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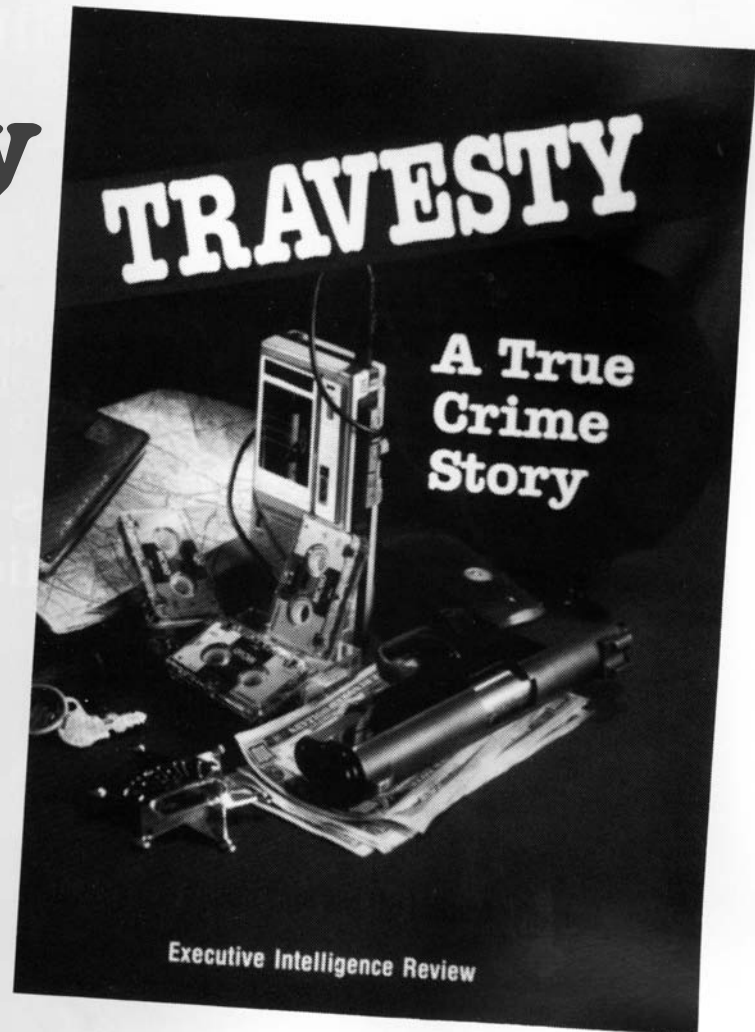
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From the Editor

The world needs more people. If you think anything else is the case, *EIR* is here to wake you up.

For instance, for decades a propaganda line has emanated from the British oligarchy and their American junior partners, to the effect that the essence of Nazism was the atrocious slaughter of millions of Jews by the anti-Semitic Hitler regime. Those crimes did occur, and have rightly evoked the sentiment, "Never again." Yet anti-Semitism was not the essence of Nazism. Rather, Nazism was an oligarchical system which denied the equality of all human beings in the image of God, the concept which Helga Zepp-LaRouche so eloquently defended recently in Sudan (p. 41).

The Nazi regime and its supporters determined that under economic crisis conditions (which the oligarchy itself had created), certain strata of the population were unfit to survive—whether because of poverty, skin color, religious creed, or presumed "defects" which, to put it in the now-fashionable language, diminished the targeted individual's "quality of life."

In the service of that ideology, millions of Jews, Gypsies, and others were worked until the last bit of value was squeezed from them, and were then killed in the concentration camps. In the service of the same ideology, today, the Anglo-American banking fraternity condones and supports the holocaust being conducted against the defenseless people of Bosnia (see p. 32), as it condoned the Maoist massacres of millions of Chinese, and millions of Cambodians under Pol Pot, and as it works to deprive Ibero-Americans of the right to self-defense against the narco-terrorists (articles, pp. 47-51).

All of this may seem remote to some Americans. But as our cover *Feature* shows, the anti-human and anti-scientific world-outlook behind Nazism has made devastating inroads in the United States and other "advanced" countries. If you think that it's a good idea to force welfare mothers to be implanted with contraceptives; if you find yourself toying with the idea that our health-care system is overburdened with expensive care of very old and very sick people who are about to die anyway—you are already on the slippery slope to acceptance of the crimes for which Nazi doctors were condemned at Nuremberg.

Nora Hamerman

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Freedom from slavery is a human right.

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Feature



Never again? The entrance to the concentration camp at Dachau, with the famous sign reading, "Work Makes You Free." The return of eugenics, euthanasia, and other Nazi practices is literally a return to the ideology behind the concentration camps, the idea of "useless eaters" unfit to live or reproduce themselves.

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Regulating derivatives isn't such a good idea

by Chris White

International banking regulators produced another set of reports on the "risks" associated with derivative financial instruments the week of May 3. Among them are the Bank for International Settlements, which is recommending that banks' capital reserves be increased to offset derivative risks, and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which is seeking public comment on the question of whether or not securities dealers ought to set aside additions to capital for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, the General Accounting Office of Congress and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, run until recently by Sen. Phil Gramm's wife, Wendy, continue to work on their forthcoming studies.

The offerings made public from the "regulators" so far miss the point, and will actually make things worse. It would be much better, from the standpoint of "managing risk" and restoring control, to simply tax the derivatives, as Lyndon LaRouche has proposed. The tax proposal meanwhile came under fire from the head of Switzerland's National Bank, who left no doubt that such measures were the last kind of thing he wanted to see.

Derivatives are financial instruments based upon agreements by two parties to make payments on a future date at a price related to the market performance of a commodity or currency. Futures contracts, swaps, and options are all derivatives.

The regulators are, in effect, proposing to legitimize the practice that has developed in recent years, in the name of controlling it. That is a recipe for additional disasters not so far ahead.

Remember when the regulators began to get involved with the savings and loan crisis? In the name of dealing with "excesses," they doomed taxpayers to fund a multi-hundred

billion dollar bailout of commercial and investment banks, which were given, at knockdown prices, the still viable assets of failed S&Ls.

Or, what about the "leveraged buyout" binge of the late 1980s? Regulatory hair-pulling and breast-beating didn't do too much to avert what was already foredoomed to come to pass in that case, either. Nor, interestingly enough, have any of the U.S. regulatory agencies given a public accounting of what was involved, and what they discovered, when they unwound Drexel Burnham Lambert's derivative positions after the collapse of the Michael Milken junk-bond empire. Nor have they accounted for why it took so long. Such a report might just help to clarify what it is that international regulatory agencies have begun another of their ritual dances around.

The real issue: What is wealth?

What they are avoiding is indicated, in typical tongue-in-cheek style, in the London *Economist's* April 10 "International Banking Survey." There, Sykes Wilford, managing director of Chase Manhattan's risk-management group, is reported thus: He "likes to show clients a certificate dating from June 1863 when London bankers working for the Confederate States of America raised a dual-currency loan with a coupon linked to future cotton prices."

That little cameo encapsulates what is at issue between the regulators and the advocates of taxation. What is wealth, and how is it produced? Is wealth the monetized price of slave-labor-produced raw materials, or other products? Is the function of credit issuance to guarantee a "right of return" to monetary pricing structures ultimately based on raw materials and other commodities produced by cheap labor or slave labor?

The regulators are ultimately bound to answer such ques-

tions in the same way one can assume Sykes Wilford and the *Economist* would. And they will therefore ensure that their "regulation" leads down the primrose path to a worse debacle than the ones they loaded us up with in their earlier handling of the S&L and leveraged buyout binges. It's like the alcoholic whose last drink is always his next drink. At some point, he's so far gone that there won't be another drink, ever.

You wouldn't expect such a sodden mind to ever take up the question of why it might be that mankind, of all the species, is the only one capable of increasing its power to produce wealth. The results are shown in the increasing density of activity of increasing numbers of members of the human race. Technology-driven increases in the productive power of labor, to the extent they are permitted to occur, cheapen the cost of producing both goods and new qualified labor, producing more of both.

That is a process which is very different than the hunt for profit in the form of money. Money profit is ultimately related to the physical transformations through improvements in human labor power, and quality of thinking, which produces wealth. The bridge between the two is provided by credit, which should secure investment in current improvements against anticipated cheapened future wealth production capabilities made possible by present investment. The money cost of credit, interest rates, is the current evaluation of the expected threshold for future profit, or return, on such economic investments.

In the U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, responsibility for the creation of money and credit is allotted to the U.S. Congress. It is a sovereign function of national government, included because providing for the present and future requirements of the nation and its population, in the sense of the Constitution's Preamble, can only be a function of government, not private particular interest. In assuming the function of sovereign credit issuer, government creates the climate in which banks can do what they used to do: lend, at low rates, into a stream of developing economic projects. That was before Donald Regan took over the Treasury Department in 1980, and began to promote what he and Citibank's Walter Wriston called "creative financing," otherwise known as usury, money breeding money.

The regulators treat money breeding money as if it were economic growth. It isn't. If you don't have economic growth, you can't monetize surpluses, because there aren't any. You can cannibalize population and historical capital improvements on behalf of present anticipation of required future money income. And if you do that, as we have been doing for more than a generation, the cases of Babylon and Rome, among others, signpost our ultimate destination. The problem is not the regulators' view of derivative risk. It is their ludicrous idea of what constitutes the security for what they call capital. Not improvements, but paper backing up paper, or data entries backing up data entries.

The only way to regulate derivatives is to change the

direction of the flow of credit in the economy. LaRouche's tax would do that, by lowering the anticipated rate of return on the instruments; the capital reserve proposal would not. It would set the scene for a further dilution of all so-called financial assets—although someone will soon cook up something called "virtual capital," against which derivatives can be reserved virtually risk-free.

What went wrong

In the old days, a stock was a stock, and a bond was a bond. A stockholder, if his company was profitable, received his dividends and hoped for improvements in the stock's value. The bondholder collected his interest. Both were paid out of the economic activity of the corporation. Then in August 1971, the dollar was floated; with a floating currency, prices of, for example, commodities in international trade, were no longer fixed, but would vary with the floating currency. Then, in the fall of 1979, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker began to increase interest rates above what was then the normal pre-tax rate for corporate profits. The combination of high interest rates and floating currencies ended the medium- and long-term investment in capital improvements, for no such project could develop the income to outperform interest cost, and bankrupted manufacturing and raw materials producers. The result: a shift of financial resources into usury and speculation paid for by the lives of people around the world.

Stocks and bonds became speculative instruments. And along came a slew of new "products" from the "financial services industry." Not actually new, but illegal; the new products, like "options," had earlier been banned by U.S. statutes like the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936. Now not stocks, but the option to buy a stock at a certain price, or a future such transaction, or an index of such options.

The defenders of such derivatives claim ludicrously that such instruments embody the lessons learnt from the succession of financial and economic crises of the 1970s and '80s. They hedge risk. These people choose to ignore the reality that, as untrammelled usury has destroyed regions of the world and sectors of the economy—Africa in the 1970s; Ibero-America in 1982; S&Ls in 1983-84; industrial corporations, LBOs in 1985-88—real estate investment, money chasing more money has grown to replace what has been destroyed. The eightfold increase in derivative instruments from 1987-91 is a cumulative measure of the wreckage of the potentials for economic growth in the 10-15 years before as financial assets were rolled out of one collapsing sector and into the next "growth" area, until all that was left was the financial assets, over \$16 trillion, the same ball-park as the Federal Reserve's estimate of the financial value of all the assets in the U.S. economy, whether physical or financial, still demanding the same level of cumulative return.

All of it is going to end up worth as much as Sykes Wilford's Confederate certificate. The question is, what will replace it?

How 'shock therapy' has ruined Russia

by William Engdahl

It is now more than one year since the austerity program known as "shock therapy" has been in place in Russia. The program has been an unmitigated disaster, as the following review documents.

On Jan. 2, 1992, the new economic team of Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced dramatic measures of price decontrol and other steps apparently intended to stop the collapse of the Russian economy. The program, designed by 36-year-old Harvard University economist Jeffrey Sachs, in concert with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), was labeled "shock therapy." Like its counterpart for treatment of severe psychosis, this economic shock therapy is utterly incompetent in the task of obtaining a healthy economic organism.

On Jan. 2, 1992, the Russian government began to implement the bold program of economic czar Yegor Gaidar, reversing more than 60 years of state price control and beginning to unfreeze prices on 90% of consumer goods and 80% of industrial goods. On the rest, prices rose immediately by some 350%, by state fiat. By the end of that January, consumer price inflation had increased 500%.

At the same time, to attack this state-created inflation explosion, the state bank simply stopped printing money, meaning prices on goods soared while money to buy the necessary goods contracted. The Russian Central Bank in the first quarter of 1992 increased its interest rates to local (state-owned) banks from 2% in late 1991 up to more than 80% by April 1992, and removed interest restrictions on member banks altogether, which meant that ruble credits for rebuilding industry were impossible to pay.

On Jan. 29, 1992, Gaidar and Yeltsin issued Presidential Decree No. 65, which said, "Everyone has the right to trade anywhere in whatever they wish." Unbridled free-market chaos was unleashed, in the name of "economic reform." At the same time, Gaidar liberalized foreign exchange and foreign trade, allowing local producers to import and export at will, with the exception of oil and gas. Gaidar's program called for all export prices to rise to world market levels by the end of 1993.

To an increasingly desperate Russian population, the slogans of Sachs's IMF "shock therapy" promised a miracle cure. The IMF and the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized states, led by the United States, held out the carrot of \$24 billion in credits as soon as Russia agreed to sign the IMF's letter of intent.

The state budget deficit

By December 1992, the economy was in a shambles and hyperinflation was exploding, as the Congress of People's Deputies finally forced Yeltsin to dump Gaidar, though not the reform. As a result of government decisions, domestic oil prices increased between December 1991 and the begin-

Banque de France like Federal Reserve?

A bill granting autonomy to the Banque de France will be presented to the French cabinet on May 12. One of the first items on the agenda of the incoming Edouard Balladur government, this measure to give the French central bank a status similar to the U.S. Federal Reserve was already largely prepared by the previous Bérégovoy government, which fell when the Socialist Party was trounced at the polls on March 28. This makes it a bad sign of monetarist continuity.

As in many other areas, the new government is adapting to pressures from the outside instead of responding to the real challenges of the day. Its "logic" is purely financial. This measure is being taken, first, because it is totally in line with the "single market" framework of the Maastricht treaty; second, because the German Bundesbank is demanding it; and third, because the "markets" expect it.

In fact, without the Maastricht blueprint for overall financial contraction in Europe and "sacrifices" imposed on labor and industry in order to preserve the financial speculative bubble, there would be no need to change anything. But in order to eventually create a European Bank and to use it to impose a deflationary outlook, a European monetary institution must be set up. By officially giving the Banque de France more autonomy, its representatives and governor will be set up to fully play their role in that scenario.

'Price stability'

Article 105 of the European Union Treaty (Maastricht) stipulates that "the principal objective of the European system of central banks is to maintain price stability." Edmond Alphandéry, France's new economics minister, in a recent interview with the newspaper *Le Monde*, stressed that the future statutes of the Banque de France would confer monetary policy on a council independent of the politicians in power, whose objective will be "price

ning of 1993 by a staggering 85-fold, or 8,467%. Fuel for tractors or truck transport became prohibitive. This was part of the IMF's "market price" demands.

The IMF also demanded, as a precondition to its "recommending" release of the promised \$24 billion of G-7 funds, that Russia dramatically cut its state budget deficit. The only

problem was, the IMF made no provision for ensuring that Russia had functioning economic infrastructure in place beforehand, so that the underlying reasons for the budget deficit could diminish along with the deficit. The result was predictable chaos. On paper, the Gaidar government cut the state budget deficit. Its stated goal of zero deficit by April 1992

stability." So "price stability" is the watchword, as if this were in itself an objective of economic policy, instead of merely a means to an end, which ought to be the harmonious growth of the economy as a whole.

The hoax of Maastricht is that such "stability" is *not* imposed on the financial derivatives markets (options markets, where one can intervene for sums ten times or more than those one possesses)—the markets which are the primary source of the speculative bubble and attacks on currencies and the main cause of monetary instability.

This exposes how a pseudo-technical argument cloaks the hypocrisy presiding over the so-called depoliticization of the Banque de France. Since what is being proposed is to cut ties, not with the state, but with the reigning political power, what is going to be put in its place? Absurdly, a financial power. It is said that it is not "privatization," but the conditions are being created for the preponderance of a "private" financial oligarchy.

It hardly matters whether the members of the future Council on Monetary Policy are named by the cabinet or by a high "independent" authority, or that formally it is established that the Banque de France has the duty (like the Bundesbank) of "supporting the general economic policy of the government." In giving the governor a onetime six-year term and in accepting the objective of price stability, the bank is decoupled from national policy, which aims at assuring economic growth and development, and handed over to a different logic. The "irrevocable" governor with his long term will naturally tend to adapt to the views of the governors of the Bundesbank, the U.S. Federal Reserve, and other colleagues, themselves all totally immersed in the commercial banking universe.

Of course, the Banque de France—according to Mr. Alphandéry—will be subjected to the "watchful examination of Parliament," which can require its governor to "testify." But no arbitration procedure is foreseen, in case the government and the bank disagree on fixing interest rates.

In fact, this "fixation" on the Banque de France statute is the proof of what everyone knows but few are saying in Paris: Prime Minister Balladur's government, which came to power in a wave of national revulsion against the Socialist Party, is not Gaullist—not even Gaullist-

flavored. The Banque de France was nationalized in 1945 by Charles de Gaulle, and this was a victory for democracy. It made available, to elected and other national officials, the tools needed for creating a coherent economic policy. In contrast, Banque de France autonomy fits right into the logic of those oligarchist congresses, from Vienna to Versailles, Saint-Germain, Trianon, and Yalta, which Prime Minister Balladur cited during his inaugural speech.

Not comparable to Germany

The argument of alignment with the Bundesbank is worthless, for two principal reasons. First of all, France's history and tradition are different from Germany's. The Bundesbank, with its present statute, came out of a history in which 1923 and its sequels remain a traumatic memory. The "never again" revulsion against Weimar hyperinflation remains deeply anchored in the German mind, and the German model rests on a unique history, popular support, and monetary efficiency. So far, the Bundesbank has been able to favor a policy of growth; it was not created with a view to carrying out the Maastricht financial contraction policy. "The German equation" is the belief that jobs equals low inflation equals central bank independence. France has no such credo and to impose it artificially would be absurd.

Secondly, this "German tradition" developed through the pressures of an occupying authority. In fact, the Bundesbank is independent because the Allied authorities stationed in Germany found it prudent to disperse power in that country as much as possible.

Moreover, "independence" is not even necessary to obtain good results in the domain of inflation and exchange rates: The Japanese example proves this, and no one would dream of demanding the independence of the Bank of Japan.

This is a signal from the French government to the international banking fraternity that France will adapt and play the game by their rules. Whenever, historically, France has made that kind of choice, war has always been on the horizon, determined by the acceptance of a financial malthusian logic, which creates the conditions for a showdown between nations for a shrinking "whole."

—Jacques Cheminade

was not reached, but it claimed an impressive state deficit of 3.5% of Gross National Product (GNP) by April, some 50 billion rubles.

Sharp cuts in government spending were the only means to cut the deficit, since company "profits" in a western sense were non-existent in the rotted economy, and taxation of personal income was not successful, so quickly were living standards falling. The result was that the state did a book-keeping trick to try to appease the IMF. It cut state allocations to industry, but at the same time it let state-owned industries run up huge new debts to one another. The "state" deficit was thus shifted to become "enterprise" debts, despite the fact that these enterprises were totally state owned. Companies that suddenly had credit cut off by the Central Bank under the Gaidar shock therapy program, simply refused to pay other enterprises for purchases. Debt of state firms to one another and to the Central Bank went from a level of R 40 billion in December 1991 to R 3,200 billion by the end of June 1992, an 8,000% increase in six months!

Had this shift not taken place, given the impossible IMF conditions, more than one-third of all producing enterprises in Russia, maybe half, would have been forced to shut down, creating massive social explosions, as the IMF state deficit restraints allowed no social security spending for mass unemployment. Not surprisingly, local company managers and others opted to at least keep the enterprises operating, however inefficiently.

To alleviate this unstable social situation, the Central Bank decided to extend "soft credits" to help settle inter-company debts, reducing them to a nominal R 1.2 trillion by September, but confidence again broke down and debts mounted, along with inflation, to previous levels by year end.

Because the Gaidar government's shock recipe called for severe contraction of money supply, while a 655% consumer price inflation existed by March 1992, ruble cash for payment of employee wages was not available, and the wage arrears for workers began to balloon also. The arrears in wages exceeded R 21 billion, or 8% of the population's monthly income by that April, and rose to R 65 billion by July 1, almost one-fifth of nominal (depressed) monthly wages in the entire economy. Faced with credit cutoff by the central government and breakdown of supply deliveries, the state-owned companies raised their own prices and cut production. Industrial production in 1992 dropped an official 20%.

'No precedent'

Sachs and the IMF had no idea what to do. Prof. Klaus Laski of the Vienna Institute for International Comparative Economics correctly pointed out the absurdity of the IMF and the G-7 arrogance in imposing rigid monetary shock on Russia: "There exists no precedent for the transition from a command economy to a market economy. The IMF and World Bank give the impression of having the right answers. But the outlook of these institutions is thoroughly monetarist. The prime focus of the IMF is to correct temporary imbal-



Former Acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar on a visit to the White House in April 1992. What does he have to smile about?

ances in a country's national balance of payments," not to manage the most complex economic national restructuring ever undertaken.

Because of the explosive social situation facing the Gaidar government by May 1992, it decided to relax enforcement of new value-added taxes and income taxes. The state deficit exploded from R 50 billion in the first quarter, to R 301 billion by the end of June 1992. If the official state budget deficit is combined with "extra-budget" credits to the Finance Ministry, and the advance draw on expected January 1993 tax revenues, the total state deficit for 1992—the first full year of the IMF "shock therapy"—was 17% of the GNP, or a staggering R 2.6 trillion, rather than the target of 3.5% demanded by Sachs and the IMF.

The real economy and living standards plunged. Real wages fell by an estimated 50%, according to data compiled by the Geneva-based Economic Commission for Europe, one of the few international agencies producing useful analysis of the Russian economy. The ECE estimates a staggering level of poverty in Russia, to include "over 40% of the population" by the end of 1992.

The ruble-dollar exchange rate collapsed as well in the last quarter of 1992. The government's much-publicized issuing of "vouchers," or small share ownership certificates in state companies, was a thinly veiled political attempt by the Yeltsin-Gaidar government to calm popular discontent by giving people an illusion of ownership, and paper which could be traded as a money substitute. But with no decision on final ownership rights over property, the shares are ultimately worthless.

But the nations of the G-7 persist in adhering to the dangerous and foolish IMF demands on Russia, as evinced in the most recent "pledge" of \$43 billion from the Tokyo G-7 meeting in April, conditional on Russia's strict adherence to IMF conditionalities.

Mexican growers launch movement for moratorium on farm debt

by Carlos Cota Meza

The news has begun to spread like wildfire in Mexico: At a National Meeting of Agricultural Producers, called by the Permanent Sonora Forum of Rural Producers April 23-24, it was decided to declare an organized suspension of payments on the debt arrears of farmers throughout Mexico, until an agreement with the government is reached. Rural producers from the states of Jalisco, Sinaloa, Baja California Norte, and Sonora were present.

Judging by the Mexican government's reactions thus far, the proposed moratorium is the only path to take in the face of Mexico's rapidly worsening agricultural crisis. From the standpoint of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Agriculture Secretary Carlos Hank González, and Finance Secretary Pedro Aspe Armella, as well as the state governors, the beginning and end of the problem is the farmers' insolvency. Their "solution"? To address the problem *case by case*, even though the number of bankrupt growers is now believed to have surpassed 1 million!

The producers' proposal stems from one simple fact: The embargo of their properties by the reprivatized creditor banks is growing at a terrifying rate, meaning that the debts are in any case not being paid. Furthermore, the embargoed assets can in no way solve the crisis threatening the national banking system. The loser, of course, is the Mexican population, which is seeing food production plummet, representing not merely a commercial problem, but a national security one as well.

The specific proposal of the producers is that negotiations be held on the issuance of government bonds equivalent to a 20-25 year debt moratorium. The bonds would be given to the creditor banks, which could incorporate the bonds into their loan loss reserves against unrecoverable loans.

In turn, the government would reconvert the amount of the suspended debt into new credit, which would be channeled through a trustee into production of basic foodstuffs such as grains, which would be provided price guarantees to enable the producers to recapitalize. The federal government would provide credit for acquisition of machinery and other necessary inputs. These measures would represent merely the beginning of a radical reordering of current economic policies, which, under orders from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have already demonstrated their absolute failure on a nationwide scale.

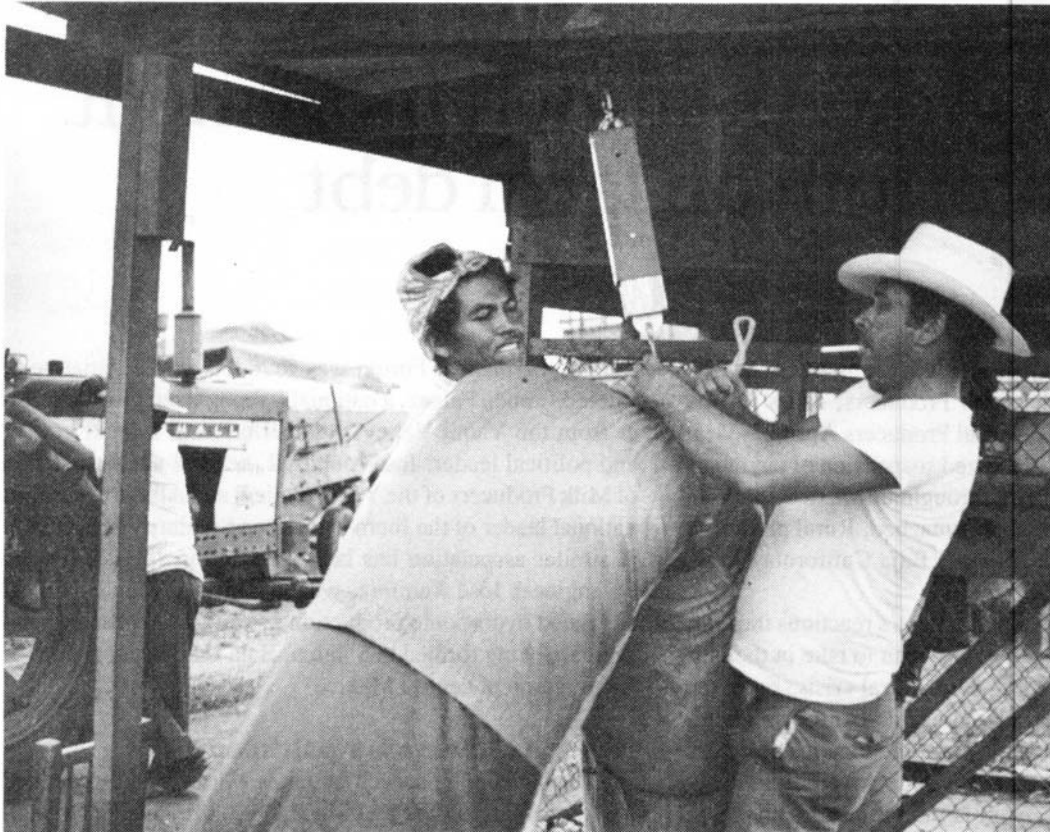
The Permanent Forum was founded on the initiative of Jaime Miranda Pelaez, a nationally recognized pioneer farmer from the Yaqui Valley; Adalberto Rosas López, grower and political leader; José Mendivil, head of the Association of Milk Producers of the Yaqui Valley; and Alberto Vizcarra, national leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement. A similar association has been founded in Jalisco, headed by engineer José Ramírez, who established Mexico's most advanced hydroponic production system, and sister associations are being formed in Sinaloa, Baja California, and in the Bajío region of central Mexico.

'We will conserve our patrimony'

The welcoming speech by Jaime Miranda Pelaez defined the tone of the conference. Since 1982, Miranda Pelaez stated, when the government decided to undertake an anti-inflation policy based on constant reductions in public expenditure, the agricultural sector has been punished by a 65% decrease in investment, along with dramatic increases in the cost of inputs, an indiscriminate and uncontrolled trade opening, and a constant fall in the prices of Mexico's products. "The government's anti-inflation policy is eating up our patrimony. On top of that, we are being blamed for the economic disaster they have brought upon us," he said.

Under these conditions of decapitalization, deterioration of infrastructure, and abandonment of research and development, continued Miranda Pelaez, they want to "throw us" into competition with U.S. and Canadian agriculture under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). "We are confronted with an economic policy that has coldly calculated our disappearance from the national economic scene. . . . We are determined to conserve our patrimony, because we understand that the nation's food-producing future depends on our continued existence as growers."

Miranda Pelaez's opening speech set the stage for a number of interventions. The absence of several agricultural and ranching associations whose leaders stand accused of being political puppets of the federal government or of the state governors was strongly criticized! Juan Manuel Escamilla, the current president of the Agricultural Associations of Southern Sonora, urged the majority of member associations to boycott the Forum event, under the pretext that the governor of Sonora had already promised him a solution to the



Back-breaking labor by cotton farmers in Sonora, Mexico, in 1972. During the past two decades, Sonora's agriculture has been modernized to a considerable degree. But now the government's policies are driving farmers into bankruptcy, threatening to wipe out the gains that have been achieved. At a conference in Sonora, farmers demanded a moratorium on the debt.

problem of farmers' debt arrears.

"Are the agricultural organizations going to wait, as the world waited until it learned of the genocide against the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto before it reacted to Hitler? This is what is going on in the Mexican countryside: genocide. We must break the cycle of fear and begin to act," said one attendee.

The assembly was overjoyed and astonished to hear international messages of support, including statements from Russia, Hungary, and Armenia against both communist totalitarianism and the liberal dictatorship of the IMF; a message from French farmers against the free-trade policies of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in favor of international coordination among farmers to combat the multinational grain cartels; and messages from Peru, Brazil, and Argentina in favor of an Ibero-American common market.

The debt is illegitimate

The second day of the conference was dedicated to analyzing the effects of economic free-market neo-liberalism on the agricultural sector. It was demonstrated that 80% of the debts with which the growers are currently saddled is *illegitimate*, the combined result of a government policy of artificially high interest rates, high utility charges, high prices for fertilizer, machinery, and other inputs, and the disappearance of price guarantees, as well as low wages, which have shrunk

food consumption by 30%.

Another session heard a presentation of EIR's most recent study on the Mexican economy, where the "Mexican miracle" of the Salinas government, so highly touted by Wall Street's bankers, was exposed as a failure. In view of the imminent collapse of the speculative orgy which has characterized that "miracle," the only alternative left to the productive sectors of the country—both agricultural and industrial—is the imposition of a national plan of food self-sufficiency.

The presentation concluded that it is absurd that a country of 90 million inhabitants should have produced only 25 million tons of basic grains in 1992 (only 5 million more tons than in 1980), when it should have produced 60-70 million tons just to assure an adequate food supply for its population. To achieve this objective, what is needed is an economic revolution dedicated to the construction of great infrastructural works that can expand the agricultural frontier, and research and development in agronomy and animal husbandry that can be made commercially accessible to the producers.

None of this can be achieved, however, unless the burden of the foreign debt on the national economy is lifted. In 1980, Mexico owed \$80 billion in foreign debt; by 1992, that figure had reached \$130 billion. And yet, in the past ten years, the country has paid \$90 billion solely in *interest* on that foreign debt!

The statement of a prominent Sinaloa grower summed up the event: "We understand that this movement must go forward, come what may. We have just heard all that we need to hear and we must now make others hear it. Everything is perfectly clear. The anti-inflation policy of the government is like the story of the doctor who promises to get rid of a hunchback's problem; he drops a two-ton steel beam on his patient's back. When the frightened patient screams, 'But doctor, that will kill me!' the doctor replies, 'But you will die ram-rod straight!' And this is what is happening to Mexicans. We are dying ram-rod straight while the government claims that inflation is down to a single digit."

Government hysteria

Within less than 24 hours of learning of the proposed farm debt moratorium, Sonora Gov. Manlio Favio Beltrones responded, "The solution to the problems of the countryside are not synonymous with forgiveness of debt arrears." While acknowledging that the situation "is not an easy one," he attacked the National Meeting of Agricultural Producers, saying that "what is easy is to make irresponsible pronouncements." Governor Beltrones's statements were due to an April 29-30 visit to Sonora by Agriculture Secretary Hank González and Finance Secretary Aspe Armella, who were supposedly bringing a solution for the state's agricultural crisis.

In the meantime, growers from Chihuahua were blocking toll booths on the state highways, and threatening to block three bridges along the Mexico-U.S. border, as a pressure tactic to force a solution to their arrears problem. And in Tabasco, in the extreme southeast of the country, the National Farmers Federation (CNC) was holding emergency meetings with bank and government officials to address the problem.

In the name of the Agricultural Forum coordinators, Adalberto Rosas and Alberto Vizcarra replied to the Sonora governor: The policies that have ruined the countryside were not imposed by producers, nor were we even consulted. Therefore, "it is the government, not us, which should be asking forgiveness."

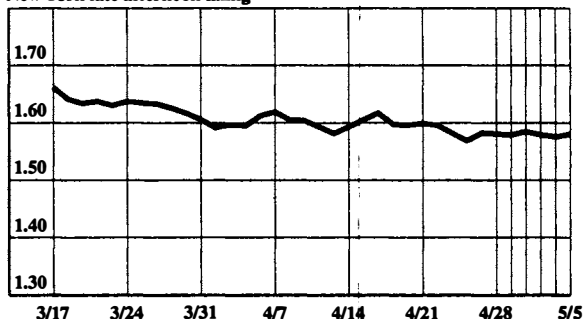
The cowardly Secretaries Aspe and Hank suspended a planned visit to Ciudad Obregón, where a farmers' welcome had been prepared for them. Instead, they went to Sonora's capital Hermosillo, where Finance Secretary Aspe announced that a "Program for Financial Recovery" already existed, and that he was studying "the formation of a fund that can discount arrears as unproductive assets are sold off."

The government's "solution" is for the farmers to sell their assets to pay off unjust debts, or else to face continued embargoing of their properties. "The government has yet to accept our proposal," declared Rosas López. "But one thing is clear: The government doesn't give two cents for what is happening to the national economy. We have no choice but to move forward."

