlying premise of the Justice Department memorandum. According to Debra Nagle, the public information officer for the Sixth Circuit, Wiseman, speaking from the bench, asserted that "any allegation of attorney misconduct in any

proceeding which may have affected the outcome of that or any other proceeding may be explored." Wiseman characterized the government memo as "too narrowly construed." Questioning of the witnesses will probably begin before the end of September.

A broadside against the OSI

Even as the Demjanjuk case was unearthing a wealth of evidence of fraud upon the court by the self-described "Nazi hunters," the OSI was being hit on another flank that threatens to permanently shut down the unit. In July, attorneys representing a Ukrainian-American organization, its president, and three eastern Europeans who were all victims of the OSI, filed a civil suit in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia demanding that the "Holtzman Amendment" be declared unconstitutional.

According to William Nezowy, the president of the American Ukrainian Political Action Council of the United States (Aupacus), the Holtzman Amendment, which authorized the Attorney General of the United States to denaturalize and deport any individual who "participated in the persecution of any persons" in conjunction with the Nazis between 1933-45, is both unconstitutional on its face and prejudicial against Americans of eastern European descent in its implementation. "It is a detour around the U.S. Constitution," depriving naturalized eastern Europeans of their rights under the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments, Nezowy recently told *EIR*.

The plaintiffs in the lawsuit were Aupacus, Nezowy, Frank Walus, Radoslav Artukovic, and Anu Linnas. Walus, a Polish-American, was targeted by the OSI as an alleged Nazi concentration camp officer. Although a dozen witnesses came forward swearing that they could identify Walus, his attorneys subsequently obtained incontrovertible proof that he was innocent. The Walus case underscored the unreliability of so-called eyewitness testimony in such emotionally charged cases (the Sixth Circuit raised the Walus precedent in the Aug. 11 Demjanjuk hearing). Artukovic and Linnas are both the children of victims of OSI prosecutions who were deported to Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, respectively, and died in prison while awaiting execution.

The lawsuit charges that the revisions of the criminal code Title 8, known as the Holtzman Amendment, "are unconstitutional in that they are enforced in a discriminatory fashion against individuals of selected ethnic background, in violation of the protections of due process and equal protection of the United States Constitution, and that they violate on their face the protections of the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution." The suit charges that of the more than 40 cases brought to trial under the Holtzman Amendment, the overwhelming majority have been against eastern Europeans or citizens of the former "Captive Nations" of the Baltics or Ukraine. "As such, these prosecutions were initiated or assisted by those

governments under the control of the former Soviet Union for distinctively political and ideological purposes, in which the formalities of genuine judicial procedure were of little or no consideration, and the Office of Special Investigations, by such a policy has become an instrument of the same political and ideological considerations, in violation of the true legislative intent of Congress in enacting those provisions and in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

The suit additionally charges that Order No. 851-79, signed by then-Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti on Sept. 4, 1979, which created the OSI inside the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, is a further violation of the Constitution. Under the Holtzman Amendment, naturalized American citizens charged with wartime crimes are deprived of the right to a jury trial, the right to an attorney, and other constitutional provisions required in a criminal proceeding. All of the victims of OSI prosecutions are subjected to criminal prosecutions following their denaturalizations and extraditions; and in most cases, the prosecutions are for capital crimes.

"We are concerned first and foremost about the treatment of human beings," Nezowy told *EIR* on Sept. 2. "It may very well be that there are other concerns here as well, such as the misappropriation of government funds for the spreading of false allegations, but first of all, our concern is to restore the full rights under the Constitution to the former eastern European and Captive Nation citizens who have been singled out by OSI."

Nezowy believes that the court must declare the Holtzman Amendment unconstitutional. "In violation of all the immigration laws of the United States, this amendment provides for automatic denaturalization—with no due process. What is worse, most of these cases were developed on the basis of evidence received from the Soviet Union or their satellite states—no questions asked. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the KGB is in a temporary state of limbo. They are still around and active, but for the time being, some documents are finding their way into the United States. We are now getting proof that the Soviets forged evidence and peddled it to the OSI, as in the Demjanjuk case. Nicholas Daniloff, the former *U.S. News & World Report* magazine correspondent in Moscow, said that the KGB had the capacity to forge any document overnight if necessary. It appears that Daniloff was right."

Nezowy's anger is directed at others in the government, outside of just the OSI. He believes that former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh created "a new constitution—his constitution. Things have not improved under William Barr." He is also angry at the failure of the Congress to take on the OSI and other cases of clear Department of Justice politically motivated prosecutions. He cites the case of Lyndon LaRouche as another example of this kind of political targeting. "Congress is too wishy-washy. Most of them should be replaced. They are gutless," he said.

