

# EIR

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## From the Managing Editor

If you believe what the liberal media and the U.S. State Department say, you are going to find quite a few things in this issue very shocking. Our cover story (p. 32) hails the political demise of Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, a man whom State Department official Luigi Einaudi calls “the standard-bearer for the possibility of democracy in Latin America.” Our *Feature* takes apart the hypocritical lies of the U.N.’s self-proclaimed “human rights” lobby, which funds insurgencies against Third World nations. Lyndon LaRouche charges in an interview that the greatest crimes and human rights violations in Central and South America were perpetrated by *the guerrillas themselves*.

Why is the Anglo-American establishment so very fond of CAP, as Venezuela’s former President is known? There are two principal reasons: money and geopolitics. CAP is the bankers’ boy, who has enthusiastically imposed upon his country the austerity demands of the International Monetary Fund. When Venezuelans rebelled against his program in February 1989, he ordered the massacre of 3,000 demonstrators. The country’s industry and agriculture have been devastated, while drug-money laundering and speculative activities ensure the flow of funds into the bankers’ coffers. Second, CAP supports Project Democracy’s geopolitical assault on the nation-state. Under the pious guise of preventing “human rights abuses” by military officers, the Anglo-Americans seek to dismantle the military *as an institution* in Ibero-America, rendering those nations defenseless and hence totally manipulable.

That drive to destroy the military, a primary institution of the sovereign nation-state, is also one of the main goals of the U.N. non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which we expose in this week’s *Feature*. More atrocities are being committed today in the name of “human rights” and “democracy” than anything else! There is a good litmus test to determine whether an NGO is really defending human rights: Does it defend the rights of those who *oppose* Project Democracy? What, for example, is their stand on the case of political prisoner LaRouche? While there are some individuals and NGOs that have done so in good faith, these are few and far between.

This *Feature* gives a preview of *EIR*’s new Special Report, “Why U.N. Plans for World Government Must Be Stopped,” available soon for \$250.

*Susan Welsh*

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## Derivatives: The Fed is no impartial observer

by Chris White

On Jan. 27, 1993, the Federal Reserve Board issued a report, "Derivative Product Activities of Commercial Banks," published jointly with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Office of Comptroller of the Currency. The document is subtitled, "Joint Study Conducted in Response to Questions Posed by Senator Riegle on Derivative Products." Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.) is the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

The report highlights the absolute insanity that has developed along with the multitrillion-dollar bubble in speculation in financial derivatives.

There is a point to the senator's questions, to be sure; for example, the four sub-sections of Question 5: "What is the best way to measure the risk derivative products pose to the financial system? How serious is that risk? Can a failure at one institution be transmitted through derivative products to other institutions? How likely is such systemic risk?"

The Fed's replies do indeed concede the dangers, now given the bureaucratic name "aggregation" or "interconnection risk." "Interconnection risk can also be seen as one basic element in systemic risk: the risk that a disruption by any participant or group of participants causes widespread difficulties throughout financial markets."

But the whole thing is crazy. The assumption, both on the part of the questioner and of the respondent, is that so-called derivative products are an exotic and even exogenous feature of the financial system as a whole, which may or may not have effects outside its own autonomous sphere.

Suppose instead what is more truthful: that since the stock market crash of 1987, derivative products have *become* the financial system (see *EIR*'s cover story in last week's issue). What then would be the best way to measure the risk deriva-

tive products pose to the financial system?

Then we would have to come up with an answer to the question, "Well, just what is a financial system for?" Is it simply a means for converting society's accumulated wealth into so-called money, in the pockets of the few? The Founding Fathers who allocated Congress the function of money and credit creation, in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, and who made the regulation of interstate commerce a federal responsibility, evidently did not think so, nor did they think the matter unimportant enough to be left to the elaboration of courts through positive law. Inclusion in the Constitution established that credit generation is a matter of public principle, not private privilege.

Without the efficient exercise of that power, there is no continuing basis for the existence of the state, nor for the protection and improvement of the individuals who populate that state. Instead, there is the arbitrary intervention of the market, the monied interest protecting itself.

### The Fed's usurpation of power

Congress illegally abdicated its credit and money creation powers to the Federal Reserve, which it brought into existence in 1913, a privately owned special kind of bank, which oversees the process by which money and credit are generated, by coordinating the terms on which funds will be loaned to and borrowed from the federal government, which, under the Constitution, is the sole source of money and credit.

That's roughly what the Federal Reserve does with its Fed Funds rate, its discount rate, and its repurchase agreements on government securities. No one denies it.

All the more ridiculous, then, that the Federal Reserve should leave itself out of its own report on derivatives. Just

as derivatives are treated as an intervention into the system from the outside, so also is the Federal Reserve itself. The organization of credit flows is omitted, in favor of a passing mention of the Federal Reserve as "examiner" and "regulator." What a farce!

If you say that the Federal Reserve has been pumping up the banks with government debt, at a rate of about \$100 billion per year, there are people who will quibble, "What's your proof? How do they do it? There's no evidence on their balance sheets that it is going on!" Maybe they don't use a credit card, or pay down a mortgage, or pay off a car loan. How does the Federal Reserve do it? By using its control over interest rates to direct credit in the manner desired. It doesn't have to give the banks, for example, money—though it can do that, too.

The Federal Reserve's version of the story is that it does not conduct its foreign exchange and open market operations in such a way as to safeguard the workings of the commercial banks' financial derivatives trading. As befits the intervenor from the outside, the story goes that "the Fed does have contingency plans if something goes wrong. But the Fed does not want to get into a position in which it is back-stopping the trading in derivatives. If we started subsidizing the trading, we would be obligated and linked into the market, and that we don't want."

Compare the rates paid to the banks, with, for example, the Fed Funds overnight rate, the rate the Fed charges bank borrowers; on credit card debt it is 15% plus, up to more than 24%, against less than 3%. Credit card debt is the most egregious case; mortgage debt and auto loans—"low APR"—are lower, but the spread is a sizeable one in the banks' favor. Compare the under 3% rate on Fed Funds with the around 7% rate on the Treasury's 30-year bond. Banks, for example, can borrow at less than 3% from the Fed, and lend the same funds, or funds that come from loan payers, to the Treasury at 7%. The 4% difference is a free handout from the taxpayers, organized by the Federal Reserve.

That is roughly \$4 billion on the \$100 billion new debt taken on last year, out of total holdings of federal government debt of more than \$700 billion. Over the year, it was more than George Soros, Citibank, and others made in their speculative killing of the European Monetary System last September. They no longer have to set aside reserves against holdings of Treasury debt. They make money without tying up other assets. This is all done without linking the Federal Reserve into the market. But never mind "subsidizing trading"; the 4% margin, before anyone does anything at all, is what makes the whole arrangement work.

The market in U.S. government debt, \$300 billion per day globally, is the second largest after the currency markets. At that rate of turnover, all the publicly held debt outstanding of the U.S. government could change hands around every 10 trading days. Anyone who disputes the idea that the 4% spread the Fed organized in favor of bank holdings of Treas-

ury debt has not functioned to put a floor under that market, is crazy.

And since U.S. government fixed interest paper is used to hedge other speculations, including between fixed and floating rate instruments, involving switches between currencies, in spot and forward transactions, it is not much more of a leap to the conclusion that the interest rate spread which the Federal Reserve has organized over the last three years has been the key component of the last three years' growth of derivative instruments.

Better than having the Fed report on derivatives to the Senate, and their associated "risks," would be to commission a report on the Federal Reserve.

But the Federal Reserve is privately owned. Apart from the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington D.C., the Fed is organized on the basis of regional Federal Reserve banks. Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Chicago, Kansas, etc. The regional Federal Reserves are owned by the banking interests, and, according to some, other prominent individuals from the region.

## More questions

Another tricky question. The U.S. Constitution is the constitution of a federal republic. Its organizing unit is the state. There is no place for "regions" in the Constitution. There is a place for the three branches of government, and for the states, but not for "regions" which escape federal law, but are not covered by state law either. Typical skullduggery. Don't like a law, eh? Then find a "gray area," move into it, exploit it, and pretty soon the gray area becomes the law. So it was with "regions," corporate existences which are neither federal nor state entities, and not accountable at either level.