Currency Rates

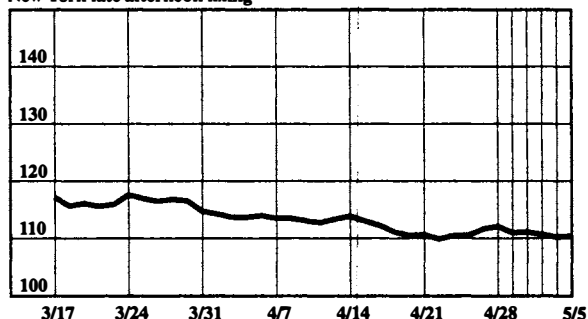
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



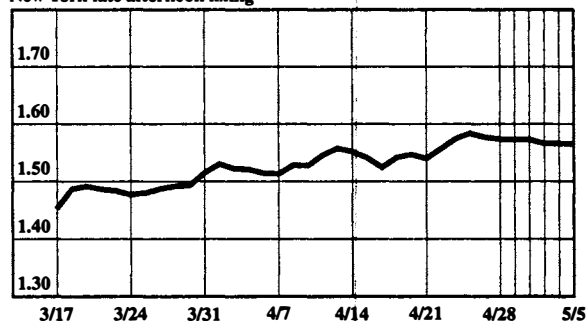
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



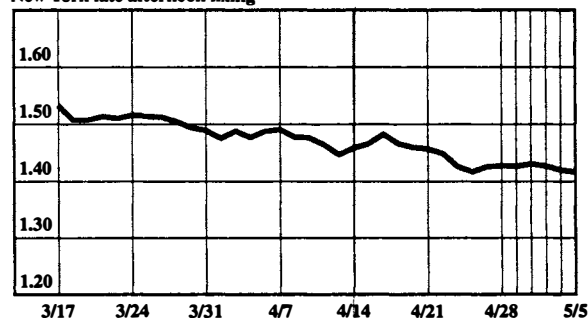
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Australian tries to keep debate off economy

by Don Veitch

As the Australian economy founders in the worst economic mess since the 1930s, Prime Minister Paul Keating has provoked a debate about Australia's becoming a republic. It is doubtful if the average Australian, who increasingly is in danger of joining the ranks of the unemployed, has much interest in whether Australia is for or against the British monarchy. Yet, the establishment media, dominated by the likes of Conrad Black, Rupert Murdoch, and Kerry Packer, have backed up Keating's republic ploy with media saturation.

The republic debate is good politics for Keating, who has divided the pro-monarchy Liberal opposition and has increased his popularity as measured in opinion polls.

In the 200 years since Britain founded Australia as a penal colony, the continent has moved gradually toward constitutional independence. With the passing of the Colonial Laws Validity Act in the 1860s, Britain permitted the five colonies to pass laws which were not "obnoxious" to British laws. In 1901, the British parliament granted a constitution to Australia, and with the Statute of Westminster in 1931, Britain undertook not to pass laws on behalf of the former colonies.

In recent years, the Australian parliament has cut other legal and administrative ties with Albion. But the constitution still grants major "reserve" powers to the queen's representative in Australia, the governor general. In 1975, the governor general used these powers to dismiss the popularly elected Whitlam government. It is these reserve powers that are to be removed and probably given to the newly created office of President.

Keating has claimed that he has taken a "minimalist" position, and that his aim is merely to remove reference to the monarchy from the constitution. Keating has appointed a committee to review the options. Although the committee includes representatives from Australia's minorities chairman Malcolm Turnbull is a merchant banker, junk bond dealer, and former business confidant of media magnate Kerry Packer.

Down under, and out

Meanwhile, Keating is doing nothing to stem the slide of the nation's economy. In a major speech this spring, Keating told 800 senior Australian business executives that the nation was "now within reach of a new era of prosperity." This is a bold claim indeed. Unemployment is over 11%, and is proba-

bly over 20% if underemployment is considered. The rural sector is on the brink of bankruptcy. Australia's overseas debt is more than \$200 billion—the highest per capita debt load in the world.

Australia is also cutting tariffs more quickly than any nation. More than half of the manufactured goods consumed are now imported. It is believed that up to 20% of all jobs lost and 11% of all factories closed were due to federal government tariff cuts. For every \$1 billion of output moving overseas, the deficit rises by \$500 million because of the tax revenue lost.

Australia is even importing food—\$2 billion worth annually—while its own rural sector is in collapse. The citrus industry is in the worst crisis of 30 years. Farmers are forced to sell below cost. In one example, Valencia oranges selling for \$340 a ton a year ago, are now selling for \$50 a ton, yet production costs are \$150-160 a ton. The wool industry is a disaster zone. Prices have collapsed from 900 to 380¢ per kilo, and are at a 50-year low. The government announced a \$70 million interest subsidy payment, but this is no more than a bank subsidy, as the money will be handed over to the banks to repay loans.

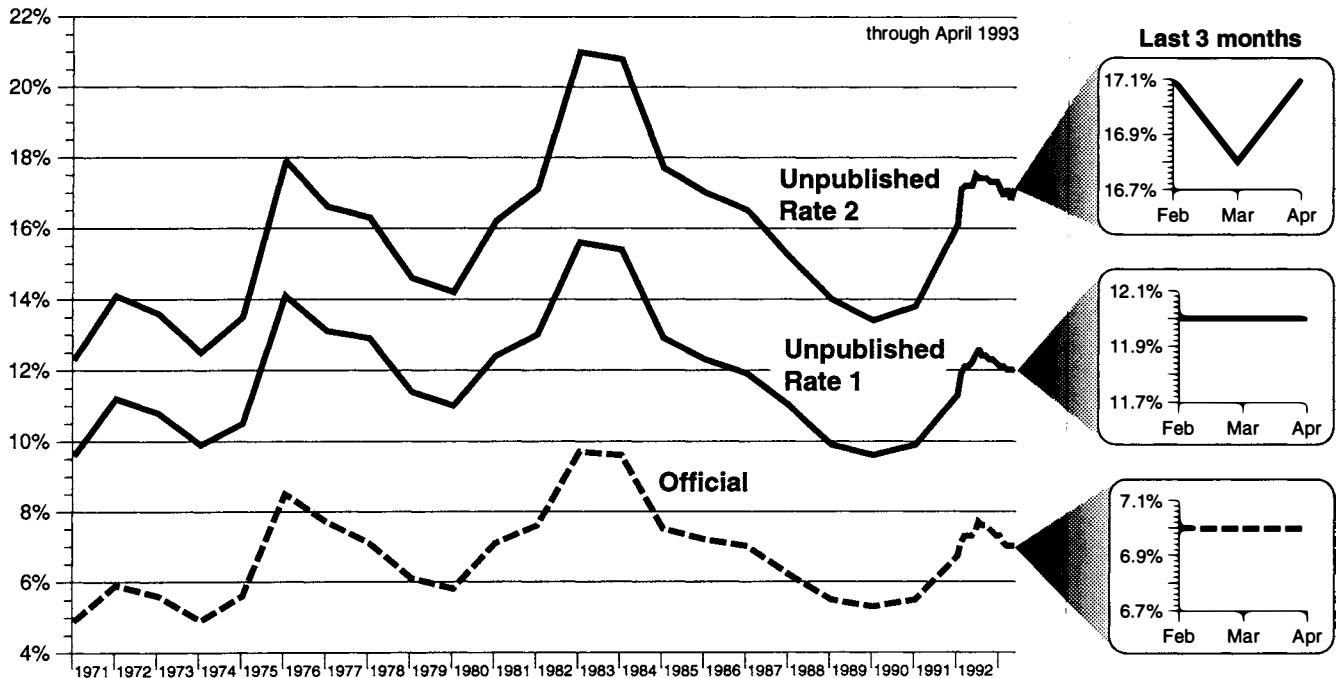
Meanwhile, drought is ravaging one-third of the state of Queensland. Over 9,000 properties are drought-declared. Yet there are no long-term plans to build dams, desalination plants, or canals. Indeed, the government is probably looking to the drought as a way of finishing off some of the "excess" farms. Primary Industry Minister Simon Crean, for example, has incurred the wrath of farmers by arguing that one-third of sheep and cattle farmers must leave the land because they are "unviable."

The free-market policies now so entrenched in Australia have adversely affected infrastructure and general investment. More than 90% of net investment in the past ten years has been in non-productive areas. Official statistics indicate that the manufacturing growth rate has collapsed from an average of 4.4% before the first tariff cuts in 1973, to an average 1.7% average over the last nine years.

Keating intends to provide funds for investment by extracting a compulsory 9% "superannuation" levy from all wages and salaries. This is a form of forced savings and will raise up to \$20 billion per annum, eventually replacing old-age pension entitlements. The Keating government also intends to embark on a radical deregulation of the work force. Such a move is aimed at reducing wages, degrading working conditions, and making the economy more "competitive."

The new head of the powerful Treasury Department is Ted Evans, who returns to the Australian capital Canberra from four years as Australia's representative to the International Monetary Fund. An avid free-trader, Evans was reportedly involved in the shock therapy looting of eastern Europe. In 1983, while in the Treasury, Evans argued for bank deregulation, floating of the dollar, and a comprehensive consumption tax.

U.S. Unemployment Coverup



Data used for unpublished unemployment rates (thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed (b)	Want a job now (c)	Part-time, economic reasons (d)	Total unemployed and underemployed (b+c+d)	Official U-5b rate (b/a)	Unpublished Rate 1 (b+c)/a	Unpublished Rate 2 (b+c+d)/a
1971	84,382	5,016	4,423	2,452	11,891	5.9%	11.2%	14.1%
1972	87,034	4,882	4,493	2,430	11,805	5.6%	10.8%	13.6%
1973	89,429	4,365	4,510	2,343	11,218	4.9%	9.9%	12.5%
1974	91,949	5,166	4,514	2,751	12,421	5.6%	10.5%	13.5%
1975	93,775	7,929	5,271	3,541	16,741	8.5%	14.1%	17.9%
1976	96,158	7,406	5,233	3,334	15,973	7.7%	13.1%	16.6%
1977	99,009	6,991	5,775	3,368	16,134	7.1%	12.9%	16.3%
1978	102,251	6,202	5,446	3,298	14,946	6.1%	11.4%	14.6%
1979	104,962	6,137	5,427	3,372	14,936	5.8%	11.0%	14.2%
1980	106,940	7,637	5,675	4,064	17,376	7.1%	12.4%	16.2%
1981	108,670	8,273	5,835	4,499	18,607	7.6%	13.0%	17.1%
1982	110,204	10,678	6,559	5,852	23,089	9.7%	15.6%	21.0%
1983	111,550	10,717	6,503	5,997	23,217	9.6%	15.4%	20.8%
1984	113,544	8,539	6,070	5,512	20,121	7.5%	12.9%	17.7%
1985	115,461	8,312	5,933	5,334	19,579	7.2%	12.3%	17.0%
1986	117,834	8,237	5,825	5,345	19,407	7.0%	11.9%	16.5%
1987	119,865	7,425	5,714	5,122	18,261	6.2%	11.0%	15.2%
1988	121,669	6,701	5,373	4,965	17,039	5.5%	9.9%	14.0%
1989	123,869	6,528	5,395	4,656	16,579	5.3%	9.6%	13.4%
1990	124,787	6,874	5,473	4,860	17,207	5.5%	9.9%	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	5,736	6,046	20,208	6.7%	11.3%	16.1%
1992	126,982	9,384	6,181	6,385	21,950	7.4%	12.3%	17.3%

Monthly data (seasonally adjusted)								
1992								
April	126,743	9,225	6,291 ¹	6,343	21,859	7.3%	12.2%	17.2%
May	127,039	9,459	6,291 ¹	6,486	22,236	7.4%	12.4%	17.5%
June	127,298	9,788	6,291 ¹	6,100	22,179	7.7%	12.6%	17.4%
July	127,350	9,628	6,147 ¹	6,342	22,117	7.6%	12.4%	17.4%
August	127,404	9,624	6,147 ¹	6,352	22,123	7.6%	12.4%	17.4%
September	127,274	9,550	6,147 ¹	6,362	22,059	7.5%	12.3%	17.3%
October	127,066	9,379	6,209 ¹	6,434	22,022	7.4%	12.3%	17.3%
November	127,365	9,301	6,209 ¹	6,493	22,003	7.3%	12.2%	17.3%
December	127,591	9,280	6,209 ¹	6,349	21,838	7.3%	12.1%	17.1%
1993								
January	127,083	9,013	6,378 ¹	6,113	21,504	7.1%	12.1%	16.9%
February	127,327	8,876	6,378 ¹	6,461	21,715	7.0%	12.0%	17.1%
March	127,429	8,864	6,378 ¹	6,194	21,436	7.0%	12.0%	16.8%
April	127,341	8,925	6,378 ¹	6,458	21,761	7.0%	12.0%	17.1%

¹The want a job now figure is compiled quarterly. The figure used for monthly calculation of the Unpublished Rate 1 is that from the most recent available quarter.

Explanatory Note

In April, over 6.3 million jobless and 6.4 million more semi-employed people were ignored by the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its calculation of the official (U-5b) unemployment rate. To bring out the truth, EIR is publishing the rates you would see if the government didn't cover up.

The widely publicized official unemployment rate is based on a monthly statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as "not in the labor force" and ignored in the official unemployment count.

But over 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the monthly survey indicating that they "want a regular job now." EIR's *Unpublished Rate 1* is calculated by adding these discarded jobless to the officially "unemployed." The *Unpublished Rate 2* includes, in addition, over 6 million more people forced into part-time work for economic reasons such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week.

For comparability with the official rate, the EIR rates are calculated on the same base figure, the BLS defined *civilian labor force*. This figure comprises all civilians classified as either *employed* or *unemployed*. For a number of reasons the *civilian labor force* can be considered as a bloated figure. Its use as the divisor in unemployment rate calculations thus further masks the depth of the unemployment problem. Large segments of the population, who might not under healthy economic conditions be forced to seek work, have become a part of the *civilian labor force* over the past 25 years of "post-industrial society" economy. This includes young mothers, the elderly, and many college students.

U.S. mayors report on hunger

The World Bank calls a conference on hunger, but what about restoring the economy so people can eat?

During April, the issue of hunger was the focus of announcements by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Congress, and the World Bank. On April 23, the World Bank announced that it would hold a world conference on hunger. On April 27, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy announced a series of "issue forums" on hunger, called "Agenda for the Future," to be held around the country, with the first one to be in Washington, D.C. On April 28-29, two House Agriculture Committee subcommittees held hearings on domestic and overseas hunger.

In addition, for three weeks in April, Rep. Tony Hall (D-Ohio), former chairman of the special House Committee on Hunger, which was disbanded with the new Congress, held a hunger strike to call attention to the need to continue that committee.

But there is nothing positive to be expected from the initiative of the World Bank, whose usurious financial and anti-development policies are the principal causes of food shortages worldwide. Similarly, Hall, though he speaks of feeding the hungry, has allied himself with the World Bank initiative. In an April 26 press release, Hall praised the bank's conference proposal as "a major anti-hunger initiative." The international conference summit, he said, "will be in North America and will include international institutions and non-governmental organizations, policymakers, and other interested parties."

What is required instead is action by Congress and the Clinton administration to rescue the economy so that people can afford to eat.

The U.S. hunger crisis was the focus of an April 28 hearing held by the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department (USDA) Operations and Nutrition. Mayor Patricia Ticer of Alexandria, Virginia testified on behalf of the U.S. Conference of Mayors on the worsening situation in U.S. cities.

Mayor Ticer told the committee, "Clearly, hunger remains a serious and growing problem in America—one which we have the ability to solve. We just have not demonstrated the will." She called for the passage of the Mickey Leland Act, which is currently before the committee, and which mandates higher benefits for the poor. Her testimony presented a sweeping picture of privation in the cities.

"It was more than 10 years ago that we began seeing the problems of hunger growing in our cities. It began with the long lines of people waiting for surplus cheese and the proliferation of soup kitchens and food pantries. Ever since then the conference has been tracking the problems of hunger in our cities on an annual basis. Requests for emergency food have increased each year between 1985 and 1992 in the cities we survey by at least 18% and by as much as 28%.

"Let me provide you now with some of the details of our most recent survey, which examines the status of hunger in 29 cities in 1992. For those cities we found that:

• Requests for emergency food assistance increased by an average of 18%.

• Requests by families with children increased by 14%, and just over two out of every three people re-

questing emergency food are members of families—children and their parents.

• On average, 21% of the requests for emergency food assistance are estimated to have gone unmet. In more than two out of three of the cities, emergency food assistance facilities may have to turn away people in need because of lack of resources.

• The overall level of resources available to emergency food assistance facilities increased by 6%. Forty-six percent of the cities reported that emergency food assistance facilities are unable to provide adequate quantities of food; 70% said that the food provided is nutritionally balanced.

• In 82% of the cities, emergency food assistance facilities were relied on by families and individuals both in emergencies and as a steady source of food over long periods of time.

• Unemployment and other employment-related problems lead the list of causes of hunger. Other causes frequently identified by the city officials include inadequate public assistance benefit levels, housing costs, the high cost of living, and the economy.

• Nearly 9 out of 10 of the cities expect requests for emergency food to increase this year.

• Improving the economy and creating jobs were identified most frequently as the most important thing the federal government could do to eliminate hunger. Improvements in and increased funding for the food stamp program and increased funding for WIC [Women, Infants, and Children Program] were also cited.

• . . . Half of all food stamp recipients are children. Ninety-two percent of all food stamp households have gross incomes equal to or less than the poverty level. They need more help. . . ."

Franco's new economic program

The President's plan is bad—but not bad enough to satisfy the International Monetary Fund, which wants more austerity.

Six months into his government, on April 24, Brazilian President Itamar Franco announced his long-awaited economic program. Brazil, a potential industrial giant, is in the midst of a profound economic crisis, with monthly inflation at 30%, and a 1993 budget which has to allocate 67% to payment of internal and foreign debt.

The economic crisis could set off social explosions as well as institutional crises, symptoms of which are already visible. Yet the announced measures are not significantly different from those of Franco's predecessor, Fernando Collor de Mello, and they disappointed those who had hoped for a more dramatic challenge to the financial usury that currently reigns.

The program allocates \$4.7 billion in credits for agriculture, one-third of the 1980 budget; it also accelerates the privatization program, including sales of stock in companies considered to be of strategic importance, such as energy and oil. Although for the moment, the government will maintain at least nominal control over these companies, it will also grant foreign capital unlimited participation in bidding for stock.

Other measures include \$2.6 billion for middle- and low-income housing, and a commitment to "combat hunger" as per the program outlined by the leftist Workers Party (PT). Overall, however, the program cuts \$13 billion from a federal budget already stretched to the limit, and it calls for concluding the agreement with creditor banks for refinancing the foreign debt.

Franco explained that his program was intended to promote economic growth, but without "scaring" the country's "financial agents." In other words, Franco knows what steps need to be taken to solve the crisis, but refuses to implement them out of cowardice. But for all of his caution, it was nonetheless met with tremendous hostility by the international financial community.

The April 27 *Financial Times* of London reported that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will question "the plan's emphasis on spending and stimulating growth and alleviating poverty" rather than tackling the inflation rate. "Real fiscal reform" is being delayed until the October debate on constitutional revision, the *Financial Times* complained.

In the days leading up to Itamar Franco's announcement, media quoted IMF officials warning that the Fund was losing patience over Brazil's "six years of gradualist approach." These unnamed officials said that Brazil would have to take tough measures before the IMF would provide any funding, and described Brazil's record of no growth as a "scandal that has to be corrected." The Fund does not intend to "jeopardize its credibility" by backing an "overly gradualist and minimally ambitious program" these officials said.

Inside Brazil, speculators and currency traders were encouraged by the expansion of the privatization program, and the markets responded favorably. A spokesman for the Salomon Brothers investment firm remarked that "it's good that the priva-

tization program has more support, that it will be more aggressive, that investment participation is now 100%; and even more important that revenue collected will be used to reduce the internal public debt."

President Franco explained on April 26 that "it is important that we presented a plan with no surprises, a plan for dialogue, one we want to see discussed throughout society. Above all, we want to see that the private financial system understands that the government could have taken stronger steps if it wanted to, but didn't. Now the President wants the collaboration of the financial sector."

By this the President meant that he did intend to take some steps, such as lowering interest rates, which would affect the financial system. On the same day as he announced his program, he stated that it was necessary to ease the high interest rates on 30-day, short-term deposits, and to leave only the monetary correction.

In 1992, the private banking system made \$1.9 billion, 80% of which came from operations involving public paper. Private bankers, including the central bank, are not about to make concessions that will affect their profits.

Central bank president Paulo Cesar Ximenes responded sharply to Franco by threatening to resign over what he said was the President's failure to consult him. He cancelled a planned visit to Washington, D.C., where he was to participate in negotiations with the IMF, and spent the following week fending off the President's pressures for an interest rate cut.

Another central bank technocrat, Francisco Amadeu, director of monetary policy, met with a group of bankers in Rio de Janeiro and warned that the bank had no intention of bending to the President's wishes.

Business Briefs

Western Europe

1.5 million German households are bankrupt

The increase of the debt burden on private households, DM 4,000 (\$2,400) per capita, and the inability of more and more families to pay their debt, has led the Association of Consumer Interest Groups (AGV) in Germany to estimate that 1.5 million households are virtually bankrupt.

Many mid-sized entrepreneurs are in the same situation, because the economic depression has ruined their chances of making a profit and servicing loans taken out when economic prospects were better than today. An increasing number of entrepreneurs have been driven into risky refinancing maneuvers to escape bankruptcy proceedings and costly expropriations by creditor banks.

In a statement on April 27, the AGV accused banks and savings banks of "usurious" methods, of trying to benefit off the worsening situation of many debtors by charging them horrendous interest rates on refinancing loans, and forcing them into ruinous schemes for debt consolidation.

Economic Theory

World Bank admits Asia grew without free market

A forthcoming World Bank study of the "Asian miracle" admits that Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia have achieved significant economic gains outside the framework of a strict free market, and that government intervention was key in the economic success of these countries, according to the April 26 London *Financial Times*.

"Most of the Asian high-fliers have also interfered with market mechanisms. They

have limited the personal sector's ability to consume, and heavily regulated the financial sector so as to ensure a predictable supply of low-cost capital for industry," the paper's U.S. correspondent Michael Prowse reported. "At one time or another state-owned industries have played an important role in many of the economies. . . . All high-fliers intervened selectively to promote particular industries. . . . The bank has documented selective interventions throughout the region, even in supposedly free market Hong Kong."

Even Vinod Thomas, a rabid free market ideologue who is the chief World Bank economist for East Asia, conceded that, in many instances, "government played a big role, trade was not open and financial markets were repressed."

Health

WHO declares global tuberculosis emergency

The World Health Organization on April 23 declared a "global emergency" because of the resurgence of tuberculosis, UPI reported. WHO said it was taking "the extraordinary step of declaring tuberculosis a global emergency" because the disease will claim more than 30 million lives in the coming 10 years unless immediate action is taken to curb its spread.

"Tuberculosis is the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent, a bacterium that already infects one-third of the world's population," the agency said. "Every year, 8 million people are developing the disease. Tuberculosis is humanity's greatest killer and it is out of control in many parts of the world. The disease, preventable and treatable, has been grossly neglected and no country is immune to it."

The WHO said that while 95% of all TB deaths are in the developing world, it is rapidly spreading in the industrialized sec-

tor, with a 12% increase in the United States between 1986 and 1990, a 28% rise in Italy between 1988 and 1990, and a 33% jump in Switzerland from 1986 to 1990.

Nuclear Energy

Zimbabwe insists on right to peaceful technology

Africa should maintain its right to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, Zimbabwean Foreign Affairs Minister Natham Shamuyarira said on April 5 in Harare, South Africa, the Ziana news agency reported.

In an address read at the opening of a meeting of experts on the "denuclearization" of Africa, the minister insisted that nuclear technology had important uses in other sectors such as health. "Giving up the military option for Africa does not mean relinquishing the right to develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Nuclear technology has important uses in health, hydrology, mining, and power generation. Africa must maintain its right to use this technology," said Shamuyarira.

The minister spoke as representatives from the U.N. and the Organization of African Unity met to draft a treaty making Africa a nuclear-free continent, and a few weeks after South Africa's disclosure that it had produced a nuclear bomb.

Superconductivity

New record set for magnetic field strength

Researchers at the University of Houston Institute for Beam Particle Dynamics and the Texas Center for Superconductivity have announced that they have broken the

Briefly

world record for magnetic field strength. Their research has created a superconducting magnet with a measured field strength of nearly 40,000 gauss. The old world record, which had stood for 19 years, was 23,000 gauss. Electromagnets used in magnetic resonance imaging operate in the 20,000 gauss range.

The magnet, about the size of a quarter, is composed of a mixture of ytterbium, barium, and copper oxide, which is grown into flat crystals. The crystals are bombarded with radiation in a cyclotron at Indiana University, and then attached together, about eight crystals thick, with rubber cement. The magnet has no magnetic force at room temperature, but when chilled to 64.5° Kelvin, it becomes a superconducting magnet.

Physicist Roy Weinstein, who works on the research team, told the April 29 *Houston Chronicle* that the technology "could lead to dramatic improvements in large electric motors." He said that the magnet has been used to make a small electric motor which produces about one-tenth of a horsepower. He is hoping that further work will produce a motor with 50 horsepower or more.

Aerospace

TWA leases planes assembled in China

TWA has agreed to lease five McDonnell Douglas airliners that were assembled in China, the April 26 *Wall Street Journal* reported. It is the first time that aircraft assembled in China have been sold to a western airline.

At least one official of a U.S. firm was reported to be concerned about the quality of the Chinese-made jet, but the *Journal* reported that there are no such qualms at the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, which certifies the safety of all airliners. China assembles the aircraft from kits supplied by McDonnell Douglas as part of an

offset arrangement for the 1985 sale of 30 airliners to China.

Ironically, the troubled airline industry has rendered the market for airliners so bad that practically new aircraft are now being priced below the Chinese-made aircraft. McDonnell Douglas had originally hoped that the Chinese-built aircraft would cost 10-20% less than U.S.-made aircraft. But General Electric Co.'s leasing unit has just leased five new MD-82 jets to China for \$23 million each. The price of a new MD-82 built in Shanghai is \$28 million.

Argentina

Heavy water plant begins operation

On April 20, the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) began operation of its Heavy Water Industrial Plant (PIAP) in the city of Arroyito in the Patagonian province of Neuquen.

With a production capability of 250 tons annually, the plant has an installed capacity of 90 MW; the phase for synthesizing ammonium consists of two reactors (the largest in the world of their kind) capable of processing 2,150 tons daily.

The April 20 *Ambito Financiero* reported that with the plant's completion, the CNEA "has realized its project for the technological integration of Patagonia, made up of the mining development centers at Cerro Solo in Chubut, the technological-educational center at Bariloche, the Pilconiyeu Factory Complex in Rio Negro, and now the PIAP in Neuquen." The paper underscored that the heavy water plant means that "Argentina possesses a new national patrimony and interesting perspectives on an international level. It was a technological challenge which is now at the service of the country."

● **ILLEGAL DRUGS** have hit a street value of \$600-800 billion, an expert from the anti-narcotics commission of the Group of Six (richest nations), told Ibero-American and European specialists who met in Rio de Janeiro April 22-23. The meeting was on the worldwide problem of drugs, especially in the Third World.

● **ECONOMIC STATISTICS** in the United States are so untrustworthy, due to faulty assumptions, seasonal adjustments, and so on, that Wall Street notices only if they move out of a relatively broad range, the April 26 *New York Post* reported.

● **ZAMBIA** will soon see more than 100 companies shut down because of President Frederick Chiluba's economic "reform" policies, a spokesman for the Zambia Association of Manufacturers from Lusaka said, IPS news service reported on April 27. Import taxes are set at between 20% for the cheapest raw materials and 40% for the most expensive.

● **AFRICA** and eastern Europe will suffer serious food shortages because developed countries are not investing enough in agriculture, the director general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Edouard Saouma, said in Rome, Reuters reported April 27.

● **AT&T** has stopped using prison labor to telemarket its products and services, the March/April *Solidarity*, paper of the United Auto Workers, reported. A Communications Workers of America's campaign attacked the company for its use of \$2 per day prison labor for what would otherwise be union jobs.

● **BOND TRADERS** have taken over the top management positions of Wall Street firms such as Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch, and Lehman Brothers, the April 26 London *Financial Times* reported.

Norplant: freedom of choice or a plan for genocide?

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

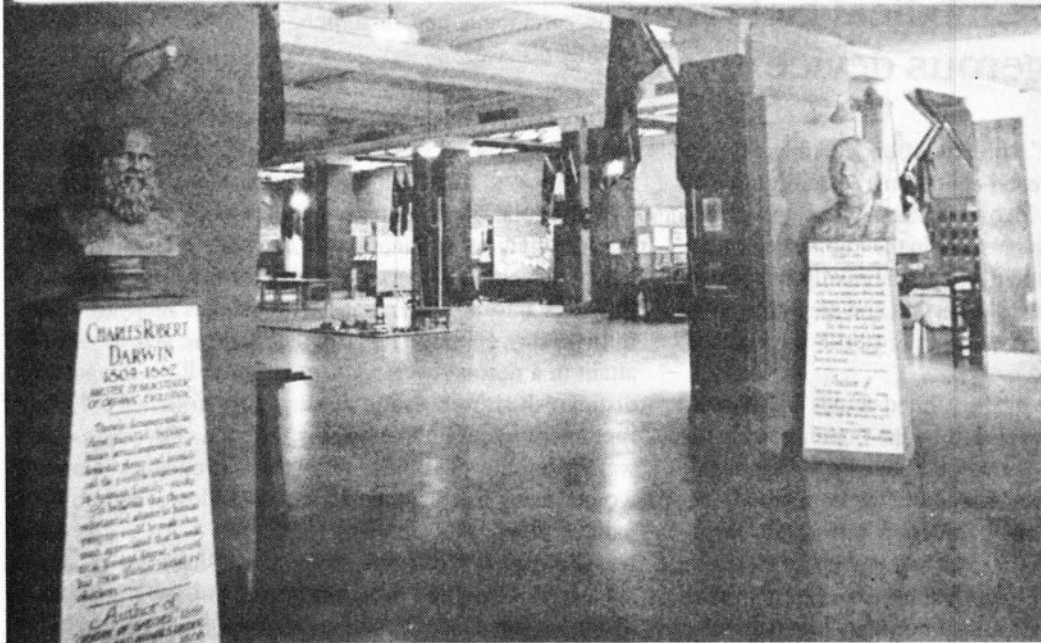
What has become known as “the Norplant controversy” first erupted in Maryland in the early part of this year, when Gov. William Donald Schaefer, in his Jan. 14 State of the State address, announced a welfare study commission headed by former U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, to investigate the feasibility of what he admitted was an extreme proposal (but one that he favored) to “require women to get Norplant or require men to have a vasectomy if they are on welfare and have children.” He also proposed that vasectomies be offered to Maryland prisoners as part of their pre-parole screening. The situation rapidly escalated to a near riot when a plan to begin implanting teenage girls, beginning at age 12, in Baltimore City’s junior high and high schools, with Norplant, and to do so without parental notification or consent, was exposed.

The plan to implant the teenagers in school-based family planning clinics required no legislative initiative. But the opposition to the plan was so intense that the city’s African-American council members, led by East Baltimore Councilman Carl Stokes, were able to force information hearings on the measure. At those hearings, some of the testimony delivered in opposition to the plan was so devastating as to catalyze a citywide movement that ultimately forced Mayor Kurt Schmoke and his Health Commissioner Peter Beilenson to back off. Nevertheless, the Maryland state legislature did approve line-item amendments to the state budget providing funding for vasectomies to men when they are released from prison or jail, and for Norplant implants for women receiving welfare payments. And, although the wide-spread implantation of Baltimore’s teenage girls with Norplant was halted, at least temporarily, Baltimore City’s Paquin School for Unwed Mothers, whose principal Rosetta Stith has emerged as one of the nation’s most outspoken proponents of Norplant, is continuing to implant its students with Norplant at a vigorous rate.

Although the Baltimore case has held the national limelight, the controversy over Norplant did not begin in Baltimore and is not contained to Baltimore. Just

THIRD INTERNATIONAL EXHIBIT OF EUGENICS

HELD ON OCCASION OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EUGENICS
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 22 - SEPTEMBER 27, 1932
THE PURPOSE OF THIS EXHIBIT IS TO TAKE STOCK OF MAN'S PRESENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PROPER TREATMENT IN HUMAN QUALITIES, PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SPIRITUAL, AND TO
THE CORRECTION OF SUCH QUALITIES IN FAMILY STOCKS IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO BRING ABOUT IN THE FUTURE A MORE PERFECT RACE OF MANKIND
MORE BRIEFLY THIS EXHIBIT IS ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN THE RACE OF MAN



Just before Hitler came to power, the American Museum of Natural History in New York hosted this exhibition of "eugenics," the doctrine that later justified Nazi mass extermination of the "unfit." Norplant was created by the Population Council, a linear offshoot of this same eugenics lobby.

two days after the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Norplant for distribution in the United States in late 1990, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* took the occasion to propose that the new contraceptive, which was developed for use in the Third World by John D. Rockefeller's Population Council, could be the perfect way to rid the United States of all the "unwanted black babies" being born. Impoverished black mothers, the editors wrote, could be "encouraged" to join the program through the incentive of increased welfare benefits.

The editorial sparked a national outcry. Eleven days after its publication, the *Inquirer* was forced to issue an apology for its editorial. But, today, that proposal, in one form or another, is either on the books or pending approval in 22 states.

Proposals to use Norplant to temporarily sterilize welfare mothers, drug or alcohol abusers, or teenagers, all focus on a quick, cheap way out of solving growing social problems. Thus, when a California judge ordered a woman convicted of child abuse to use the implant for three years as a condition for probation, he defended his action as an offer—a voluntary choice between forced contraception or four years in prison. The judge admitted that he made no offer that would help her solve her obvious problem, however. Debt-strapped states are considering similar "offers" for women who participate in costly social programs which states intend to cut.

Babies an 'unbearable financial burden'

Oregon's State Task Force on Pregnancy and Substance Abuse, which identifies women with drug-affected babies for

treatment, seeks less "financially demanding" pilot projects using Norplant, surgical sterilization, and the chemical abortifacient RU-486. Drug- or alcohol-affected babies make up 8-11% of the 40,000 children born every year in Oregon, and are considered "an unbearable financial burden."

In Florida, Jackson Memorial Hospital, which serves Miami's Liberty City ghetto, is exploring the use of Norplant to cut the number of drug-addicted or premature infants "jamming" its neonatal intensive care unit. Jackson handles over 18,000 births a year, the vast majority of which are to women unable to pay or who are on Medicaid. The hospital says the program could save them millions. The Dade County Public Health Service agrees, and they are considering adopting a similar program.