Anti-Defamation League publishes anti-black hate literature

by Herbert Quinde

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has set off a firestorm of anger and resentment in the African-American community after it published an ADL research report entitled "The Anti-Semitism of Black Demagogues and Extremists." Released in mid-June, the report purports to be a cool-headed "effort to examine the anti-Semitism of extremists and demagogues who seek to influence the black community," but admits that it targets black leaders "who have achieved a degree of prominence and support within it." The inflammatory piece is part of a political operation aimed at shattering the fragile vestiges of what remains of the 1960s black-Jewish coalition gathered around Dr. Martin Luther King's leadership of the civil rights movement.

The operation was launched in earnest at the November 1991 international ADL conference in Montreal, Canada, where University of Arizona Prof. Leonard Dinnerstein issued a vile blanket accusation against the African-American community. "Only one group—the blacks—is significantly anti-Semitic or oblivious to the shortcomings of leaders who insult or denounce Jews," said Dinnerstein. The ADL campaign seems driven by an attitude that blacks must be "put in their place."

Attack on the Nation of Islam

The report is primarily a frontal attack on the Nation of Islam (NOI) and its leader Minister Louis Farrakhan, who is maliciously quoted out of context throughout the report. Although the Nation of Islam has gained a significant following and respect in the inner-city of several major urban centers across the country for its highly successful anti-narcotics street patrols, better known as the "Dopebusters," the ADL report threatens retribution against any elected official or political activists who associate with or publicly commend the NOI anti-drug work. Minister Farrakhan is denounced 176 times in the 50-page report and labeled as "the anti-Semitic and racist leader of the Chicago-based Black Muslim sect," according to an article in the Aug. 29 Washington, D.C.-based *Afro-American* entitled "Jewish Group 'Blacklists' Outspoken Black Leaders."

Other black leaders such as Rep. Gus Savage (D-Ill.), who has collaborated with the NOI and numerous black

newspapers, such as the *Amsterdam News* and its publisher Wilbert Tatum, are also targeted. They are viciously criticized either for their "anti-Zionist" polemics, criticisms of Israel for its repression of Palestinians, or critiques of the political strongarming of congressmen not perceived as sufficiently pro-Israel by the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), which the ADL says is not legitimate political debate but disguised anti-Semitism.

Despite the ADL's lying charges that Farrakhan and others are indiscriminately blaming "the Jews" for society's ills, *Amsterdam News* publisher Wilbert Tatum, himself a target of the ADL report, has very specifically stated that the tensions between blacks and Jews can be laid at the feet of the ADL, not "the Jews" in general. Tatum, who is a co-founder of the Black-Jewish Coalition and whose wife is Jewish, responded to the ADL report by charging that ADL National Director Abraham Foxman was attempting "to pit the Jewish community . . . against the black community," according to *The Jewish Press* on July 24. He emphasized that the ADL is attempting "to destabilize the black community," run a divide and conquer strategy against the black leadership, and to "raise money by frightening the hell out of the Jews."

ADL does not represent Jews

Tatum said that the ADL was a "fringe" organization which is not representative of all Jewish organizations. Tatum emphasized that the black leadership was "bright enough to know that the fringe ADL does not speak for the total Jewish community. . . . They have done more damage to the Jewish community than . . . to the black community."

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg has also criticized the anti-black operation in an attempt to defuse the ADL's hate campaign. In the July 17 New York weekly *Forward*, David Brooks reported on the debate at the World Jewish Congress meeting in early July in Brussels, Belgium, to assess the state of anti-Semitism around the world. A central theme of the conference was that black anti-Semitism in America was the biggest problem to be addressed.

Brooks reported, "Arthur Hertzberg implied that it was Jews who broke the black-Jewish alliance of the mid-'60s. He argued that anti-Semitism and other forms of hatred in-

crease when society is plagued by injustice and turmoil. 'When there is less peace in society, there is more trouble,' he reasoned.

"But instead of continuing to seek a just society, Rabbi Hertzberg argued, many Jews in the '70s and '80s became more conservative, and therefore allies of injustice and enemies of black progress. 'For Jews to become . . . the spearbearers of the Bourbons against the tides that are rising of hunger and despair and the desire to find their place in the sun, is not only self-defeating but immoral,' he said.

"In general," Brooks continued, "the conference was divided between those who sought a return to the '60s alliance and those who felt that those days, while remarkable, are gone. . . .

"The latter group stressed that it is deep cultural, religious, and ideological wedges that have driven blacks and Jews apart. They don't hold out much hope that a dialogue between a few leaders could achieve much.