According to the Fed's reply to Senator Riegle, Bank Holding Companies with assets of greater than \$10 billion dominate almost 99% of all the derivatives trading conducted by banks. For example, banks with over \$10 billion in assets, trade 98.21% of the interest rate swaps; 98.78% of the interest rate futures/forwards; 98.95% of the interest rate options; 99.95% of the foreign exchange swaps; and 99.93% of the foreign exchange options. These five markets represent the lion's share of derivatives trading by the commercial banks. The total notional values volume of these respective markets, as of June 1992, was \$5,133.2 billion. Outside these five markets, the banks trade only \$102.4 billion in all other kinds of financial derivatives markets.

There are seven commercial banks that are really big players in the financial derivatives markets: Citicorp, Chemical, J.P. Morgan, Bankers Trust, Bank America, Chase Manhattan, and First Chicago. These seven banks alone control 90% of the market.

And these, it must be presumed, include the banks which own the New York Federal Reserve, which runs the Fed's open market operations. No wonder that the Fed tries to keep its distance from what it has unleashed.

# Mexican farmers demand debt moratorium, as protests mount

by Carlos Wesley

A movement is spreading all over Mexico for a moratorium on farm debt, to save what is left of the nation's food-production capability. This began on April 24, when the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers of Mexico met for the first time in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora.

Just three days after the Forum's manifesto calling for a debt moratorium was published in the state of Jalisco, 100 farmers and political and civic leaders attended a town meeting in Ciudad Guzmán to get a fuller report on what had transpired in Sonora. Two days later, on May 19, in Autlán, also in Jalisco, 500 people from 21 municipalities, including several mayors, turned out for a similar meeting. When José Ramírez, the mayor of Gómez Farías and one of the leaders of the producers' grouping, arrived at the meeting, he found that everyone already had a copy of the Forum's manifesto.

"Everyone realizes that the Forum's proposals are the way to go," a journalist in the neighboring state of Querétaro told Forum organizers.

There is a very real danger that the entire Mexican farm sector will disappear if the North American Free Trade Agreement among the United States, Mexico, and Canada is ratified. Even without NAFTA, farm investments have been slashed by 65% over the past decade. Mexico's National Confederation of Fruit Producers reports that of the estimated 42,000 apple and peach growers in the country, some 20,000 will be forced out of business with the implementation of NAFTA. The prospect of Mexico becoming dependent upon food imports raises "a problem of national security," according to the Forum.

What NAFTA portends can be seen with the mid-May arrival at the Port of Veracruz of ships from Norway and Liberia, carrying wheat imported from Canada and the United States, at a time when the consumption of corn tortillas—the staple bread—is reported to have dropped 20% because of the population's shrinking purchasing power. Local corn farmers are being wiped out. Not that U.S. and Canadian farmers will profit from Mexico's being flooded with foodstuffs sold at below the cost of production.

## Eating comes first

Organized by the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers of Sonora under the slogan "Eating Comes First," the April meeting in Ciudad Obregón drew the leaders of several na-

tional and local agricultural organizations from four Mexican states, including the Confederation of Agricultural Organizations of Sinaloa, the Association of Cattle Producers of Mexicali, and the National Confederation of Vegetable Growers.

Alberto Vizcarra, the leader of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement in Sonora who was one of the organizers of the meeting in Obregón, said that farmers find themselves in their current predicament because Mexico lost the 1982 battle over the international debt. Instead of detonating the "debt bomb," as proposed by American economist Lyndon LaRouche, Mexico opted to try to pay the debt by chopping public expenditures and investments, and to liberalize its economy by joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), eliminating protectionist measures, and privatizing everything in sight, with disastrous results. In the early 1980s, Mexico's foreign debt was around \$80 billion. In the 10 years between 1982 and 1992, Mexico paid \$90 billion toward its debt, yet today it owes more—around \$102 billion—than it did a decade ago!

Leaders of the Forum defended their call for a moratorium as "radical, necessary, and totally legal," at a news conference on April 27 addressed by Vizcarra, Adalberto Rosas, and economic adviser Carlos Cota, who said that it was misleading to claim that farmers seek debt forgiveness; they just want the debt held in abeyance until they can get back on their feet. He estimated that it could be paid back in 25 years if there were a change in policy, but that the government is keeping interest rates high to attract foreign speculative capital to cover a \$25 billion deficit in the balance of trade.

Attempting to stem the rebellion, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari deployed Secretary of Agriculture Carlos Hank González and Secretary of the Treasury Pedro Aspe to Sonora. Hank accused the farmers of being ungrateful for all the government has supposedly done for them, and he and Aspe made clear that the government will do nothing about such pressing concerns as lowering interest rates, which now are as high as 43-45%.

The call for a moratorium has not gone unnoticed by the bankers. In Guadalajara, the leader of Jalisco's banking association said that all of Mexico's banks are forming a common front to oppose the calls for a moratorium and to press the courts, some of which have been willing to grant some relief through voluntary bankruptcy proceedings, to



take a tougher line on the farmers.

Also, the head of the government-owned Banco Rural, Jaime de la Mora, said that that credit institution will be inflexible with any agriculturalist who defaults or falls in arrears because of "negligence or omission," reported the daily *El Universal* on May 21. "We shall apply the law," said De la Mora.

## Mass migration to the United States

The Forum's initiative is intersecting tremendous ferment in the farm sector, especially in the north of Mexico, where agriculturalists are having their properties foreclosed by the government-owned Banco Rural and by commercial banks. Credit lines are being shut down and some farmers have been jailed because they have been unable to pay their debts, after years of losses. In Mexicali, Baja California, preparations were under way to hold a Forum meeting on May 27.

In Chihuahua, across the border from Texas, farmers staged mass sit-ins on May 20, forcing a number of banks to close their doors. The same organization that organized the bank protest, the Coordinadora de Centrales Campesinas, is promoting a mass exodus to the United States of debt-burdened farmers from Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. This mass migration is being coordinated with the United Farm Workers organization in the United States.

The Forum call also found a favorable echo outside Mexico, in Venezuela, where a number of farmer (and industrialist) organizations have incorporated the Obregón call for a debt moratorium into their platforms. Also in Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul, farm organizations are studying the Obregón resolutions.

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## Documentation

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*Here are excerpts of the resolution calling for a moratorium on payment of farm debt that was approved by farm leaders from four Mexican states, at a meeting in Ciudad Obregón, Sonora on April 24.*

### WHEREAS:

1) . . . It is evident that the liberal economic model has failed and that the farm sector has been the one most brutally affected by these policies; that the current administration expanded the economic deregulation measures begun in 1982, eliminated the subsidies for inputs needed for agricultural production, did away with parity prices, increasing the costs of production while it indiscriminately opened trade; that this entire package, together with unceasing increases in the costs of credit, has made for an exponential increase of the farm debt of such magnitude, that it is now physically

unpayable, and that it is estimated that just during the current government, the amount of defaulted debt owed to commercial banks has increased by more than 1,000% . . .

4) That the state must return to the purpose for which it was created and establish a dirigist economic policy that promotes, through control of credit policy, massive investments in infrastructure for farm and industry that will make it possible for private enterprise and other forms of social organization for production to flourish. . . .

A change of this sort requires a confrontation with the recessionary policies imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank with the purpose of collecting the usurious foreign debt. . . .

8) That it is necessary to reestablish the principle of food self-sufficiency as the basis for a National Farm Plan based on great investments in hydraulic infrastructure, such as the Northeast Hydraulic Plan (Plhino) and the Hydraulic Plan of the Northern Gulf (Plhigon), which would allow the expansion of the agricultural frontier and increase efficiencies in the irrigated districts and flood control areas. . . .