In Kansas, Republican legislator Kerry Patrick, a self-described "right to lifer," has introduced legislation to pay a \$500 incentive to any mother on welfare who uses Norplant. Patrick claims that it cost the taxpayers of Kansas more than \$205,000 to provide basic public assistance for each welfare child from birth to adulthood, and that something simply has to be done to prevent these births.

In addition to the proposals to use Norplant as a means of stopping poor women from having babies, a federal initiative that goes under the name of the Healthy Start Consortium has pilot programs, like the one proposed in Baltimore to implant teenage girls with Norplant, in 15 American cities. The cities targeted are those with the highest rates of teen pregnancy. In Baltimore, 70% of all babies born are born to

Norplant: The medical facts about a dangerous device

The "Norplant System" consists of six flexible Silastic matchstick-sized rods, each containing 36 milligrams of the synthetic progestin levonorgestral. The capsules are surgically implanted subdermally in the midportion of the upper arm. Once implanted, they continually release 85 micrograms per day of levonorgestral, and are immediately effective in rendering the recipient sterile for a period of five years.

Although marketed in the United States by Wyeth-Ayerst, Norplant was developed by the Population Council, with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, the United Nations Population Fund, and the Population Crisis Committee, to control population growth in developing sector nations. Despite the fact that no large-scale, independent study of Norplant's long-term safety in normal use was ever conducted, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) bypassed the normally required pre-marketing surveillance and approved Norplant for distribution on Dec. 10, 1990.

The Population Council did not follow infants exposed to Norplant, nor are the long-term effects for children who were breast fed while their mothers used Norplant known. No clinical trials of any kind have been conducted on the effects of Norplant use by teenagers.

The drug's manufacturers state that Norplant's effect on the following conditions is, therefore, not known. However, based on experience with combination proges-

tin plus estrogen oral contraceptives, they issue warnings that users are "at risk" of suffering elevated blood pressure, thromboembolic disorders and other vascular problems, carcinoma, hepatic tumors, ocular lesions, and gallbladder disease.

What is known about Norplant

Some 82% of Norplant users experience irregular, usually heavy, menstrual bleeding during the first year of use. Irregular bleeding patterns associated with Norplant mask symptoms of endometrial and cervical cancer. Follicular development occurs with Norplant use, and the follicle's normal degeneration (atresia) is delayed. The follicle may continue to grow beyond the size it would attain in a normal cycle. The enlarged follicle cannot be distinguished from ovarian cysts. If the follicles twist or rupture, surgical intervention is required. Physicians are warned of the possibility of ectopic pregnancy among women using Norplant who complain of lower abdominal pain.

The majority of users report the following "adverse reactions" during the first year of use: headache, nausea, dizziness, adnexal enlargement, dermatitis, acne, mastalgia, significant weight gain, hirsutism, hypertrichosis, and scalp-hair loss.

A statistically significant 5% or more women suffer breast discharge, cervicitis, musculoskeletal pain, abdominal discomfort, leukorrhea, and vaginitis.

Approximately 30% of women implanted request removal during the first year due to side-effects.

Removal, which the manufacturer warns is more difficult than insertion, presents significant difficulties requiring more than one surgical intervention in 10% of all users. —*Debra Hanania-Freeman*

young African-American women under the age of 18. The overwhelming majority of them are unmarried when they give birth.

An instrument of genocide

Proponents of these proposals argue that the implants are safe, reliable, reversible, and completely "voluntary." They argue that free Norplant implants guarantee "freedom of reproductive choice" to all women, regardless of socioeconomic status. Opponents have labelled Norplant as an instrument of genocide.

Yet, when Norplant's opponents raised fears that Norplant was a tool of social engineering, the *Baltimore Sun* (the city's only daily newspaper) responded with a lead editorial ridiculing these people as being "in a desperate need of a reality check."

Is Norplant part of a domestic blueprint for genocide? There is no disputing the fact that the Norplant policy was formed within an overriding U.S. government policy of population reduction of non-white peoples in the developing sector. The recent declassification of National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM-200) shows that at least since 1974, the official U.S. policy on population matters included the proposition that the growth of non-white populations was considered a threat to the national security of the United States. Billions of U.S. tax dollars were spent throughout the world to finance programs for population control which, in addition to contraception, included the introduction of practices such as abortion and sterilization.

The programs were administered through U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) grants to various universities and organizations, including Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity, Emory University, the Population Council, the Rockefeller Foundation, the United Nations Population Fund, and the Population Crisis Committee (all of which, incidentally, contributed to the research and development of Norplant).

NSSM-200 proposed to use "persuasion" to achieve population control, economic incentives for spreading the use of contraceptives and sterilization techniques, as well as clinical assistance. In case of necessity, the report foresaw the use of coercion, such as withholding food aid unless a local government agreed to introduce strict population controls.

During this period, the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions became one of several international coordinating centers for the USAID population control schemes. Initially, they tried "traditional" methods—family planning; the wide dissemination of oral contraceptives; they even exported thousands of untested IUDs, devices that caused permanent damage, and in some cases the death of the women who used them. But these methods were deemed ineffective. Women in the developing sector, just like Baltimore's teenagers, didn't always remember to take their birth control pills. According to Johns Hopkins population control specialist Dr. Ismail Ajamic, matters were made worse by the fact that "developing countries tend to have unfortunate pronatalist sentiments, and most of our programs were managed by officials of those countries."

Target for permanent sterilizations

To counteract the problem, USAID grant monies established the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (Jhpiego). Their stated mission was to achieve the permanent surgical sterilization of 25% of the world's fertile women by the year 2000. They developed a new and efficient technique for surgical sterilization (outpatient laparoscopy) and began bringing in health professionals from all over the world for six-week training courses. The program was wildly successful.

In Korea, 1.22 million women were sterilized during the first three years of the program. In India, 3.5 million women were sterilized in 1979 alone. In Brazil, one of the most scandalous cases, a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry discovered that 7.5 million Brazilian women were sterilized in five years, despite the fact that sterilization is forbidden in Brazil. In the majority of cases, the sterilization was performed without informing the woman that the procedure was irreversible. The program has left 52% of Brazil's black women of childbearing age permanently surgically sterilized.

USAID population control grants also went to the Population Council and related organizations at the same time that each of these organizations was involved in Communist China's one-child-only program, in which forced abortions (including of late-term fetuses) and sterilizations were central to the "success" of the program. Less overtly gruesome were

China's heavily punitive social and financial "disincentives" to families with more than one baby, where parents faced the prospect that if the forbidden child were permitted to be born, they would literally find themselves incapable of feeding it.

Indonesia rewarded poor couples for not having children by offering otherwise unavailable low-interest loans and free trips to Mecca, in some cases the only way the individuals involved could fulfill the religious requirement of every Muslim to make that pilgrimage during his or her lifetime.

Thailand offered "non-pregnancy farm credits." If a woman did not get pregnant for the term of the loan, the interest rate on the loan was cut in half. If the woman agreed to be sterilized, the amount of the loan was doubled. If her husband had a vasectomy, the amount was quadrupled.

In all cases, the justification for these repugnant programs is identical to the argument put forward by Norplant's domestic proponents: The programs are cost-effective and are, at the same time, safe, reliable, and "completely voluntary."

It doesn't take a particularly suspicious mind to conclude that the Norplant plan for U.S. cities is the domestic side of the NSSM-200 policy and outlook. The message implicit in the plan couldn't be clearer: Poor women should not have children, African-American women should not have children, but, above all, poor African-American women should *never* have children. Furthermore, it is easy to dispute the claim that Norplant is safe. It isn't, especially not for pubescent women (see box on preceding page).

The 'voluntary' program lie

Norplant's advocates insist that the decision to use Norplant, whether that decision is made by a welfare mother or an inner-city teenager, is "the woman's right to choose" and is completely voluntary. Think so?

Norplant clearly is not the contraceptive device of choice among medically insured women or women otherwise capable of covering their own medical costs. According to a survey conducted by the *New York Times* and reported on Dec. 17, 1992, some 87% of all Norplant implants in the United States are paid for by government programs. Furthermore, when the "offer" of Norplant is connected to the screening process for welfare benefits, or when it is accompanied by strong financial incentives (or in some cases disincentives), the "offer" clearly takes on the color of Don Corleone's "offer you can't refuse."

For teenage girls, the offer of a Norplant implant is an offer that promises five years of freedom to have sex whenever they wish without the fear of pregnancy, and, in the Baltimore case, without the knowledge or consent of their parents. Baltimore Health Department officials have insisted that the girls who are candidates for Norplant implants are first "counselled" as to all their contraceptive options and are in no way coerced. During this counselling session, the Health Department claims that the girls are informed of all the possible side effects that Norplant implantation carries with it.



Poor tots at play in Lower Manhattan, New York. The babies whom the state has labelled "unwanted" because of the race or socioeconomic status of their mothers, happen to make up the vast majority of babies being born. This suggests that government monies would be better spent ensuring that these babies, who constitute the great majority of our next generation, be given what they need to thrive.

This entire session is scheduled to last approximately 45 minutes. The surgical procedure immediately follows the session.

Vital medical needs left uncovered

Part of Oregon's health care rationing plan for Medicaid for uninsured patients assures that services like Norplant implants, permanent sterilization, abortion, and contraception be covered. But life-saving or life-sustaining interventions for low-birthweight babies, premature infants, and chronically ill children (as would likely be needed for children born to teenage or drug-addicted mothers) are simply not covered.

This is not a minor issue in a city like Baltimore, a city not unlike most in America's declining "rust belt." Baltimore's high rate of teen pregnancies is accompanied by one of the highest infant mortality rates in the nation. Live births are characterized by an extremely high rate of low-birthweight babies—again, no surprise in a city where 70% of the babies born are born to teenagers.

There is no question that teenage pregnancies carry a high risk factor, both physically and socially. But the 1990 census shows that Baltimore's population is shrinking and, demographically, is growing older. These babies whom the state has labelled "unwanted" because of the race or socioeconomic status of their mothers, happen to make up the vast majority of babies being born. This does not suggest that government policy should encourage teen pregnancies, but it more than suggests that government monies would be better spent ensuring that these babies, who constitute almost the entirety of our next generation, are given what they need to thrive.

Several years ago, when the state of South Carolina faced a problem similar to Baltimore's (a high rate of teen pregnancy and an even higher infant mortality rate), they responded with an aggressive program of prenatal care, responsible parenting courses, and neonatal care units. The teen pregnancy rate did in fact decline slightly, but the infant mortality rate declined sharply, as did the rate of low birth weight among newborns. Unfortunately, today, South Carolina is one of the states currently considering a "Norplant plan" for welfare women.

Removal is a complicated procedure

Another troublesome feature of the Norplant policy is the claim that Norplant implantation is reversible—that the device can be removed at any time. Technically, it is true that within 48 hours of removal, the woman is no longer considered "sterile" and is presumably capable of conceiving. But even Norplant's distributor, Wyeth-Ayerst, admits that removal of the device is a far more complicated surgical procedure than implantation, especially if the woman has gained 10 or more pounds (one of the most common side-effects). Among African-American women, the problem is compounded by a tendency for keloid formation, or thick permanent scarring, where the system is inserted, making removal difficult and frequently requiring specialized care.

And, there is the question of cost. The Norplant kits cost approximately \$365 and are accompanied by a \$150-200 cost for insertion. That cost is entirely covered by the government. No funds, however, are provided for removal of the device. At private providers, the cost for a simple removal

procedure ranges from \$200 to \$400, and obviously increases with the presence of complicating factors. For girls implanted at school-based clinics, and for poor and low-income working women, this high cost, for which no public funds are provided, essentially renders removal of the Norplant system impossible. Even women covered under traditional health insurance plans have found that Norplant removals are classified as "elective" surgery, and are therefore not covered by their insurance plans.

A psychiatric social worker with the Baltimore Health Department admitted during hearings before the Baltimore

City Council that when girls who had received Norplant implants requested removal of the system, she refused to do so. She insisted that the only reason the girls were requesting removal was because of "irrational fears" provoked by the publicity given to Norplant opponents. She said that since the girls "were not making a rational choice" in requesting removal, her response was to refer the youngsters for 30-60 days of "counselling." When questioned as to what her response would be if, after this "counselling," the girls still desired removal, her response was simple: "I'd send them back for more counselling."

The Population Council: from eugenics to Norplant

A look at the history of the Population Council, which took 25 years and spent \$20 million to put Norplant on the market, shows why the council is not at all concerned about Norplant's impact on poor women and teenagers. Nationwide, inner-city adolescents are the prime targets for both Norplant and RU-486, the chemical abortion pill and once-a-month "contraceptive" which the council will also manufacture and distribute in the United States. While even birth control pills are not recommended for children under 16 years of age, the 12-13 year olds implanted with Norplant are subjects in a ghastly experiment where girls skip puberty. Should they never be able to conceive again, the Population Council will have fulfilled its historic aim.

Two years before John D. Rockefeller III founded the Population Council in 1952 with a handful of depopulation experts and eugenicists, his world tours focused on the need to curb the expansion of non-white populations. Funding from the Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Ford Foundation, and the U.S. Agency for International Development permitted the council to become the premier catalyst in all aspects of international "fertility control."

One co-founder, Frederick Osborne, was then president of the American Eugenics Society, which moved its headquarters into the office of the Population Council. Osborne was the Population Council's first president in 1957. He was treasurer of the 1932 Third International Congress of Eugenics, which unanimously voted Dr. Ernst Rudin, who designed Hitler's T4 program to exterminate 400,000 mental patients, as the president of the International Federation of Eugenics Organizations. When the Population Council's biomedical research labo-

ratories were researching Norplant in 1966, Osborne was still a board member of the Eugenics Society. Their 1969 meeting focused on the genetic aspects of race.

Such Nazi horrors didn't faze Osborne who promoted eugenics ideology in book after book and at Planned Parenthood conferences. In his 1951 book *Eugenics*, Osborne complained that with America's increasing survival rates, "Natural selection by death has almost come to a halt." He wrote: "The eugenic problem is to find means by which the people with the genetic potential most fit to survive in and contribute to our complicated society will tend to have the largest families, while at the same time those with a poorer genetic potential will have smaller families."

In his book *Population Control—The Imminent World Crisis*, Osborne reiterated that the "upper level of quality are those men and women listed in *Who's Who*, because they achieved something that in our form of society is considered important." The lower levels of quality, he said, are those who are mentally ill, deficient, and physically abnormal, and the *poor*, who are bringing about "injurious effects on the quality of the population."

Now, as federal and state governments pour tens of millions of dollars into Norplant programs for indigent women on welfare, we are reminded of Osborne's complaint, made in 1962, about "the cost of carrying successive generations of incompetent families on relief rolls."

McGeorge Bundy, the self-styled dean of the Eastern Establishment, is the chairman of the Population Council's board of trustees, and on four of the council's six committees: the executive committee, finance committee, nominating committee, and salary committee. Bundy, as national security adviser in the early 1960s, was architect of the depopulation scheme known as "strategic hamlets" in Vietnam. He later headed the Ford Foundation, where he funded similar schemes targeting major U.S. cities, including the "community control" hoax designed to foment race war between black parents and Jewish teachers in New York City during the 1968 teachers' strike.

—Linda Everett

Depression puts welfare on the chopping block

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Shortly after his inauguration, President Clinton went before the National Governors' Association to assure his former colleagues that he intended to fulfill his campaign promise to "end welfare as we know it."

Reaffirming his pledge to terminate benefits to welfare recipients after two years, Clinton told the governors: "I believe two years after a training program is completed, you have to ask people to take a job, ultimately, either in the private sector or in public service. There must be . . . a time certain beyond which people don't draw a check for doing nothing when they can do something."

Clinton's assertion that he intends to vigorously pursue welfare "reform" is part and parcel of a national crusade, driven largely by the nation's deepening economic depression, to slash spending on social programs. While the welfare-dependent poor, lacking any significant political clout, find themselves the first targets of this assault. Other groups, the disabled and elderly, for instance, are also facing potentially lethal cutbacks.

The crusade against welfare comes at a time when the welfare rolls have been swollen by an influx of people dispossessed of their livelihoods by the depression. After remaining relatively constant over the 1980s, both Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the largest cash-benefit welfare program, covering 4.5 million families, and the food stamps program, began to skyrocket in 1989, reaching record highs by 1992.

Nearly every state has experienced a two-digit percent rise in both programs since 1989. In New Hampshire, food stamps soared by 133.7%, and AFDC by 98.1%. In Connecticut, the figures were 69.3% and 45.4%, respectively, and in Arizona, 61.6% and 64.1%

The human cost of cost-cutting

Some people may believe that forcing welfare recipients to find jobs is the only "responsible" thing to do. But have these same people considered the fact that this massive crack-down on welfare and related programs comes at a time when jobs, especially for the unskilled, have virtually disappeared? Or that the skyrocketing cost of living makes it well-nigh impossible for a person making minimum wage to support himself, much less a family? Or that forcing a young mother

off welfare and into the job market will, assuming she manages to get a job, almost certainly mean that her children will be left home alone, given the costs associated with decent day care?

Does it cause them no concern that the welfare cutbacks made over the last few years have forced hundreds of thousands of people deeper into poverty, and many hapless people into the ballooning ranks of the homeless?

Because that is precisely what has happened as states across the country have responded to collapsing tax revenues, caused by precipitous declines in economic activity and employment, by moving to slash welfare benefits, either across the board or by linking benefits to recipients' behavior, a method which has become known as the "new paternalism."

According to a survey released in December 1991 by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Center for the Study of the States, the round of state welfare cuts made in 1991 were felt most among the poorest of the poor. The study found that AFDC benefits, which had already experienced a 42% drop in purchasing power from 1970 through 1991, suffered a greater reduction in 1991 than in any single year since 1981.

The study also documented how general assistance programs, such as short-term, state-administered programs for indigent, childless adults, had been affected in 1991: Of the 30 states that finance such programs, 14 cut funding levels and 13 froze benefits. Several states did away with their general assistance programs altogether.

Massachusetts' General Relief Program "saved" \$56 million by eliminating benefits to 10,000 indigent adults. The budget reductions eliminated benefits for 4,000 disabled people, 1,600 residents of drug and alcoholic abuse treatment centers, and 4,000 adults with no work history, among others. Gov. William Weld, who had no qualms about allowing state monies to be used to finance abortions, boasted that the measure was "one of the most important political experiments of the entire year," and would "assure the world that we're going to live within our means."

Michigan went even further, terminating *all* general assistance benefits to 82,000 people, and slashing Supplemental Security Income payments to the elderly poor by more than 50%.

Connecticut saved \$51 million by changing eligibility rules and another \$24 million by eliminating cost-of-living escalators.

Illinois saved \$27 million by rolling back amounts to 1989 levels and not covering hospital costs for welfare patients.

In early 1993, the same two policy organizations issued a followup report, which found that the situation had become even grimmer over the intervening year. In 1992, it disclosed, five states cut AFDC benefits and 39 others froze them, despite the fact that the official inflation rate stood at 3%. The effects of these reductions were predictably devastating. In Nevada, for example, an AFDC recipient's purchasing power declined by over 9% in 1992, due to a combination of benefit cuts and inflation. In California, benefits fell by 16%, as a result of cuts in 1992 and 1993.

The study also disclosed that in those states which cut their general assistance programs in 1991 and 1992, the average maximum benefit had been reduced to \$215 a month.

The 'new paternalism'

But it's not simply benefit cutbacks that are on the agenda. Increasingly, welfare is being used as a behavior modification program.

Under the banner of making welfare recipients behave more responsibly, state and federal legislators are linking welfare benefits, not only to work requirements, but to birth control and other intrusive measures.

In 1988, Congress passed a precedent-setting "workfare" bill, the Family Support Act, which was the brainchild of Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and then-Governor Bill Clinton, who headed the National Governors' Association welfare task force.

Billed as a vehicle for moving welfare recipients from the rolls into the workplace, the bill requires recipients to participate in education and employment programs as a condition of receiving benefits. But since there are virtually no employment opportunities available in the current depression, the only way to make the bill function is to put welfare recipients into jobs, especially public sector jobs, already held by a non-welfare worker.

"If people are really serious about getting people off welfare," says civil rights activist Roger Wilkins, "they would be talking about how you create jobs that these people can do."

The absence of decent-paying jobs has not stopped the states from pushing ahead with allegedly innovative welfare reform programs that, stripped off all the public relations blather about making the "underclass" into responsible citizens, are pure and simple Nazi-style, "useless eaters" policies.

In Maryland, Democratic Gov. William Schaeffer introduced a program to cut welfare payments by \$25 a month for recipients whose children do not attend school; subsequently, Schaeffer proposed that welfare recipients be forced to accept

Norplant or vasectomies in order to continue receiving benefits.

Pushing Norplant on welfare recipients has been embraced by a number of states, including Arkansas and California, as a means to reduce welfare rolls. Early last year, California authorities announced that, despite the state's terrible fiscal crisis, Norplant would be made available free of charge to the estimated 1.3 million women currently receiving AFDC benefits. The state budget included a \$5 million allocation for Norplant alone.

While California and other states want to prevent children from being born, still others chose to penalize those who are.

In January 1992, New Jersey, under the leadership of Democratic Gov. James Florio, implemented a welfare reform package worthy of Communist China's one-child-per-family policy. The program eliminates the usual increase in a mother's AFDC grant following the birth of an additional child. Since AFDC grants are hardly generous to begin with, the loss of that extra money will place a tremendous burden on the family as a whole.

Wisconsin adopted a similar program later that year, with the blessings of President Bush. Called the Parental and Family Responsibility Initiative, the Wisconsin experiment caps welfare benefits to recipients who dare to have more than one child. The program gives only a half-benefit to the second child born to a welfare recipient, and none at all to any additional child.

A number of other states, including Connecticut, Georgia, Florida, Maine, and South Carolina, are considering adopting programs that cap benefits for women who have more children.

What's wrong with this picture?

Should able-bodied adults work? Of course. But what happens in a depression, when there is no work, or when the work that is available pays poverty wages and no benefits? In 1969, according to the National Research Council, black male high-school dropouts between 18 and 24 years old earned \$334 a week, sufficient to support a family of four at a working-class level. That income had fallen below poverty level, to \$286 per week, by 1986. What happens to them and their families? What does a mother do when she's forced to take a job, but can't find decent daycare for her child?

It's not just the so-called "underclass" which is affected. Social workers across the country can recount one case after another of white-collar workers, engineers, professors, business executives, fired as a result of "downsizing," who, when their unemployment benefits run out, are forced to turn to food stamps and other welfare assistance. As of 1992, one out of every 10 Americans was receiving food stamp assistance, an astonishing number for what claims to be the world's remaining superpower.

Slashing welfare rolls will do nothing to reverse the depression. It will merely throw more people into misery.

Jocelyn Elders: peddling Norplant, abortion, and sex education

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The campaign to spread the use of Norplant, especially as an instrument for severely limiting the birth rate among welfare recipients and the minority poor in general, is expected to get a big boost from the Clinton administration, once Surgeon General-designate Jocelyn Elders is confirmed by the Senate later this spring.

Since then-Gov. Bill Clinton appointed Elders to head the Arkansas State Department of Health in 1987, the black pediatrician has made no secret that one of her main goals is to reduce the birth rate among the poor, and that she is willing to employ methods ranging from encouraging abortion-on-demand to aggressively peddling Norplant to accomplish that objective.

Elders recounted to the Feb. 16, 1992 *Washington Post* the conversation she had with Bill Clinton when he offered her the surgeon general post. "He said, 'Jocelyn, I want you to do for the whole country what you've done for Arkansas.'" Elders said that she replied: " 'Governor, you didn't really know five years ago what you were buying. Now you know exactly what you're getting if you're gonna make me surgeon general.' He shook his head and said, 'Yes, I do, Jocelyn, yes, I do.' "

What exactly is it that President Clinton, and the U.S. citizenry, are getting?

A 'dangerous person'

"She's a dangerous person," Anne Dierks, director of the Respect Life office for the Catholic Diocese of Arkansas told *EIR*. "Her agenda will do so much damage to the born as well as the unborn."

Dierks, who formerly headed Arkansas Right-to-Life, has done battle with Elders on a number of issues, including Elders's ultimately successful effort to set up school-based clinics that now dispense contraceptives and offer abortion counseling to teenagers—one of the great "education" innovations which she and Clinton introduced in Arkansas.

In an interview with *EIR*, Dierks recounted some of Elders's more egregious actions, not least of which was her diversion of Arkansas Department of Health monies to these school-based clinics, without the consent of the state legislature, but with the backing of Governor Clinton.

Dierks also pointed out that Elders has clearly been groomed for some sort of high-profile national position for some time, citing laudatory profiles that were done of her by the *New York Times* and "Sixty Minutes" in 1989 as examples of the campaign that has been waged on her behalf by the major media.

A highly controversial figure who sits on the board of the Alan Guttmacher Institute and frequently addresses Planned Parenthood meetings, Elders has earned the unmitigated admiration of population control proponents, not only because of her defense of abortion "rights," but because she has made it obvious that her main health-care priority is not life-extension, but birth reduction, particularly among the "underclass."

Elders's nomination means "that for the first time we have a surgeon general who agrees with the majority of the American people on abortion," Nick Freudenberg, a public health specialist in New York City, told the *Washington Post*.

Elders not only strongly favors abortion-on-demand, but she has carried on a crusade against abortion opponents, in which she frequently makes provocative remarks about them. One infamous (but typical) instance occurred during a pro-abortion rally in Little Rock, Ark. in 1991. Elders told the crowd that abortion opponents should "get over their love affair with the fetus."

It does not appear that she intends to moderate her views in her new position. Late last year, shortly after her name surfaced as Clinton's likely nominee as surgeon general, Elders declared: "What we can do most to reduce infant mortality is to reduce unplanned, unwanted children. . . . [Abortion foes] love little children as long as they are in someone else's uterus."

Elders 'hard-sells' Norplant, abortion

To those familiar with Elders's record and outlook, it came as no surprise that she has emerged as one of the most outspoken defenders of Norplant. Shortly after the controversial contraceptive was approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Arkansas became one of the first states to offer Norplant through its health department.

In December 1990, just days before Norplant won the

FDA's imprimatur, Elders vowed that "as soon it's approved, we'll have it in Arkansas."

That was no idle boast. In July 1991, the state started to dole out Norplant to Medicaid recipients.

That same month, Elders told the state legislature Subcommittee on Responsibilities of Parenthood that her department's personnel would try to "condition" pregnant teenagers to accept Norplant after they gave birth to their first child. "We will be hard-selling Norplant during pre-natal care," Elders bluntly asserted. "We feel, hopefully, that we can prevent the second" child.

Elders testified that her department would try to schedule Norplant implantation for the first post-partum visit. This would make financial sense, she said, since Medicaid income limits are 185% higher for pregnant women through two months after birth, than they are for other Medicaid recipients, meaning that more sexually active women could be implanted using Medicaid funds.

Describing Norplant as an "important breakthrough," she stressed in her testimony that "a five-year implant lets them [new mothers] have time to grow up and think." Within a year of Elders's testimony, the state had implanted the contraceptive into 1,500 women, mostly welfare beneficiaries and substance abusers.

For the Arkansas 1993 state budget, Elders managed to wangle an additional \$1.2 million appropriation for Norplant for the Health Department, plus another \$700,000 that would pay for the implantation procedure, as well as for tubal ligations and vasectomies. These funds "would allow us to ensure that Norplant is always available," Elders said.

The only area in which Elders's Norplant crusade ran into a roadblock was when she tried to get the state's school-based clinics to distribute the implant. In July 1991, she announced that the state would use Medicaid money to dispense Norplant in the school clinics. But because of an Arkansas law forbidding the use of state funds to buy contraceptives for distribution by public schools, as well as strong opposition by pro-family groups, Elders was forced to back down. Instead, a compromise was worked out, under which state health workers who were paid by federal funds could promote the implant.

Recipe for genocide

No matter how hard Elders may try to paint the Norplant issue as one of simple family planning, there's no avoiding the genocidal edge of those who are promoting the drug as the antidote to the welfare "problem." Those who lined up behind Elders on the Norplant issue cited its cost-cutting benefits as primary.

One of the state's leading papers, the *Arkansas Democrat*, ran a lead editorial in its Christmas Eve 1990 editions entitled "Norplant Is Coming." Hailing Norplant as the "best contraceptive on the market," the editorial argued that the Arkansas legislature "can't worry" whether the contraceptive

leads to promiscuity. "It can only worry about those problems that directly affect the resources of government. Teen pregnancy and multiple-birth welfare mothers qualify."

The following June, Arkansas state Medicaid director Ray Hanley said that state officials hoped that making Norplant available to low-income women would reduce the number and cost of low-birthweight babies born in the state.

And Elders herself, in testifying before the legislature in favor of Medicaid funding for Norplant, stated bluntly that one of its great benefits would be to sharply reduce the number of children born to women on welfare.

Do the ideas implicit in such statements—namely, that the worth of a human life can be quantified in terms of money, and that some life is more deserving of protection than others—differ to any significant degree from the views expressed by Margaret Sanger and her patrons, who saw birth control as the most efficient and effective means of stopping reproduction of the blacks and other minorities, and the poor in general, on the grounds that they were inferior creatures?

Elders would undoubtedly bristle at the suggestion, protesting that she wants only to protect young people from becoming pregnant before they can establish a life for themselves. But her aggressive promotion of Norplant and abortion, her oft-repeated advice that "every girl should put a condom in her purse when she goes out on a date," her animosity to abortion opponents, bespeaks a contempt for the true dignity of man that places her, whether she is witting or not, in the same nihilist camp as Planned Parenthood founder Sanger and her patrons.

Sex education and euthanasia

Although her vigorous advocacy of abortion and her fight to establish birth control distribution in Arkansas schools are better known, these are by no means the only aspect of her activities which should cause concern. Elders favors sex education as early as kindergarten, as well as legalizing marijuana for medicinal purposes, despite the fact that most medical experts dispute claims that the drug provides any medical benefits.

Furthermore, some of her public comments on medical cost-containment also suggest that she may harbor strong pro-euthanasia tendencies. She has, for example, bemoaned the fact that the United States spends \$14 on the elderly for every \$1 on children, and that "some 70 to 90% of our health care dollar is spent on the last few months of life." These are common themes of the euthanasia lobby, which tries to use these statistics to argue in favor of cutting back on health spending on the elderly and the terminally ill, on the grounds that medical outlays at the end of life are a misuse of scarce resources that could better be diverted to the young.

As a member of Hillary Clinton's health care task force, Elders will have had a hand in shaping the Clinton administration's health reform prescriptions even before taking over as surgeon general.

Western European Union ends silence on missile defense

by Dean Andromidas and Michael Liebig

The Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) held a symposium on "Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense for Western Europe" in Rome on April 21-22. Irrespective of the specific views expressed concerning European ballistic missile defense, the very fact that a high-level conference took place on that subject is remarkable. Since approximately 1985-86, ballistic missile defense (BMD) had been a non-issue among Europe's defense officialdom. The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative had faded away in western Europe's strategic perception, just as the U.S.-European SDI-cooperation agreements vanished into oblivion. The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, successive nuclear disarmament agreements, and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact seemed to have rendered ballistic missile defense superfluous. The use of ballistic missiles during the 1991 Persian Gulf war did not trigger a serious BMD debate in Europe. The 1987 agreement on the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) seemed much more "practical" than "futuristic Star Wars technologies" for BMD.

The WEU comprises Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Although overshadowed by the European Community and NATO, it nonetheless has taken on a more active role in West European security policy since 1989. The Rome symposium on BMD was largely the result of the work of the Technological and Aerospace Committee of the WEU Assembly of parliamentarians from member countries.

On Nov. 6, 1992, a report, titled "Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense," was submitted by that committee. Written by German Bundestag member Christian Lenzer, it stressed that "the first aim of this report was to draw the attention of the WEU Council and the public to a problem of a new kind . . .

and to open a more in-depth debate on the subject." The main points in the report are:

- the proliferation of ballistic missile capabilities is still increasing;
- there are limits to political and diplomatic means of blocking ballistic missile proliferation;
- there must be an exact assessment of "the ballistic risk to Europe" and the consequences to be drawn from it;
- Europe must avoid being presented with a *fait accompli* in the BMD field by "the United States—perhaps together with Russia." This concerns especially the American "GPALS" and Russian "GPS" programs for limited BMD.

On the question of potential threats, the report refers to the most fragile security situation in the successor states of the former Soviet Union: "It should not be forgotten that there are still many intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) held by countries on the territory of the former Soviet Union where the political situation is still unsettled. The proliferation of such systems might therefore be a danger for Europe, particularly as it is technically possible to modify the range of intercontinental missiles and use them as shorter range missiles." The possible loss of control over some nuclear warheads must be added to that threat potential.

Furthermore, ballistic missile technologies are readily accessible to a growing number of states, whose present or future governments may be incalculable in their behavior. Twenty-six states will have ballistic missile capabilities with ranges up to 1,000 kilometers by the year 2000. Nine states outside NATO and the former Warsaw Pact will have ballistic missiles with ranges from 3-5,000 km. Besides nuclear weapons proliferation, 30 states outside NATO and the former Warsaw Pact will possess chemical weapons by the year

2000. China and North Korea are now the principal international suppliers of Scud-B derivatives and intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBMs). Outside the successor states of the former Soviet Union, the following states in the geographical vicinity of western Europe have ballistic missile capabilities: Libya, Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, and Israel. The range of Scud-B derivatives, if launched from the southern Mediterranean, covers Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Two Libyan Scud-Bs were fired at the Italian island of Lampedusa in 1986, although they did no damage.

If launched from Serbia, Scud-B derivatives could cover the whole of the Balkans, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia, Italy, as well as parts of the Czech Republic, Germany, and Switzerland. A most significant contribution at the Rome symposium came from Andrea Nativi, editor of the official publication of Italy's Defense Ministry, who said, "Some Scud-Bs were sold and transferred from eastern Europe to Serbia, a development whose consequences need no further explanation." The Serbian drive to acquire ballistic missiles has been known for some time in European defense circles, but so far, the matter was systematically kept out of the public domain. Supposedly, the news about the Serbian missile threat would result in a grave psychological destabilization of the populations of western Europe, which categorically had to be avoided.

Dealing with the 'ballistic risk' outside BMD

The conference reviewed several avenues of deterrence and defense against ballistic missiles threatening Europe. One avenue is the enforcement of treaties and conventions such as the MTCR, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and the international treaty banning chemical weapons. While this approach on proliferation was generally endorsed, a growing disillusion about its effectiveness seems to have set in. Hartmut Soell, president of the WEU Assembly, in his opening address, spoke about "proliferation throughout the world of ballistic systems and weapons of mass destruction against which the treaties now seem to be nothing more than paper barriers." There was also much skepticism expressed concerning diplomatic arrangements for restrictions on the transfer of "dual-use" technologies to Third World countries. "Dual-use" restrictions cut deep into Europe's technological and economic flesh, because of the continent's dependence on high-technology export markets.