"Those who spoke about the '90s painted a picture of a world in which the causes of evil are much more obscure and in which the solutions are not apparent. Moreover, they did not treat anti-Semitism as the twin brother of racism. When you are fighting the Ku Klux Klan, which is both anti-Semitic and racist, the two evils seem related. But in the global perspective of the '90s, many anti-Semities are not racists and vice versa.

"Rabbi Hertzberg suggested that Jews must return to the liberal agenda of the '60s. 'We are here worrying about anti-Semitism, but we should be worrying about ourselves.' . . .

"Eric Breindel, editorial page editor of the *New York Post*, made a grim survey of the anti-Semitism found in places ranging from rap music to the Arab world. He tossed out the suggestion that perhaps what was needed was a period of disengagement between Jews and blacks. He noted that there is little hatred in the black community for Italian-Americans. Perhaps relations between Jews and blacks have been over-politicized." In an earlier life, Breindel, who is a major booster of the ADL, was arrested for narcotics possession.

Eyewitnesses at the Brussels conference confirmed that it was ADL officials and members who threw down the gauntlet to the black leadership.

Deliberate distortions

One facet of the ADL report is to maliciously quote Farrakhan and other black leaders out of context. For example, in February 1990, according to the ADL report, Farrakhan, whose powerful speaking style has an "in-your-face quality," polemicized about the well-known fact that Hollywood has numerous well-respected and influential Jewish leaders in the movie industry, before an audience of 4,000 at Michigan State University. Farrakhan made the point that Hollywood regularly pumps out degrading movies that have historically stereotyped blacks. Farrakhan said, "You wrote us up in

scripts as clowns and buffoons. . . . Some Jews did that to black people." He and other black leaders say their statements are legitimate cultural commentary about the history of anti-black racism in America.

The ADL report has been like pouring gasoline on a fire. It highlights many examples of the intense sentiments reflected in some sectors of the black political community, such as those of Leonard H. Clegg, the chief deputy city attorney of the city of Compton, a suburb of Los Angeles. Clegg, president of the Coalition Against Black Exploitation, a group that monitors the portrayal of blacks in the entertainment industry, is charged as being an anti-Semite for having requested "a summit meeting with the Hollywood Jewish community" to "raise the issue of the century-old problem of Jewish racism in Hollywood."

Similarly, the report's attack on "rap" music seems more like a fundraising ploy to "raise money by frightening the hell out of Jews," as Tatum opined. Ice Cube and similar rap musicians are denounced as anti-Semites in the report for songs that include lyrics about the "Jewish landlord" and similar themes. The ADL has handily seized on the perceived anti-Semitism in rap music and fully exploited this artificially manipulated phenomena. It is no surprise, although ironic, that several of the most popular rap groups that the ADL has condemned are managed, promoted, or financed by the same "Hollywood Jewish mafia" that the ADL is defending. Although it is hard to find any cultural value to the mind-deadening repetitive beat of rap (as a musician trained in the classical tradition one wonders if Farrakhan might not have a useful insight into the subject), some "rappers" defend their lyrics as a social and political expression, albeit a crude one, reflecting the anger of the inner cities.

One black activist commented that an issue which has angered the African-American community and produced such intense emotions is the ADL equating anti-black racism with anti-Semitism. Such an attitude to the generalized plight of blacks demonstrates a lack of understanding that racism for blacks is a systemic and structural problem, he said. He pointed to sociologist Jonathan H. Turner's 1984 theoretical study, "Oppression: A Socio-History of Black-White Relations in America," which stated that anti-black racism is a unique manifestation not just a problem of a habitual prejudiced attitude of mind. It is a form of "stratification" which he calls "oppression" defined as both a process and structure with social, political, and economic consequences for African-Americans. He makes the point that it does not matter much if a person is a racist and harbors such hateful sentiments if the person he hates can afford and is permitted to live next door. Turner commented, "Although an anti-Semitic attitude is unacceptable, don't try to tell blacks that Jews living in New York or Long Island are also an oppressed minority. Some may be depressed," he chuckled, referring to movie producer Woody Allen, "but they certainly aren't oppressed."

Mozart's 'Haydn' string quartets

"Mozart, *String Quartets No. 14, K. 387 and No. 15, K. 421*" ("Haydn" Quartets 1 and 2, 1782-83), Cleveland Quartet; Telarc CD 80297

"Mozart, *The String Quartets,*" Amadeus Quartet; Deutsche Grammophon CD 423 300-2 (6 CDs, complete)

The "Six Quartets Composed and Dedicated to Joseph Haydn by His Friend W.A. Mozart," string quartets Nos. 14-19 (K. 387-K. 465; 1782-85), were a revolution in musical science. Telarc's recent release by the Cleveland Quartet of Mozart's first two "Haydn" Quartets, No. 14 and No. 15, (CD 80297) is a fine, one-disc introduction to these works. More Cleveland Quartet Telarc releases are to come, but this is the only Mozart now available.