### We therefore RESOLVE:

1) To promote an orderly suspension of payments on defaulted farm debt throughout the country, for an indefinite period, until an accord is reached with the government on the following terms:

2) That this action will be oriented to create a block of producers protected by the laws of voluntary bankruptcy in the civil code, to stop the unjust offensive being carried out by the banks with their policy of foreclosures, and to that end, a corps of attorneys will deploy, with the Constitution in hand, to combat any attempt by the private banks or by the government to embargo the patrimony of producers;

3) That we base this proposal on the fact that the agricultural debt is illegitimate, and therefore, the civil code and the Constitution provide relief, namely that the patrimony of farmers cannot be threatened since the defaulted debt is not merely a commercial issue, but a problem of national security;

4) That, in the case of those producers already undergoing foreclosure proceedings, we demand that the government intervene to halt those trials, and that the dignity of those producers be respected, and we forcefully protest against their being treated as criminals by the government and the private banks;

5) That negotiations with the government will be limited to demanding that the federal government, through the Bank of Mexico, issue government-backed bonds for the total amount of the due debt, payable in 25 to 30 years, so as to transform that debt into credit for the production of food, and that a national trust be established for this purpose;

6) That such credit will be lent to agricultural producers at low interest rates to encourage the production of basic foodstuffs, with parity prices so as to allow the producers to truly recapitalize.

Long live production! Death to usury!

# Myth of the 'Chinese superpower' exposed

by Mary Burdman

The garish May 10 cover story of *Time International* magazine, "China the World's Next Superpower," a replay of similar extravaganzas in *Business Week*, the London *Economist*, and other publications, follows a series of "flavor of the month" commentaries in the European and American press on the looming Chinese military "superpower" poised, it appears, for showdown with Asia and the world.

Yet for all the gloss, the text of the *Time* article, if read carefully, itself exposes the terrible weaknesses of the Chinese economy, which is hardly of "superpower" status. Even Lee Kuan Yew, the *éminence grise* of Singapore who is attempting to broker the creation of a "Greater China" encompassing the vast work force of the mainland with the wealth of the Chinese diaspora, was quite sober in his estimate of the Chinese "superpower" in an interview with the French daily *Libération* in early April. The strategic ambitions of the Chinese are almost impossible to predict, he said, but "whatever they want to do, their economy must be up to it. You cannot become a military power without having a powerful economy." Because of this limitation—their weak economy, Lee said, "China would avoid conflicts for the next 10 to 15 years."

*Time* admits that China's present military capabilities are only at about the level of western forces of the 1950s or 1960s, and although spending is rising rapidly "percentage-wise," in actuality it is rising from rock bottom in the 1980s.

Another article on the Chinese economy notes the "squeeze" on China's 800 million peasants (80% of the population), and the "downward spin of the rural economy," which is, of course, the basis of the entire Chinese economy. Rural unemployment will rise to 200 million by the year 2000, *Time* reports, and "disorder" is rising both in the countryside and cities. The energy sector is plagued by daily "blackouts and brownouts" which constantly halt factories and cities alike, and even doubling the current capacity will not begin to suffice, it admits.

The single most interesting item in the *Time* spread was a brief passage in an article on religion. "There is a widespread renewal of interest in Daoism, the syncretistic folk religion concerned with magic and soothsaying and divination using

the . . . Book of Changes." Daoism is something far different from folk magic. This ancient religion and mass movement, preaching ever-recurring, uncontrollable cycles of "yin-yang" and "good-evil," has been the source of disaster and national self-destruction in China for millennia. If such a mentality, most lately seen in one form in the Cultural Revolution, gets loose in China, the nation's survival will be at stake.

## Russia learns truth about China model

But despite the glossies, a truthful picture of the situation in China is breaking into the international press. On May 5, the widely read Moscow daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* published an article by Prof. Taras Muranivsky, which warned Russian and Ukrainian leaders who think that the "China model" might be an alternative to International Monetary Fund "shock therapy," to study the work of the Schiller Institute before they take that road. Muranivsky quotes from reports published in *EIR* in November 1992 documenting the failure of the "China model" and the economic disaster developing in China (see *EIR*, Nov. 13, 1992, p. 10). Muranivsky also quotes "the American economist and public figure Lyndon LaRouche" on how "China today is destroying itself," as hundreds of peasants crowd into the coastal "free" economic zones, which are slave-labor camps on the model of Nazi concentration camps.

The *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* editors, who headlined Muranivsky's article "China: The Countryside Becomes the Center of Social Tension," added an Itar-Tass dispatch on "dangerous unrest" in Dachu Chung, the supposed "model of Chinese reform" near the northern port city of Tianjin. Per capita income in this town, which has 200 small clothing factories, exceeds the national average by a factor of five, but, the paper noted, "it has long been suspected that their prosperity is based on the low-paid labor of migrants from poor regions."

The leading German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* also featured a commentary on May 3 casting doubt on the "superpower" future of China. China is no model for Russian reform, and it is questionable if China really is such an economic success after all, the paper wrote. Agriculture is becoming the "orphan" of the economy, as farmers' income shrinks, and the results of the government's policy of favoring certain provinces has created stark differences in regional development and an open split in incomes between those working in the overheating special economic zones and the continued poverty of the 200 million farmers who have been streaming into the cities in the recent weeks. This situation threatens to get out of the government's control, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* stated.

To imitate the China model would only make sense for Russia if similar conditions prevailed there now as they did in China in the 1970s, which is not the case, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote. Deng Xiaoping began his reforms

where there were remnants of the markets, in agriculture, a situation Russia cannot return to. In addition, Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution had greatly weakened the Chinese *nomenklatura*, so that they could not resist the reforms. China never had to undergo anything like the destabilizing imposition of "shock therapy" from the outside, as did the eastern European countries.

## Second thoughts in China

Some doubts about the "China model" may be also developing inside China itself. A most interesting article was published in the *China Daily*, the official English-language Beijing government newspaper, on May 8.

The article reported that a group of Chinese economists warned at a Beijing conference sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences that dependence on cheap labor for fast "economic growth" will lead to serious problems for the Chinese economy.

Prof. Xue Mouhong, vice president of the China Association of Asian and African Studies, said that it is self-deceiving to paint "too rosy" a picture of the economic prospects for the Asia-Pacific region, and warned that growth in China is going beyond rational speed limits. He warned of the danger of high inflation, and said, "We have to look reality in the face."

Most conference participants held the view that "undue propaganda of imaginary future glory might fuel rashness," the *China Daily* article stated. Despite high growth in China in recent years, it is very questionable if that growth can be sustained, many were reported to have said.

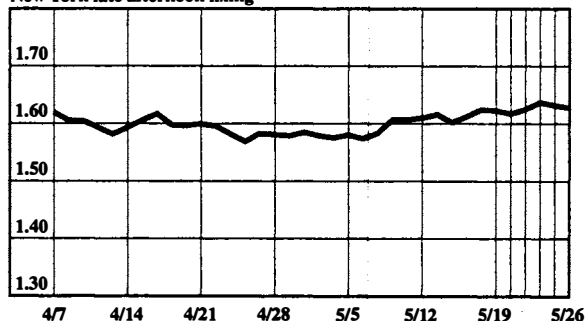
Prof. Feng Zhaokui, vice director of the Institute of Japanese Studies at the academy, warned against "bubble economies" in the region. Rapid economic growth in some developing economies in the Asia-Pacific region is partially based on cheap labor during the pre-industrialization process, and some countries, including China, have been too concerned with immediate profits to learn new technologies, he said. Professor Feng doubted that there could be sustainable economic growth in Asia-Pacific nations which continue to count on the low cost of labor. "We will have to pay for our ignorance after we have exhausted the potential of cheap labor," he said. The Japanese method of technology support may provide "food for thought" for these countries, Feng stated.

Even the prospect of China re-entering the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was downplayed at the academy conference as no panacea for China's economy. Conference participants "poured cold water on blind enthusiasm" for GATT. Prof. Kong Fanchang, of the International Trade Research Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, said that GATT is now on a downhill path. Even if China enters GATT, its own outdated management and other economic problems will be a serious challenge in attempts to compete in the international economy, Kong warned.