A second avenue focuses on "offensive and preemptive military and paramilitary means" against ballistic missile and nuclear proliferation. This means air and/or missile strikes against missile ramps, warehouses, and production and assembly plants. The often-cited example of this approach is Israel, with its 1981 destruction of Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor. But it was also pointed out, that during the Gulf war it proved extremely difficult for the United States to destroy Iraq's dispersed, mobile missile ramps. Equally difficult is

the destruction of reinforced bunkers, underground facilities, and sites which are heavily defended by air defense systems. This second approach was particularly emphasized by representatives from Britain and France.

The representatives of the two European nuclear powers, Britain and France, seem to envisage a combination of "preemptive military and paramilitary action" with the strategic effect of "nuclear deterrence" to enforce non-proliferation. Much of the diversity, if not friction among European states over the BMD question seems to stem from the different strategic interests deriving from their nuclear or non-nuclear status. Britain and France's supreme concern is upholding the "deterrence value" of their national nuclear forces.

The Anglo-French nuclear forces

There is an underlying anxiety in the political and military establishments of France and Britain that BMD threatens their national nuclear ballistic missile forces. The nuclear power status defines very much the international standing of the two countries. Both France and Britain have made enormous investments in their nuclear ballistic missile forces. French President François Mitterrand so far has been categorically hostile to BMD. The British governments of Margaret Thatcher and John Major were always ambiguous, at least in terms of diplomacy. With the ballistic missile threat getting increasingly dangerous for all of Europe, including France and Britain, their attitude seems to be relaxing. Now there seems to be conditional backing for European BMD. The categorical condition remains, that the strategic hegemony of their nuclear ballistic missile forces remain unchallenged. France and Britain therefore are trying to shape any European BMD approach in a way that remains subordinated to the continued credibility of nuclear deterrence.

At the Rome conference there was no indication that the German government has any defined position on European BMD. A German position would have to reflect the strategic aims of a European BMD for those states which have no national nuclear forces.

The subordinated and limited character of the present European BMD approaches expresses itself both strategically and technologically. Strategically, European BMD is almost axiomatically defined as limited capability. Technologically, there is an exclusive fixation on kinetic energy BMD systems, that is anti-missile missiles, as typified by the Gulf war's Patriot versus Scud missiles. Paradoxically, many representatives at the Rome conference pointed to the rather miserable battle performance of the Patriot system against the not-very-sophisticated Scuds of Iraq.

GPALS and European BMD

In terms of the basic strategic and technological parameters, the present shape of European BMD efforts, as discussed in Rome, is very similar to the American Global Protection Against Limited Strikes (GPALS) approach. After 1988,

then-President George Bush redirected the SDI program away from technologies based on new physical principles. Instead, the "Bush SDI" almost exclusively focused on kinetic energy systems or anti-missile missiles. Bush was determined to bury Reagan's original beam-weapon SDI project to transcend nuclear Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Bush was committed to blocking the technological and strategic attrition of nuclear deterrence through beam-weapon BMD. Thus the SDI was given only a subordinated, limited, and "complementary" role, which is what GPALS is all about

The key aspects of the LaRouche TDI/SDI package remain fully valid. They provide today a far better direction for the architecture of a European ballistic missile defense system than the mainstream proposals put forward at the WEU conference.

(see *EIR*, March 22, 1991, p. 20). The American SDI Office, which was to have sent two officials, cancelled their engagement in Rome. Outside of one academic who had been an adviser to the Bush administration, the United States was represented only by High Frontier's Danny Graham.

In spite of the conceptual similarity between present U.S. and European BMD approaches, European suspicions emerged at the Rome symposium concerning GPALS. It was pointed out that the stated intention of the program, to "protect the United States' friends and allies," somehow contradicts the limited capacity of the system. Privately, it was said that GPALS at best might be able to protect U.S. military forces deployed outside the United States. The architecture of GPALS inherently excludes basic European security needs. In this context it was emphasized that a potential missile threat against Europe may not be directed primarily against military targets, but against population centers. The targeting of cities with limited offensive missile capabilities gives a much higher psycho-strategic "value" than an attempt to cripple the military forces of European states with attacking missiles.

The suspicions toward the United States on BMD were naturally also connected with the traumatic experience of the U.S.-European SDI cooperation during the 1980s. Unlike U.S. cooperation with Israel, the agreements with Germany, Italy, and even Britain led nowhere. Another area of U.S.-European friction in the BMD realm is space-based intelligence assets. At the Rome conference there was unanimity concerning the urgent need for an independent European

reconnaissance satellite capacity, which would allow identification and assessment of ballistic missile threats.

The Italo-French SAMP-T program

The axiom that any European BMD approach should be subordinated to the continued hegemony of Franco-British nuclear deterrence expressed itself in the concrete proposals for European BMD systems. The most "advanced" such system presented at the Rome conference was the Franco-Italian program for a Surface-to-Air Medium-Range Ground-Based System (SAMP-T). The "Eurosam" program combines France's Thomson CSF, Aérospatiale, and Italy's Alenia. Eurosam proposes a system that would involve satellite-borne sensors and command and control facilities, linked with a network of ground-based radars and anti-missile missiles. The SAMP-T system would be a low-endoatmospheric (5-25 km) defense against attacking missiles of a 1,000-km range. It would allow point defense of specific sites or limited areas of maximum 30-km diameter. The next project proposed by Eurosam would be high-endoatmospheric (15-40 km) defense system against missiles with 3,000-km range defending an area with a 100-km diameter. The initial cost for a limited deployment of the SAMP-T system in France would be approximately \$10 billion. A fuller defense coverage of Europe based on such kinetic systems would be technically unfeasible and astronomically expensive.

Russian intervention in Rome

In view of the inherent technological and strategic constraints of any kinetic energy, anti-missile missile system, the presentation of Dr. Leonid Fituni, director of the Center for Global and Strategic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, was most extraordinary. Fituni was the only one on the conference panel to introduce beam-weapon, directed-energy technologies into the BMD debate. He did so by restating the Russian proposal to the United States for the joint development of a "plasma weapon" for the destruction of ballistic missiles "using Russian microwave and optic plasma generators and systems." The proposal was made at the April 4-5 Yeltsin-Clinton summit in Vancouver and first publicized in *Izvestia* on April 2. Besides a question from *EIR* representatives, no one present at the Rome conference even attempted to take on the issue presented by Dr. Fituni.

It was truly a historical paradox that at the Rome conference, a Russian scientist would point out the scientific-technological field in which the actual potential for BMD lies. Speed of light and energy densities of beam-weapon BMD make it the only approach which is inherently superior to any form of ballistic missile threat. In 1983, Lyndon LaRouche, the conceptual architect of Reagan's SDI, spoke at an *EIR* conference in Rome on "Beam Weapons—The Strategic Implications for Western Europe," which discussed how the American SDI should be complemented with ground-based and airborne directed-energy BMD in Europe. Then, in

1983, *Izvestia* covered the *EIR* conference, denouncing it as a “witches’ sabbath” of “war-mongers” headed by the “troglodyte” LaRouche.

The 1985 LaRouche SDI/TDI package

Between 1983 and 1985, associates of LaRouche in Europe elaborated the design for a European Tactical Defense Initiative (TDI), complementary to the SDI, against tactical and intermediate-range nuclear threats. Obviously, the political and military-strategic features of the missile threat against western Europe have changed with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. But, as the WEU Rome conference demonstrated, the ballistic missile threat as such is very real for Europe. Therefore, the key aspects of the LaRouche TDI/SDI package remain fully valid. They provide today a far better direction for the architecture of a European ballistic missile defense system than the mainstream proposals put forward at the WEU Rome conference.

Once the inherent limits of any kinetic energy BMD are grasped, the prime focus for a European BMD program has to be technologies “based on new physical principles.” Europe does presently possess a significant scientific research potential in the directed-energy field. But almost any technological realization of promising research work has so far been blocked for political, strategic, and budgetary reasons.

The Russian beam-weapon cooperation proposal has created a qualitatively new situation. Russia has opened up a scientific-technological area in which it is indeed the world leader. The Russian proposal is primarily directed toward the United States, with its vast scientific-technological potential in the BMD field, irrespective of the watering down of the original SDI design. But Russia has signalled that it is ready for technology sharing in the BMD field with Europe as well. It depends on Europe, and in particular Germany, to respond boldly to the extraordinary Russian offer.

Once the priority has been given to directed-energy systems for European BMD, existing kinetic energy systems of the improved Patriot type and those under development, like the Italo-French SAMP-T, the American THAAD or Erint, the Israeli Arrow, or the Russian S-300, could play a near-term transitional role. They would be the starting point—Mark 0 or Mark 1—for a rapidly evolving Mark 2 . . . Mark 3 . . . Mark N beam-weapon BMD system for Europe.

The parameters for a European BMD system

The 1985 LaRouche TDI package foresaw the following endoatmospheric BMD architecture for Europe:

- airborne high-performance lasers with ranges of several hundreds of kilometers;
- ground-based systems near borders with medium ranges (10-100 km);
- mobile systems with several tens of kilometers range for point defense.

The scientific-technological requirements of endoat-

mospheric BMD for Europe identified the following chief areas for research and development:

- Propagation of laser and particle beams in the atmosphere, particularly in the lower levels of the atmosphere. Complex problems arise here, different from those posed by exoatmospheric beam systems, such as optical phase conjugation applications and adaptive optics.
- Primary beam generation development. Emphasis should be on development of compact lasers in the multi-megawatt range, for installation on land, sea, and airborne vehicles; high-power tunable lasers for all-weather capability (free electron laser, frequency-shifting devices, etc.).
- Development of ultra-high-velocity projectile accelerators for endoatmospheric applications, in particular of magnetic rail-gun technology, for anti-missile, anti-aircraft, and anti-tank weapon applications;
- Development of compact pulsed-power sources;
- Development of stabilized platforms, pointing systems, optics, and power supplies for mobile basing of directed-energy weapons;
- Acceleration of European development of satellite and aircraft-based remote sensing systems for surveillance.

In order to achieve a European directed-energy BMD system, the following approach was recommended:

- The pooling of the scientific-technical personnel and material resources of participating European states. The working principle should be that of a “crash program,” like the U.S. Apollo program of the 1960s. The program should be led by a small, general staff-like group of statesmen, military, scientific, and technical experts from participating countries, avoiding bureaucratic structures at all costs.
- Instead of focusing on the ultimate perfection of one type of system, the program should evolve in the abovementioned “Mark 1 to Mark N” mode.
- A European program should work closely with the U.S. and Russian BMD programs, aiming at maximum scientific-technological “cross-fertilization.”
- The financing of a European BMD effort is to occur outside of regular governments’ budgets, i.e., “off budget.” Long-term, low-interest credit should be extended by state-controlled financial institutions. Such an approach is economically justified by the technological “spinoffs” of beam-weapon development, which raise the productivity level of the overall economy and increase the number of high-skilled jobs with correspondingly increased tax revenues.
- The Russian offer for East-West BMD cooperation opens the way for a solution to the proliferation question. With the ability to effectively defend against ballistic missiles, the incentive vanishes for developing sector nations to acquire ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction. Ultimately, Third World nations should join in the BMD effort. In fact, countries such as India, with its large industrial and world class scientific and engineering base, could not only profit, but make significant contributions.

Military action nears after Serbs reject 'peace' plan

by Konstantin George

The rejection of the Vance-Owen "peace" plan for Bosnia by the so-called Parliament of the Bosnian Serbs late in the night of May 5-6, is a blessing in disguise. The rejection has cleared the deck for a U.S.-led military intervention to end the Serbian war of aggression on a moral, principled basis, and steps will likely commence between May 8 and 15. It has also buried once and for all the corpse of the hideous Vance-Owen plan, which had been crafted in London and Paris, and which would have divided Bosnia into nine "ethnically pure" entities, with a floating "internationalized" city of Sarajevo as the capital of a non-existent nation. It was nothing more than a formula for codifying "ethnic cleansing" and genocide, and a partition of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The disgusting charade of Vance-Owen, a replay as farce of the appeasement of Hitler in Munich, reached its nadir in the so-called Athens Peace Conference, hosted by Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, and attended by Lord Owen, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, and his Bosnian Serb asset Radovan Karadzic, in which Karadzic signed the Vance-Owen plan.

Vance-Owen cover for butchery

During the Athens conference, Serbian forces were engaged in their heaviest offensives of the war, seeking to grab as much territory in eastern and northern Bosnia as possible. Emboldened by the aura of appeasement that emanated from the Athens proceedings, the Serbs on May 4 launched an all-out attack on the Bosnian Muslim enclave around the town of Zepa in eastern Bosnia. The Serbs broke through the outer Bosnian lines and, by the end of the day, after merciless bombardment, Zepa, housing some 40,000 Bosnian Muslim refugees, was left burning. Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic called Zepa "the best proof of what the signature

from Athens means."

Silajdzic, in an address to the American Enterprise Institute in Washington on May 3, reiterated the moral imperative for immediate military intervention, and denounced the use of the term "civil war" to describe the Serbian war of aggression: "You have no right to call it a civil war. Bosnia is a slaughterhouse. It's called a conflict. Well, if we get arms, then it's a conflict, otherwise it's a slaughter. If this is a civil war, what are tanks from Serbia and Montenegro doing in Bosnia? What are the regular troops now attacking Zepa doing in Bosnia, if this is a civil war?" He made an impassioned plea for America to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia to give Bosnians the means "to liberate our country."

The Anglo-French backing of the Vance-Owen plan has been directly responsible for the deaths of many thousands of Bosnian Muslim civilians. Under the cover of "trying" to get Serbia to accept the plan, invaluable time was consciously bought for Serbian aggression. In February, large parts of eastern Bosnia were still under Bosnian Muslim control, in five enclaves. Three of them have since fallen: Cerska, Konjevic Polje, and, de facto, Srebrenica. The remaining two, Zepa and Gorazde, are under continuous Serbian pounding, with Zepa on the brink of falling.

Moscow gives green light

The news of the rejection by the Bosnian Serbs came hours after talks held on May 5 in Moscow between U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. Notably, Russian Defense Minister Gen. Pavel Grachev attended part of those talks. The statements issued from the talks gave the clearest indication that a U.S. military operation was imminent, and that, minimally, Russia would do nothing to oppose it.

The meetings produced a terse joint declaration which more than implied the inevitability of military action if the Bosnian Serbs rejected Vance-Owen: "If it [Vance-Owen] is not accepted and implemented, Russia and the United States will immediately hold talks for new, tougher measures. No measure is excluded from consideration." Christopher elaborated, saying that there exists, in the event of rejection, "broad agreement on the necessity of resolute measures, including taking military steps." Interestingly, he did not cite Moscow as the reason why these measures might have to be changed or weakened when he stated that "several adaptations" might become necessary in the consultations with America's "allies," i.e., Britain and France.

Contrary to a common Cold War assumption, the main opponent of a U.S. military intervention against Serbian aggression is not Moscow, but London and Paris. Propelled by the insane geopolitical obsession of forging a so-called European "balance of power" to "contain" united Germany and post-Bolshevik Russia, Britain and France have reverted to their infamous pre-World War I Entente Cordiale and its disastrous geopolitical axioms which ultimately led to that war.

Will America oppose the Entente Cordiale?

Will an American military intervention lead to the smashing of the Entente Cordiale? This, and the crucial questions concerning the immediate U.S. policy decisions proceeding from it, were posed on May 5 by American political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche (see p. 65): "The question is, will President Clinton lose his nerve and back down piecemeal under the pressure from Paris and London, under the pressure of the same Entente Cordiale policies which caused World War I and implicitly World War II, or will the United States take effective action in this situation? The United States is going to do something. The question is, is it going to be an effective action?"

LaRouche spelled out that effective action must be "to implement a policy which will get the Serbs' military forces and all of the so-called Bosnian-Croatian Serbs—who are nothing but instruments of Belgrade policy—back to the borders which existed prior to the start of this war." To do this, America must "lift the arms embargo against arming the Bosnians and the Croats against this Serbian fascist plot," and combine this "with air support." In terms of ground troops, LaRouche said, only enough personnel should be put in there "to coordinate the relationship between the defendants, the Bosnians and the Croats, against the war criminal aggressors, the Serbs, under the direction of Milosevic and such creatures or assets of his, as Karadzic."

Sabotaging an intervention

The Anglo-French gameplan has been to either prevent or delay as long as possible American military action. As military intervention nears, Anglo-French tactics have changed toward "joining" an intervention, to thereby sabo-

tage its effectiveness from the "inside" by co-determining its policies and goals, shifting it in the direction of a "no-win" quagmire-like endeavor.

This sabotage went into high gear right after the conclusion of the Athens conference. On May 3, Christopher began his European tour in London, and met total British opposition to U.S. plans to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia. He got the same answer on his next stop in Paris. The French press of May 4 quoted senior Foreign Ministry officials saying, "For us, the question of the arms embargo is an unconditional 'No.' If there were a vote in the [U.N.] Security Council tomorrow, we would veto it."

In the midst of the Christopher tour, French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur arrived in London on May 4 for talks with British Prime Minister John Major and Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. The visit occasioned a front-page article in the French daily *Libération*, which celebrated the creation of a "new Entente Cordiale between Britain and France." The article quoted an unnamed "diplomat for Her Majesty" who exuded, "One could not slip a sliver of cigarette paper between the positions of our two countries." *Libération* commented: "The two countries share the same colonial past, the same determination to have a global policy and to lend to this policy the necessary military means."

The existence of this nefarious new Entente Cordiale has been confirmed repeatedly by the coordinated actions of Britain and France to allow Serbian aggression to run rampant. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was quoted in the May 4 French daily *Le Figaro* saying that the present collaboration between Britain and France "is without precedent since the First World War," and will now be expanded through their mutual role as "pillars" in implementing the Vance-Owen plan for Bosnia.

The Entente Cordiale also correlates with an Anglo-French policy of using Serbia as a tool to create an adversary relationship between Germany and Russia. Then as now, the mutual weakening of these two powers was a primary goal of Anglo-French policy. The Entente Cordiale was formally constituted in 1904. It was not coincidentally preceded by a British-orchestrated coup in Belgrade in 1903 that toppled the Serbian Obrenovic Dynasty, which was forging a policy of reconciliation and cooperation with Germany and Austria, and replaced it with the Karageorgevic dynasty, an asset of the British Foreign Office. Backed by the Entente Cordiale, the new regime embarked on a "Greater Serbia" confrontationalist policy against Austria, launching a campaign to take Bosnia which culminated in the June 28, 1914 assassination in Sarajevo of Archduke Ferdinand, triggering World War I.

The parallels to the present situation are haunting. If President Clinton does not bow to the Entente Cordiale and embarks instead on an effective military intervention, he will have spared the Balkans, Europe, and the world from having to repeat the decade of tragedy that culminated in the First World War.

Bilderberg Society meets in secret to plan global agenda

by Scott Thompson

From April 22 to 25, some 115 members of the Bilderberg Society met in secret behind the heavily guarded doors of the Nafsika Astir Palace Hotel in Vouliagmeni, Greece, which is a few miles south of Athens. Drawing its members from among the elite of North America and Europe, the Bilderberg Society was founded at the start of the Cold War by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands on the advice of his *éminence grise*, Joseph Retinger. According to participants, this year's meeting was highly factionalized on several issues, so much so that many members have broken the group's oath not to reveal the discussion.

The most pressing of these factional questions was whether to support the Vance-Owen plan for a geopolitical non-solution to the Serbian genocide in the Balkans, or the plans now being discussed by the Clinton administration with recalcitrant U.S. allies to use military force to stop the Serbian war of aggression from spreading.

Lord Owen makes his pitch

Lord David Owen, who is the European Community mediator to the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia and co-author of the Vance-Owen plan, dominated the Friday morning session. According to the Bilderberg Society's revised agenda, he was one of three speakers on a panel entitled "What Kind of Europe Will the U.S. Have to Deal With?" speaking alongside German Minister of Defense Volker Rühle and *Die Zeit's* diplomatic correspondent Christoph Bertram.

Owen also spoke on a panel entitled "Current Events: Former Yugoslavia" along with Peter Rupert Lord Carrington, his predecessor as EC mediator and who has replaced Alec Douglas Lord Home as chairman of the Bilderberg Society. Carrington is a founding board member of Kissinger Associates, Inc., whose chairman, Henry Kissinger (a frequent Bilderberg Society participant), has repeatedly argued that the United States should not become militarily involved in the Balkans, since it has no geopolitical (only moral) interests there.

Two top executives of Kissinger Associates, Brent Scowcroft and Lawrence Eagleburger, national security adviser and the last secretary of state in the Bush administration, respectively, had helped ignite the Balkan war by introducing pro-Serbian policies into the U.S. government. Carrington left Kissinger Associates to become NATO secretary general, and while subsequently serving as chairman of Christie's

auction house, he was named EC mediator with staffing from the British Foreign Office, which has a decidedly pro-Serbian tilt. Carrington began to drum up support for the geopolitical policy known as "Greater Serbia," aimed at undermining Germany, at the 1992 Bilderberg Society meeting.

According to a long-time member of the North American steering committee of the Bilderberg Society, Owen "made his pitch" at this year's meeting for the Vance-Owen plan, rather than the military action being proposed by the Clinton administration. He was supported by Carrington, who ruled out any military action against the Serbs whatsoever, including even Owen's earlier proposal for using limited air strikes merely to force the Bosnian Serbs to sign the Vance-Owen plan.

One week after this intervention by Carrington and Owen, another round of negotiations over the Vance-Owen plan was held at the same Nafsika Astir Palace Hotel in Vouliagmeni. According to the North American steering committee member, this was not happenstance. The source confirmed that during the Bilderberg Society meeting, Owen met with the Greek government, which hosted the Bilderberg meeting. Pro-Serbian Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis agreed to host the negotiations, according to the source, because of the fear that Macedonia would be overrun and Greece drawn into a war that had the potential of involving Turkey.

On May 1, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic finally signed the Vance-Owen plan, which would divide the sovereign state of Bosnia into 10 warring ethnic cantons, which was exactly what Carrington and Owen wanted. The move was a ploy to forestall military action by the Clinton administration. President Clinton had just dispatched Secretary of State Warren Christopher to consult with the allies on their support for a combination of air strikes and lifting the arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims and ethnic Croats.

There is evidence that many Bilderberg Society participants, recognizing the danger of a widening conflict, opposed the machinations of Carrington and Owen, but they were presented with a *fait accompli* by "Perfidious Albion."

The North American Bilderberg member said that if this scheme of Carrington and Owen holds, it may mean the demise of the U.N., as happened to the League of Nations when it failed to intervene in Ethiopia. He noted the irony of the argument of those who, after "Desert Storm," claimed that U.S. air power armed with smart weapons could not

knock out Serbian weapons, which are more primitive than those of the Iraqis. A senior European figure in the Bilderberg Society said that the Bilderberg game is to buy time. He foresaw three weeks before it would become clear whether or not a cease-fire along the lines of the Vance-Owen plan could be put into place, thereby postponing the "peacemaking" plan of the Clinton administration. This individual's "positive hypothesis" is that, should the Bosnian Serbs formally ratify the Vance-Owen scheme, "We would be facing a very uncertain world in Bosnia, for at least a year."

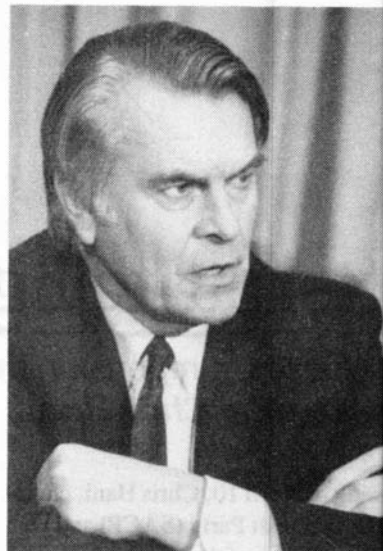
Bilderbergers plan to loot Russia

Another issue on which the Bilderberg meeting was factionalized was whether or not to continue to impose International Monetary Fund (IMF) "shock therapy" on Russia of the sort that has made the economy worse than in the days of communist rule. This question was discussed at an April 24 panel entitled "Cost of Indifference Toward the Former Soviet Union," whose speakers included: Gen. William E. Odom, former head of the U.S. National Security Agency; Rodric Braithwaite, foreign policy adviser to British Prime Minister John Major; and former U.S. deputy secretary of state John C. Whitehead.

One of the panelists reported that it was the consensus of the meeting that something must be done, but there were no answers for where the money should come from or what it should be spent on. He said that nobody was thinking in terms of modernizing Russian infrastructure to integrate it with the West, as Lyndon H. LaRouche outlined in his "Productive Triangle" proposal. Asked whether it were true that many Europeans feared the dangers of continued "shock therapy," the panelist said that most of those present at the Bilderberg meeting favored it. He added that this was the consensus of the last Group of Seven (G-7) meeting on aid to Russia, which made the IMF the principal vehicle for aid.

This view contrasts with that of a senior Bilderberg figure, who said before the meeting: "I see no real response coming from the G-7 at this point vis-à-vis Russia. The fact is, no one has the faintest idea what to do at this point. Worse, policy toward Russia in the 1990s, so far, has been a disgrace, extremely poor compared with the Marshall Plan. We should have built one organization to channel aid, rather than having these hordes of consultants going in there, who have done no good. . . . Our approach has simply brought the Russian economy down, because of our foolish obsession with the idea that the market will resolve everything and that all planning is horrible. . . . Hopefully with Clinton, things will change."

Despite such opposition, the final decision of the Bilderberg Society was to establish a "high council of 12," whose job would be to arrange for the exploitation of cheap Russian raw materials, according to a reporter who was at Vouliagmeni. A committee was named to select 12 Bilderberg members who would have sufficient stature to have access to any government. They would arrange it so that continued foreign aid to Russia was linked to a demand that the republics give



Lord David Owen: He doesn't want to offend the Serbs.

rights to extract oil, gold, and other precious metals at low prices. This decision of the Bilderberg Society was congruent with the final decision of the G-7 nations to make available credits for the Seven Sisters to exploit Russian oil fields, which are in desperate need of an infusion of modern western technology to keep producing.

Other agenda highlights

Among the other highlights on the agenda were:

- "Restoring Confidence in Leadership and Institutions."

The panelists were: James Hoagland, senior foreign correspondent of the *Washington Post* and an attendee at the recent Trilateral Commission meeting; Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., a senior partner in the law firm of Akin, Gump and who headed the Clinton administration transition team; and, William Rees-Mogg, chairman, Broadcasting Standards Council.

- "Prospects for Global Trade." The panelists were: Arthur Dunkel, director general, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); Lane Kirkland, president, AFL-CIO; and, Peter D. Sutherland, chairman, Allied Irish Banks Plc.

- "U.S. Domestic Policy Concerns." The panelists were: Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. and Renato Ruggiero, a member of the board of Fiat SpA.

- "The Outlook for Japan's Economy." The panelists were: Kenneth Courtis, first vice president of Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Asia, Ltd., Tokyo; and, James D. Wolfensohn, president of James D. Wolfensohn, Inc.

- "Current Events: Italy." The panelists were: Renato Ruggiero and Eric Roll of Ipsden, president of S.G. Warburg Group Plc.

- "Foreign Policy Concerns of the Clinton Administration." The panelists were: Samuel W. Lewis, director, Policy Planning Staff, U.S. Department of State, and Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French Institute of International Relations.

- "Crisis Management." The panelists were Lord Carington and Manfred Wörner, secretary general of NATO.

Did British intelligence kill Hani?

An EIR investigative team reports on the aftermath of the death of African National Congress leader Chris Hani.

At 10:25 a.m. on the morning of April 10, Chris Hani, chairman of the South African Communist Party (SACP) and heir apparent to Nelson Mandela as leader of the African National Congress (ANC), was gunned down in the driveway of his home in a well-to-do Johannesburg suburb. Hani had been the long-time leader of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), and a legend among the angry youth of South Africa's townships.

The halo of martyrdom surrounding Hani's assassination instantly transformed the nation's politics. Suddenly, the ANC made, and the ruling National Party of President F. W. De Klerk acquiesced to, two demands: the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council (TEC) to rule the country, within the astoundingly short time of six weeks, and a firm date, probably in early 1994, for one-man, one-vote national elections. The ANC also demanded, as a member of the TEC, joint control over the nation's powerful security forces. Though these demands had formally been on the agenda of the negotiating process then under way toward majority rule, they were making very little progress until the assassination.

Such apparently noble goals—which amount to the final dismantling of the brutal apartheid system—are not what they seem. Though once representative of the aspirations for social justice and equality of the majority of South Africa's black citizens, the ANC's leadership has, since the early 1950s, increasingly been hijacked by the South African Communist Party, itself historically a tool of outside forces, in the West as well as the East, committed to the destruction of South Africa.

Within an hour after Hani fell in his driveway with at least two wounds to the head, the police captured a 40-year-old Polish immigrant, Janusz Walus, reportedly a fierce anti-communist active in right-wing circles. Within hours, the police arrested another man, a key Conservative Party leader and member of the State President's Council, Clive Derby-Lewis, as the alleged mastermind of the plot. Derby-Lewis had, according to police leaks in the media, not only supplied Walus with the gun, but had drawn up a longer list of targets for assassination as well. Almost immediately, the South

African and international press was filled with speculation that Derby-Lewis was the mastermind of an international plot which involved right-wing circles in at least Britain, France, and Germany. On May 1, Derby-Lewis's wife Gaye was formally indicted for the assassination.

Yet many questions remained. At least two eyewitnesses reported two cars involved in the assassination, one red and one white, which converged on Hani's house. But almost immediately, any mention of more than one person disappeared from all police statements, in favor of the lone assassin Walus, backed by Derby-Lewis's international network. The alleged assassin Walus also behaved in an extremely curious fashion: He was caught right in the middle of the town where Hani lived, at least half an hour after the assassination, still in possession of the alleged murder weapon—one the police say was taken from a notorious break-in at a South African air base in 1990—right on the seat beside him. He had driven his own bright red car, with license plates traceable to him, and despite the fact that he was Poland's Formula One race car champion in 1977, got no further than 10 kilometers from the scene of the crime by the time police arrested him. Walus's father told the *Sunday Tribune* April 18, "My son is not a murderer. This is just a plot to frame him, just like the Lee Harvey Oswald story. My son is not stupid. Why would he drive a red car to the scene of the murder? You can see a red car for miles. And why would he leave the gun in the car? Why would he leave that list lying around the house for anyone to find? This is a political provocation."

The police claimed that the gun Walus had used had a silencer, yet several people in Hani's neighborhood heard at least four, possibly five, shots. South African intelligence sources consulted by *EIR* in Johannesburg evaluated the assassination as "extremely professional," while ANC officials interviewed by the *Tribune* described the job as one of a "a marksman," who had shot Hani professionally right behind the ear.

Even more interesting, Hani, who had been the victim of several previous assassination attempts and whose concern for his own security was notorious, had unaccountably given his two bodyguards time off, the precise day the assassin(s)

struck. The bodyguards' absence smelled of complicity from inside the ANC, and in fact Hani's factional ally Winnie Mandela charged that the ANC had killed him.

The whole affair was so riddled with inconsistencies that even the left-wing newspaper the *New Nation* commented April 23, "To attribute the assassination to the lunatic right-wing fringe is a poor attempt at exonerating the more sophisticated forces from culpability." The police's nice-and-tidy verdict of Walus as a "lone assassin," backed by a loose bunch of right-wingers, is viewed by most informed people within South Africa with the same incredulity with which Americans regard the Warren Commission's verdict that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President John F. Kennedy.

A competent investigation of the crime begins with the question, *cui bono?*—who benefits? On the lower level, the ANC and its negotiating partner, the National Party, both of whom are determined to see the SACP-dominated ANC in power in the near term. But as *EIR* has demonstrated in a feature series, and in a new book now rocking South Africa, *Tiny Rowland: The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa*, the British establishment and its American junior partners have been the chief sponsors of the South African Communist Party-dominated majority of the ANC's leadership. Their intent is to put a regime in power that would, in fact, represent a black-minority regime, resting on a minority of the black population of South Africa; the ANC, dominated by the Xhosa tribe, has at most 500,000 card-carrying members, compared, for example, to the 2.8 million members of the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). Such a minority regime would oversee the International Monetary Fund-ordered destruction of the South African economy. The question is: Are there any British intelligence links to the plot? The answer is yes.

According to South African intelligence sources, Janusz Walus was intimately associated with the South African Institute for Maritime Research (SAIMR), about which, said one intelligence veteran, "That's a very curious outfit. They have no naval guys in it, and they do no research." Furthermore, the SAIMR reportedly has been involved in various coup operations, including in the Seychelles Islands. In fact, according to a November 1990 article in the *Sunday Times* of London, the SAIMR was founded as a mercenary group of elite special forces people operating throughout Africa. An investigation by one South African intelligence agency determined that SAIMR was a front for Britain's MI-6.

Walus was also associated with, and according to press accounts, had even contributed money to, another British intelligence front, the Stallard Foundation, one with which Derby-Lewis was also reportedly associated. In Britain, one member of Parliament called for an investigation as to whether "British intelligence services" were involved in any way in the murder.

Walus's possible involvement with British intelligence becomes highlighted also with the sudden visit to South Afri-

ca, just days before the assassination, of one of the most important figures in British intelligence, former MI-6 Africa desk head Nicholas Elliott. Despite being in his seventies, Elliott made the arduous journey to Johannesburg from London for a mere three days of meetings. According to sources in London, he met with Julian Ogilvie-Thompson, head of the Anglo-American Corp., the ANC's chief financial sponsor inside the country. Elliott, whose father had been headmaster at the elite British boarding school Eton, was the lifelong friend of Soviet spy Kim Philby, and was suspected of having tipped off Philby in 1963 that he was being investigated by British counterintelligence, allowing him to escape to Moscow. Elliott is also a former board member of Lonrho of Tiny Rowland. Rowland's Lonrho purchased the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters for them, and is bankrolling a planned new ANC newspaper.

Nicholas Elliott is no stranger to "wetwork"—terror and assassinations. He was a controller of the London-based Sikh radical Jagjit Singh Chauhan, whose associates assassinated Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984.