Those willing to delve fully into Mozart's breakthrough are urged to compare the approach to the same pieces in the 1970s complete Mozart string quartet recordings of the incomparable Amadeus Quartet, now on a six-CD set from Deutsche Grammophon. The difference is very clear and instructive. You will also be able to trace the leap in Mozart's thinking before, and after, his "Haydn" quartets.

The close friendship between Mozart (1756-91) and the older Haydn (1732-1809) is one of the most beautiful demonstrations of the workings of human creative progress.

Haydn first conducted a musical revolution of his own, virtually inventing the classical string quartet and symphony during 1771-81, beginning with his "Sun" Quartets Opus 20 in 1771-72. Young Mozart, 17, encountered these earlier Haydn quartets during a short visit to Vienna in 1773, and was immediately inspired to compose

his six quartets Nos. 8-13, K. 168-173. These 1773 Mozart quartets might be called his "early Haydn" quartets.

Mozart did not write string quartets again for almost 10 years.

Haydn's revolution culminated in his famous "Russian" Quartets Opus 33 of 1781, which, Haydn characterized, "are in a new, entirely particular manner." Amadeus Quartet first violinist Norbert Brainin calls the new form in Opus 33 "Haydn's *Motivführung*." Best translated "leading principle" or "seed concept," the *Motivführung* is a musical statement with the germ of an already-growing idea, which generates new ideas at an increasing rate.

Mozart's revolution

Mozart had just moved to Vienna in 1781, and plunged happily into Haydn's Opus 33, declaring, "It was from Haydn that I learned how quartets must be written." Mozart labored particularly hard on a new set of quartets throughout 1782-84, writing, "I like to work slowly and with careful consideration." Now the fact of Haydn's inspiration was written out in a long, loving dedication. The last of the six "Haydn" quartets, the famous "Dissonant," was finished on Jan. 14, 1785.

The new works, which Haydn, on violin, and Mozart, on viola, played for friends and family in January-February 1785, created for the first time an "integrated" composition, a work which from beginning to end is a unified, indivisible concept, developed from a single seminal idea. It is a specific *ordered development*.

The real music of such a composition is a "thought-object," a unit idea in the composer's mind, which G.W. Leibniz called the "monad." It appears "between the notes." Represent-

ation in sound of this one concept, the point of the composition, requires very clean polyphonic transparency.

Comparing performances

The Cleveland Quartet's performance of the first "Haydn" Quartet K. 387 in G has great energy, and good phrasing and humor despite a rapid clip. Especially in the difficult fugal finale Allegro, whose densely compacting multiple voices Mozart rewrote several times, there is excellent transparency amongst different singing voices.

The Amadeus version at first seems almost schmaltzy, Viennese, in comparison. It has more elaborate phrasing, wider dynamics, and broader tempi. Its superiority is heard at the end, for it demonstrates the *unity* of all four movements in a way the Cleveland disc misses. While each movement of the Cleveland Quartet performance is exciting, it is hard to see the relationship, for example, between the second movement's Allegro and the third movement's very different Andante cantabile.

The Amadeus Quartet does not just perform the notes, but that which is in-between. They have understood Mozart's single thought-object, and then read the notes to cause the experienced dissonances and differences among voices to correspond, over four movements, to that unifying thought-object.

Other enjoyable recordings by the Amadeus Quartet are the single disc of Mozart's "Hunt Quartet" K. 458 ("Haydn" Quartet 4, 1784) and Haydn's "Emperor Quartet," Opus 76 No. 3 (1782) on Deutsche Grammophon (CD 410 866-2); and their complete Beethoven quartets, a seven CD-set on Deutsche Grammophon (CD 423 473-2).

National News

Gore is a 'glazed-eyed environmental ideologue'

Sen. Al Gore is characterized as "a glazed-eyed, environmental ideologue" by syndicated columnist Mona Charen in her Sept. 2 column. She reviewed a few of the statements in Gore's book *Earth in the Balance* and showed that it was filled with "one scientific whopper after another." She pointed out that there is no consensus about what is causing the ozone hole. Some scientists note that the ozone layer had thickened during the 1960s and that current thinning may be natural fluctuations in the atmosphere, or be caused by sunspot activity.