# Currency Rates

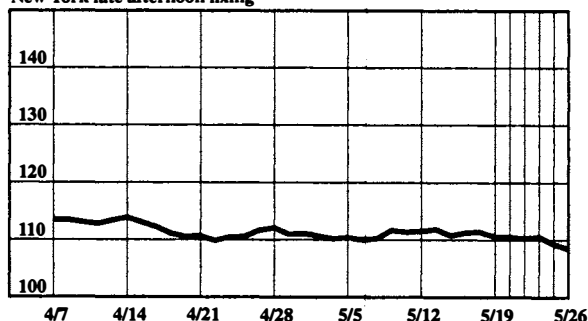
## The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



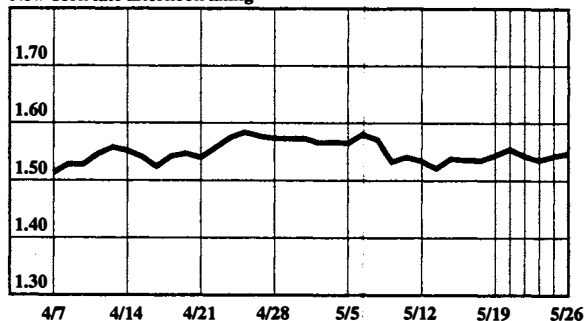
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New York late afternoon fixing



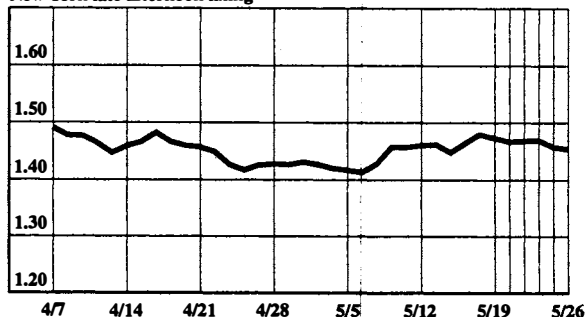
## The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



## The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



# Will Hungary become victim to geopolitics?

by Birgit Vitt

A year before parliamentary elections in Hungary, the internal controversy over the future direction of the country is intensifying. The principal subjects of the current controversies are economic and financial policy, as well as the privatization of major state companies, the banks, and the land. New parties are coming into existence, such as the Party of the Mothers and the Pensioners Party. And the old parties are either seeking new alliances or are splitting up, such as the Small Farmer Party. Opinion is divided over whether Hungary should yield to the demands of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the international banks for the opening of markets and the imposition of drastic austerity.

In February, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall proposed a government reorganization in which six new ministers would be sworn in for the areas of finance, agriculture, industry, education, transportation, and the environment. The most spectacular decision was the dismissal of Finance Minister Mihaly Kupa, considered to be a representative of a policy of radical accommodation of the Hungarian economy to the western system. Recently, there have been differences of opinion within the government over privatization and the negotiations with the IMF.

## The IMF's demands

In 1991, a credit accord was concluded between the IMF and the Hungarian government for \$1.5 billion, which was to be paid back in installments through 1993. However, in March 1992 the payments were stopped, since the budget deficit that year grew far beyond expectations. In February, an IMF delegation which intended to work out a plan for reducing the deficit over 1994-96, popped up in Budapest, but returned to Washington without success. Gyoergy Szapary, the permanent IMF representative in Hungary, said in an interview with the newspaper *Budapest Week* that IMF proposals primarily concern budget cuts in social programs, increasing taxes, and the abolition of tax exemptions. He demanded welfare and rent reform, and would tie children's allowances to income. After the change in the Finance Ministry, Ivan Szabo, a former minister of industry, went to Washington to continue the negotiations.

The hesitant stance of the Antall government toward the IMF stems from resistance within the government itself and from growing dissatisfaction within the population over the

economic crisis. As a result of the dramatic trade decline with the states of the former Soviet Union, there have been major collapses in Hungarian industry. Mining is increasingly running into difficulties, since the government wants to reduce the share of coal in energy production for the country. Joblessness in December 1992 was at 12.3%; by the end of 1993, it is expected to be at 20%. According to statements by the director of the national labor office, Laszlo Kalmar, impending long-term unemployment is the major problem. Approximately 80% of the unemployed receive 9,000 forints per month (approximately \$120) for one year. Young people who fail on their first search for work receive only F 6,750 for six months. After this runs out, there is a kind of social aid, which is between F 1,000 and 80% of the minimum rent. Each year, approximately 150,000 people fall out of this support system.

## Privatization meeting resistance

Critics of the government such as Istvan Csurka, a member of the board of the government party Magyar Democratic Forum and who, with his followers, formed the citizens movement Magyar Ut (Hungarian Way), fears a sellout of the country in the context of the privatization of Hungarian state companies. The "Hungarian Trust," which is overseeing the process, has privatized and sold to foreign firms 30 of the 138 state firms. A major scandal erupted over the sale last year of the Corporation for Plant Oils and Detergents to Cereol Holding, a spinoff of the Italian Feruzzi group. After the sale, Cereol formed two firms from the original, and sold 20% of one to Unilever. On Feb. 17, sunflower growers who had attempted to buy the firm but were outbid by Cereol, announced that they intend to appeal the decision by the privatization administration. Since the sale, farmers have received less money for the products that they sell to Cereol even though consumer prices for end products have massively increased.

Critics express the same concerns about bank privatization. The official government adviser for bank privatization is Crédit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. For the privatization of the four largest Hungarian banks, the following banks were selected by the committee for bank privatization as advisers: Salomon Brothers International Ltd., Crédit Commercial de France, and Hambros Bank Ltd. and J.P. Morgan International Ltd., the last two of London.

Just as Hungarians are feeling increasingly left in the lurch by the European Community and especially by Germany on economic policy, Hungary is experiencing the fact that Europe is refusing to act to end the war in the Balkans and deserting it over the refugee problem. The fear that Hungarians could fall victim in Vojvodina to the same genocide as in Bosnia, grows from day to day. The Hungarian government is seeking to cushion Serbian provocations diplomatically and is very reserved concerning political and military initiatives, given European inaction.

# Selling the Montreal Protocol to developing sector nations

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

Why would any nation, especially a developing nation, jeopardize its food supply and the health of its population by agreeing to give up the safe, cheap, efficient substances, such as freon, that are now used as refrigerants? This was the question I sought to answer in a series of interviews with environment ministers of developing countries that have participated in the Montreal Protocol, the 1987 treaty that mandates the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). These nations, which are striving to raise their living standard to be appropriate for the 21st century, stand to lose the most from the ban on CFCs, because the replacements are costly as well as caustic and require new production equipment, thus draining funds from necessary development activities.

Interviewed here is India's Minister of the Environment Shri Kamal Nath, who was elected president of the Montreal Protocol nations group at the group's November meeting in Copenhagen. Nath's responses make it clear that the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP), under which the Montreal Protocol was organized, has presented only one side of the ozone story to member states—the scare story. The statements and research of experienced atmospheric scientists who have analyzed the ozone hole as a natural, seasonal phenomenon have not been allowed to appear in U.N. reports and science journals, and therefore have not been part of the decision-making process. Similarly, the statements of those scientists who have been measuring ozone and ultraviolet radiation (UV) for years and who see no global decline in ozone and no increase in UV do not appear in the U.N. documents.

Nath also says that India's compliance with the phase-out schedule is entirely dependent on the Montreal Fund (set up to "help" developing nations comply with the Protocol) providing the funding necessary to cover the additional costs to the Indian economy of developing CFC substitutes. Should the technology transfer for substitutes not be made available "at a time and price which allows India to achieve the intended phaseout," Nath says, "we naturally cannot be held responsible."

To cover its deliberate omissions of scientific evidence, UNEP's argument is, as Nath states, if we don't know for sure, "it's better to be safe than sorry." But exactly this philosophy is likely to backfire. Business and government officials are beginning to realize that there are no safe "drop-in" replacements, and that the costs involved are even more enormous than estimated. Simultaneously, the U.S. national

press has finally begun to reveal the truth: The ozone hole scare is a hoax.