Immediately after Hani's murder, the ANC called for "outside investigators" to oversee the investigation. The British government then appointed the recently retired head of Scotland Yard's Anti-Terrorist Branch, George Churchill-Coleman. Formerly responsible for coordinating police response to all acts of terrorism in Britain, Churchill-Coleman is a high-level Freemason, who, according to one intelligence source who knew him, quashed an investigation into relations between the IRA and the ANC. According to South African police, Churchill-Coleman is merely "advising" them in the Hani murder probe.

Who benefits?

The assassination, combined with the identification of Walus as the sole assassin, accomplished several British intelligence objectives simultaneously.

First and foremost, it has propelled the ANC toward power in a way unimaginable before the hit. In May 1992, the ANC left the negotiating table of the Congress for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), as the negotiations for majority rule were called at the time, because it was not getting its way in the face of opposition from the Inkatha Freedom Party of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi; the Conservative Party; self-governing states such as Bophuthatswana and Ciskei; various smaller parties, and even sections of the National Party itself. The ANC's attempt to seize power through "mass action" died in a hail of bullets when Chris Hani and others of the "Stalinist" faction of the SACP/ANC organized an assault-march in Ciskei, which resulted in the deaths of nearly 30 marchers. The failure of this "mass action," forced the ANC back to the negotiating table. By April 1993, the ANC was making only slow progress in its goal of seizing power, until Hani was gunned down. Now, the ANC has proclaimed a campaign of mass action begin-

ning May 1, involving shutdowns of the economy, until its demands are met.

Second, political observers in the country note that the identification of the Derby-Lewises as the masterminds of Hani's murder provides a convenient pretext for the ANC and National Party to suppress opposition to their domination of the negotiating process, initially in the Conservative Party in which the Derby-Lewises were active, but soon in others as well. The nation's press has reported charges that lists of opposition figures, both black and white, have been drawn up of those who will be detained in the event of an ANC-NP "coalition government." IFP sources report that the ANC intelligence and security apparatus already coordinates on an intimate basis with its opposite number in the government. Said one person close to the IFP leadership, "Much of the fearsome repressive structure built up during apartheid still exists, which is gradually being merged with the MK [the ANC's armed wing] which ran the torture camps in Angola and elsewhere. This could be a police state even worse than anything in the past."

Third, the assassination eliminated Hani himself, who despite his moderate statements of the weeks preceding his death, was the leader of the "Stalinist faction" of the ANC, which believed in shooting its way to power, rather than negotiating. Hani and Winnie Mandela had announced they would form a new party, implicitly against the ANC, should the ANC come to power, and according to intelligence sources in Zimbabwe, had started creating a new armed force there. Aside from Hani and Mandela, this faction also includes Natal Midlands ANC chairman Harry Gwala, ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba, and others.

Their opponents in the so-called "Leninist" faction include Nelson Mandela, ANC "foreign minister" Thabo Mbeki, head of manpower development and training Mzwai Piliso, ANC General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, and until his recent death, ANC Chairman Oliver Tambo.

The Stalinist faction has been associated with such dinosaurs as the August 1991 coup plotters against then-Soviet boss Mikhail Gorbachov, as well as Fidel Castro, while the Leninists are more closely associated with Gorbachov's dialogue partners in the British and American establishments, and their powerful multinationals. According to intelligence sources, in the early 1980s ANC security forces obtained documentation that leading Leninists Thabo Mbeki, Hani's rival as heir apparent to Nelson Mandela, and Mzwai Piliso had been recruited as agents of MI-6, which may explain why they both reportedly travel on British passports. Ramaphosa is also notorious for his connections to the Anglo-American Corp. since his tenure as head of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), when he was a regular Anglo-American negotiating partner.

Fourth, the timing of the assassination, and the orchestration of Hani's funeral, did much to turn a notorious

communist Chris Hani into almost a Christian martyr, a factor of great consequence in a nation of millions of black Christians otherwise opposed to the communist-dominated ANC. Hani was killed on Easter Saturday. Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu told the 80,000 people gathered at Hani's funeral that he and Hani had once stood beside each other singing Christian hymns. "Mr. Hani was murdered between Good Friday and Easter Sunday at the holiest weekend in the Christian calendar," Tutu proclaimed. "God turned the death of Jesus Christ into a great victory of good over evil. The death of Mr. Hani will also inspire the people to a great victory. His death is not a defeat but a victory." Hani was accorded a Catholic funeral, and four white doves (symbolizing the Holy Spirit) were released over his grave.

The British 'strategy of tension'

One of the most crucial effects of Hani's assassination was to inflame racial tensions in the country. ANC Youth leader Peter Mokaba's chant to a rally of ANC youth, "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer," was widely publicized in the nation's Anglo-American Corp.-controlled press, as were inflammatory statements by spokesmen for such white right-wing factions as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and the World Apartheid Movement (WAM). The last, an extreme right-wing group with which Walus was associated, has not only offered to pay Walus's and Derby-Lewis's court costs, but publicized its vision of "worldwide apartheid."

The violence is now escalating in South Africa, with the May 1 killing of five whites in King Williams Town, the attacks and murders of Afrikaner farmers in remote areas, and the almost-daily slaughter of both Inkatha and ANC members, as well as ordinary people in the townships.

This methodical blind terror has been attributed, by ANC leader Nelson Mandela as well as others, to some "third force," which is trying to incite hatred between Inkatha and the ANC, and now more generally between blacks and whites. According to a report in *The Star of Johannesburg* April 22, Walus himself was linked to "third force"-style violence as part of a film crew which would mysteriously show up in black townships just as residents were being shot by unknown gunmen.

Though the degree of such "third force" violence now striking South Africa would be impossible without complicity of at least sections of the National Party government's security forces, and although its short-term purpose is to force both white and black South Africans to accept an SACP/ANC-dominated government as the only way to stop the violence, the animosities being inflamed are becoming so intense that such a government would be merely the next step in the downward descent of the country into Yugoslavia-style bloody chaos and war. The "third force," like the assassination of Chris Hani, is clearly orchestrated from abroad.

Questions surround assassination of Sri Lanka's President Premadasa

by Ramtanu Maitra

The ghastly assassination of Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa at the May Day rally in the heart of central Colombo suggests that at least one of the terrorist groups in South Asia, with extensive tentacles abroad, may now be operating in a strictly mercenary capacity.

It will soon be firmly established that the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), whose decade-long secessionist movement is smattered with political assassinations, including the 1991 murder of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, were the "hands" that pulled the lever to trigger the "human bomb" that killed President Premadasa and at least 24 others.

Like the Rajiv Gandhi assassination, the Premadasa killing bears the "pawprints" of the LTTE, and like the Rajiv case, a clear and convincing motive is missing. According to Sri Lankan experts and Pittsburgh professor Marshall Singer, the LTTE has aggressively entered the mercenary business, selling their training and expertise to the highest bidder.

With the LTTE's international links, cultivated over the decade through drug- and gun-running, one may wonder who is the "brain" behind the Premadasa murder. A review of Sri Lanka's political scene and its British roots may supply the key clues.

President Premadasa was a grassroots politician from humble lineage in a country where the elite, educated and trained by former British institutions, has always called the shots. As such, he stuck out like a sore thumb, speaking openly against the elites, the international human rights activists, and the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad. Premadasa's 1991 expulsion of British ambassador David Gladstone was a unique event in the annals of Sri Lanka and a heinous crime in the eyes of the anglophile Sri Lankan nobility. All these acts of President Premadasa, along with his ruthless military operations against the Sinhala chauvinists and the LTTE, had practically sealed his fate.

Opposition leader killed

Only a week before President Premadasa's murder, the former national security minister and leading elite opposition leader to Premadasa, Lalith Athulathmudali, was killed by an assassin's bullet while he was campaigning for provincial

elections. Athulathmudali's funeral resulted in riots against the Premadasa government, and the residence of Buddhist poet-monk Ellie Gunawangsa, a close friend of Premadasa's, was attacked. Athulathmudali's party, the Democratic United National Front, is led by the Sri Lankan nobility which enjoys extensive connections to Britain.

The double murder has now hurled Sri Lanka into political chaos, with the likely result that Sri Lanka's national sovereignty will become the next target.

On April 28, officials of the United Nations unilaterally announced that they would begin discussions with the LTTE and the government, although there had been no such invitation from the government's side.

In late March, the British Broadcasting Corporation queried Premadasa on the need for the United Nations to come into Sri Lanka, on the necessity for Sri Lanka to reduce its expenditures for the military, and on Amnesty International reports of human rights violations.

The British, of course, take a keen interest in Sri Lanka. On Jan. 23, 1991, Sri Lanka was the subject of debate in the House of Lords. With support from most of those present, Lord Avebury declared that a U.N. administration for Sri Lanka might be appropriate, which would involve a "short-term transfer of sovereignty." "The only chance that the people will have," said the British noble, "is if an impartial outside body comes to restore law and order and to supervise elections. . . . Perhaps the Commonwealth Secretariat might have a similar role."

Premadasa's murder may well be a major step in the lords' achieving their goal.

The worst of times

Since former President Junius Jayewardene's surprising decision to name his prime minister, Premadasa, as his successor in the ruling United National Party (UNP), Premadasa has run headlong into difficulties with the elites of the country. Contemptuous of Premadasa's roots, the elites were deeply upset over losing supreme authority in the island. At the time of his inauguration in 1989, Premadasa's task was to counter the vicious Sinhala group, the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), which was rampaging through southern and central Sri Lanka killing politicians by the hundreds. The

JVP, with ties to North Korea, the former Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China, was preaching hatred against the government, India, and almost anyone else. Having infiltrated the lower ranks of the Army and the secretive Buddhist Sangha, and having forged close ties with the racist anti-Tamil Sinhala nobility, the JVP had grown into a monster organization between 1983 and 1989. The presence of the Indian Peacekeeping Force on the island, a result of the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene accord, and the failure of the Indian Army to attain its objective of disarming the LTTE guerrillas, provided the JVP an opportunity to mix their anti-government venom with an anti-India tirade.

Meanwhile, the LTTE, in the north and east, having been trained by the Mossad and now a partner in the multibillion-dollar gun-and-drug network which allowed it to set up assets in India, Singapore, Pakistan, London, Paris, and Canada, was pursuing its secessionist goal with equal ruthlessness. It was in these difficult circumstances that Premadasa, with an unshakable political base in rural Sri Lanka, took over the job to restore peace to Sri Lanka.

A two-track policy

Premadasa adopted a two-track policy. While he went hammer and tong after the southern insurgents, the JVP, he sent out signals to the LTTE in the north indicating that his government was willing to listen and work out a solution in the line of allowing autonomy to the Tamils. However, the suppression of the JVP, which was practically eradicated following the death of its leader Rohana Wijeweera, drew international attention. The disappearance of a journalist, whom the government considered pro-JVP, prompted an international human rights campaign against Sri Lanka.

With the help of *Washington Post* correspondent Steve Coll, the Mothers' Forum was launched, consisting of mothers of alleged JVP activists who had disappeared or been found dead. Although Premadasa considered this an interference in Sri Lanka's internal affairs and declared that the Mothers' Forum inauguration rally in Colombo would be considered illegal, the presence of a number of diplomats from major western countries prevented the government from stopping the crusade.

In March 1991, two months after the British House of Lords debate on Sri Lanka, London's Amnesty International paid a quiet visit to Colombo and met with senior bureaucrats, all belonging to the British-influenced upper echelon of Sri Lankan society. Amnesty International had been accused of being a "terrorist organization" by Sri Lankan Minister of State for Defense Ranjan Wijeratne, a very close associate of President Premadasa. Wijeratne was assassinated by a car bomb prior to Amnesty International's secret visit, and the LTTE was finally blamed for that killing.

In May 1991, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was killed by a "human bomb" and the LTTE was accused of the murder. Less than a week later, Premadasa charged British

ambassador David Gladstone with interfering in Sri Lanka's internal affairs and declared him *persona non grata*. Gladstone, who traces his lineage to the 19th-century British prime minister of that name, was not only meeting politicians belonging to Premadasa's enemy camp, but was accused of meeting a known drug trafficker. Gladstone's unceremonious expulsion pitted Premadasa squarely against the former colonial rulers.

The pressure mounts

In the summer of 1991, pressure against Premadasa began to mount. Two top elites within the ruling UNP, Lalith Athulathmudali and Gamini Dissanayake, formally revolted against the President and sought an impeachment bill, citing his "dictatorial style of functioning." Both Dissanayake and Athulathmudali were presidential aspirants and had been disappointed when Premadasa was "allowed" to be President. Dissanayake promptly went to Cambridge University for a year's sabbatical.

Although Premadasa defeated the impeachment motion, he was barking up the wrong tree when he said that the plot to unseat him was hatched in India. He would probably have been closer to the mark if he had probed what Dissanayake had been up to during his stay in England.

Further, while it has already been established, including from two reports from former Mossad agents, that the LTTE was trained with explosives from Israel, the connection between the Dissanayake-Athulathmudali duo and the Mossad was kept mostly under wraps. But on Sept. 24, 1991, Premadasa told Parliament: "People had gone to universities in Israel [referring to Lalith Athulathmudali's tenure] to teach and they had helped bring Israelis to the Mahaweli Development Project [a pet project of Dissanayake] and now they are acting as agents of Mossad." It was during Lalith Athulathmudali's tenure as minister of national security that the Mossad came to help the Sri Lankan government develop its counterinsurgency capabilities.

Developing international ties

In the last year, President Premadasa began to realize the futility of being an exclusively domestic politician, especially given the breadth and power of the international forces against him. His offensive against the Tamil Tigers, after the murder of Rajiv Gandhi, indicates that he began to see that the LTTE was more than a local power. He also comprehended that regional cooperation would be necessary to prevent the breaking up of Sri Lanka. Since he became President, Premadasa had not visited a single country before 1992. During the last year, he visited India three times and visited both Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Although Premadasa's 1990 ordering of the withdrawal of the Indian Peacekeeping Forces from Sri Lanka caused irritation in New Delhi, the Indian government shut down in mourning for three days after his death.

The world needs an ecumenical dialogue based on economic science

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany and the wife of economist Lyndon LaRouche, gave this speech in Khartoum, Sudan on April 26, at the international Conference on Religions. The full title of her presentation was "For an Ecumenical Dialogue Based on an Economic Science in Cohesion with the Laws of God's Creation." Subheads have been added.

Sometimes in human history, when mankind has violated God's laws for a long period of time and subsequently has brought enormous misery upon itself, God calls upon some of us to step forward and to intervene to change the course of events.

I believe that the initiators of this dialogue were guided by such a divine inspiration, and that what we are called upon to do is extremely necessary to avoid a catastrophe for the human species.

I also believe that it is not a coincidence that we are undertaking this effort here, in Sudan, the heart of Africa. Because it is Africa which is affected the most by this world crisis, by what Pope John Paul II has called in his encyclical *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis* the "structures of sin."

This encyclical was published in 1987, before the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the pope insisted that these structures of sin existed equally in the East under communism, as well as in the West under "unrestrained liberal economics."

It was to the dismay of many, including so-called Christian politicians in the West, that the pope reiterated after the opening of the borders in 1989 that the collapse, and thus the complete failure of communism, did not prove that liberal capitalism was any better, and that the "structures of sin" were still persisting, and that the proof of this was the impoverishment and misery in the so-called Third World.

IMF has written off Africa

Let me speak very frankly. The reality is that Africa has been written off by the international financial institutions for years. There is no intention of helping the economic development of Africa on the part of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the World Bank, or any western government, for that matter. What is behind such words as "overpopulation," "structural adjustment," "appropriate technology," or "sus-

tainable development," is in reality the neo-malthusian policy of a relatively small group of people who believe that the world should forever be ruled by a small oligarchical elite, presently dominated by the Anglo-American establishment, and that the rest of the vast majority of the world's population should be kept in backwardness, practically modern slavery.

Rather than helping Africa to overcome the heritage of centuries of colonialism and to provide for cheap credit to realize the urgently required infrastructure and other development projects, there has been a net capital outflow of over \$100 billion from Africa to the North over the last 10 years! And this occurred during a time when even official United Nations reports spoke about the fact that 40 million people in Africa are threatened with death by starvation and disease.

There is a very simple name for this—it is called conscious and willful genocide!

The reality is that we are in a global depression as a result of monetarist policies which are concerned with the interests of the banks, but not with the existence of peoples. If these policies are not reversed, we are heading for a global catastrophe, the potential depopulation of large parts of Africa due to hunger and epidemics like AIDS, the "Africanization" of most of Ibero-America, the explosion of Russia and eventually China into civil war and chaos, and the danger of a global Thirty Years' War in which eventually all weapons would be used, including nuclear weapons.

Because we are looking at a potential crisis which is like none other in human history ever before, we are called upon to change the direction of global politics, not just some small reform here and there, but the entire direction of these policies. We have to overcome the depression; we need a global reconstruction of the world economy which allows the survival of all peoples on this planet.

Especially because the existing political and economic order in the world is responsible for the nearly limitless misery of hundreds of millions of people in the world, and which has violated the laws of the divine order of Creation, the religions are called upon to work together on an ecumenical basis to overcome the crisis.

The religious dialogue is not only necessary and eminently possible for all people who love God, our Creator, but it only fulfills its necessity when it addresses the existential question,

and that is how to create the basis for the survival of all presently living human beings on a level in accordance with the dignity of each human being as being in the image of God, *imago viva Dei*.

Malthusian lies

Contrary to the contemptuous propaganda of pagan interest groups, the problem in the developing countries is not one of overpopulation, since their population density is mostly only a tiny percentage of that of the industrial nations, but the problem is that the existing technologies are being denied to the larger part of humanity—this is what is openly called “technological apartheid.”

There are not too many human beings, but the problem consists of that fact that, as a result of neo-malthusian policies, the agricultural and industrial capacities have dropped below the level required to sustain the actually living individuals on an adequate level. A continuation of these monetarist policies is threatening to lead to the depopulation of entire continents, and could eventually lead to the collapse of human civilization.

Mankind is the only species in creation which has the capacity to increase its potential population density willfully, but at the same time, it is the species which *must* do this as the precondition for its continued existence. Because at each level of development, the so-called natural resources are relatively finite, or their development becomes relatively too expensive, so that a continuation of production on the same technological level indeed reaches relative limits to growth.

So, the population potential on the Earth, at the level of the “hunting and gathering” society, was maximally 5 to 10 million people, because a specific number of square kilometers of area was necessary to maintain every individual. It was only the unique, continued ability of man to again and again generate scientific and technological progress on the basis of his creative reason, which, applied in the productive process, always led to renewed definitions of what represented “natural resources,” and to a related increase in the potential population density.

The durable survivability of a society depends on the condition that the physical standard of living with respect to nourishment, health care, education, etc., increases per capita, and that also life expectancy increases, which is reflected in per capita and per square kilometer energy use in production and consumption. Technological progress and the increase in the potential population density are therefore existentially necessary because of the increasing division of labor. They are not a choice, but part of the law of God’s Creation.

In the Bible, in the book of Genesis 1:26, we read: “Then God said, ‘Let Us make men in Our image, in Our likeness, and let them rule over the fish of the sea and the birds in the air, over the livestock, over all the earth’s creatures that move in the surroundings.’ ” And then he mandated that man “Go forth, multiply, replenish the earth and subdue it and exert

mastery over it.”

This *is* the law of Creation. Whenever mankind follows it, there is progress, whenever he violates it, society collapses, as it is doing now.

Man in the living image of God

What distinguishes man absolutely from all other species of Creation is his capacity for reason, and therefore, in the realm of the spiritual, to generate again and again ever more adequate hypotheses, which, applied in the material realm, lead to an ever better domination of the physical universe, which again leads to an increase in the potential population density.

The continued existence of mankind is therefore the proof for a correspondence of the microcosm and the macrocosm, for the cohesion of the laws of human reason and the physical universe.

That which differentiates man from all other created species is this creative reason, is his identity as *imago viva Dei*, as the living image of God, and therefore his ability to imitate the most noble aspect of God, the Creator.

It is precisely *not* the possession of raw materials or the right to extract usury which is the source of wealth in society, as the monetarist theory of Adam Smith claims, nor is it some ominous “social forces,” as communism insists. The *only* source of wealth in society is rather the creative capacities of man.

Is it therefore not in the highest self-interest of the state to develop all the creative potentials of its citizens? A true definition of human rights is therefore not only the inalienable right of a person to life, food, housing, and so forth, but it is the inalienable right to develop all the creative potentials embedded within the individual, and this not as a limited self-interest, but because only in this way can the individual contribute in the maximal way to the benefit of society and to the improvement of the generations to come.

It is therefore the identity of man as *imago viva Dei*, as the living image of God, which is the key to everything. It is the key to overcoming the economic crisis. It is the key to overcoming moral sins, and it is the key to peace and cooperation among religions as well as nations.

If society fosters the creative spark in its citizens, with the utmost emphasis on the development of the children and the youth, utilizing the best scientific and cultural traditions of mankind in a way similar to the one used by the great Caliph Haroun al-Rashid, who collected all true advancements of knowledge up to his time, then this is at the same time the best investment in economic progress.

If the individual tries to develop his or her creative potential in the best possible way, because only in this way can he or she best contribute to the improvement of the nation and/or mankind, this person will also try to perfect his or her likeness to God. And as the great astronomer Johannes Kepler said, the more man understands the laws and the



Helga Zepp-LaRouche: We must overcome what Pope John Paul II called the "structures of sin."

beauty of God's Creation, the greater and more passionate will be his love for God, and the more he will want to live in atonement with Him.

The basis for an ecumenical dialogue

If each religion relates to the members of the other religions as being in the image of God in this way, a true collaboration for the common good is possible and the basis for peace is given.

In the same way, peace at large is only possible in the world today if the political and economic order is brought into cohesion with natural law. Concordance, peace in the macrocosm, is only possible through the maximum development of all microcosms. Only if a nation respects the maximal development of its neighbors as its fundamental self-interest, and vice versa, can there be peace.

This is not a utopian idea, it is the only practical way to get out of the gigantic crisis which is facing us today. It is *agapē*, the love of God, the love of mankind, and the love of your neighbor. It means concretely that the "structures of sin" have to be overcome and replaced by a just, new economic order in cohesion with the encyclical *Populorum Progressio* of Pope Paul VI ("On the Development of All Peoples"), and such a just world economic order must be centered on the image of each individual on this planet as *imago viva Dei*.

Economic development for Africa

The concrete development plans for this great union do exist for Africa. My husband, the American economist, currently a political prisoner of the Anglo-American establishment, already in 1974 commissioned and worked on a study, predicting that if the then-existing IMF policies toward Africa were continued, this would lead inevitably to a biological holocaust, since it is not possible to lower living standards

and therefore weaken the immune system of an entire continent, without encouraging the emergence of epidemics. He could not have known about AIDS then, but the prediction was correct.

At the same time, he proposed an economic development plan for the entire African continent, starting with the absolutely necessary infrastructure, ports, waterways, roads, a railway network from south to north and from Dakar to Djibouti, but also irrigation systems on a large scale, desalination, energy production, and communication as absolutely necessary preconditions for the development of agriculture and industry.

If there had been an annual investment into this continental program of only \$50 billion, which is less than the destructive Gulf War cost, and if this had been maintained over the last 20 years, then Africa today could be on the road to prosperity and in many parts a blooming garden, and now, with two generations having had access to general education, development could really take off.

For Ibero-America, for Asia, and for practically every part of the world, similar programs exist. All that is required is the mobilization of political will of the decent forces around the world, working together for the needed global change. What the world most urgently needs in order for mankind to survive is a global reconstruction program to overcome the presently dramatically worsening situation.

If we do what we have to do, then this dialogue will give hope to the world, and later in history people will say, "It was in Khartoum, in the heart of Africa, that people united in the name of God, and they took the fate of those who were downtrodden and heavy-laden upon their shoulders. And it was from this conference that a struggle was waged which turned mankind away from the abyss and helped overcome oligarchism." So let us do what we are called to do!

Sudan hosts major interfaith meeting

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

That the Sudanese capital Khartoum should be the site for an international, inter-religious dialogue, charting the way for fruitful cooperation among Christians and Muslims not only in Africa but throughout the Third World, would seem most unlikely, according to the image the country has been branded with. Yet, as the Conference on Religions in the Sudan, held April 26-30, demonstrated to about 100 participants from all over the world, the reality is more promising for world peace than the grotesque fictions spun out by the mass media.

Sudan, Africa's largest country, has been painted as the terror of the continent, in terms reserved heretofore only for Saddam Hussein. It has been dubbed the Trojan Horse used by Iran to infiltrate "Islamic fundamentalists" into North Africa, who, it is alleged, are plotting to overthrow Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, before expanding southward to take over the entire continent. The military government which came to power in 1989 under Lt. Gen. Omar Hassan Ahmed al Bashir, and has introduced a unique form of Islamic rule, inspired by world-renowned Muslim leader Dr. Hassan al Turabi, has been depicted in the world press as a criminal joint venture of religious lunatics and bloodthirsty soldiers. The German daily scandal sheet *Bild Zeitung* blared out on May 4, "Sudan has Christians nailed to the cross," alleging that "Junta chief general Omar Hassan el-Bashir, Islamic fanatic, has Christians hunted down and often nailed to the cross." On April 22, the London *Guardian* accused the Sudanese government of machiavellian hypocrisy because it pledged peace negotiations to end civil war in the south.

The *Guardian* and *Bild* pieces appeared at the beginning and end of the unique conference, sponsored by the Peace and Development Foundation, on religions in Sudan. Neither European paper found the conference newsworthy, although the five-day meeting drew Christians and Muslims, scholars and clergymen, from 31 countries, covering Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America, to discuss dialogue, rather than confrontation.

As Bishop Filo Theou explained to participants, the idea arose from the need to propagate the truth. Last February, Pope John Paul II's visit to Khartoum had punched a hole in the diplomatic *cordon sanitaire* that had been tightened

around the country. In that same month, the Coptic church leadership proposed an international conference, which the government subsequently welcomed. The idea was to show the world that tolerance, not sectarian persecution, was the law of the land, and that the war which has raged on and off for decades, was tribal, ethnic, and political—not religious.

General Bashir, in his opening statements, briefed the participants on the process leading from a cease-fire to negotiations between the government and the insurrectionist Sudanese Popular Liberation Army (SPLA), negotiations which were beginning in the Nigerian capital of Abuja on the same day. He emphasized that Khartoum was bent on reaching a peace agreement, regardless of machinations by outside forces to perpetuate strife, to the detriment of the economy. In an address to throngs of Sudanese—Christians, Muslims, and animists—who demonstrated in support of the peace talks with the SPLA slated to open in Abuja, Nigeria the next day, Bashir blasted those in Washington or London who think they can determine the fate of his nation. He declared an amnesty for all those who have raised arms against the central state, in keeping with stated government policy to reintegrate the rebels in normal economic and social life.

Field trip organized

On April 28, a field trip was organized to the towns of Juba, Malakaal, and Wau. Delegates returning from the day-trip issued an unsolicited statement regarding their findings. One declaration said: "During our stay we visited various churches (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and African inland church) and one mosque. Children and adults of the Christian and Islamic communities received us with songs and prayers inside and outside their places of worship, showing their respective symbols, flags, and banners. Enquiring about the problems in the areas, the people spoke mainly about food and job shortages and the consequences of the past war. All agreed, despite the problems still on the floor, in wishing peace and brotherly relationships between the religious communities.

We observed that the people of Malakaal and Jouiba, both Christians and Muslims, are determined to develop the conditions for mutual cooperation in the country, without any external intervention or manipulation." Another statement, issued by those visiting Wau, said: "We were well received by the officials and religious leaders of Wau, among them the governor, the mayor, the Roman Catholic administrator, the Episcopal archdeacon, the Imam of the main mosque, and many others. . . . We were informed by those [people associated with Christian and Muslim places of worship] whom we met that the most urgent problem among all those that need immediate attention from the responsible authorities, is the great shortage of food in the area, and that religion is not a cause for conflict and strife among the people of Wau."

Further, casual conversation with representatives of the southern Christian churches during the breaks in the conference proceedings confirmed to those who inquired, that there is no forced conversion policy on the part of the central Muslim authorities. Pastors and sisters who were asked may have expressed concern about the spread of Islam, particularly among the animists who account for 64% of the southern population, but when asked whether such conversion were forced, or whether Christians were pressured in any way to abandon their faith, the answer was negative. Some southern Christian representatives complained that their churches, "sudanized" (i.e., led by Sudanese members of the particular denomination), were being encouraged to use Arabic, rather than any of the 100 local dialects, in their services. This, however, they agreed, was an expression in the religious realm of an Arabization policy undertaken by the government in an attempt to establish a national language. Masses in the Catholic church in Khartoum, for example, are celebrated in Arabic or in English.

Further light was shed on this aspect of the situation by Prof. Awan al Sharif Gasim who, lecturing on the history of religions in Sudan, declared that none of the religious systems introduced, whether Christianity or Islam, was brought through force. Christianity came in the sixth century, in two forms, that of the Emperor Justinian and that of Empress Theodora, which differed regarding the dual or monophysite nature of Christ. Islam entered later, from Egypt, not by military force, but through Muslims who settled and intermarried with the local population. It was only with the arrival of the European colonialists much later that religion was used as a political weapon, he said, to carve out spheres of influence through activities often disguised as missionary ventures. Thus, in the present century, following independence in 1956, the government sought to "sudanize" the churches, as a way of protecting the nation from unwanted foreign infiltration, the professor said.

Since introduction of the law of 1973, all Sudanese, regardless of religious confession, have been granted freedom of movement, whereas foreigners continued to be subject to laws pertaining to aliens, he said. In 1983, Islamic law (Sharia) was introduced, but does not apply to non-Muslims. These principles are explicitly defined in the central government's platform for peace talks with the SPLA. They are also embodied in the final documents voted up by the conference, a "Charter of the Religious Dialogue in the Sudan" and a final declaration. In the specific case of Sudan, the charter included a pledge to "service of mosques and churches and maintenance of the buildings and sacredness," "freedom of religious education," "introduction of comparative theological studies," "joint voluntary charitable organizations," and so forth. The declaration included reference to the need to strive for a new just economic order, reflecting the moral principles of religion.

As Bishop Filo Theou quipped, "What we said does not

mean that we are angels, nor that we are a society without problems. . . . We are human beings, after all. The perfect society exists only in the minds of Plato and Farabi. The city of God exists in the mind of St. Augustine. But still, we are not devils, nor terrorists, neither extremists."

The basis for an ecumenical alliance

The question posed at the conference was: how to strive toward such a perfect society of religious coexistence? Though attended and addressed by scholars and religious leaders, ranging from the Vatican spokesman Michel Lelong, responsible for the Christian-Muslim dialogue, to the Sudanese Coptic Rev. Filo Theos Faraj, to the Russian Orthodox Church Venerable Rev. Archimandrit, to official representatives of Islam in Iran, Syria, Chad, Lebanon, and many other countries, including those of Europe, as well as Dr. Turabi of Sudan, the conference did not descend to academic disputations on the fine theological distinctions between the main faiths represented; rather, it focused on seeking solutions to concrete problems assailing Sudan and mankind today, from the standpoint of the common principles uniting those of otherwise differing religious traditions.

General al Bashir made this clear in his inaugural statements. He called for "a dialogue between the different religions to establish a healthy society based on the religious principle." The same point was made by Sudanese Bishop Gabriel Roric and by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Reverend Roric identified the common principles uniting all by saying, "In the society of all believers in God, it is governed by the concepts of morality, which has basic beliefs and principles. That is, God is the Creator and source of all goodness, truth and beauty. Man is a responsible, dignified, and honorable agent of his creator and God has put everything in the universe and on earth in the service of mankind."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute, who had been invited to present her views on the foundations of an ecumenical dialogue, explored this notion of man made in the image of God, common to the Abrahamic religions, as the starting point for world peace. (See article, p. 41).

Her introduction of the question of economic method and morality added an important dimension to the deliberations, particularly considering Sudan's struggle to achieve economic self-sufficiency, free of the shackles of International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities and usury. It also sparked debate. Although one Swedish Muslim objected to Zepp-LaRouche's denunciation of malthusian think-tanks, her approach was roundly applauded by the majority of the conference. One member of the Islamic Party of Britain stressed that "we are living in a real world with real problems which we have to face, whether Muslims or Christians." He added, "if we want to bring people together, we cannot ignore political economy, especially the monetary dimension," as it is the banks, not religious conflict, which are destroying people. A

Sudanese interjected that the colonialists not only divided Sudan through religions, but they did not develop the economy of the country at all.

The secretary general of the Uganda Muslim Assembly said he feared that those forces mentioned by Zepp-LaRouche, who use terms like “sustainable development” or “appropriate technologies” for maintaining underdevelopment, would not respond to a profoundly religious message, such as the one she had delivered, to introduce morality into economic policy. Another British participant backed up Zepp-LaRouche’s thesis regarding malthusian population control, citing the widely circulated hypothesis that the species-threatening epidemic AIDS had been deliberately spread through Africa.

Religion as a way of life

The answer to the question, whether evil economic and social policies could be overcome by religion, came in two forms: an evening lecture by Dr. Hassan al Turabi and an encounter with the way of life of the Sudanese.

Dr. Turabi, touted in the world press as an “Islamic fundamentalist,” the “brain behind the Sudanese dictatorship,” and the “evil genius coordinating the international Muslim conspiracy,” appeared in his lecture “On Religion, Life, and Justice,” as an urbane, sophisticated, witty personality, on whom years of education in France and Britain have left a distinctive mark, without erasing his profoundly Muslim identity. In his reflections on the unity of religions, of humanity, and of wealth, he drove home one point: that to the extent that man is ruled by the moral principles embedded in the Abrahamic religions, then his deliberations in the form of economic, social, or juridical policy will be morally shaped. To the extent that his thinking is not so shaped, so will his politics be immoral. He charged that it was the colonizers from the West who introduced borders into Africa, delineating spheres of influence along imperialist lines. “God is universal,” he said, and did not “invent nations.” Thus, “it is only people with a religious sense who can conceive of mankind as one family.” He ridiculed those monarchs throughout history who “without realizing that God is sovereign, arrogated to themselves ‘sovereignty’ and in so doing annihilated entire peoples.” Those who sought absolute power, he said, even fought the church. Europe, he said, “after having lost its religion, entered into a process of wars. Now, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, it seeks a new enemy and thinks it has found one in Islam. ‘I’m the hero, I need an enemy’ is the cry of the West.”

The main point, he emphasized, is that without religion there can be no morality, no justice, regardless of what “laws” or “norms” might be devised. An example is the United Nations: “After Germany was defeated in World War II, the U.N. was set up, but it has no parliament, no democratic body to regulate it. If it goes against international law, there is no court to appeal to. Its highest organ is convened,

but how? According to the majority of the world’s population? No. Great Britain, the U.S., France are there, but poor India, with a population greater than that of the three combined, has no seat. The U.N. is based on absolute power, not morality.”