On the issue of global warming, Charen quoted Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and former governor of Washington. Dr. Ray's book-length exposé *Trashing the Planet* shows that all of man's air pollution since the industrial revolution does not begin to equal the material "spewed into the air from just three volcanoes: Krakatoa in 1883, Mount Katmai in 1912, and Hekla in 1947."

Carnes confirmed by Senate, Gore ducked vote

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Alabama Assistant Attorney General Edward Carnes to the bench of the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals on Sept. 8. Carnes wrote Alabama's death penalty laws, which, among other things, allow judges to impose the death penalty even if the jury votes a life sentence. There are 500 death row inmates in the three-state circuit, out of 2,500 in the country.

Carnes's major liberal support came from the Southern Poverty Law Center's Morris Dees, whose credentials as a "civil rights leader" were questioned by Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Rev. Joseph Lowery. Dees, in an interview with the *New York Times*, viciously shot back: "The civil rights community of which a lot of these guys speak died when Dr. King died."

A recent profile of Carnes in the *Times*

stated that he "has earned the gratitude of White House and Justice Department officials by rounding up support for restrictions on *habeas corpus*" which were contained in the Bush administration's crime bill. Carnes has brought many state attorneys general into support for the Bush-Rehnquist proposals to effectively deny federal *habeas* proceedings to state prisoners, especially in capital cases. Some 31 state attorneys general supported his nomination.

During a June 1991 appearance before the House Judiciary Committee, a Justice Department spokesman presented a statistical study of capital cases prepared by Carnes, in support of the administration's argument that federal courts should not interfere with state executions by hearing constitutional claims presented in *habeas* petitions.

Despite his liberal aura, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore ducked the vote, so as not to embarrass his pro-death penalty running mate, Bill Clinton. On Sept. 8, Gore's office told *EIR*, "We are taking no position on the Carnes nomination."

Times defends I.F. Stone from KGB revelations

Herb Romerstein, a former Soviet expert for the U.S. Information Agency, has gotten into a surprisingly heated brawl with the editors of the *New York Times* over their defense of the late I.F. Stone from charges that he was a KGB agent. In a letter published in the Aug. 31 issue, Romerstein detailed his discussions with former KGB officials, including Gen. Oleg Kalugin, in which they revealed that a prominent American journalist (whom one KGB officer identified by name as Stone) had been on the KGB's payroll during the 1950s and again in the 1960s. When Romerstein revealed Stone's KGB ties in an article in the June 6, 1992 issue of *Human Events*, the *Times* responded with an Aug. 13 editorial attacking Romerstein and Accuracy in Media head Reed Irvine for spreading "repugnant" and "grotesque" disinformation. In an accompanying letter to the *Times*, Irvine assailed the daily for "canonizing" Stone in an editorial, three signed articles, and a 1,750-

word obituary when he died earlier this year.

Apart from his pro-Moscow track record, Stone was a long-time LaRouche-hater, who finished his long, ignoble career by penning a book-length assault against Plato, in which he argued that Socrates deserved to die for his supposed crimes against Athenian democracy.

Report documents U.S. family's disappearance

"New Realities of the American Family," a new report by the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, reveals the total change of the pattern of U.S. families in the past 30 years. The report, by demographer Carol De Vita, states that the once-dominant single-income, two-parent U.S. family is a thing of the past, describing only one in five families. About 36% of U.S. families are married couples with children, but a large proportion of these are step-families. A full third of all Americans are part of step-families, and this will rise to one in two by the year 2000, the report states.

The average age at first marriage is now the highest in a century: 26.3 years for men and 24.1 for women. The marriage rate fell almost 30% between 1970 and 1990, and the divorce rate increased 40%. Over 50% of mothers with preschool children worked outside the home in 1991, compared with 20% in 1960. Now, 25% of all births are to unmarried women, compared to 20% in 1960. Nearly one in eight families is headed by a single parent, who is five times more likely to be a woman, and therefore, more impoverished. The percentage of children living with a single parent, 25%, has doubled since 1970 and tripled since 1960.

Article on Palme hit filed in FOIA suit

A copy of the recent article in the Swedish journal *Journalisten* exposing the Stasi disinformation campaign to pin the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme

on Lyndon LaRouche was filed on Sept. 4 in a pending Freedom of Information Act suit. The FOIA suit was filed two years ago by LaRouche associate and onetime co-defendant Michele Steinberg in order to force the FBI and Justice Department to release their files on the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination.