A lengthy front-page article in the April 15 *Washington Post* described the ozone layer accurately as a "renewable resource," and noted that even environmentalist leaders conceded that there is no catastrophe. A *Detroit News* editorial on ozone on April 18 began, appropriately, "The apocalypse has been canceled. . . ." And as the *Washington Times* summed it up in a May 19 article, "Evidence is mounting that ozone depletion is not a problem, and the Chicken Littles of the media are beginning to eat crow."

As the signers of the Montreal Protocol realize that they've been "had," it will be clear that safety lies in overturning the Montreal Protocol before billions of dollars and millions of lives are lost in order to comply with a big lie.

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## Interview: Shri Kamal Nath

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### India's program to replace CFCs

*Shri Kamal Nath is Minister for Environment and Forests for India and serves as the president of the Montreal Protocol group. He was interviewed in April by Marjorie Mazel Hecht, managing editor of 21st Century Science & Technology magazine, and he submitted his answers in writing.*

**Q:** What is the impact of the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) for India? What effect will this have on the food supply, by making refrigeration more costly? What impact will it have on plans for industrial development?

**Nath:** The total demand for ozone-depleting substances in India in 1990 has been estimated by the Task Force to be 4,700 million metric tons. This includes Group I and II substances. For refrigeration/air conditioning, the figures for 1990 and 2010 are 2,100 million metric tons and 18,000 million metric tons, respectively. Compared to the rest of the

world, our consumption of Group I and II substances is low.

It is estimated that there are at present about 7 million refrigerators in India, with an annual production of about 1 million. It is still early to say what the effect on food supply, if any, will be. There would be an effect only if there are no substitutes in the refrigeration sector. It is also necessary to mention that most of the cold storages in India use ammonia. An estimated 120,000 deep freezers are in use in the country at present, and about 2 million units is the forecast for the year 2015. This growth estimate reflects the commencement of penetration of domestic markets and the increasing sophistication of retailing and food processing in our country.

What is engaging our attention are the following possible effects of the ozone-depleting substances phaseout:

a) Implementing the phaseout may impose costs on the economy which would not otherwise be incurred, resulting in a diversion of resources from other economic activity. This is why we insist on all incremental costs being met by the Montreal Protocol Fund, our compliance with the timetable being contingent on funding.

b) There may be a price rise in consumer goods (for example fridges and aerosols) if more expensive substitutes are to be used; and consequently the growth in consumers' demand may be slowed. We want to obviate this and somehow protect not only producers, but also consumers.

c) India may become dependent (at least for a period) on

the external supply of ozone-depleting substance substitutes, in contrast to the present virtual self-sufficiency in supply of ozone-depleting substances; this would of course get moderated to the extent domestic CFC manufacturers switch over to production of substitutes, and the extent to which indigenous research is successfully commercialized.

d) Companies in the developed world with the technology to make and use substitutes may not make it available to India at a time and at a price which allows India to achieve the intended phaseout. If this happens, we naturally cannot be held responsible, particularly in view of the reluctance of the Executive Committee [of the Montreal Protocol] to fund fundamental research in Article 5 countries.

e) India will lose export opportunities as its domestic capacity to make ozone-depleting substances will not be able to be utilized. For this we are not getting any compensation, and it is a sacrifice that we are making in the interests of the global environment.

**Q:** Is India developing substitutes for CFCs, and do you expect to manufacture these? What is the timetable? What are the development costs? Are you investigating the fact that some of the substitutes have proven to be toxic and potentially carcinogenic?

**Nath:** India is working on development of substitutes for CFCs, and we certainly do expect to manufacture them.

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HCFC-22 is currently produced in India, and a switch-over from CFCs to HCFCs and other substitutes for ozone-depleting substances is envisaged. We have adopted the following R&D strategy:

a) Development of CFC-free technologies for refrigeration and air conditioning.

b) Development of recycling/recovery and conservation methods. (In India, our ethos and our skills are particularly suited to recycling, and our prolonging the life of equipment.)

c) Evaluation and assessment of the substitutes to provide technical support to Indian industry for adoption of appropriate substitutes under Indian conditions and for export of these products.

d) Establishment of a National Center for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning to undertake R&D activities, including recovery and recycling technologies.

As far as the toxicity of substitute substances is concerned, we shall obviously subject technologies and substances to be adopted to thorough checks before switching over. Only those found to be safe and appropriate would be acceptable.

**Q:** So far, there are no "drop in" substitutes, which means completely replacing existing equipment and supplies. What is the cost of replacing existing equipment? How does this replacement program affect the planning growth of the refrigeration industry and the extension of refrigeration technology throughout the country?

**Nath:** The estimated incremental cost is Rs 370 crores (over \$100 million) for refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment manufacturers alone that would be incurred. The replacement program would require development of new designs, tooling, fixtures, vendor items, new plastics, etc., and in view of this, loss of production, extra cost of trials, tests and operational costs because of the new processes will have to be incurred. If the Montreal Fund does what it is supposed to, then the refrigeration extension program should not be unduly affected.

**Q:** There is considerable scientific opposition (although unreported in the media) to the science behind the ozone depletion theory. Is there opposition in scientific circles in India? Have there been questions on India's participation in the Montreal Protocol, given the scientific uncertainties of the problem that the Protocol is attempting to remedy and its great cost?

**Nath:** The dispute in scientific circles regarding the ozone depletion theory was active some years ago. However, I understand that there is now ample evidence on the ozone-depleting potential of certain substances and the existence of the "ozone hole." Detailed documentation of the U.N. Environment Program exists in this connection. Our scientific institutions are in close touch with research develop-

ments elsewhere. In such a matter, it is better, as they say, to be safe than sorry. Ignoring the problem on the grounds of inconclusive evidence could result in an irretrievable environmental loss, and disaster of unimaginable proportions. Our policy in this regard is to be prepared for the eventualities arising out of the current ozone depletion theory. The costs of phaseout are undoubtedly high, but we believe that the challenge must be faced.

**Q:** At the Copenhagen meeting of the Montreal Protocol in November, methyl bromide was added to the phaseout list. What will this mean for India? I know that in some developing sector countries, because there is no substitute, the ban on methyl bromide could mean the end of their self-sufficiency in food.

**Nath:** Methyl bromide is used largely as a fumigant, and is of special use in warehousing, etc. Control on the use of fumigants containing methyl bromide will certainly affect the storage of food grains. At Copenhagen, we decided to freeze production of methyl bromide in 1995 at the 1991 level. However, studies are also to be carried out to determine the speed at which phaseout should be done. In any event, compliance in developing countries with the amendments relating to methyl bromide and also methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride is yet to be confirmed.

**Q:** India had many questions about the initial Montreal Protocol regulations and the great burden it placed on developing nations. Can you comment on this?

**Nath:** Our apprehensions about the Montreal Protocol were largely related to the ability of the Protocol to developing its own mechanism to administer the flow of funds and transfer of technology. The interim Multilateral Fund has been a good start, and we believe that the interests of India and other Article 5 countries will be protected. The burden on developing nations is largely to do with the effect of such international conventions on domestic industry and consequently on employment and rapid development. However, we are, at the same time, aware of our global commitment toward phaseout of ozone-depleting substances, and therefore strove to bring about what have come to be known as the London Amendments. Though they do not fully meet our concerns in every respect, they are still a satisfactory resolution of our difficulties.

It has never been our commitment to the environment that has wavered; it is only that we refused to accept a system that would be unjust and counterproductive. We all have our responsibility toward the environment, but this has to be differentiated and in proportion to our role in degrading it, not only in the past, but also the impact that present unsustainable lifestyles continue to have on it. It is precisely because of this that it was necessary to have a funding arrangement as a prerequisite to any international program to save the ozone layer.

## Bank of Mexico privatized

*Salinas's draft legislation will take all credit-generating authority out of the hands of the government.*

**T**he reform of Article 28 of the Constitution announced by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, which will give Mexico's central bank, the Bank of Mexico, autonomy with respect to the federal government, will "constitutionally" create a dictatorship of speculators against the national economy.