As for economic justice, without religion, he reiterated, there can be none. “Take the case of malaria in the Third World. What do they say? ‘Let them die, if they live and marry and propagate, they may immigrate to our countries.’” He added, “In Europe, people are so occupied with their pets, their dogs, cats, reptiles, and birds, which are extremely well fed, they talk to them and coddle them. But for them, if Africans and Asians are starving, no matter. It is not important. If Europe paid out as much for Sudan as it did for its pets, the country would be industrialized today.” He added, “This does not mean we should not be kind to animals; on the contrary, as Muslims, we respect all God’s creatures. But man is superior.”

Dr. Turabi pleaded for a revival of the spirit of religion as a way of “uniting mankind into one body, dedicated to one God.” If this is not done, he said, then man will continue to create wars more disastrous than in the past.” Echoing ideas introduced earlier in the conference, he said, “I don’t want to look to the wars of the 21st century, it would mean the end of humanity.”

Not all Sudanese may endorse Dr. Turabi’s political vision of an Islamic state in which religion defines the parameters of law; but the spirit he embodies is shared by many Sudanese people. The country is not ruled by a formalistic application of “Islamic law”; those delegates to the conference who came with preconceived notions of Iranian-style dress, with women shrouded in floor-length black chadors, were shocked to see women clad in simple or elegant, brightly colored dresses, most wearing the sari-style “tobe” national dress. There is no law prescribing wearing a veil; women are being integrated as a matter of conscious social policy into positions of responsibility and economic equality. Nor does the Sudanese give the impression of being “oppressed.” Though poor, suffering an economic poverty imposed by decades of colonialist and post-colonialist looting, the country is struggling to achieve self-sufficiency, an effort which lends an air of dignity and optimism even to the least advantaged. The intelligentsia, which represents a broad stratum, articulates a grasp of the workings of international politics which one would rarely find in any governmental institution in Europe. This is not only because the Sudanese have been subjected to decades, nay centuries, of colonial exploitation, through which they have learned the ropes. Most countries of Africa have been given the same ugly treatment. But in Sudan, the special combination of a history of (at times victorious) resistance against colonial exploitation and a profound religious faith—whether Muslim or Christian—has forged a national identity, both Arab and African, of formidable dignity, which has allowed them to buck the IMF.

U.N. 'human rights' conference set to trample on sovereignty

by an EIR Investigative Team

The United Nations World Conference on Human Rights, which will take place in Vienna, Austria on June 14-25, is designed to engrave in stone major supranational reforms in the world judicial system around the issue of "human rights." The aim, however, is not to help nations protect their own citizens' rights, but rather to destroy the sovereign nation-state itself, the only institution that can in fact ensure that any individual rights are secured and protected. Some 8,000 delegates are expected to attend the Vienna conference, including governmental officials and a myriad of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from around the world.

Until late April, it was expected that most heads of state would also be in attendance, but as the final "prepcom" meeting in Geneva continues to drag on, even though it is clearly deadlocked on details, European and U.S. officials are now speaking of "downgrading" their diplomatic missions.

But heads of state or no, the actions coming from the conference are a grave threat to the principle of national sovereignty. The goals of the overall endeavor are:

- Create a legal, juridical, supranational framework in which a "human rights high commissioner" is established—like the high commissioner on refugees already in place—who would be empowered to enforce human rights conditionalities internationally. As the pro-terrorist "human rights" group Amnesty International explains in motivating this post: "As long as a substantial number of individual governments, each with their own specific bilateral and multilateral concerns, have to reach a common agreement on an appropriate response in a particular situation, it is inevitable that human rights situations will be addressed selectively." With a commissioner in place, however, such decisionmaking by sovereign countries can be neatly circumvented.

- Establish an international criminal court with the power to try and convict individuals. This would in effect give the United Nations the same power to kidnap anyone anywhere in the world, that has already been arrogantly adopted by the U.S. Justice Department under the rubric of the "Thornburgh Doctrine."

- Implement "structures for the preventive handling of human rights violations internationally." Here, the discus-

sion is not just around individual human rights—such as the "right" of narco-terrorists to wage bloody irregular warfare against nations in Ibero-America—but also "collective human rights." Thus, a human rights high commissioner could move against any government with the excuse that it has shown an inclination to violate some indigenous group's collective human rights. In plain English, that means instituting an international "thought police" which prosecutes countries for merely "thinking" about committing an alleged crime.

Blueprint for one-world dictatorship

What is being proposed for Vienna is just one part of an overall thrust toward a U.N. global dictatorship. If successful, it would eliminate the nation-state, and would destroy the basis for a community of principle among nations which could maintain world peace. Indeed, the U.N. bureaucracy is harboring fantasies that it can function as the British Foreign Office did during the 19th century, policing the world to root out potential foes.

Who are the architects of this madness? As the Geneva "prepcom" meeting became deadlocked, on April 27 former U.S. President and long-time member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations Jimmy Carter issued a call at the United Nations for a special commissioner for human rights within the U.N. structure. He told the press that he and other "activists" had agreed upon this proposal at a January meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. The "Atlanta statement" says that this special commissioner should be "empowered to act promptly to prevent and check human rights violations."

Addressing concerns of developing sector countries, Carter went on to "confess when I was in the White House I did not give adequate attention to the economic deprivation causing abuses of human rights, even in my own country." He neglected to add that the various human rights institutes connected to the Carter Center of Emory University which Carter now runs—such as the African Governance Program—pay no attention to the economic deprivation "causing abuses of human rights" either, but instead function as battering rams against the handful of governments in Africa that are still standing.

Among the large foundation funders of the Carter Center are the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation, and the Prudential Foundation.

A spokesman for the Carter Center acknowledged that the former President was devoting much time organizing for this human rights commissioner initiative, but that the initiative had not been Carter's; it was all Amnesty International's idea.

Watch out for Amnesty International

Amnesty International is a front for British intelligence. In an interview made available to *EIR*, Amnesty's New York press spokesman Roger Rathman confirmed the Carter spokesman's contention that indeed the initiative had come from Amnesty. "It was our initial proposal . . . but Carter has been very effective in going around and pushing this idea. I think that if Clinton ends up supporting it, it will have had a lot to do with him listening to Jimmy Carter. Carter will be a *major player* from this country at this World Conference in Vienna."

Ample press play has been given to the fact that the wide assortment of NGOs with consultative status in the U.N. has reached a consensus on a common position for Vienna. In another interview made available to *EIR*, Carol Prendergras from Amnesty's Washington, D.C. office explained: "The non-governmental organizations have formed a coalition, which just sort of happened; it started in our office back in September. The group now has been meeting every couple of weeks. And it's everything from refugee groups, to development groups, indigenous groups, human rights groups. . . . We held a satellite meeting in which we met and put together a document. When I say a satellite meeting, this means it's an official meeting of the World Conference, even though it happened here in Washington; and we've submitted an important document giving recommendations to the World Conference. Brad Wahlquist here in our office synthesized that document; it could have been like 18 volumes, with everybody's suggestions in it, but he synthesized it into a fairly readable document."

Amnesty is still smarting over former Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman's public accusation at the Asian Regional Meeting for the World Conference on Human Rights on March 30 that Amnesty and another NGO, Asia Watch, "are fronts for the CIA and are biased against Thailand." Thanat had gone on to say that he had "been watching these two organizations for a long time."

In discussing the Thailand incident, Amnesty press spokesman Rathman laughed almost hysterically: "I don't know how somebody can get any further out than that; we didn't respond directly to that Thai official; we wouldn't address anything at that low of level. . . . This statement is so ridiculous because you couldn't find an organization that is more non-political and non-partisan than Amnesty!"

Non-political? Non-partisan? Although Amnesty International is much more tied to London, the U.S.-based foundations that give large contributions to Amnesty are the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation, and the separate John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Asia Watch is part of Human Rights Watch, which also includes Africa Watch, Americas Watch, Helsinki Watch, Middle East Watch, and the Fund for Free Expression, which is evidently the funding arm for the nexus. This apparatus, which is extremely active internationally, is coordinating tightly with Amnesty for the Vienna meeting. In Ibero-America, Americas Watch has dedicated its energies in the last year to stopping the Peruvian government's war against the narco-terrorist Shining Path organization, targeting the military as the problem, not the terrorists, as the real threat to human rights in Peru (see article, p. 51). In response, there is draft legislation before the Peruvian Congress demanding financial transparency of non-governmental organizations.

Who funds Human Rights Watch?

Some of the Human Rights Watch leadership also hold membership in the New York Council on Foreign Relations. The CFR was set up as the U.S. counterpart to Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs. The Watches, in the form of the Fund for Free Expression and Helsinki Watch, were founded in 1975 by CFR member Robert Bernstein. Peter Bell, the present head of Americas Watch, is also a member of the CFR. The largest foundation funder of the Watches is the Ford Foundation, followed by the J.M. Kaplan Fund from New York (which congressional testimony on Aug. 31, 1964 described as a conduit for "left CIA" funds). Other large funders are the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation, the New York-based Aaron Diamond Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Alex de Waal, formerly with Africa Watch, doesn't believe that the Watches are CIA; but he told a reporter that he does believe that the organization represents "the establishment." De Waal resigned in protest when Rakiyo Omaar, who had been the regional director of Africa Watch, was fired for criticizing U.S. policy on Somalia. "The peer group of the organization is the American policy making establishment, the liberal policymaking establishment. And the ordinary people in Africa don't matter to this organization at all."

De Waal said he was also "disturbed" about the fact that "just over a year ago, Middle East Watch essentially worked a deal with the Pentagon to help fly out archives from Iraq-Kurdistan that the Peshmarq guerrillas [Iraqi Kurds] had captured from the formerly government towns. These were archives of atrocities that were very valuable." He added that he opposed this when it happened, but that nobody had an explanation.

The link between the U.S. State Department, major NGOs, the CFR, and the foundations is no doubt strength-

ened by the fact that the personnel often move back and forth. Aryeh Neier, until recently the executive director of the Watches, and an individual who some sources believe is a Mossad agent, will be leaving soon to head a foundation. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was the chairman of the board of Carnegie Corporation. Columnist for the *New York Times* Leslie Gelb, who was assistant secretary of state for politico-military affairs in the Carter administration, has just been named president of the CFR; he succeeds Peter Tarnoff, who has just joined the Clinton administration as undersecretary of state for political affairs. Michael Clough, who was the adviser on Africa for the Clinton presidential campaign, is a member of the Africa Watch Committee; he has also been senior fellow for Africa at the Council on Foreign Relations since 1987. Clough's book, *U.S. Policy Toward Africa and the End of the Cold War*, proposes as U.S. policy that "In all countries where basic civil rights are not guaranteed, all official U.S. assistance must be channeled through independent non-governmental organizations."

U.S. State Department officials and NGOs are quite cozy with each other at times. This was observed during the process leading up to the June 1992 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—the so-called Rio summit—when members of the Bush administration, behind

the scenes, worked quite closely with the U.S. Citizens Network, the chief non-governmental organization U.S. network involved in building for the Rio summit. At one organizing meeting prior to Rio that was held in Miami in late October 1991, an *EIR* reporter was taken aback by the interaction between Ambassador Ryan, the State Department official most closely involved with UNCED, and leading members of the U.S. Citizens Network in one private meeting. Ryan was basically plotting with the U.S. NGOs on how to use the U.S. NGOs' international network to manipulate NGOs in Third World countries to go along with the program—in essence, to deploy them as vehicles of Anglo-American policy.

The foundations

What are the mega-foundations that provide the bread and butter to what has become popularly referred to as "the human rights mafia"? According to one U.S.-based academic, "The Ford Foundation was taken over early in the game by the CFR, by the principal constituents of the CFR; and Henry Ford II, of course, before he died, complained that the Ford Foundation didn't represent his views. Rockefeller Foundation, of course, has real family involvement." The academic source recounts that the CFR came out of talks held

The United Nations headquarters in Geneva, where former President Jimmy Carter (inset) issued a call April 27 for a world human rights czar.



with the British roundtable group in Paris in 1919, "when they were talking about the terms of the Versailles Treaty. . . . From 1921 on, the council has represented the unified foreign policy thinking of the Morgans, the Rockefellers—the ones that have very *heavy* overseas connections; the Boston group, for example, is part of this."

This source is of the opinion that very little has changed since then, that it is this CFR nexus point that "makes fools out of Presidents," and that this at least partially accounts for "the reversals you find. . . . The reversals come when you get to the seat of power and you find that there are powers above that essentially dictate policy."

How to con a government

In spite of the weight of the power base that is clearly behind what the U.N. apparatus and the NGOs are seeking to achieve at the World Human Rights Conference, the very real problem remains: How can these policies be sold to governments who are themselves the targets of the whole "human rights" operation? Many nations of the South have become acutely aware that this "human rights" phenomenon is the propaganda cover for the process of organizing, and in some cases creating, an opposition movement to overthrow whatever government is then in power.

But lo and behold, a possible point of mediation has been proposed. From whom? Amnesty International, of course. The head of Amnesty's Washington Office, Jim Odie, claims that some of President Clinton's advisers are receptive to their new plan. Odie explained in an interview made available to *EIR*: "After the universal declaration of rights, when they were thinking of an international bill of rights for the world, there was going to be one bill of rights; but it fractured into two parts: the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This conference—even though, as you know, things have been going very badly—provides an opportunity to *bring those together*" (emphasis added).

Odie insisted that "there are very positive indications" that the Clinton administration will shift its historic position away from a refusal to recognize these economic rights. "In the Bush administration, they were termed mere 'aspirations of human beings,' aspirations for food in their belly, aspirations for health, etc." Odie proposed that a high-level U.S. official, preferably Clinton himself, attend this World Human Rights Conference and say to the developing world: "We hear you; we accept that economic rights, the right to food and clothing and housing and education, are basic rights," that the U.S. would go with the express intention of ratifying the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Odie surmised that the governments of the South would respond to such a gesture by saying: "Well it does appear that the U.S. is offering something here; indeed, the U.S. is coming with something to bridge the difference."

The trade? Short and simple: Clinton gives lip service to economic rights, in exchange for developing countries signing in to the formalized abrogation of national sovereignty. Odie claims that the U.S. has already formally adopted Amnesty's proposal for the establishment of a high commissioner for human rights; this was announced by Ambassador Blackwell in Geneva.

North-South brawl

If the developing world buys this "trade" at the upcoming conference, heaven help them. At the moment, however, the situation has turned into a very large brawl, as the U.N. apparatus and leading industrial countries attempt to shove the massive policy changes down the throats of developing sector governments. Many developing countries are unwilling to give up their national sovereignty and to hand over such massive powers to the superpowers of the United Nations Permanent Security Council. It is recognized—at least by some—that the U.N. represents the political enforcement for the permanent five members of the Security Council, all of which have military power.

"There are very serious differences between North and South," Redzuan M. Kushairi, deputy permanent representative to Malaysia's U.N. Mission, told *EIR*. "It is too late in the day" to possibly achieve consensus on these "very substantive issues." He noted that the ideas the North is introducing are much too major for the time that had been allowed for discussing them. "The whole approach is wrong; it's simply not working." Redzuan said he sympathized with the host country Austria in its desire to have something come out of Vienna meeting, but he thinks that now everybody should just cut their losses, and that perhaps one way out would be to simply reaffirm the heretofore accepted human rights norms.

As of the first week in May, the fourth prepcom conference—the last before Vienna—remained deadlocked. It had been scheduled to end in late April. The countries of Africa, Ibero-America, and Asia had earlier held their own prepcoms in their respective regions. Each had produced their own document. All players had not met together at all until the current meeting, which was supposed to be the final one. But once North and South got together, the U.N. chairman proposed that instead of going through the unwieldy process of attempting to harmonize the final documents of the three geographical areas, and then reaching consensus with the North, the working paper drawn up by the U.N. Center for Human Rights should be used as the basis for the final declaration to carry into the mid-June meeting. The difference, of course, was that the U.N. draft puts great emphasis on the creation of supranational mechanisms. The South's contention "that the right to development is also an inalienable human right," and that no one model of development can be applied universally to all situations, countries, and peoples, was nowhere to be found in the U.N. draft.

NGO 'hit list' targets armed forces

by Andrea Olivieri

The proponents of a "one world" order represented by the so-called non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have escalated their assault on the armed forces in Ibero-America, with the publication of a "hit list" of Colombian military officers for narco-terrorist assassins. The officers are all supposed violators of human rights. Crushing the continent's armed forces is a prerequisite for eliminating the concept of national sovereignty, and elimination of the military officer corps is the first crucial step.

The results of this pro-terrorist propaganda are already evident in Germany, whose government denied visas to four top Colombian Army officers, based on the fact that their names appear on the NGO list.

The Colombian hit list was unveiled at precisely the moment that the human rights NGOs in neighboring Peru are waging a battle in the courts and in the media to force that country's Armed Forces to reveal the names of personnel engaged in anti-subversive operations. Thus far, the head of the joint chiefs of staff, Gen. Nicolás Hermoza, has refused to turn over the names, insisting that this would make the officers immediate targets for the Shining Path narco-terrorists. But the pressure is increasing.

"State Terrorism in Colombia" is the title of a 580-page compendium of military personnel profiles, photographs and all, just issued by human rights NGOs ranging from Pax Christi International to the World Organization Against Torture. In the introduction to the 350 profiles, the NGOs state that those responsible for "state terrorism" in Colombia have hitherto remained in the shadows, and that their publication "is our contribution toward exposing them." While the introduction is devoted to repeated but undocumented charges that Colombia's military and police forces are responsible for nearly 13,000 "political assassinations" and another 2,000 "disappearances" during the 1980s, there is not *one single word* in the book devoted to the narcotics cartels or to the narco-terrorist guerrilla groups whose acknowledged *modus operandi* is kidnapping, torture, assassination, and mass murder.

Indeed, one would never guess from reading this book that Colombia is a country which has been under siege for more than a decade from some of the most violent criminal elements in the world.

Exemplary of the outright lies the NGOs retail in their publication is the case of Army Capt. Germán Pataquiva

García, who is accused in the book of operating a "paramilitary group" in the department of Santander, which supposedly murdered 149 peasants. The book alleges that at least four judges and the attorney general's office are investigating these charges. The truth, however, has been turned on its head.

The incidents referred to did take place in El Carmen del Chucuri, a town in Santander which had been an operations center for the bloody Cuba-linked National Liberation Army (ELN). Captain Pataquiva had won the sympathy of the town's residents and, with their help, had succeeded in kicking the ELN out of their stronghold. In retaliation, the ELN assassinated the mayor of Carmen and began a siege against the town: mining the fields so that the farmers couldn't sow without losing a limb or worse, and dynamiting the bridges that gave access to the town.

Accusations of human rights violations by so-called peasants from the area, who later proved to be members of the ELN, led to police raids on various homes in Carmen, and the arrest of the popularly elected former and current mayors of the town who had collaborated with Captain Pataquiva. The population refused to be cowed, however, and exposed the witnesses as ELN terrorists. Today, the courts are investigating the so-called witnesses.

The story appearing in "State Terrorism in Colombia" is lying ELN propaganda. And so, one can safely assume, is the rest of its "evidence."

Peru: NGOs front for Shining Path

The terrorist offensive against the Peruvian Army has been similarly complemented by propaganda being issued in the name of the human rights NGOs and their accomplices in the international media. In April, Americas Watch published a report on Peru which lies that human rights abuses have "significantly worsened" in the past year under the Fujimori regime. Reading more closely, one discovers that the alleged human rights violations for which Americas Watch expresses such concern are in the majority involving Shining Path terrorists who had the misfortune to be arrested, tried, and convicted for their crimes.

The report denounces the government's anti-terrorist legislation as "state terrorism," along with the institution of the "faceless judge" system, which has successfully protected magistrates sitting on terrorism cases from facing bloody retaliation. Americas Watch lists individuals whom they claim have been "unfairly prosecuted" by the government, including Shining Path chieftain Abimael Guzmán and his coterie.

The appearance of the Americas Watch report, at the same time that pro-terrorist forces inside the Peruvian Congress are demanding the heads of the Armed Forces leaders for a concocted "massacre," is more than coincidence. Under that same heading one might also put the *New York Times*'s recent "objective" article on the Peruvian military, entitled "Rapists in Uniform."

Political persecution of LaRouche shocks Asians



This interview was conducted with Gail Billington, wife of political prisoner Michael Billington, on May 4, following her return from a two-week tour of India and Thailand, from April 13 to April 29, to discuss human rights violations in the United States, with respect to her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and other associates of his who are in prison or facing prison as a result of political persecution. She was interviewed by Marianna Wertz.

EIR: You were just in India and Thailand for a two-week tour. Is this your first trip to Asia?

Billington: This was my first trip to Asia.

EIR: You're the wife of Michael Billington, who is currently in state prison in Virginia. Could you give some background on his case, and tell us what he's doing while in prison?

Billington: Mike was prosecuted in federal court with Lyndon LaRouche and five other individuals in Alexandria, Virginia in 1988. The charge there was mail fraud in the raising of funds to support the political movement. He was simultaneously prosecuted by the Commonwealth of Virginia on the same evidence and essentially the same charge, although Virginia called this "securities fraud" rather than mail fraud.

Mike was sentenced to three years in prison by the federal court in Alexandria. He served that time. He was tried and convicted in Virginia on nine counts of securities fraud. He was convicted on all counts in that trial and was given a sentence by the jury of 77 years, which was upheld by the judge. Beginning in September 1992, he started serving that 77-year sentence.

What he's doing in prison is concentrating on continuing to work on studies on China. One of the main projects right now is to work up an economic program for the development of China, to address the crisis that is coming up between the move toward a free market economy and the free-trade zones, and the fact that you have hundreds of millions of unemployed, who are providing the cheap labor for that process. The China work is something Mike has adopted since he was in federal prison. Over the course of the last three or four years, he has become the China desk editor for *EIR*. He has done extensive work on the epistemological history of China and recently completed a very lengthy paper on the "Leibnizi-

an" current in Chinese philosophy—going back to Confucius.

EIR: What is your and Mike's specific interest in Asia? Where does it come from?

Billington: Mike's interest stems from the fact that from 1969 to 1971 he was a Peace Corps volunteer in Thailand, where he worked with the Department of Education in writing and teaching teachers the introduction of a math program into the Thai public school system. He was fluent in Thai as a result of that and almost stayed in Thailand. At the end of his two-year term in the Peace Corps, he was offered a position at Chiangmai University, but decided that it was time for him to return to the United States, which is when he began political activity in the United States.

EIR: And do you have any ties to Asia?

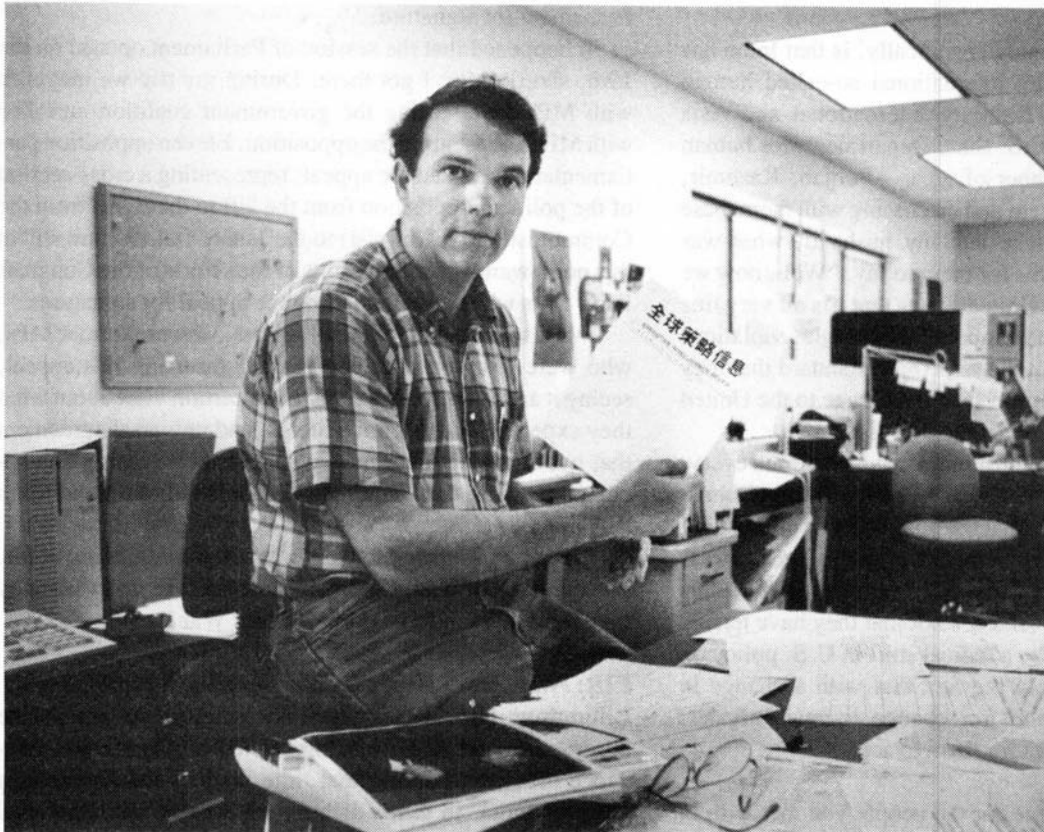
Billington: My interest in Asia stems a lot from the love that my husband has for Asia. Also, during the period that he first went to prison, I began to read about the independence struggle in India and about China, and developed a very deep respect for the Chinese people.

EIR: Your invitation for this trip was from friends and associates of LaRouche in Asia. Can you tell us your itinerary?

Billington: I was two weeks in India and Thailand. About ten days of that time was spent in India, all of it in New Delhi, meeting with parliamentarians and people in the legal community. I was only in Thailand for four days, for a couple of events and private meetings.

EIR: What is your observation about how people in India view the United States and the situation of the LaRouche movement?

Billington: I was in India to discuss the legal cases of my husband and the federal case, for which Lyndon LaRouche is still in prison at this time—the only one of the seven defendants in that case who remains in prison. I have to say—as I think is generally the case—that people in India have absolutely no conception that there could be such a thing as human rights violations in the United States. In fact, their view of politics in the United States tends to be fairly monotone, just what is fed to them: a bipartisan structure, etc., but



Michael Billington working on the production of EIR's Chinese newsletter in August 1992, before he began his unheard-of 77-year sentence in Virginia prison. From his prison cell, he is working on an economic program for the economic development of China.

not any real sense of the internal workings of politics here.

They think the U.S. sticks to the principles of its Constitution and Declaration of Independence, in the exercise of judicial authority and in the exercise of political rights under the Bill of Rights. Therefore, the most shocking thing to them was to hear that in fact, that's not the case.

EIR: Of the people that you met, does anything stand out in your mind, in terms of their views toward the LaRouche case?

Billington: One of the real breakthroughs in the trip to India was a meeting I had with India's most respected human rights attorney, V.M. Tarkunde, who was the defense attorney for the assassins of Indira Gandhi. He is a very rigorous person. The irony is that my associates had been in touch with him for a year, had given him, at his request, a lot of documentation on the case, particularly the arguments of the prosecution. Ironically, at the point at which I met him, he had not seen the latest motion that was filed on Mr. LaRouche's behalf, and his views of the case had been largely shaped by the prosecution's arguments.

After our meeting and discussion, and we provided him some additional documentation, he drafted a personal letter to President Clinton and forwarded a copy to the U.S. ambassador in India. It's an excellent letter. He says that he has no doubt that the trials against Mr. LaRouche and my husband

were politically motivated, that the evidence presented was one-sided, that the sentences given for LaRouche, who is now 70 years old and was given a 15-year sentence four years ago, were exorbitant. At worst, for such a crime in India, he said, he would be given a maximum of perhaps a couple of years sentence. As far as my husband's 77-year sentence, he said he can imagine *no court in the world* that could ever have imposed such a sentence for basically the same crimes for which my husband was tried, convicted, and served time in federal prison.

It's a very powerful letter, because this individual is beyond reproach in the legal community, and was one of the people to whom we were referred repeatedly by the parliamentarians and politicians, to be notified and asked to move on these cases. His letter will have a powerful effect on the U.S. State Department, because he is someone whom the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi has cultivated as an expert on human rights violations in India.

EIR: Did you find similar responses from others you met?

Billington: What I found to be universally the case with the very widely differing group of people that I had a chance to meet with, was an incredible openness, and actually a sense that now is a moment of opportunity, in which we can change the direction of politics internationally, of the interaction of nations internationally, on the basis of a commitment to jus-

tice and individual rights.

What I mean by that, very specifically, is that India has come under intense fire by international so-called human rights organizations like Amnesty International and Asia Watch, as well as by the U.S. State Department, for human rights violations in a number of areas—Punjab, Kashmir, Tamil Nadu. In briefing them and discussing with them these cases against Mr. LaRouche and my husband, what was universally the response was for them to say, “Well, now we can send a message to the United States that it’s all very fine and well for them to complain about human rights violations here, but they have to meet the same high standard that they uphold for India itself. We can send a message to the United States to clean up its own act.”

They did this under circumstances in which I think everyone fully appreciated that there was a change in the administration in the United States, that the possibility of intervening with the United States on such things as human rights violations in the United States simply did not exist before this change in administration. And it’s not that they have terrific illusions that there might be a radical shift in U.S. policy on these questions, but simply the fact that with a change in administration, the *potential* for change is much greater. Therefore, this is a moment for them to act.

EIR: Is the same thing true for the people you met with in Thailand?

Billington: Yes. Particularly the one key person I had a chance to meet. He was much more dramatic in his evaluation, and is much closer personally to the United States. The message which he thought was very important, was that the United States should take a very hard look at what has happened to the U.S. population under conditions of an economic and cultural crisis. His perception was, if you look at the drug problem in the United States, if you look at the collapse of the family institution, you see that the United States is headed toward a catastrophe, and that friends of the United States owe it to the United States to speak out.

EIR: One of things which you were asking the people to do was to sign an open letter to President Clinton, urging Lyndon LaRouche and Mike Billington’s immediate freedom. Did you get endorsements to this letter?

Billington: What happened on the India trip was very interesting. We started out with introductions to some young parliamentarians who are members of the Congress Youth Organization. What evolved over the course of the ten days, is that every single person we met with would give us references of eight other individuals or more, whom we should meet with immediately. So we had a kind of steamroller process. Every single Member of Parliament who we met with was forthcoming, totally open, and immediately agreed that they should and would not only sign this appeal, but they would circulate the appeal among their peers in the

Parliament for signature.

It happened that the session of Parliament opened on the 19th, shortly after I got there. During my trip we met both with MPs representing the government coalition and also with MPs representing the opposition. Eleven opposition parliamentarians signed the appeal, representing a cross-section of the political opposition from the left to the right, from the Communist Party (Marxist) to the Janata Dal. We are still at this point waiting for the results of the efforts of the Congress Party MPs who were circulating the appeal for signatures.

We also met older political figures, who are former MPs, who were likewise completely open on using this appeal, seeing it as a vehicle for expressing a certain view about what they expect from the United States, and universal agreement that not only was there no problem in their signing this appeal, but that in fact, hundreds of people in India should sign it.

One thing I stressed to them was that the beginning of Mr. LaRouche’s political activity, his perceptions, was shaped by his experiences in India during World War II.

EIR: What was LaRouche doing in India in World War II?

Billington: He was a medical corpsman in Assam and he observed the organizing being carried out by the independence movement during that time, and by the Communist Party of India, in terms of building a mass-based political movement in India, including distribution of a political newspaper, I believe. It was his observing that fight for independence which shaped and developed for him a deep commitment to the right to freedom and development for the nations of the South.

EIR: Did you have an opportunity to see any of the national monuments or museums in New Delhi?

Billington: We had an opportunity to visit the Taj Mahal and some of the other monuments of the Mogul emperors. The Taj Mahal absolutely deserves its reputation as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It is an incredibly beautiful monument.

But what I found totally fascinating about the Moguls, is that at least several of the Mogul emperors, from Akbar to his grandson Shah Jahan, who was the builder of the Taj Mahal, had a commitment to ecumenical policy. Their idea was to unite India. They were foreign invaders. They moved in and sought to unite India on the basis of eliminating any taxes, eliminating conditions that would segregate the Hindu population from the Muslim population. The Moguls were Muslims themselves. Three emperors in succession had a very strong commitment to this kind of ecumenical policy, which was abandoned after Shah Jahan.

EIR: Did you see anything having to do with the fight for independence?

Billington: In New Delhi we visited the museum which is

set up at the home of Jawaharlal Nehru and documents the independence struggle in India. You could spend days going through the documentation, going to the earliest days from the founding of the Congress Party at the turn of the century, through the independence movement and beyond, to the civil wars that broke out when India and Pakistan separated.

What comes out of that, and what I also experienced in the meetings with MPs and others, is that they are *fiercely* proud of the fact that India is the largest democracy in the world today. There are some 870 million Indian citizens. By the turn of the century they will have a population of 1 billion.

So you have this fierce sense of the importance of these democratic freedoms. But at the same time, you see that the leadership, the statesmen of India, have led very modest, indeed austere lives. The Nehru home is very plain, in terms of decoration. One thing I noticed in the study of Nehru was that on his wall, facing his desk, is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. You see the bedroom where Indira Gandhi grew up. Again, very plain, very few of the trappings which one might expect from a state leader.

The same thing was true in a meeting with the former secretary general of the Congress Party, who conveyed this deeply rooted sense of what Mahatma Gandhi did for India, which is to constantly remind people of the common man. Gandhi was overwhelmingly committed to compassion for his fellow human being, no matter how miserable the conditions of life, and constantly focused on raising people out of that misery as the main task of statesmen in India.

EIR: Did you have any public meetings in India?

Billington: We have a friend who is a journalist and teaches journalism classes, who arranged two events for me. We took over a post-graduate class in journalism with a group of about 20 students, which was very lively, a lot of fun. They were absolutely horrified at the description of these legal cases, of Mr. LaRouche and my husband, in the United States. They found it incomprehensible. Out of that group, 12-15 of them signed the open letter to President Clinton.

Out of that came a number of people who wanted more information, wanted to collaborate with my friends and associates in New Delhi, and who pledged themselves personally, they made a very personal commitment to do something on these cases.

The second event was a seminar that was organized by this journalist with professors and other people in the media, in which there was a broader-based discussion, but again the presentation on these cases electrified the audience. They became quite agitated after this and about a dozen of them signed the appeal to President Clinton. And also, there were a number of proposals and suggestions made that we are following up on, for press conferences, seminars, etc.

EIR: In your short time in Thailand, what were you able to do?