In the legal papers, Steinberg attached the *Journalisten* article, "He Laid Wrong Tracks Concerning the Palme Murder," by Herbert Brehmer, and she said that it "provides dramatic confirmation of the assertions made by plaintiff and her associates that the efforts to link her and her associates, including Lyndon LaRouche, to the Palme assassination, were a Soviet-run disinformation campaign." Steinberg has previously argued that the FBI's claim of "national security" in order to withhold many of the Palme documents was simply being used to prevent disclosure of the FBI's involvement in this Soviet-run disinformation campaign, as part of the effort to imprison LaRouche. The judge in the case recently ordered the FBI to submit the withheld documents to him so that he can examine them in his chambers.

Tenth anniversary of Gosch kidnap noted

CBS News nationally aired an interview with child sex abuse victim Paul Bonacci on Sept. 4, as part of a report on the 10th anniversary of the kidnaping of Johnny Gosch, which took place on Labor Day weekend. The kidnaping of 12-year-old Johnny Gosch from his Des Moines, Iowa paper route set off a campaign to advertise the disappearance of children by putting their photos on milk cartons. A second Des Moines boy was also kidnaped shortly after. Paul Bonacci's attorney John DeCamp has shown that these kidnapings are being done by a satanic child sex abuse ring based out of Omaha, Nebraska, and involving prominent figures throughout the U.S.

Interviewed by CBS, Gosch's mother said she thought the kidnaping was a part of a "conspiracy" to use him for "prostitution or pornography." The report then comment-

ed that this theory centers around a Nebraska prison inmate who claims to have been part of the kidnaping team, referring to Paul Bonacci. CBS remarked that his information is considered unreliable because he is said to be mentally ill. Bonacci, in fact, suffers a multiple personality disorder as a result of years of abuse and torture by the Omaha ring.

In June 1991, the CBS News program "48 Hours" made a strenuous effort to debunk the allegations of another victim-witness, Alisha Owen, when it ran a lying account of her perjury trial, during the jury deliberations. Owen was convicted of perjury—as was Bonacci—for refusing to recant her testimony.

Virginia's 'Bloody Mary' ranks high in executions

The Sept. 2 issue of the *Washington Post* ran a front-page feature on Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry's escalating the pace of executions to one per month, putting the state fourth for executing the most people in the last 10 years (15), behind Texas, Florida, and Louisiana.

An accompanying chart on all 49 death row inmates gives their names, and facts surrounding their convictions. Author Sue Anne Pressley quoted several of them, and underscored that "killing them, years later, after keeping them isolated and dehumanized, is just as brutal as the crimes they committed. It does not take into account their remorse or rehabilitation." Each one hopes that his execution will cause the death penalty to be outlawed, she said.

Willie Leroy Jones, scheduled to be executed Sept. 15, is quoted: "My friends here, it's going to hurt them when I go. People can say what they want, but I live with a bunch of human beings on death row."

Terry, who has gubernatorial ambitions for next year, announced two more killings: Charles Sylvester Stamper, a 39-year-old African-American, is to be executed on Oct. 28, and Timothy Dale Bunch, a white 33-year-old, is to be executed Dec. 10. Sources say that Terry will announce another two executions before the end of the year.

● **BUSH BIO BOOSTED** in Quayle's back yard. Georgia Irely, a LaRouche Democrat with a daily radio program in Dan Quayle's hometown of Huntington, Indiana, recently interviewed Anton Chaitkin, co-author of *EIR's George Bush: the Unauthorized Biography*.

● **ROSS PEROT** neglected to say, once again, whether he was a presidential candidate or not in his Sept. 2 *New York Times* editorial section commentary, entitled "How Stupid Do They Think We Are?" Perot says that he is on the ballot in 48 states and will soon be on the ballot in all 50 states. Speaking about his following, he wrote: "Their goal is to influence every congressional race, as well as the presidential race, and they are active in every state. At their request, I am actively supporting them."

● **IRWIN SUALL**, the Anti-Defamation League's "Fact-Finding" director, lost his composure after being briefed on the revelations that the Stasi invented the lie that Lyndon LaRouche was to blame for the assassination of Olof Palme. Sual's division of the ADL played a major role in spreading the lying "facts" throughout the United States.

● **CLARK CLIFFORD**, the 85-year-old Washington powerbroker, is at risk for a fatal heart attack if forced to go to trial in New York, rather than Washington, according to court papers submitted by Virginia cardiologist Albert A. Del Negro on Sept. 1. Clifford is under indictment in the Bank of Commerce and Credit International case.

● **C-SPAN** broadcast a forum on the book *The Holes in the Ozone Scare* on Sept. 3. The forum, which took place on Sept. 2 during the International Space Conference in Washington, featured the book's co-author Rogelio Maduro, and Marjorie Hecht, editor of *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine, which published the book.