According to reliable reports that appeared in the media, the new text of Article 28 was drafted by Miguel Mancera and Francisco Borja, respectively director and assistant director of the Bank of Mexico; and by Pedro Aspe Armella and Francisco Gil, respectively secretary and undersecretary of the treasury. Thus, four men, together with Salinas de Gortari, are on the verge of creating a private financial entity that will operate not only with absolute independence from the federal government, but also with extraterritorial authority within Mexico's borders.

In his presentation of the motives for the legal initiative, Salinas de Gortari maintained: "In Article 28 itself, it would be established that the central bank . . . will regulate credit, exchanges, and grant financial services." The legal initiative "establishes that the bank will rely upon the powers of authority that are required for the exercise of its functions."

President Salinas added that, today, monetary policy "is fundamentally executed with respect to market operations," but what is necessary is the "expediting of norms" with which the bank will be able to "verify" practices and sanction the "non-fulfill-

ment" of such operations.

The banker "notables" who will govern the new mega-bank will be named by the President of the Republic, and approved by the Senate. These high priests will rule through the invisible hand of Adam Smith, and they cannot be removed from office except for the commission of grievous acts.

But who will rule over the high priests of supply and demand?

The intention is clear enough. It is to privatize the central bank, which will then have no responsibility with respect to the nation.

The model will be Hong Kong's financial system, created and ruled by the British Empire. In Hong Kong, there is no central bank, but a consortium of mega-banks whose directors form a junta of banker-financier governors. Such banks, like Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, are "specialists" in laundering money from every type of illegal activity, whether trafficking in drugs, arms and jewels, proceeds from assaults, payments for kidnappings and ransoms, or flight capital, that comes to the Crown Colony from all over the world.

This "offshore" banking model had its beginnings from the first Opium War of the British against China, when Great Britain was left with the 72-square kilometer island; Britain turned it into a city-state (Nanking Treaty, 1842) under a British viceroy, with no judicial system—only a token police force and a bureau of private detectives. There is, obviously, no na-

tional currency, and it is the viceroy who approves the governing junta of banks.

Salinas de Gortari has also proposed to modify section 10 of Article 73 of the Constitution, to "substitute the expression banking and credit services," with "financial services." He will also abolish "all mention in the cited section 10, of establishing the bank as sole issuer of money."

Salinas wishes to appear ingenuous. He is not trying to make expressions disappear, but concepts and systems of credit, which, before he came to power as treasury secretary in 1982 through the cabinet of Miguel de la Madrid, addressed the needs of national production, albeit more to the bad than to the good.

As an autonomous bank, this new entity will operate above all other national institutions, including the federal government, and will enjoy the authority to enforce its dictates.

What will prevent it from opening up a "sinister window," a black-market window within the national banking system through which narco-dollars can be laundered with impunity, as has long been the case in Colombia? Will bankers become nothing more than private legal agents empowered to seize the assets of agricultural and industrial debtors whose arrears to either the commercial banks or to the government are the result of the *policies of the government itself*?

In his presentation of the Article 28 reform, Salinas de Gortari stated that he is trying to return to the 1925 legal criteria that created the Bank of Mexico, approved by President Plutarco Elías Calles; but above all, to return to the 1928 amendments to that law, which made explicit that "the Bank de México is not obligated to grant to the federal government more services than those established by the law itself."



## **Wet spring bogged down corn planting**

*But rotten policies, not bad weather, are the bane of U.S. farmers desperately in need of parity prices.*

Only by the end of May, very late in the crop cycle in the U.S. corn belt, were most farmers able to get into their fields and plant the 1993 crop. Late corn planting can mean trouble in the growing and harvest seasons.

But the biggest problems for both farmers and the world food supply are not weather, but man-made factors. First, U.S. farms are on the margin financially because of years of underpayment by the cartel food companies (Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, Continental, Louis Dreyfus, Bunge, etc.) and from debt burdens and government-sanctioned disposessions.

Second, the entire world has come to depend on the U.S. corn crop, because of the market control maneuvers by the same cartel companies. The United States accounts for over 40% all the corn produced in the world, and for most of the tonnage traded internationally.

The cartel companies and associated financial interests around the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and other entities have obstructed investment in agricultural infrastructure and output in target areas around the globe, while reaping gains from grain profiteering off U.S. harvests. At present, the U.S. corn per bushel price is around \$2.00 to the farmer, when a parity (cost of production) price to cover costs and give a return for capitalizing future production, would be at least \$5.60 per bushel.

What is the extent of the soggy spring weather? The May 17 U.S. Agriculture Department crop report (notoriously faulty, but this time not too far off), stated that planting of corn

and soybeans was well behind schedule. Overall, corn seeding was only 40% complete, as against 87% as of mid-May last year.

Moreover, planting in the two top corn-producing states (Iowa and Illinois) lagged significantly because of the wet spring. The rule of thumb for rain-delayed crop yields in this region is that for each day's delay in planting after May 15, there is on average one bushel per acre of corn lost in yields.

As of May 11, only 4% of south-eastern Minnesota's corn crop had been sown, according to the Minnesota Agricultural Statistics. Only 23% of the ground had been prepared. Statewide, it was not much better. Planting was about 18%, compared with 54% in a normal year. Farmers in this area are anxious to plant by May 15, so that the crop will mature before the first frost.

As of May 9, according to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, wetter than normal conditions prevailed from Minnesota to southern Illinois, and from Kansas to Indiana, retarding planting. As of the first week in May, "Illinois farmers had planted only 1% of their corn. Normally, 46% would be seeded by that date. The situation in Missouri was a bit better. Farmers had sown 10% of their corn by May 2. . . . Fields are wet on both sides of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, on the hills and river bottoms. . . . In Missouri and Illinois, the period from October through April was the 12th wettest in the last century, said Ken Kunkel, director of applied climatology at the Illinois State Water Survey." Cool spring temperatures also lessened

evaporation.

Late-planted corn is subject to many contingencies. It can be hit by an early frost. The effect of weeds can impede the young crop. Farmers need to take careful measures on when and how to use herbicides and cultivation, which may take money, equipment, and know-how, which they have been denied by the financial crisis.

Also, the weather can turn dry, which is harmful to crops which started off in wet conditions and failed to put down deep roots. There is an old Iowa adage: "Plant in the dust, and the bins will bust." In the eastern half of the Midwest, where plantings were on schedule, dry weather is already a concern.

The major problem facing corn growers and other family farmers is the continuation of insane government policies. What is required is to reinstate parity pricing for farm output, which was phased out after World War II, and to take emergency measures to deal with the unpayable farm debt.

Meantime, Cargill and ADM, while stiffing farmers, are receiving all manner of government subsidies for corn, from Export Enhancement Program handouts to lucrative tax deals for processing corn into ethanol. Next, Cargill plans to rake in government-backed profits from corn-based biodegradable plastics. In May, Cargill, Inc. announced plans to open the world's largest biomass plastics factory in 1994 in Minnesota, to make plastic polymer from natural lactic acid, which is produced by bacterial fermentation of sugars derived from products like corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and milk. Mike Urbanic, head of Cargill's corn-milling division boasted, "We expect that demand for this product will lead to an even larger plant to produce corn-derived lactic acid polymers as early as 1996."

# Business Briefs

## Development

### 'Marshall Plan' needed, says ANC leader

Tokyo Sexwale, the chairman of the African National Congress (ANC) region covering the Johannesburg-Pretoria industrial heartland of South Africa, appealed for international assistance, saying that a program along the lines of the Marshall Plan is needed to save not only his country, but also Africa in general. He spoke at a Foreign Correspondents' Association lunch, Reuters reported.

South Africa is sitting on a "time-bomb" unless long-term economic development meets the needs of millions of deprived blacks, he said. "It's a question of delivery that frightens me. How are we going to deliver?" Sexwale said that the demands of the people ("the parliament of the streets") were outpacing the leadership of the ANC. Referring to the rage following the assassination of Communist Party leader Chris Hani in April, he said that the ANC leadership had managed to contain its followers, "but what we did was merely to delay what I consider a time-bomb."