Billington: The main focus of the trip to Thailand was a private meeting with a former dean of the law faculty at Thammasat University in Bangkok, and then a public event in which this individual, Dr. Preedee Kasemsup, gave a presentation in which he outlined the political motivation behind the legal cases against Mr. LaRouche and my husband.

EIR: How is he familiar with that?

Billington: Dr. Preedee had been an observer in the United States during the Alexandria federal trial; he observed those proceedings for two or three days. Since that time he has supported all of the legal initiatives filed by Mr. LaRouche to overturn his conviction on the basis of government misconduct.

He met Mike during the Alexandria trial, and he has maintained contact with Mike and been a resource for Mike in pursuing his studies of philosophy and culture in Asia.

EIR: So you had a public event with him to present the case.

Billington: He discussed why LaRouche and associates are in prison from the standpoint, as he said, that LaRouche has been the only person who stood up to the U.S. political establishment in 50 years, and he had to be silenced. I went through the details of the case.

EIR: Were you able to get press coverage in either country?

Billington: I don't believe there was any while I was there. This was a big issue that we took up with the journalists in India, that the Indian press has so far, even though we've given them information for the last four years, not covered the legal prosecution of Mr. LaRouche, although they have covered positively his economic development program for India.

EIR: LaRouche has met with India's leaders, hasn't he?

Billington: Yes, and I referred to that. He met twice with Mrs. Gandhi while she was prime minister. As part of that, he sponsored the release of a 40-year perspective for the development of the Indian economy, the Indian subcontinent, which has been very widely circulated in India. LaRouche is known for several of the specific projects that were identified in that report.

EIR: Do you have any impressions of Thailand that you'd like to share?

Billington: By contrast with India, Thailand, or Bangkok, was a much more cosmopolitan, modern city, a very international city. The United Nations has set up major operations there.

EIR: On your return, I presume that you spoke with your husband about your trip. Did he have any comments?

Billington: He wants to know where I'm going next!

International Intelligence

Bosnian minister hits British perfidy

Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic accused Great Britain on April 29 of being a major obstacle in ending the war in Bosnia. He made the remarks in a television interview shortly after talks with British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd in London.

"I must say that the British government is now being seen in many parts of the world and in Bosnia as a major obstacle to ending the tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina because of its opposition to lifting the arms embargo," he said. "We do not see any other solution except to defend ourselves if the international community is afraid to do it.

"Britain's position is indefensible on both moral and practical grounds. Bosnians must defend themselves, must be given the tools to finish the job themselves if the international community is not ready or willing to stop it," he said. Silajdzic praised the U.N. humanitarian effort, but asked: "But what is the point of feeding a man who is only to be killed tomorrow?"

A similar attack on Britain as the "major obstacle," was also made by Hajrudin Somun, the Bosnian ambassador to Turkey, at the Islamic Conference in Karachi, Pakistan.

Islamic states call for definition of terrorism

The foreign ministers of Islamic countries, meeting in Karachi, Pakistan on April 29, called for an internationally agreed-upon definition of terrorism, to distinguish it from freedom fighting, and proposed convening a United Nations conference to discuss the issue.

The foreign ministers announced the establishment of an Islamic working group to work out such a definition. "We are all against terrorism in all its forms. We simply want to determine what terrorism is," said Pakistan Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan, a senior official of the conference.

The conference's final communiqué called on the 51 nations of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) to "observe the principles of good neighborliness and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other members' states." It also warned Israel of the perilous consequences of occupying Arab and Palestinian territory, which it said threatened the Middle East peace process, and criticized the United States over its unjust treatment of Libya.

On the economic front, the OIC called on developed nations to help the poorer, developing Islamic states with aid and more "transparent" trade policies. It also called for the examination of proposals to create an Islamic Common Market.

Did Petra Kelly really commit suicide?

Lukas Beckmann, an official of the German Green Party, has asked for the reopening of the official investigation into the death of party founder Petra Kelly, and expressed doubts about the official story that she committed suicide last Oct. 19.

Beckmann declared on April 30 that there was no evidence that Kelly wanted to end her life in a "suicide pact" with Gert Bastian, another Green leader, as claimed by the public prosecutor's office. Said Beckmann: "I can only conclude that Petra Kelly was killed deliberately. There is no evidence that would cast doubt on Bastian's responsibility for her death, but the question of motive is still unresolved. The files on the police investigation and the final prosecutor's report of March 4 are contradictory and leave many important questions unresolved."

Beckmann noted speculation that Bastian had killed Kelly out of fear, because he was about to be exposed as a former agent of the East German Stasi secret service. Referring to reports that Stasi chief Erich Mielke had ordered that files on Kelly and Bastian be destroyed, Beckmann declared that it was "essential that the background to this

case be cleared up."

A spokesman for the public prosecutor's office said that since it was impossible to investigate dead people on murder charges, "we do not intend to reopen the case."

British Jewish leaders warn of Bosnia holocaust

Five of seven British Jewish leaders asked to give their views on the situation in Bosnia by the London *Guardian*, called for an anti-Serbian military intervention in order to prevent a new holocaust, according to an April 30 article in the *Guardian* entitled "The Second Holocaust?"

British parliamentarian Grenville Janner said that "the key lesson we have learned from Hitler, Chamberlain, and the Holocaust" is that military action in such circumstances may be dangerous, but is better than available alternatives.

According to Lord George Weidenfeld: "It seems inconceivable that the combined brain-power of western military leadership could not find an instant military solution to avoid a second Holocaust. To arm largely defenseless people is a moral imperative." After discounting the danger of a Russian counter-intervention or a widening of the war if the Bosnians are armed, Weidenfeld warned, "Delay only means efficient ethnic cleansing and escalation of the refugee problems beyond the limits of solubility."

Broadly similar views were put forward by playwright Arnold Wesker, British Chief Rabbi Jonathan Sacks, and *Jewish Chronicle* editor Ned Temko.

Germany's Engholm quits Social Democratic post

Björn Engholm, the chairman of Germany's leading opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SPD), resigned from all political functions on May 3, leaving his party without a chairman or a chancellor candidate. Succession fights and struggles over the party platform can now be expected in

Briefly

the coming weeks.

Engholm resigned after it was revealed that he knew more than he had previously admitted about the 1987 scandals in the state of Schleswig-Holstein that brought down political figure Uwe Barschel and led to his untimely death in Geneva that October. The resignation comes at a time when the party as a whole is being bombarded with proposals for a more austerity-minded party platform, by a group of "SPD monetarists" around former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Engholm was toppled following a weeks-long campaign led by the same mass media—the Hamburg-based weeklies *Der Spiegel* and *Stern*, and the national daily *Bildzeitung*, that are pushing Schmidt for a chancellor candidate of last resort, should the party fail to choose any of the younger party leaders to occupy that post. Among the names mentioned, Gerhard Schroeder, SPD state governor of Lower Saxony, seems to be the most likely; he is also said to have backing from the Schmidt group.

China and Taiwan sign pact improving relations

The People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan on April 20 signed a series of agreements establishing a formal channel of communication, after more than four decades of enmity.

Agreements charted directions for future economic and cultural cooperation, and specified ways to verify each other's documents and deliver registered mail.

The talks were extended a day after the two sides failed to bridge differences on some issues—particularly, demands by Taiwan for protection of its investments in mainland China. On the issue of direct trade and air links, Taiwan simply refused to discuss, due to the sensitivity of such "political issues."

The growing ties have sparked some concerns in the main opposition party in Taiwan. The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), which wants the island to declare independence and abandon the idea of reuni-

fication, demonstrated outside the talks to protest what they called political deals with Beijing.

The Singapore talks were hailed by the head of the Beijing delegation, Wang Dao-han, who said, "We have made good progress and look for better things to come." The two sides agreed to meet at least four times a year.

The Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* quoted Wang saying, "In Singapore, we will deal with protecting the interests of not only our compatriots on Taiwan, but also the entire Chinese race." The Chinese diaspora, some 50 million people, is assuming the key role in investment in both southern China and Southeast Asia, the *International Herald Tribune* reports. About 80% of the "foreign" investment in southern China is made by overseas Chinese from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, as well as Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Bonner calls for ending death penalty by 2000

Dr. Yelena Bonner, wife of the late Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, gave a press briefing in Washington, D.C. on April 27, on the subject of the United Nations Human Rights Conference to be held in Vienna, Austria in June. She called for an international effort to abolish the death penalty by the year 2000.

Bonner said that "one of the main reasons why the death penalty should be abolished is because there may be a mistake and the innocent party may be executed and this mistake cannot be corrected."

As for the application of the death penalty in Russia, she said: "Within the last year, 223 people were sentenced to death. It turned out that 5 people were absolutely innocent; 8 people, after review of their cases, were sentenced to life; and 208 people were executed, last year, and it's a terrible number. . . . This system is old, and justice is not really followed in these cases, and I understand this number as the shame of the new Russia."

● **FITZROY MCLEAN**, the head of British intelligence in the Balkans during World War II, called for air strikes upon Serbia, in a commentary in the London *Observer* on May 2. NATO air strikes, he wrote, "could well give the Serbs, both in Bosnia and Belgrade . . . a sufficient jolt to bring them back to their senses, or at any rate back to the conference table."

● **AMNESTY** International issued a report on April 29 targeting Bangladesh as a "persistent violator" of human rights. Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia's government came to power in 1991 on a platform of respect for human rights, but it has failed to match its campaign pledges, claims Amnesty. The government immediately replied that it would look into the allegations.

● **A STATUE** of British Prime Minister John Major was removed from the exhibit of famous English politicians at Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum at the end of April, and replaced by a waxen statue of Margaret Thatcher, who is making a kind of political comeback. Said a Tussaud's official: "Since nobody wanted to see John Major anymore, we had to put her back in."

● **THE PERUVIAN** chapter of B'nai B'rith is pushing a program called "Education for Peace," to replace what it calls "the authoritarian education that has facilitated dogmatism and not prepared students for exercising their democratic rights as citizens." This plan is also being promoted by the leftist human rights lobby which supports the Shining Path terrorists.

● **THE UNITED NATIONS** Security Council ordered Armenian forces to withdraw from Azerbaijan, in a resolution adopted at the end of April. It also demands that the ceasefire be maintained, and calls on both sides to continue negotiations, under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Kidnapping 'experts' bid to take over Justice Dept.

by Edward Spannaus

During the House Judiciary Committee hearings held April 28, the outlines of the coverup around the massacre perpetrated at the Branch Davidian complex in Waco, Texas began to clearly emerge. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is being attacked for its conduct of the initial Feb. 28 raid, and its director Stephen Higgins is certain to be fired. Most of the congressmen praised and supported the FBI for its handling of Waco.

The ATF, which relied substantially on the advice of so-called anti-cult experts, is never attacked for having done so. Instead, the Justice Department and the FBI are being told that they need to make much more use of outside experts, particularly the Cult Awareness Network (CAN) and the American Family Foundation (AFF). Rep. William Hughes (D-N.J.) took the lead on this point.

Thus, the very same people who set up the bloodbath through the ATF, are now being pushed to become top advisers to the Justice Department and the FBI.

In reality, what is being demanded is that the gang of kidnapers, perverts, and convicted felons which make up CAN, should become official advisers to the Justice Department. That's not all. Behind the creation of CAN, in the American Family Foundation, is a cabal of hard-core brainwashers who emerged out of the CIA's "MK-Ultra" mind-control experiments of the 1950s and '60s. Are these the people that American citizens want running the Justice Department? That is what we will get, unless we stop this coverup and takeover now.

Hughes pushes the mind-benders

During the House Judiciary Committee hearings, Representative Hughes of New Jersey demanded that CAN and the AFF be brought on board as consultants. He began by asking

Attorney General Janet Reno whether she had talked to any of the folks from CAN and AFF. When she said that she had not, Hughes told Reno that those groups have "developed a great deal of expertise," and went on to tell her that his concern was the Justice Department's lack of information on cults.

"And while the CIA apparently many years ago did some in-depth studies on mind control," Hughes continued, "we've done very little. And I realize there are some very serious First Amendment questions involved, but it seems to me that we cannot deal with situations like this without a lot more information."

Hughes then acknowledged that he is working with CAN: "One of the constructive suggestions I've received from those that are working with the Cult Awareness Network—and I've been in touch with them for a number of months—is that we don't know how to deal with people like David Koresh or Vernon Howells in these types of situations because it's not like the usual hostage situation. And I would hope that we try to develop that kind of expertise in the future."

Attorney General Reno then put on the record that Hughes had already met with her to discuss these issues. "As you know, Congressman," Reno said, "we met and I am following up on some of your suggestions and doing everything I can to make sure that we determine all available experts that can advise us in terms of how we address these problems in the future, what do we do now to address the cults that exist, what action should be taken, if any."

Hughes followed up with the next witnesses with much more specific demands for investigating "cults." He asked both the ATF and FBI if they had used any experts on "mind control or cults," and he appeared particularly dissatisfied with the FBI's responses in two respects: 1) that the FBI had relied heavily on its own in-house consultants, and 2) that



The news media line up for miles around to cover the siege in Waco, Texas. Now, as the coverup of responsibility for the tragedy goes into high gear, the media are promoting the self-proclaimed "deprogrammers" of the Cult Awareness Network as "experts" whom the government should consult. Their programs include such violations of the Constitution as setting up computer data files on all "cults" and their members.

the FBI protested that it cannot gather information on groups or individuals generally, unless it has evidence that a crime has been, or is about to be, committed.

Clearly keying off the CAN "cult" profiles, Hughes asked the FBI witnesses if they have information in their records on cults, i.e., "Do we know who they are, where they are located?"

FBI Special Agent Jeff Jamar, who headed the FBI's team in Waco, responded that "we can't investigate cults generally. . . . We have no authority to do that." Jamar said that the FBI's "behavioral scientist consultants" have done extensive studies on cults, including preparing a "White Paper" on cults and a profile on "psychopathic cults leaders."

Not satisfied, Hughes pressed Jamar: "The one thing we can do is that we can compile information on how they manipulate, and what they do when they begin to manipulate. . . . We can do that consistent with First Amendment rights."

But Jamar still resisted: "The FBI has no authority to accumulate information regarding cults generally, to investigate people generally. We can't just gather information generally."

Hughes then attempted to qualify his demands: "I don't say investigate them generally, but those people who are accumulating weapons," and so on.

Jamar responded: "We have to have specific information that people have committed a crime or are about to commit a crime. We can't just gather intelligence information on people generally—whatever their motivation. In this coun-

try, nobody wants us to be able to do that."

As Hughes persisted, Larry Potts, the head of the FBI's Criminal Investigative Division, jumped in. "We don't just compile information. If we have information they're violating the law, then we do an investigation, and follow through with that, arrests, search warrants, etc." Potts went on to defend the FBI's in-house expertise, by pointing to the FBI's own behavioral science experts' work on serial killers, and how "they've tried to develop the same kind of profiles of people who are involved in manipulations and these different kinds of crimes."

The FBI's own in-house experts and trusted outside consultants are in fact part of the same networks that created CAN and the AFF in the first place. FBI Director William Sessions had a short while earlier identified two of the FBI's most important consultants as forensic psychiatrist Dr. Park Elliot Dietz and "psycholinguist" Dr. Murray Miron of Syracuse University.

Dr. Miron has in fact been on a 15-year retainer for the FBI, and has developed an extensive computer system for profiling threatening messages. Miron recommended that the FBI follow the strategy which it adopted in Waco on April 19, arguing that the FBI was dealing with a dangerous, psychopathic felon, and that the rule of law must be enforced.

Park Elliot Dietz was the FBI's most important psychiatric expert consulted on Waco, according to Sessions's testimony. FBI official Jamar testified that Dietz had come to Waco, and had listened to the negotiations and gone through

documents. Dietz particularly pushed the allegation that “child abuse” was going on in the Branch Davidian complex, according to Sessions, and told the FBI that “every day increased the risk to the children.” (It is clear that these dubious reports of “child abuse” were used to induce Attorney General Reno to approve the FBI raid plan—which ended up killing the children whom Reno believed she was protecting.)

Dietz’s career has been based on profiling violent criminals and especially developing “psychological profiles” which are supposed to predict violent behavior. (For example, if you read *Soldier of Fortune* magazine, have a gun, or belong to a volunteer fire department or rescue squad, Dietz thinks you are a potential mass murderer.)

The CAN kidnapping gang

Who are these “experts” whom Congressman Hughes thinks the attorney general and the FBI should rely upon?

Immediately after the first Waco raid at the end of February, two top “cult deprogrammers” appeared on national media as experts to “explain” the events; these were Galen Kelly and Rick Ross of CAN. Since then, numerous other CAN and AFF spokesmen, including CAN Executive Director Cynthia Kisser, have appeared to illuminate the public with their “expertise.” Interviewed on WAMU-FM in Washington on May 4, Kisser demanded that the federal government create centralized computerized files on all “cults” and their members and leaders, and take preemptive legal action against “violence-prone” cult leaders.

The principal local “deprogramming” adviser to the ATF and FBI on the Branch Davidian sect in Waco was Rick Ross. Ross was publicly described by CAN Executive Director Cynthia Kisser as “among the half-dozen best deprogrammers in the country.” Ross is a convicted jewel thief, who was arrested in November 1975 and pled guilty to conspiracy to commit grand theft.

A few days after the Feb. 28 Waco raid, Galen Kelly was indicted by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia on a felony charge that he had kidnapped one Debra Dobkowski in May 1992. Miss Dobkowski, the roommate of the intended target, was on her way home from work late at night when she was grabbed by two men and two women and forcibly taken to Leesburg, Virginia, some 40 miles northwest of Washington. (This was Kelly’s second indictment for kidnapping; at the end of 1992, he barely escaped conviction on another kidnapping charge in the same Alexandria courtroom.)

CAN is best described as “Kidnappers, Inc.” It functions as a clearinghouse and referral service for people who, for a fee, will do whatever it takes to break a targeted individual from his or her beliefs. It was founded in 1974 by a group of advocates of “deprogramming,” a euphemism for making someone change his or her beliefs by force. The chief founder of CAN described Ted Patrick as a prime force behind the formation of AFF. Patrick, a pioneer of “deprogramming”

who has been convicted numerous times for violent crimes, wrote in his book *Let Our Children Go!* that deprogramming involves “kidnapping at the very least, quite often assault and battery, almost invariably conspiracy to commit a crime and illegal restraint.”

Estimates are that CAN maintains a network of 20 to 25 full-time deprogrammers, and 30 or so part-time deprogrammers. Each full-time deprogrammer handles approximately 25 deprogramming jobs per year, making a conservative estimate of over 500 deprogrammings per year. Of those deprogrammings, some 25% involve outright kidnapping. The rest involve “detaining” the victim against his or her will. It has been reported that at the 1992 CAN conference in Los Angeles, a CAN deprogrammer claimed that over 2,000 deprogrammings occurred in the United States in the last year.

In October 1990, the president of CAN, Rev. Michael Rokos, resigned after it became public he had been arrested in July 1982 for soliciting sex with a Baltimore vice squad officer posing as a minor. According to an affidavit from arresting officer Joseph G. Wyatt, Rokos solicited him, saying, “I want you to tie me up, put clothespins on my nipples, and make me s—k your d—k.”

While hiding his perverted criminal past, Rokos frequently spoke before law enforcement and civic groups, portraying himself as an expert on “political cults” and “Satanism.”

CAN is also closely tied to the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL), which is now under investigation in California for spying on domestic political and activist groups, illegally obtaining official police information, and providing this material to foreign governments.

MK-Ultra: the mother of CAN and AFF

When Congressman Hughes referred to the CIA’s “mind control” studies during his questioning of Attorney General Reno, the reference was not fortuitous.

After World War II, up through the 1960s and 1970s, the CIA and U.S. military agencies funneled money through research foundations and universities to study the various effects of torture, brain surgery, hypnosis, sensory deprivation, and hallucinogenic drugs on individuals. These experiments were seeking to perfect methods of mind control. In many cases, the subjects were not volunteers, but were given drugs and otherwise tortured without their permission.

In fact, CAN and the American Family Foundation are outgrowths of these CIA projects; many of the CIA’s pioneer experimenters from the MK-Ultra project are today board members and advisers to CAN and AFF.

For example, Dr. Louis Jolyon West received CAN’s 1990 Leo J. Ryan Award for “extraordinary courage, tenacity, and perseverance in the battle against tyranny over the mind of man.” Dr. West knows something about “tyranny over the mind of man.” Over the course of 30 years, West has experimented on the minds of veterans, prisoners, alcoholics, and drug addicts with hallucinogenic drugs, electro-

shock, isolation, and small group behavior-control techniques.

In 1977, Dr. West was exposed on the front page of the *New York Times* as being funded by the CIA to perform experiments in mind destruction using LSD, as part of the MK-Ultra project. In John Marks's book *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate*, West was exposed as a pioneer of LSD and mind control experiments funded by the CIA. Despite these and other damaging stories, West continues to be held in high regard among CAN's members, and is a frequent lecturer and oft-cited researcher. West is also an advisory board member of the AFF.

The *grande dame* of the Cult Awareness Network is Dr. Margaret Singer, who has frequently appeared for news media interviews in the wake of the Waco massacre. Singer, also an AFF advisory board member, got her start as an Army psychiatrist, studying Korean War veterans and prisoners of war. She worked in projects with Drs. Edgar Schein and Albert Biderman, both exposed in Marks's *The Search for the Manchurian Candidate* as running the parallel military MK-Ultra programs.

Rabbi Maurice Davis, another member of the CAN advisory board, works closely with Dr. John G. Clark of Harvard in arranging "deprogrammings." Davis was an early sponsor of Galen Kelly, and also helped create cult leader Jim Jones by arranging for an empty Indianapolis synagogue to house Jones's early activities. Jones later moved to San Francisco, where he founded the People's Temple. In 1978, after moving his followers to Guyana, Jones led them in a mass suicide after one of his followers murdered U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan. The resulting publicity propelled the anti-cult mafia into prominence. Patricia Ryan, the late congressman's daughter, is now the president of CAN.

Davis worked with the MK-Ultra program at the federal prison in Lexington, Kentucky with Dr. Harris Isbell, who was administering psychotropic drugs to inmates. One subject was kept on LSD for 77 days.

Another MK-Ultra figure of particular interest is Dr. Ewen Cameron, whose brainwashing and electro-shock experiments in Canada during the 1950s and 1960s were financed by the CIA. (The Canadian government recently compensated victims of Cameron's experiments for the damage they suffered at his hands.)

Cameron developed a technique called "depatterning," using sensory deprivation, which was followed by "reprogramming." It is clear that Cameron's "depatterning" techniques are a model for CAN "deprogramming" methods. Part of Cameron's technique was to play a tape with one message repetitively for up to 16 hours a day, first playing a "negative" message, followed by a "positive" command. If Cameron's methods remind you of the FBI's loudspeaker tactics used against the Koresh group in Waco, you are on the right track.

Are these the people that Representative Hughes wants to be running the Justice Department?

Will the U.S. keep its nuclear lead?

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

Advanced nuclear reactor research and development is on the Clinton administration's chopping block for ideological reasons, a move that could cost the United States its nuclear lead. The proposed energy budget for fiscal year 1994 eliminates the advanced liquid metal reactor (called the Integral Fast Reactor) that is designed to run on recycled nuclear waste, parts of the space nuclear power research, the fast flux test facility, and the modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactor. There are \$200 million in cuts for 1994 and \$1.2 billion proposed for the following four years.

President Clinton called for these cuts in his State of the Union address, saying bluntly that his budget would end "programs that are no longer needed, such as nuclear power research and development." In his "Vision of Change for America," released Feb. 17, Clinton specified that the research and development (R&D) programs to be eliminated were "nuclear reactors that have no commercial or other identified application."

This phaseout of advanced nuclear research, coupled with a major influx of funding to "renewables," is euphemistically referred to by the Department of Energy (DOE) as "shifted priorities to meet the needs of a changing world." How such a shift is justified was explained to this writer recently by a DOE press spokesman: "It is the *public will* not to build new nuclear plants. . . . And if we're not going to build new plants, why should we continue pouring money into advanced nuclear reactors when the economic reality is against it?"

That the majority of the "public" in several recent nationwide polls has been *for* keeping nuclear power in America's future made no impression on this DOE spokesman. Nor did the economic fact that "renewables" (like solar or wind power) are inherently incapable of powering an industrial society. It was clear that the shift in the DOE was to "politically correct" environmental ideology, presented to the public in "greenspeak."

Congressional opposition

Congress may not go along with the DOE's "shifted priorities." At April 29 congressional hearings on the nuclear budget, Rep. Marilyn Lloyd (D-Tenn.) stated flatly that the

nuclear policy of the Clinton administration is "in direct opposition to the will of Congress." Lloyd, a strong supporter of science, chairs the Energy Subcommittee of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee that convened the hearings. She and others at the hearings pointed out that Congress had mandated the advanced nuclear programs in its 1992 National Energy Policy.

As representatives of nuclear science and industry testified April 29, the proposed cuts would jeopardize this nation's electricity supply and potential for economic growth, and would remove the United States from world nuclear leadership. In addition, the phased-out reactor projects are designed to burn plutonium from weapons, it was pointed out, thus curbing "proliferation"—one of the administration's goals. The testimony also demonstrated that the eliminated programs had definite commercial applications.

The Clinton administration's energy budget was not about cutting the deficit, said Illinois Republican Harris W. Fawell. In fact, he said, the DOE civilian programs would see an *increase* of \$1.15 billion—16.6% above the budget in fiscal year 1993. This budget "does not cut the deficit. . . . What it really does is kill the long-term nuclear option."

Close the nuclear fuel cycle

Fawell argued that the nation needs the Integral Fast Reactor (IFR), a \$110 million per year test facility designed to demonstrate that nuclear waste can be transformed into usable reactor fuel. A joint project of Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (called Argonne West), the IFR began its three-year demonstration to burn actinides (long-lived reactor waste) this February, but will have to shut down if funds are cut. The IFR was strongly supported at the hearings by Idaho Senators Craig and Kempthorne, Idaho Congressman Crapo, and Idaho Gov. Cecil D. Andrus.

Andrus, an environmentalist, said that he was "greatly concerned" about the storage of spent fuel, and that the IFR gives the "hope of a solution to the nuclear 'waste problem' " that can be demonstrated soon. The governor challenged the administration to fully fund the IFR and thus "accomplish what previous administrations did not—to actually do something about nuclear waste while showing a responsibility for the environment that has not been demonstrated in the past."

"A success with the IFR will mean that we have a way to get rid of a blight and, at the same time, create electricity as a by-product. The sale of electric power could pay the entire bill for waste elimination or at least a substantial part of it," Andrus said.

What effect will the IFR shutdown have? Dr. Charles Till, associate director of the Argonne lab, testified that it will cost the United States "billions and tens of billions of dollars" to reproduce in the future the scientific and engineering capability that will be terminated this year if the Clinton administration's nuclear budget is not revised. The

Argonne-Idaho complex is one of the finest laboratories in the world, he said. When that intellectual leadership is dispersed, it won't be possible to put it back together again. "There will be no place left in this country that does this kind of work."

The administration had suggested that the testing could be done in other countries, like Japan and France, but as Till pointed out, it was actually the other way around: "We've been the host for scientists from other countries."

Giving up nuclear leadership

A repeated theme of industry and scientific representatives was that the United States will be removing itself from nuclear leadership at a time when the rest of the world is going nuclear. As pointed out by Woodrow A. Williams from General Electric's Nuclear Energy division, 18 new nuclear plants will be ordered in Asia in the next four years, which could represent \$45 billion in work and 100,000 U.S. jobs if the United States retains its lead in nuclear technology. Now is not the time to "send a signal that the United States is moving away from nuclear leadership," Williams said, because those reactor contracts will go to Japan or Europe. The United States will lose the export market if it does not build and certify the next generation of nuclear plants, including advanced light water reactors.

One of the promising advanced reactor concepts eliminated by the DOE is the modular high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor. The latest design, the direct conversion gas-turbine modular helium reactor or GT-MHR, is the subject of a joint development agreement signed on April 1 by Russia and the San Diego-based company General Atomics. Linden Blue, General Atomics vice president, described to the Energy subcommittee the advances of the GT-MHR (such as its 48% thermal efficiency compared to the 34% of conventional reactors) made possible because of recent technological breakthroughs in gas turbines, heat exchangers, and supercomputers. Russia recognizes the "safety virtues" of this design and wants this to be its "second generation nuclear reactor," Blue said.

The testimony of Ed Davis, president of the American Nuclear Energy Council, an industry group, summed up the theme of all the testimony. Like the Carter administration, the Clinton administration is putting forward proposals that are not based at all on science, Davis said. "The science argues for nuclear."

The emphasis on environmentalist rhetoric as opposed to science is evident at the DOE, which now has anti-nuclear environmentalist leaders.

The author is managing editor of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine. Its Spring 1993 issue features "The Dangers of Not Going Nuclear" and a pull-out postcard to send to President Clinton urging him to fully fund advanced nuclear R&D.

U.S. cities facing deeper budget crises

by H. Graham Lowry

This spring's round of budget-balancing follies by state and local governments have featured a number of claims that the "recession" is leveling off, or that light is finally visible at the end of the fiscal tunnel. In fact, darker days are ahead, especially at the local level, where repeated cutbacks in federal and state aid are about to hit with even greater force.

For New York City, devastated by a string of billion-dollar-plus deficits, Mayor David Dinkins recently presented a relatively cheerful picture—with little resemblance to reality. Presenting his budget on May 3 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, Dinkins declared, "This is neither the darkest nor the brightest day, neither the best- nor the worst-news budget in our city's fiscal history. But having made these choices, we are better prepared for the better days all of us hope lie near."

Dinkins's \$31.4 billion budget includes an additional \$128 million in cuts, on top of \$623 million proposed in January, and assumes \$523 million in further state and federal aid which he is unlikely to ever see. Since his first projection, the collapse of the New York City real estate bubble has "precipitously" reduced property tax revenues, Dinkins noted, to the tune of at least \$400 million. He outlined a series of "contingency" cuts, totaling only \$176 million, in the event the state and federal monies imagined fail to come through.

But the city's revenue base is continuing to disintegrate, despite record earnings claimed by many Wall Street firms. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey released its annual economic forecast on April 27, projecting the net loss of another 67,000 jobs in the metropolitan region during 1993, including 32,000 in New York City. Last year the region lost 172,000 jobs, increasing the area's official unemployment level by 24%. In the real economy, the prospects for productive industries are much worse. The Port Authority expects the loss of another 52,300 jobs in manufacturing in the region this year, and 33,000 in construction.

Victims of 'post-industrial society'

The deliberate deindustrialization of the U.S. economy has devastated the nation's cities. In Pennsylvania, once the spearhead of American industry, the blue-collar work force declined by nearly 30% during the 1980s. Plant closings, especially in the steel industry, wiped out more than 40,000 jobs in the Pittsburgh area alone. Now, 15 municipalities

around the state are officially listed as "financially distressed," i.e., technically bankrupt and in virtual receivership.

A report issued on March 23 by Pennsylvania's League of Cities and Municipalities lists another 115 of its urban communities as "bordering on bankruptcy." Yet Gov. Robert Casey is proudly declaring that the state budget is balanced and the worst is over. Earlier in March, he approved \$2.4 million for the "redevelopment" of abandoned industrial sites in three counties, including \$550,000 for the demolition of a foundry in Franklin. The city of Philadelphia is still reeling from the shutdown of the giant Fairless Steelworks in 1991. It faces the loss of nearly 80,000 more jobs with the shutdown of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, scheduled to be completed by 1996. The bankrupt city is already under a state financial control board, which has further gutted vital services.

The pattern has spread across the country. California's Gov. Pete Wilson has presented a "balanced" budget which would seize \$2.6 billion in property tax revenues from local governments. For Los Angeles County, the lost revenue would force budget cuts of \$575 million, or about 25% across the board. In Illinois, Gov. Jim Edgar has decided to pocket \$237 million in income tax surcharge revenue which previously would have gone to the cities and counties. Meanwhile, U.S. Steel has announced that it has contracted to demolish its huge South Works complex of blast furnaces and steel mills in Chicago later this year.

In Connecticut, where the state government shut down for 10 days in 1991 over a \$2.8 billion deficit in its \$8 billion budget, the revenue base is crumbling further. Aerospace giant Pratt and Whitney announced on April 14 that it will close its East Hartford and Southington plants by the end of next year, eliminating another 9,000 skilled jobs in the state. Overall, the Connecticut-based jet-engine manufacturer plans to reduce its work force to 30,000 by that date, down from 52,000 at the end of 1991.

Layoffs continue nationwide

Despite corporate babblings about the upturn just around the corner, the number of layoffs planned for this year continue to mount. According to the monthly *Challenger Employment Report* released on May 3, U.S. companies announced 222,123 layoffs during the first four months of this year. The biggest monthly total—103,217—came in January, when Sears Roebuck announced it would eliminate 50,000 jobs. But the cutbacks have continued at a staggering rate: 56,970 in February; 30,428 in March; and 31,508 in April. Over the four months, 68,298 layoffs were announced in the aerospace industry alone.

The impact on revenues at all levels of government will merely intensify as these cutbacks are carried out, forcing budgets deeper into the red. And more layoffs are on the way, according to James Challenger, president of the company which produced the report.

New evidence of ADL spying for Israel

by Jeffrey Steinberg

New revelations in the San Francisco Anti-Defamation League spy scandal confirm that the ADL has long been in collusion with Israeli intelligence agents in illegal espionage operations against American citizens. According to *SF Weekly*, when police raided the ADL's San Francisco offices on April 8, among the nine cartons of documents seized were Israeli government surveillance reports on American citizens who had traveled in the Middle East.

"There's some stuff in the latest round of documents the DA [district attorney] has obtained that came from another country, probably Israel," a source involved in the probe told reporters George Cothran and Peter Hegarty. "There's observations about people's activities that occurred in another country. Now, that could have come from tourists, but who knows? The DA is still looking at it."

A lengthy article in the May 11 *Village Voice* by Robert Friedman provides further new evidence of ADL-Israeli collusion. Friedman is the author of a critical biography of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane which exposed ADL-Mossad collaboration in deploying the terrorist Jewish Defense League. In his article, he reveals that the ADL worked closely with Israeli officials in spreading disinformation about Arab-American sponsorship of the Palestinian fundamentalist group Hamas in the Israeli Occupied Territories. According to Friedman, a New York City-based ADL "fact-finder" named Yehudit Barsky worked with Israeli officials and ADL moles inside the Chicago Police Department to cook up a report about the U.S. funding of Hamas. The report was issued in early February, shortly after Israeli police arrested an Arab-American, Mohammed Jarad, on charges that he was funneling money to Hamas.