Defeat NAFTA

It is highly possible that George Bush's North American Free Trade Agreement will be derailed prior to the U.S. elections in November. That is not a bad thing. The environmental issues raised by the Democrats in opposition to the treaty are not totally out of place; yet unless NAFTA is attacked on a point of principle, these objections will amount to mere delaying tactics and pre-election gimmickry, and some version of the treaty will be ratified by both parties.

So far, only the independent LaRouche-Bevel ticket is rallying the kind of opposition which can be effective in defeating NAFTA. Bill Clinton and George Bush do not disagree at all on the primacy of the free market over human values. NAFTA cannot be amended or improved; it must be decisively defeated. This, as of now, is not the stance of the Democratic Party or of the Clinton election team.

The true face of NAFTA is seen in the slave labor conditions prevalent in the border *maquiladoras*, the assembly plants which operate as foreign enclaves on Mexican soil. These border free trade zones are the model which supporters of NAFTA wish to see extended to the rest of Mexico, and beyond. In the first stage, the idea is for U.S. and Canadian capital to invest in *maquiladoras* in Mexico. This would force a disastrous fall in wages upon U.S. and Canadian workers, who would be faced with the choice of accepting "competitive" conditions at home, or no jobs at all.

In the *maquiladoras*, the wages paid to young men and women are lower than those paid for manufacturing in the rest of Mexico, averaging \$0.98 per hour, compared to \$1.56, which is standard in Mexico. Not only this, but these young workers are forced to live in barracks conditions without adequate sanitation, and in conditions in which water supplies are contaminated with industrial pollutants as well as untreated sewage. Safety laws do not apply in these work places; nor are benefits of any kind—pension, medical or unemployment—offered to the labor force.

The free trade zone which George Bush wishes to see ratified into law is a mortal threat to the standard of living of the work force in the three countries involved:

Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

What NAFTA means is a return to the brutal working conditions which were prevalent in the United Kingdom in the 19th century, or worse. These camps can only continue to function while there is a supply of relatively healthy, youthful labor available. When this labor supply has been destroyed, through the ravages of cholera and other diseases that flourish in the environment of these slave labor camps, then reality will assert itself too late.

This is the way to the final destruction of the United States, Canada, and Mexico as viable nations. Rather than helping Mexico to become an industrially advanced nation, the United States and Canada will enforce a disastrous technological backwardness upon their own work forces. Even the companies that invest in runaway shops will suffer in the long run, because even as they initially benefit from low wages, in the long run the disastrous fall in productivity which will characterize labor throughout the continent will make U.S. goods uncompetitive on world markets.

During the 1980s, Mexican wages fell by half, as that country's markets were opened up to U.S. investment. The fundamental tenets of the Reagan-Bush, Thatcher-Major, free trade ideology which underlies the North American Free Trade Agreement, are also subscribed to by Bill Clinton. Thus in his economic program "Putting People First," which is effectively subscribed to by Ross Perot also, he emphasizes the primacy of the market place and sees free trade as the driving engine of the economy.

In a recent tour on behalf of the LaRouche-Bevel ticket, vice presidential candidate Rev. James Bevel stressed an opposite point of view: a Christian economics, in which human values are primary. Thus, unlike his opponents, Bevel has taken the position that the real problem in the U.S. economy is the deficit that is being created, when human beings don't have jobs, housing, or medical care, and are thrown on the human scrap heap. It is from this standpoint that he has voiced an uncompromising opposition to NAFTA, and to free market ideology in general.

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Thurs., Oct. 8—9 p.m.

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- WASHINGTON—DCTV Ch. 34
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—12 noon

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Chicago Cable Access Ch. 21
Presidential Sleaze
Thurs., Sept. 24—10 p.m.
Bush's Genocide
Wed., Sept. 30—8 p.m.

MARYLAND

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The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—2:30 p.m.
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- PRINCE GEORGE'S
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Carroll Community TV Ch. 55
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EIR World News
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The LaRouche Connection
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- DANVILLE—
Cooney Cable Ch. 6
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Wednesdays—afternoon
Fridays—afternoon
- MANHATTAN—
Manhattan Cable Ch. 17D
The LaRouche Connection
Fridays—6 a.m.

- QUEENS—
Queens Public TV Ch. 56
The Oil Weapon
Fri., Sept. 25—6 p.m.
Mon., Sept. 28—3 p.m.
The Holes in the Ozone Scare
Hoax
Tues., Sept. 29—3 p.m.
- ROCHESTER—
Greater Rochester Ch. 12
The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—7 p.m.
Greater Rochester Ch. 19
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—11 a.m.
Mondays—7 p.m.