## Credit

### French leader condemns bank privatization

Former French Socialist leader Jean-Pierre Chevènement condemned the privatization of the Bank of France, in an interview on the RTL Radio station on May 16. "There will be a privatization of monetary power," he said, adding that the central bank will be controlled by "a small committee, preserved from democratic control, which will be the essence of the establishment. . . . They will have a monetarist policy. They will have the tendency to raise the interest rates which are already very heavy on our society." In this system, he warned, "the weight of finance prevails over any other consideration, including industry."

On Franco-German relations, he said: "I never thought that Franco-German friendship

should be confused with an exchange rate. The legitimate national interest should be consistent with German interest. . . . We should not confuse Europe with a purely monetarist vision which goes back to the beginning of the '70s."

As an alternative, Chevènement urged "a new frontier, a project on a European scale," to be "articulated with projects developed with the United States or Japan," and which "should be largely opened to countries of central and eastern Europe, as well as to developing countries."

He blamed the United States for destroying the Bretton Woods System with the floating exchange rate, and for creating the oil shock and other crises which created chaos in the western economies. "We have no reason to allow our living standard to be imposed by countries. . . . preparing for economic world war. . . . We should not allow the loss of all our productive capabilities."

## Iran

### 'Free market' reforms, population policy adopted

The Iranian government announced some details on May 20 of a five-year economic plan to begin in March 1994. Massoud Roghani Zanjani, head of the Plan and Budget Organization, said that the Supreme Council of Economy had decided that the second five-year plan will press ahead with privatization, cuts in the civil service, and the reduction of subsidies.

Under the new plan, banks will decide on loan requests by the private or public sector solely on technical grounds, ending discrimination in favor of state enterprises. The civil service will be reduced, the government will continue selling industries while tightening its supervision of those it keeps, and fuel, electricity, and water prices will gradually rise while subsidies are reduced.

Zanjani said the council had also decided that, "while keeping the deficit [at] zero, the government would meet its general budget by tax revenue, and spend the oil income on infrastructural projects." This means that taxes

must increase. In the budget for this year, oil exports provide more than 66% of government revenue while taxes account for only 23%. Some 60% of government outlays are for current expenditures and 40% for development.

The Iranian Parliament also ratified a radical population control bill on May 16, which takes the Islamic country a step closer to the draconian "China model." Under the bill, all special government benefits granted to the first three children of a family will not be given to the fourth child who is born a year after the law comes into effect, the Iranian News Agency reported.

## Russia

### Military complex will not be touched, says general

Gen. Yuri Yashin declared that the capabilities of the Russian military-industrial complex will not be dismantled, and that any "conversion" would only be along the lines of transferring high-tech capabilities and know-how to lift the technological level and productivity of the civilian economy through new technologies, on May 18 on a German television program.

Yashin, a doctor of technical sciences, the former number-two man in the Strategic Rocket Forces, a former deputy defense minister in charge of coordinating high-tech, top secret military research, and who is an important military adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, dared anyone to try and dismantle such capabilities.

Erich Riedl, a former expert on space for the Christian Socialist Union in the German parliament who appeared on the same program, extolled the strength, quality, and importance of Russian capabilities. Riedl said that, with more than 1 million scientists, the Russian military-industrial complex is the largest in the world, containing also the largest reservoir of untapped scientific concepts for "future technologies."

Riedl said that Russia has "more exceptional scientists" than any country, and is "the world leader in space." He cited as an example the safety features of the Buran space shuttle,

## Briefly

which, had the United States had them, could have averted the Challenger disaster. Riedl urged Europe to link up with Russian space and other technological capabilities. He called upon Germany to accept a Russian proposal to establish an "International Aerospace Academy" at Peenemünde.

### Demographics

#### Fertility rate drop threatens Thailand

The *Bangkok Post* featured an article on May 9 headlined "Drop in Fertility Rate Threatens the Thai Race." The article reported on the work of Thai demographer Dr. Tieng Pardthaisong of Chiang Mai University's Medical Science Faculty, whose findings on the devastation of the Thai population due to government population-control policies were published in *EIR* in 1991.

The fact that the demographic crisis in Thailand is now being publicized in the biggest English-language daily in Thailand, indicates how serious the crisis is. In the big cities such as Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Nakhon Ratchasima, and in the rural areas, there is a serious labor shortage, and it is commonplace to see signs at all kinds of stores, factories, and restaurants announcing "unlimited" jobs. Some establishments have had to close due to lack of labor.

While migration to the cities may account for some of the labor shortage in the villages, Tieng has documented a below-replacement, *negative* fertility rate since the introduction of the government population control policies in the early 1960s. Thailand's overall fertility rate (the average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime) is only 2.21, below the replacement level of 2.3. Population growth is now only 1.2%, as opposed to 3% before the birth control programs were introduced, and Thailand's population is aging rapidly. At this rate, and as the more numerous older generations die out, Thailand's population of about 55 million would be reduced to 17.5 million in only a little over 100 years. At that point, the

proportion of elderly people would be 25%. Already by 2035, Thailand's population will start to fall.

Tieng criticized the widespread use of the injectable contraceptive DMPA, produced by Upjohn, in Chiang Mai. That program, he stated, which began in 1963, was started seven years before the government's national program, and fertility fell to below replacement level by the mid-1970s. As of 1990, it was at 1.47.

### Space

#### International Mars exploration group formed

NASA announced on May 17 that the International Mars Exploration Working Group was formed at a meeting on May 10 in Wiesbaden, Germany. The group is to produce an international strategy for the exploration of Mars after the year 2000. The Russians are planning a 1996 unmanned Mars mission with international participation, and NASA has been trying to win approval for a series of unmanned Mars landers and probes.

NASA, the European Space Agency, the Russian Space Research Institute, the Italian Space Agency, the German Space Agency, and the French National Center for Space Studies decided to form this international group to evaluate proposals for multilateral exploration of Mars, to coordinate future missions, and to study the possibility of an International Mars Network mission.

During the meeting in Wiesbaden, the space agency representatives, along with scientists from around the world, unanimously expressed support for the Russian 1996 mission, an extension beyond 1996 for the U.S. Mars Observer mission, and a new start for the U.S. Mars Environmental Survey Pathfinder mission in 1994.

NASA stated that "all interested space agencies that wish to participate will be invited to join the working group," which opens the door to developing nations with space programs to participate. The first meeting of the group will be in Graz, Austria this October.

● **RUSSIA** opened a weapons demonstration in Beijing on May 19, the largest overseas since the breakup of the Soviet Union. "Weapons are one of their best-performing exports right now, and they need the foreign exchange," one western diplomat told Reuters.

● **THE COLOMBIAN** inventor of a new anti-malaria vaccine, Manuel Elkin Patarroyo, announced in Geneva that he was donating the vaccine to the world, in order to keep the cost as low as possible and within the reach of the inhabitants of the poorest countries most in need of it.

● **ISRAEL AND EGYPT** have revived moribund banking ties planned for at Camp David, and plan to boost bilateral trade, Israeli bankers said on May 20, Reuters reported. Gideon Schurr, a Bank of Israel official, said that an agreement on reviving a partly Egyptian-owned bank in the Occupied Territories had been initialed, and that reestablishing correspondent banks would be explored.

● **TINY ROWLAND**, the former head of *Linhjo*, announced on May 14 in Johannesburg that he is planning to set up a new South African newspaper in cooperation with the African National Congress, and that the outgoing editor of the *London Observer*, Donald Treiford, would run it.

● **BRITAIN** is home to one-fourth of Europe's poor, one-fifth of Europe's unemployed, one-third of Europe's working children under 16, and Britons have longer working hours than their EC counterparts, the *London Observer* reported on May 23.

● **JOB CREATION** in the United States has been negative for the last 11 quarters, according to a report by the National Federation of American Business, Hobart Rowen reported in the May 23 *Washington Post*.

## U.N. 'human rights' mafia to enforce global savagery

by Dennis Small

Upwards of 8,000 delegates from governmental and private agencies from every country in the world are scheduled to meet in Vienna, Austria June 14-25 at the World Conference on Human Rights. The principal organizers and promoters of the event are the United Nations apparatus and the myriad of so-called non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, which have sprung up over the last few years to do the policy bidding of the Anglo-American establishment which spawned them.