Jarad is among over 12,000 people whose names show up in an ADL computer index seized from San Francisco "fact-finder" Roy Bullock during the first Dec. 10, 1992 raids on the West Coast offices of the ADL. That discovery, which was revealed in a mid-February 1993 court hearing by San Francisco Assistant District Attorney John Dwyer, sparked protests by Arab-American groups who charged that the ADL was fronting for the Mossad.

In December, the ADL published another report on Iranian terrorism; this one was circulated with much fanfare during Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's February trip to Washington to meet with President Clinton. Israeli Defense Ministry officials admitted at that time that the report had

been actually prepared by the Israeli Army intelligence unit and passed on to the ADL for publication under its letterhead.

According to Gregory Slabodkin, a longtime dirty trickster for the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), who quit the group last year in protest over its spying on Jewish activists, ADL's Barsky passed him an Israeli police dossier on Sha'wan Jabarin, a Palestinian activist in the Occupied Territories who won a human rights award in 1990. The Israeli report was provided to Barsky by an official of the Israeli embassy.

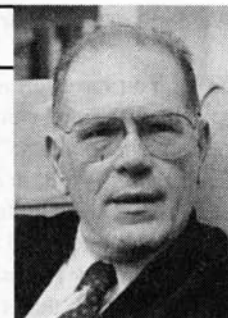
Pollard scandal revisited

Friedman revives reports first published by *EIR* in 1986 that the ADL was involved in the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal. "In 1987," he writes, "the ADL came under FBI scrutiny in the wake of the Pollard spy scandal. While assigned to the Navy's Anti-Terrorist Alert Center, where he had access to the most closely guarded U.S. secrets, Jonathan Pollard stole thousands of pages of classified documents for Israel, which, according to federal prosecutors, 'could fill a room the size of a large closet . . . ten feet by six feet by six feet.' Pollard's handler was Avi Sella, an Israeli Air Force colonel whose wife worked for the New York ADL as a lawyer. Pollard later wrote to friends that a prominent ADL leader was deeply involved in the Israeli spy operation."

Indeed, several "prominent ADL leaders" were implicated in the Pollard espionage program. Then-National Chairman Kenneth Bialkin flew to Israel to confer with top government and intelligence officials on how to avert U.S. extradition of Sella, who fled to Israel within hours of Pollard's arrest. ADL Washington, D.C. Fact-Finding director Mira Lansky Boland was a classmate of Pollard's at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Diplomacy in the late 1970s, and reportedly maintained contact with the spy right up until the time of his arrest.

Lansky Boland and Pollard were graduate school protégés of Uri Ra'anán, an Israeli national who ran an elite training school at Tufts University for would-be government intelligence officers. Ra'anán placed both Pollard and Lansky Boland in jobs with U.S. intelligence following their graduation in 1978. Pollard went to work for the Navy and Lansky Boland went into the CIA. Earlier, Ra'anán had been an Israeli intelligence liaison to the B'nai B'rith, while posted as a public affairs officer at the Israeli embassy and United Nations mission. Details of Ra'anán's Israeli spy work in league with the ADL came out in a late 1960s civil suit filed by former B'nai B'rith official Saul Joftes (see *EIR's* May 14 *Feature*).

Despite all the evidence, ADL officials continue to lie that they have no ties whatsoever to the Israeli government or its intelligence services. As a 501(c)3 tax-exempt organization, ADL is expressly forbidden to operate as a foreign spy agency. IRS officials have so far refused to open an investigation into the League's tax status, despite official requests from San Francisco prosecutors.



U.S. must reverse Anglo-French geopolitical insanity in Bosnia

The following is an excerpted transcript of a weekly radio broadcast, "EIR Talks with Lyndon LaRouche" for May 5. The interview is hosted by Melvin Klenetsky. Readers who are interested in having their stations air the interview can contact Frank Bell at (703) 777-9451.

EIR: Mr. LaRouche, we have a situation in Bosnia which just keeps getting worse and worse. What are the parameters for coming up with a solution? . . .

LaRouche: First of all, you have to recognize the *fact* of the matter. You have to recognize that George Bush, Margaret Thatcher, and Mikhail Gorbachov unleashed the Serbian fascist allies of a section of British intelligence around Milosevic in an attempt to undercut the southern flank of Europe for geopolitical reasons.

Now in the British press, and in statements of British public officials, such as Douglas Hurd, the foreign minister, in the context of the Balladur-Major discussions, it is recently coming to the surface that they are saying, shamelessly and explicitly, that the [1904] Entente Cordiale which organized World War I is in effect between the British and French governments *against the United States policy*, on behalf of supporting the Serbs, to let the Serbs run loose, continuing their genocide, their "ethnic cleansing," and mass rape, in the former Yugoslavia, in the Balkans. . . .

The United States is going to do something. The question is, is it going to be an effective action?

The effective action is very simple. You have to say: We are going to *reverse the geopolitical insanity* of Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, and Mikhail Gorbachov, who unleashed this cat in the first place. We are going back to a policy of national sovereignty, of sovereignty of nation states. Under those conditions, we are going to implement a policy which will get the Serbs' military forces and all the so-called Bosnian-Croatian Serbs—who are nothing but instruments of Belgrade policy—back to the borders which existed prior to the start of this war.

The way we're going to do it, is to lift the arms embargo against arming the Bosnians and the Croats in particular. We are going to support the self-defense of the Bosnians

and the Croats against this Serbian fascist plot with air support. We are going to put only enough in there, in terms of ground troops, to coordinate the relationship between . . . the Bosnians and the Croats, against the war criminal aggressors, the Serbs, under the direction of Milosevic and such creatures or assets of his as Karadzic.

If we do that, we have a clear and effective military policy. However, if we go in for a peacekeeping role, so called, or a U.N. role—anything which Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the present U.N. secretary general, or London or Paris would tend to accept now—then we are in for trouble, we are in for a loser, and more horror.

That does not mean that we can't win Paris and London over—if the United States takes an absolutely firm position and threatens to let the cat out of the bag and say, "If you gentlemen in Paris and London are going to oppose us on this, we're going to have to tell the American people and the world what you really have been up to. We're going to talk about geopolitics, and we're going to talk about our own President's—Bush's, together with Thatcher's and Gorbachov's—role in unleashing this holy hell in the Balkans and for what reason you did it. So if you don't want to get this thing slapped in your face, you better go along with this." And that's the way to get the job done.

EIR: There are some who say at this point that the war in the Balkans was caused by certain powers, such as Germany recognizing Croatia too early.

LaRouche: . . . People who spread that line are people who are behind the original policy, Thatcher's policy, which was unfortunately supported by President George Bush, and which was used as the basis for getting Mikhail Gorbachov to assist in supporting the British operation for the bloody destabilization of the Balkans.

Remember, this is the same British operation which resulted in the assassination of a leading German banker, Alfred Herrhausen, and also a leading German official, Detlev Rohwedder, among others; a bloody policy. If these guys want to use that line, we are going to throw the dead fish back in their face, and say, "Okay, you murderers. You scat.

We don't want to hear from you." . . .

EIR: You have termed the British and the French policies as geopolitics and characterized the U.N. Secretariat also as "playing geopolitics." What does this mean? . . .

LaRouche: Well, in American history, that's Teddy Roosevelt, that's the Confederacy, of which Teddy Roosevelt, through his uncle and adviser the traitor Bullock, was a part; that's Admiral Thayer Mahan with his "blue-water Navy" nonsense, and that's that Confederate-minded scoundrel President Woodrow Wilson, the co-founder of the second founding of the Ku Klux Klan. If you want to know one reason why President Woodrow Wilson as President was a scoundrel, he was, as President, a co-founder of the Ku Klux Klan's second coming.

Geopolitics is very simple. The British faction which was associated with the Royal family, since 1714, 1716, is called the Venetian Party. This is a group of Venetians who thought they could no longer control the world from Venice, and they said, "Let's move north, to places such as England, and take it over as an island nation, and the Netherlands. And we'll use that as the basis for the new Venice of the north." The same Venetian families, the friends of Paolo Sarpi, moved north. Now these people have had the idea of building a global empire as a caricature of a worldwide Roman Empire; that is the new world order. Their main concern has been the progress of scientific and technological progress unleashed in part in the United States by the American Revolution, but continued in Europe under the auspices of what was often called the American System—that is, that with the development of France and then Germany, that you would have a buildup from Paris through Berlin, to Moscow, to Kiev, all the way to Vladivostok, Tokyo, etc., under which the Eurasian continent, led by rail developments in the nineteenth century, would undergo a rapid development in the per capita productive powers of labor in agriculture, industry, and science.

To prevent that, the British adopted a doctrine (which various people contributed to inventing) which is associated with Halford Mackinder, the Fabian (a Social Democrat, British style), who was key to organizing World War I, together with the other Fabians like Milner. They said, essentially, that if Britain takes control of the United States, which is what, to a large degree, happened under Teddy Roosevelt, who was a *raving* Anglophile, would do anything London told him to do; that the British will control "the rim" of the world. That is, the Americans will be controlled jointly by Britain and the United States; the "rim countries" of Japan, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, will be controlled; India will be controlled.

But the "danger" will come from France being drawn into an alliance with Berlin and Moscow, from this Eurasian development—which is what Czar Alexander II was for, which is what Russia's Count Sergei Witte was for.

So they said, "What we have to do, is to divide Europe against itself. We have to get France involved with Britain; we have to get Russia in a war against Germany"; and so forth and so on. And by these balance-of-power methods or divide-and-conquer methods, we have to prevent any extensive scientific and technological progress from taking place in the Eurasian continent as a whole. . . .

So one must understand that geopolitics is not an argument to be dealt with as if it were some kind of rational, slightly mistaken argument which people who have some wrong assumptions are making—no. These people are starting from *bad motives*; they are *bad people*, with bad motives. They are like a burglar. You say, "What's wrong with the burglar's argument for the way he wants to rob the bank?" Who cares about what's wrong with his argument? The fact is, he wants to rob the bank! . . .

EIR: After 100 days-plus in office, President Clinton is looking at a world which is getting deeper and deeper into crisis. He has been handed the potential at least, with the German reunification and the opening up of eastern Europe, of embarking on an era of great development. How would you rate President Clinton's first 100 days in office?

LaRouche: He has had pretty much a disaster. Of course, it is not all his fault; but so far he has not done, on a number of occasions, what he should have done.

For example, let's take that Republican filibuster. He should have faced them down, and gone after them hammer and tongs. Instead, he allowed a filibuster to take the dynamic away from his administration. He should never have allowed that. These guys want to filibuster: Okay. They're going to take responsibility. We need something, they do not represent the majority, they represented a *minority* of the vote. They're using a filibuster. They're not using it for any moral reason whatsoever.

They were simply doing it to try to break Clinton, because they had a reading, on the basis of President Clinton's role as Governor of Arkansas, where some of the press down there called him "Slick Willie," that Clinton, under pressure from various forces inside his own combination as well as outside, would spin like a weathervane under what appeared to be prevailing winds.

That's what they're doing to him on foreign policy, in the Bosnia case; they have been spinning him like a weathervane with pressure from various quarters, getting him to back down a bit here and there. . . . And what he is doing, is not going to work at present.

If Clinton goes ahead *boldly*, and treats British and French objections as he should, to get the right policy going in Bosnia, that will help to save him; and if he turns around and begins to clobber some people like that idiot, Sen. Phil Gramm—"Landfill" Gramm, that kind of idiocy—and *if he does not make the mistake of slapping on taxes all over the place*, and if he puts that health plan on the shelf for a while,

until he figures out what he's going to do with the economy as a whole, he might come out of this all right. . . .

EIR: Let's look at Senator Gramm and his policy for a minute. The Gramm-Rudman bill calling for balanced budget amendment types of things; everyone thinks that this is the way to go. . . . Why is this approach totally wrong?

LaRouche: It's totally insane. It's not wrong, it's insane. . . .

The first thing is, take the household equivalent: If, in the old days before you had health insurance and such things, Grandma was sick, well, the family went out and earned more money, if needed, to take care of Grandma.

Today, we have an economy that is sick. According to Labor Department estimates, we have 18 million people who are in the adult labor force who are not employed. They're unemployed. Nearly 18 million people.

Well, we have to give them jobs. We have, in addition to that, people who are improperly employed: people who are employed flipping hamburgers; adults flipping hamburgers at minimum wages and these kinds of things. They can't support a family on that.

We have communities that are collapsing for lack of infrastructure; we have people who are going to become stupid and unemployable because the local school system doesn't give them a real education, it gives them one of these motivational kinds of New Age stuff instead. Hospital facilities broken down—the whole business.

We don't have infrastructure for industry if you wanted to put one in many localities in the country.

This means we have to go out and put people to work to produce more wealth; *and that's the way to balance the budget.*

You don't balance the budget by melting Grandma down in the furnace, which is what Phil Gramm essentially says. You know, "You can't balance the budget because Grandma's health problems are costing too much money? Throw her in the furnace!" That is what Gramm is saying, in effect, with his funny drawl from that part of the country. And that is what has to be understood.

If you want to understand economics and make economic policy, *please sit down and understand the ABCs of economics*; please *at least* read the founding economic document of our Federal republic, George Washington's Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's *On the Subject of Manufactures*; read Hamilton on national banking, on national credit. Read these things that founded our country. Learn the ABCs of economics. And don't go babbling and prattling like some idiot, like Milton Friedman, or like that fool from Texas, Senator Gramm. . . .

EIR: Moment to moment we hear one story or another, whether the economy is rebounding or not. . . . Clinton was going to push a stimulus program, and it was a summer jobs

creation program, and he backed off a little bit, because of the so-called rebounding economy.

LaRouche: No, he didn't back off because of a rebounding economy; he backed off because the political weathervane was pointing in a different direction, and he or his administration didn't have the stomach to take on the Senate at that time. That's all there was to it. There never was a recovery. There has not been a recovery particularly since 1987; it never occurred. People think that because somebody's got a job picking up paper or raking leaves or something else, that that's a recovery. That's no recovery.

A recovery occurs in two things: It occurs, first of all, in the simple production by Americans of either the objects which we require to survive as a nation, to maintain our standard of living; or objects which we sell overseas in return for the objects which we require for the producers' and households' consumption.

The second thing that is required for recovery, and is generally the driver for recovery, is the production of technological progress. That means machine tools, investment in improved machine tools; changes in methods of production which use improved machine tools; it means an increase in the ratio of investment per capita; it means investment in infrastructure; power production; more power plants. . . .

EIR: You have proposed a derivatives tax.

LaRouche: Well, very simply, we have a bunch of swindlers who are looting pension funds, looting corporate income, which should be going into job creation and investment and all that sort of thing, but is instead going off into a wild spin of speculation around the world. That's *\$1 trillion a day*. That's about \$350 trillion a year, actually (or somewhere in that vicinity), as compared with less than \$6 trillion a year total U.S. GNP. Imagine: *50 times at least* the GNP of the United States is going up in smoke every year as derivatives; and that is the main driver for the growth of the federal deficit and the growth of the national debt.

Now that compares with the total world GNP. So we're talking about 25 times the total world Gross National Product is spinning around in this wild speculation, sucking the blood out of pension funds and everything else in sight. And I proposed that we ought to put a sales tax on that, that we should tax every transaction a measly one-tenth of one percent of the notional value of the asset which is the subject of speculation, and bring this thing under control.

Now, the people who are opposed to this, you'll generally find, have a friend who is engaged in this swindle. We have called that corruption—or we can call that stupidity.

But why not tax something which is evil, which doesn't do anybody any good, instead of taxing things like incomes, which people need? It doesn't do most people any good, and certainly doesn't do the nation any good. If you want to put a tax on something, stick it on derivatives, buddy; don't stick it on people.

Use of ground troops may trigger War Powers Act

Several congressmen indicated in early May that the deployment of U.S. ground troops in the Balkans would require congressional consent under the War Powers Act. That act, passed by Congress in the aftermath of the Vietnam War, orders the President to consult Congress "in every possible instance" before sending American troops into "hostilities."

On "Meet the Press" on May 2, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Biden (D-Del.) said that "the U.S. Congress must agree if U.S. forces are deployed on the ground."

Rep. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), one of the signers of the McCloskey resolution calling on the President to take tougher action against Serbia, has collected 91 signatures on a letter asking President Clinton to seek congressional approval before involving U.S. forces in the former Yugoslavia.

House Speaker Tom Foley (D-Wash.), when asked if Clinton would have to comply with the War Powers Act, commented that it "depends on the degree of involvement and whether . . . it is likely to place U.S. forces in hostilities."

Members skeptical over Serbian intentions

The reputed acceptance of the Vance-Owen plan by Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, has been met with much skepticism in Washington.

Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.), a leading proponent on Capitol Hill of U.S. military action against the Serbs, in an interview on "This Week With David Brinkley" on May 2, was asked what the goal of U.S. military action should be. Biden responded that "it

was a question of [maintaining] a country with a multi-ethnic government."

Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.) said, "The President is right in calling for military action" against the Bosnian Serbs. He explained how Clinton had "inherited" the Bosnian problem from President Bush, who refused to act against the Serbs, which Dole considered a serious mistake. The Bush administration tried to keep Yugoslavia together and thereby "gave a green light to Milosevic. . . . Milosevic is no good, never will be. And you can't trust him and shouldn't trust him."

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.), on the same day on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," said that the arms embargo was "a direct form of intervention on the part of the aggressors, the Serbs." By maintaining it against Bosnia, "we have frozen in place a military imbalance."

When Serbs continued their bombardment of Muslim towns after Karadzic signed the Vance-Owen plan, Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), at a press conference with Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic in Washington on May 5, said that "Clinton should have bombed Serb positions already today."

Clinton tax proposal hits rough going

The House Ways and Means Committee, chaired by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), began work on May 4 on the Clinton deficit reduction plan, "The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993," which is comprised of both substantial income tax hikes and cuts in Medicare and Medicaid.

The bill faces stiff opposition.

Ironically, the item which has come under the most criticism, the investment tax credit, is probably the only saving grace of what is otherwise a draconian piece of legislation. Although limited in scope, the Clinton proposal would create a permanent investment tax credit for equipment purchases by small businesses and a temporary investment credit for stepped-up equipment purchases by big business.

African nations targeted on 'human rights' charges

Pressure is increasing from Capitol Hill to penalize countries in Africa which are being depicted as "human rights violators." Chief among the targets is Sudan, and continual efforts are being made to place Sudan under U.N. receivership, similar to what was done to Iraq during the Persian Gulf war.

On May 5, hearings were held by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Africa on Sudan. In testimony to the subcommittee, George Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, called for a greater U.N. presence in Sudan.

Roger Winter, the director of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, went even further, calling for the "establishment of a U.N.-supervised process for achieving political self-determination for the people of south Sudan." Sudan has been in a continual state of civil war for almost a decade, between the Muslim north of the country and the Christian and animist south. The rebel movements in the south under John Garang have received much encouragement (and financing) from political circles in the United States and elsewhere to contin-

ue their "rebellion."

Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) railed against African governments, citing the latest State Department human rights report. Pressler, who recently returned from a "fact-finding tour" in Africa, singled out Kenya for criticism, saying that "suppressions of political liberty, political participation, and free press are the primary human rights abuses. These abuses have been severe enough to warrant the suspension of all U.S. economic assistance. Though Kenya recently held a multiparty election for President and Parliament, it was marred by registration and voting irregularities, fraud and government-induced ethnic clashes."

Both Kenya and Sudan have leveled harsh criticisms of International Monetary Fund conditionalities in Africa. Kenya briefly refused to accept IMF conditionalities (see *EIR*, April 9) but was bludgeoned into submission to austerity dictates.

Smith says, keep ban on U.N. Population Fund

Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.) attacked China's one-child-per-family policy and the U.N. Population Fund's (UNFPA) role in supporting it, in remarks on the House floor on April 28. "Even the *New York Times* recognizes the brutality and gross injustice of China's one-child-per-couple policy with its heavy reliance on forced abortion and forced sterilization," he said.

"Since 1979," Smith continued, "the UNFPA has helped design, fund, and implement the most vicious assault in human history on Chinese women and babies. Since 1985, the UNFPA has been found guilty of violating United States law by supporting and co-managing a coercive popula-

tion program. And because of this behavior, the Congress has repeatedly condemned coercion in family planning programs in China as crimes against humanity and the funds to the UNFPA have been cut off by the Reagan and Bush White House."

Smith warned that Clinton "seeks to reverse this humane pro-child, pro-woman policy, thus making the Clinton administration an accessory to these crimes against humanity. Mr. Clinton wants to give \$50 million to the UNFPA, which would be outrageous."

Senators call for ban on nuclear testing

James Exon (D-Neb.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), and Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.), in a letter sent to President Clinton on the weekend of May 1, indicated that it would be "unacceptable" for Clinton to oppose a total ban on nuclear weapons testing.

John Deutsch, undersecretary of defense and chairman of the Nuclear Weapons Council, told the House Armed Services Committee's nuclear energy panel on May 3 that "the Department of Defense supports the resumption of nuclear testing at the earliest possible time under the provisions of the law."

The "law" referred to by Deutsch was a test-ban measure signed by President Bush in order to keep alive a \$22 billion energy bill to which it was attached. The legislation suspended all U.S. underground nuclear testing for nine months as a prelude to a comprehensive test ban, but provided for lifting the moratorium from July until Sept. 30, 1996 for tests focusing on safety. But that exemption kicks in only after the White House

sends Congress its recommendation on a comprehensive test ban. That was due on March 1, but was postponed because the administration changed hands.

High-speed rail bills go to House and Senate

Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) introduced the High-Speed Rail Development Act of 1993 on April 28. The bill, he said, "represents a significant first step toward widespread implementation of this exciting and important technology." Reps. John Dingell (D-Mich.) and Al Swift (D-Wash.) will be sponsoring a companion bill in the House.

"Clearly, implementation of high-speed rail in the United States will cost money, given the capital-intensive nature of such projects," Hollings said. "Recognizing the nation's current budgetary constraints, the President has set forth a reasonable first step which leverages other available federal programs, as well as state, local, and private-sector investment in high-speed rail. . . ."

"I further point out that we will need to continue to address the future potential role of high-speed rail magnetic levitation transportation."

The provisions of the bill include: designating high-speed rail (HSR) corridors as any corridor that serves two or more major metropolitan areas where high-speed rail offers the potential for cost-effective, inter-city transportation; financial assistance with a designated public agency to fund eligible improvements in infrastructure; research and development in steel-wheel-on-rail technologies; and appropriations for the Department of Transportation to fund these activities.

National News

Shultz backed SDI stance at Reykjavik

In an April 27 interview with ABC News, former Secretary of State George Shultz described how President Reagan had stood firm against Gorbachov's demands against the SDI at the October 1986 Reykjavik summit. Shultz said: "President Reagan had some very deep convictions. One of them was that nuclear weapons are a threat to mankind and if we could somehow do away with them, we'd all be better off."

The interviewer asked Shultz what happened "when Gorbachov made his demands on the Strategic Defense Initiative," and if Reagan had pulled back. Shultz responded: "He didn't pull back. He stood firm. That is, he had a vision and he had a desire for America to be able to defend itself against ballistic missiles, and his Strategic Defense Initiative was designed to find out if we could do that, and he wouldn't give up on it—and I agreed with him."

"Right at the end, as we had this long back and forth, very tense moments, right at the end he passed a little note to me—with just a few people sitting in this room, I saw him writing, and he passed this note over that said, 'Am I right?' And I said, 'Yes, sir, Mr. President, you are. Hang in there.'"

Campus backs down on 'political correctness'

According to the April 27 *Washington Times*, the University of Pennsylvania has indefinitely postponed a trial of a student for violation of the "political correctness" rules on the campus. The controversy centers around a Jewish student accused of racial slurs because he called a boisterous group of black sorority women "water buffalo" when they engaged in late night partying under his window. The *Washington Times* account quotes University of Pennsylvania faculty and students commenting that university president Sheldon Hackney probably arranged the sudden postponement of the trial

in order to avoid embarrassment when Congress takes up his nomination to head the National Endowment for the Humanities. Hackney has been under attack by conservatives for his defense of pornographic photographers and "artists" including Robert Mapplethorpe and Andres Serrano. The *Times* article quotes students and others to the effect that Hackney is a champion of "free speech" only when liberals are involved.

Defense motions denied in Galen Kelly kidnap case

The defense for self-styled "deprogrammer" Galen Kelly lost a series of dismissal and evidence restriction pre-trial motions on April 30 in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Virginia before Judge Ellis. Kelly is being tried for the May 1992 kidnapping of Debra Dobkowski, a Washington, D.C. woman who was brought to a hotel in northern Virginia for "deprogramming." When the woman's mother, who had contracted the kidnapping, saw Dobkowski, however, she told Kelly and his team that this was not her daughter. Dobkowski was returned to Washington, and told to keep her mouth shut.

In December, Kelly and others were acquitted in the conspiracy to kidnap a wealthy associate of Lyndon LaRouche, Du Pont heir Lewis du Pont Smith.

Federal prosecutor Larry Leiser announced during the April 30 hearing that other prosecutions await Kelly *in addition* to his Alexandria trial and an upcoming indictment in New York. At another point Leiser referred to the fact that only the night before, Kelly had been aired on a national CBS broadcast, "Street Stories," saying that he still intended to go on kidnapping. The prosecutors also stated that they had recently discovered more kidnappings which Kelly had done. Galen Kelly's lawyer stated that Kelly's New York attorney had recently discovered new evidence that this was a selective and vindictive prosecution.

The government won a motion *in limine* to bar mention of the Waco events in the trial.

CIA denies links to Sheikh Rahman

U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Robert Pelletreau has denied that U.S. intelligence agents worked with New Jersey-based Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, whose followers have been charged with the World Trade Center bombing. Reuters reports that Pelletreau was responding to allegations that Rahman was allowed into the United States in 1990 because he helped the CIA channel funds to Muslim guerrillas fighting the communist government in Afghanistan.

"Our officials do not have operational contacts with Omar Abdel Rahman nor did they have such contacts with him in the past, as has been alleged, during the time of our support for the Mujahideen in Afghanistan," Pelletreau told a group of local businessmen. "That is a false accusation," he added in a text of the speech made available in Cairo on April 28. Egyptian security officials say Rahman travelled to Iran and Pakistan, base of the Afghan guerrillas and later a hideout for Arab Muslim militants, in the late 1980s. He then went to the United States in May 1990 after being granted a visa by the U.S. embassy in Sudan.

The *New York Times* reported on April 28 that State Department Inspector General Sherman Funk has told Congress that he has seen no indications of intelligence agency involvement with Rahman. The *Times* says that in recent days, some congressmen "have gone out of their way to dismiss suggestions that U.S. intelligence agencies were involved."

Deconstructionism has Nazi roots says critic

In a lengthy essay on April 30, *New York Times* literary critic Michiko Kakutani blames deconstructionism for creating the "cultural *Zeitgeist*" in which such "preposterous claims" as denial of the Nazi Holocaust are "more likely to find an audience."

Deconstructionism has led to a universe in which "all truth is deemed subjective and

all facts are made subject to reevaluation," wrote Kakutani. "This state of affairs, so reminiscent of an Orwellian dystopia, is the world today as it is envisioned by the increasingly influential deconstructionist movement [that] has gained ascendancy at American universities in the last two decades."

Reviewing the Nazi links of deconstructionist gurus Jacques Derrida and Paul de Man, Kakutani charged that techniques such as those used by Derrida to defend de Man's openly pro-Nazi writings of the 1940s, "are not dissimilar to those employed by Holocaust deniers, who routinely take factual evidence of the Holocaust and deconstruct it to support their own assertions. . . ."

"The point is that deconstruction purveys a stylishly nihilistic view of the world, which insists that all meaning is relative, that all truth is elusive, and therefore futile. Such critical approaches irreparably divorce intellectual discourse from morality and ethics, and posit an ahistorical world in which actions have no consequences and language has no real meaning. Together with society's current eagerness to blur the lines between fact and fantasy, reality and appearance, the deconstructionists and like-minded thinkers foster a climate in which ideologues and propagandists, like the Holocaust deniers, can try to assail those two pillars of human civilization: memory and truth."

Reno asked to arrest 'enviros' for piracy

Putting People First (PPF) informed Attorney General Janet Reno on April 30 that the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society intends to sail its ship *Edward Abbey* from Marina Del Rey, California on May 1 to Norway to sink as many fishing boats as possible—to keep them from harvesting minke whales this summer. The annual whaling is a major source of food, especially for the poorer Norwegian inhabitants of the Faroe Islands. PPF has told Reno that it is her legal obligation to intervene, since "the Supreme Court has defined the intentional sinking of another vessel as piracy, whether the motive is robbery or not."

The Sea Shepherds boast of already having scuttled two ships in Iceland, ramming and sinking a vessel off Spain, and ramming one Taiwanese and two Japanese fishing boats in the Pacific. Kathleen Marquardt, chairman of Putting People First, said, "Many people hold a false, crypto-religious belief that marine mammals are superior beings and should not be touched, but when this ideology engenders international terrorism from American soil, it is time for U.S. law enforcement officials to step in."

June issue of 'Omni' debunks ozone hole hoax

In an article titled "Ozone: They Call This Science?" by James Hogan, the June 1993 issue of *Omni* debunks the myth of the ozone hole for its millions of readers. This national expose comes on the heels of the front-page article in the *Washington Post* April 16 that presented some of cracks in the ozone-depletion theory.

The *Omni* article begins: "Earlier centuries saw witch-hunting hysteria. . . . Periodically, societies are seized by collective delusions that take on lives of their own, where all facts are swept aside that fail to conform to the expectations of what has become a self-sustaining reality. Today we have the environmentalist mania reaching a crescendo over ozone." The author is a well-known novelist and high-tech science fiction writer.

The article quotes Dixy Lee Ray, Hugh Ellsaesser, Bob Holzknicht, and other scientists cited in the book *Holes in the Ozone Scare* by Rogelio Maduro and Ralf Schauerhammer and follows the general line of argument of the book published by 21st Century Associates. However, direct references to the book as well as a reprint of a graphic were deleted by the editors.

Interestingly, the article had been commissioned and was ready for publication prior to the Earth Summit a year ago, but was held back until now and then was published with a short but prominent box by one Frederik Pohl that gives a politically correct rebuttal to Hogan's evidence that the CFC-ozone hole issue is a hoax.

Briefly

● **JACK KEVORKIAN'S** California medical license was temporarily suspended on April 27, after the unemployed pathologist killed two Californians by "assisting" their suicides at his "practice" in Michigan. Kevorkian's attorney Geoffrey Fieger told reporters, "We don't give a damn. We could care less."

● **IRAN** is singled out in the State Department's annual report on terrorism as "the most dangerous sponsor of state terrorism" for 1992. It also singles out Iraq by name, and expresses grave concern about contacts between Iran and Sudan.

● **KUCB-FM** radio station in Des Moines, Iowa, has come under attack by the Jewish Community Relations Council ostensibly for "kindling strife and discord" and spreading "themes of racial discord." KUCB broadcaster Hadaasha Maryum has backed efforts to remove the statue of KKK founder Albert Pike in Washington, D.C. and signed the petition to President Clinton to free political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

● **THE U.S. NINTH** Circuit Court of Appeals announced on April 29 that it will hear arguments that imposing the death penalty by hanging is a violation of the Eighth Amendment against "cruel and unusual punishment." The challenge was brought by Washington State Death Row prisoner Charles Rodman Campbell.

● **ISLAM IN AMERICA** is the subject of an extensive, four-part series in the *New York Times* beginning May 2. Titled "A Growing Presence, Muslims Proclaim Their Differences While Trying to Find Their Place in the American Mosaic," it reports that "the best estimates put the population of Muslims in America at 3 million to 4 million."

● **THE SCHILLER** Institute will sponsor a day-long tribute including a concert in honor of the late soprano Marian Anderson in Washington, D.C. on May 29.

Editorial

Freedom from slavery is a human right

The United Nations World Conference on Human Rights, set to take place in Vienna, Austria, June 14-25, highlights one source of the global crisis faced by humanity today. The powers that exert near total control over the U.N.—the five permanent members of the Security Council—have brought the rhetoric of human rights into play to motivate and justify U.N. interventions into the domestic affairs of far weaker nations. After the collapse of the Soviet empire, the allegation of human rights violations by governments in primarily developing sector countries—governments besieged politically and economically—has become the battle cry for an imperialist revival.

The success of this campaign rests in part on confusion in the minds of many between natural law and constitutional law. In short, the Anglo-American oligarchical elite and their retainers, like U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, like to focus their attention and considerable blackmail powers on issues of constitutional law—as the same elite, through the International Monetary Fund and the international banks, consistently and malevolently violates natural law. On the African continent, their violation of natural law results in the death of over 6 million children under age five *every year*, most of them dying of diseases that can be cured for pennies, prevented with vaccines, or that are caused by lack of clean and safe water.

The fundamental premise of natural law is *imago viva Dei*—that every child is born in the image of God and has within him the divine spark of creative reason, which when realized through breakthroughs in scientific and technological progress results in the increase in relative potential population density. The mission of government is to foster the development of that creative reason in each individual, giving the individual the opportunity to develop his capacities to the fullest and for the benefit of humanity.

Clearly, under IMF enslavement, the children of Africa have been written out of this picture.

Constitutional law deals with the organization of government, so as to meet the objectives of natural law.

Whether the organization of such a *republic* takes the form of a democracy, is an issue of constitutional law, and not natural law.

Take the tragic case of South Africa today. The apartheid system, in its overt racism, is an abomination and a violent violation of natural law. Its result is slavery. The black labor force of South Africa and the migrant workers from the surrounding countries who come seeking work, are given a bare pittance for their hard labor. In the hostels for migrant workers in Soweto, for example, men live in crowded barracks with one bathroom for every 100 people—slave quarters.

While the pass laws and other outrages of the apartheid system have been repealed, the focus is now on Nelson Mandela and the communist-dominated African National Congress and its demand for one-man, one-vote black majority rule. But not one word is being said about the *end of slavery* in South Africa. In fact, the De Klerk government's success in forking over \$1 billion a year in debt service and to meet all conditionalities of the IMF has hurled the South African economy into total depression with mass unemployment—unemployment that acts to cheapen the “cost of labor” even further.

How can there be democracy in a nation in which the enslavement of the population continues? Unless South Africa finds a government that is prepared to deal with that question, one-man one-vote will be at best a cruel hoax, and at worst a formula for civil war and mass death.

The same can be said for nearly all the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, which have been completely denied the means of technological and economic growth by the policies of the Anglo-Americans and the IMF. Yet, Michael Clough, adviser on Africa to the Clinton presidential committee, says that “democracy” must become the premier objective of U.S. policy toward Africa. Same trick: “Democracy” that does not destroy the IMF is only a “rearrangement of slavery,” to borrow a phrase from the eminent American civil rights leader Rev. James Bevel.

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Mondays—8 p.m.

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