TEXAS

- HOUSTON—
Public Access Channel
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—5 p.m.
Who Owns Your
Congressman? Tues., Sept.
22—6 p.m.
Wed., Sept. 23—3 p.m.
Wed., Sept. 29—11 a.m.
Thurs., Oct. 1—2 p.m.
Fri., Oct. 2—7 p.m.
Tues., Oct. 6—11 p.m.
Wed., Oct. 7—3 p.m.
Thurs., Oct. 8—3 p.m.

VIRGINIA

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The LaRouche Connection
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Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.
Fridays—2 p.m.
Sundays—6 p.m.
- LEESBURG—
MultiVision Ch. 6
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—7 p.m.
- RICHMOND & HENRICO
COUNTY—
Continental Cable Ch. 31
The Schiller Institute Show
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.
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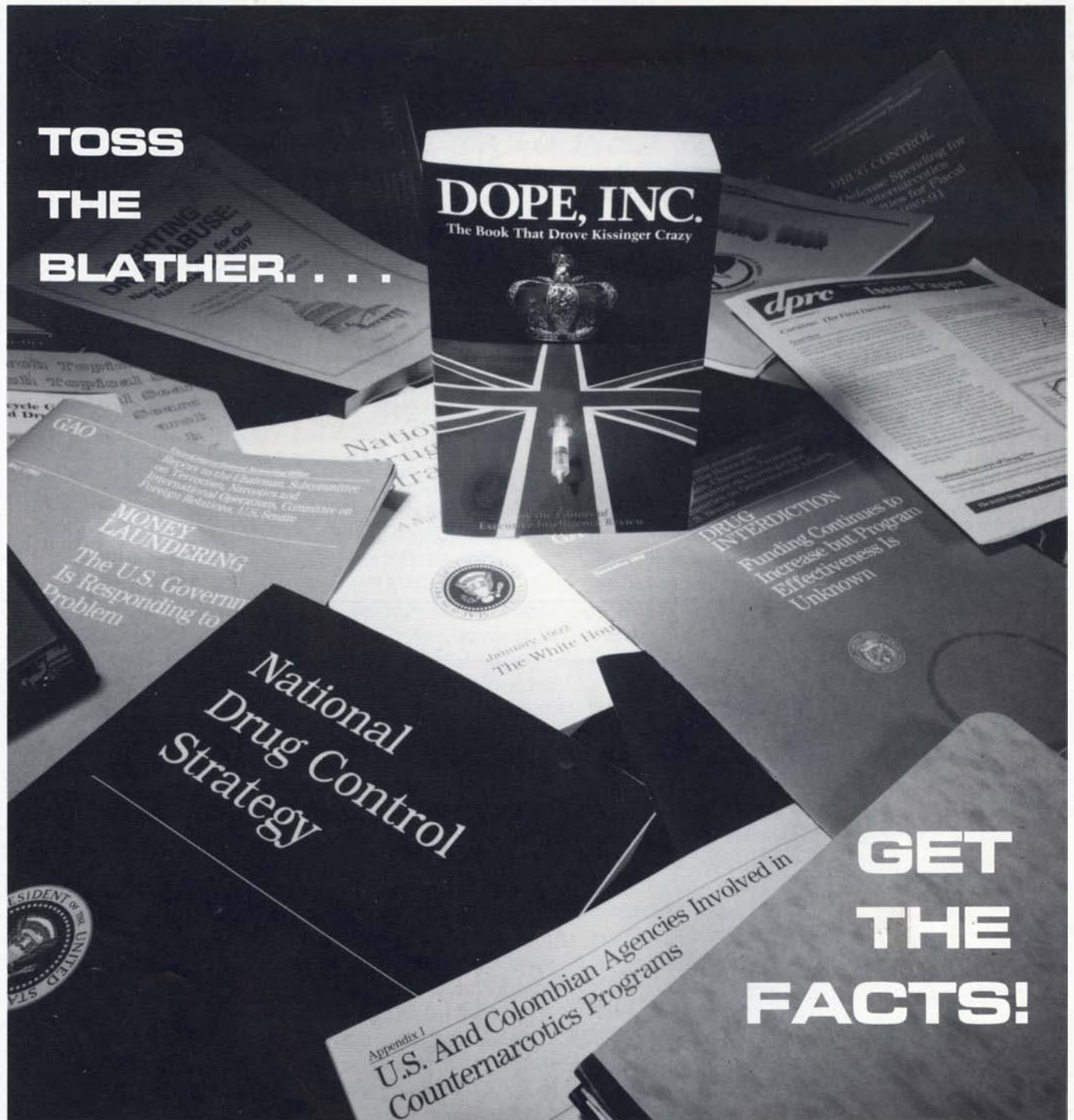
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