If the organizers of the event have their way, the Vienna Human Rights Conference will be a "happening" on the scale of last year's Eco-92 ecologist bash in Rio de Janeiro, and will similarly usher in profound changes in global policy, and in the very principles around which the world community functions. Where the Eco-92 conference signalled that defense of the environment was a supranational cause which could be used to justify the elimination of national sovereignty and the right of nations to development, the Vienna gathering is programmed to do the same—this time using the issue of "human rights."

But what do the U.N. and the NGOs mean by "human rights?" Is it a "human right" for individuals or organizations to regularly assassinate public officials, ambush and kill police officers, and raid towns in which mock trials are then held and every town official executed—as Colombia's narco-terrorists systematically have done? The human rights lobby says it is. Is it a "human right" to blow up tens of billions of dollars worth of physical infrastructure such as electrical plants and transmission lines, kidnap and maintain as slaves entire tribes of Indians, and advocate the murder of millions of fellow citizens in a replay of the Pol Pot genocide in Cambodia in the 1970s—as Peru's Shining Path does? The human rights lobby says it is. And is it a "human right" to advocate that indigenous groups be kept in Stone Age backwardness, and that entire nations be ripped apart and borders redrawn in order to establish new "Indian" nations? The human rights lobby says it is.

In fact, any political group or government which opposes this savage agenda, such as in Thailand or Peru, is already being denounced and destabilized by the



*The first summit meeting of U.N. Security Council heads of state in January 1992. The U.N.'s World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on June 14-25 is set for an assault against the sovereign nation-state, using the hypocritical pretext of "human rights."*

U.N. apparatus and the principal NGOs—and by the U.S. State Department—for being “anti-democratic, dictatorial violators of human rights.”

### **The next step**

The organizers of the Vienna conference hope to go much further than political attacks. The idea is to put muscle behind the human rights lobby, by establishing a U.N. High Commissioner on Human Rights, an International Penal Court to try violators, and “structures for the preventive handling of human rights violations internationally.” Any nation which doesn’t go along will be subjected to pressure, embargoes, and ultimately armed invasion. So far, the Clinton State Department has fully endorsed this agenda.

The way it will work, is that the human rights lobby intends to use the Vienna meeting to establish criteria of human rights and democracy which *they*—as opposed to the sovereign nation-states of the world—define as “politically correct” and acceptable. This closely parallels the way in which the “politically correct” movement has been imposed on U.S. campuses and intellectual life, where all efforts to discover universal truths are now considered offensive to the “politically correct” feelings of homosexuals, Indians, African-Americans, Chicanos, and so forth. The Vienna conference, in short, intends to deploy the “politically correct” Thought Police of the NGOs worldwide, and enforce their views with machine guns and the threat of invasion.

Although most nations of the Third World are unaware

of the full scope and origin of this assault on their sovereignty and simple right to exist, there is among them a growing realization that there is something very smelly about the U.N. and NGO plans for the Vienna conference. The ongoing genocide in Bosnia, approved and overseen by the U.N. “peacekeepers,” has hardly increased that body’s credibility on the issue of human rights. As the mayor of the Bosnian town of Zernica was recently quoted in the London *Daily Telegraph*, “Please do not talk to me about . . . democracy or human rights. They are all lies and hypocrisy.”

The human rights lobby’s agenda for Vienna was actually worked out at a January 1993 meeting in Atlanta, Georgia of NGOs and intergovernmental and U.N. bodies. As is clear from the summary table on the following page, the Atlanta Statement focused almost exclusively on the need for supranational intervention to “defend” human rights, and didn’t even mention the issues of national sovereignty and economic development, two of the Third World’s major concerns. By contrast, as the table shows, in parallel preparatory meetings, regional bodies for Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean nervously criticized the U.N.’s supranational focus, defended national sovereignty, and insisted that “the right to [economic] development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights,” to quote the African regional document.

So a confrontation is in the works for Vienna. Its outcome, however, will depend on how far the nations of the world are willing to go to defend their sovereignty and right to exist.

# Disagreements emerge in pre-conference

## 1) Universal human rights code

## 2) The role of the U.N. and the NGOs

### The Atlanta Statement (of NGOs and U.N. bodies)

The World Conference [on Human Rights] should reaffirm: the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of economic, social, and cultural rights, and civil and political rights.

Participants called for the establishment of the office of a Special Commissioner for Human Rights within the U.N., empowered to act promptly to prevent or check human rights violations, to coordinate human rights aspects of all U.N. programs. . . .

The Commission on Human Rights should . . . strengthen its capacity to deal with gross violations of human rights, including developing operational rules for independent fact-finding and on-site monitoring, [and] develop an effective emergency response mechanism. . . .

National, regional, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be recognized by governments, the U.N., and regional intergovernmental institutions as full partners in the field of human rights. Cooperation with NGOs in all aspects of human rights programs should be strengthened. NGOs should be guaranteed full access to international and regional human rights mechanisms . . .

### Asia and the Pacific

Reiterating the interdependence and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights. . . .

While human rights are universal in nature, they must be considered in the context of a dynamic and evolving process of international norm-setting bearing in mind the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds.

States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights through appropriate infrastructure and mechanisms, and also recognize that remedies must be sought and provided primarily through such mechanisms and procedures. . . .

Welcome the important role played by national institutions in the genuine and constructive promotion of human rights, and believe that the conceptualization and eventual establishment of such institutions are best left for the states to decide.

Acknowledge the importance of cooperation and dialogue between governments and non-governmental organizations on the basis of shared values as well as mutual respect and understanding.

### Africa

No ready-made model can be prescribed at the universal level since the historical and cultural realities of each nation and the traditions, standards and values of each people cannot be disregarded.

The principle of the indivisibility of human rights is sacrosanct. Civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights. None of these rights takes precedence over the others.

Responsibility for the implementation and promotion of human rights devolves primarily on governments.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

We reiterate that the World Conference on Human Rights should be based on the unconditional and indissoluble link between human rights, democracy and development.

We consider that an evaluation of the U.N. human rights system is needed in order to strengthen its capacity and that of the international community to protect, promote and defend human rights, to provide an effective and timely response to problems arising in this field and to remove obstacles to the full observance of human rights. . . .

We propose that the World Conference consider the possibility of asking the General Assembly to study the feasibility of establishing a U.N. Permanent Commissioner for Human Rights.

Source: From the documents prepared by regional groups of nations.

# preparation for Vienna meeting

3) Supranational collective action	4) National sovereignty	5) Economic development
<p>[Establish] a body that authorizes sanctions in response to gross violations of human rights. The establishment of an International Penal Court to try gross violations of human rights is an important first step in this direction.</p> <p>Human rights should be an integrated element of all U.N. peacekeeping, conflict resolution, election monitoring, development programs, and other related activities. . . .</p>	<p>No comment.</p>	<p>No comment.</p>
<p>The promotion of human rights should be encouraged by cooperation and consensus, and not through confrontation and the imposition of incompatible values. . . .</p> <p>Discourage any attempt to use human rights as a conditionality for extending development assistance.</p>	<p>Emphasize the principles of respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of states, and the non-use of human rights as an instrument of political pressure.</p>	<p>Reaffirming that the Declaration on the Right to Development has recognized the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. . . .</p> <p>Recognize that the main obstacles to the realization of the right to development lie at the international macroeconomic level. . . .</p> <p>Affirm that poverty is one of the major obstacles hindering the full enjoyment of human rights.</p>
<p>No comment.</p>	<p>Reaffirms the right of all peoples to self-determination, and free choice of their political and economic systems and institutions, on the basis of respect of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of states.</p>	<p>The right to development is inalienable. Human rights, development and international peace are interdependent. Lasting progress toward the implementation of human rights implies, at the national level, effective development policies and, at the international level, more equitable economic relations, as well as a favorable economic environment.</p>
<p>Avoid the use of pressures alien to the essential nature of such rights. . . .</p> <p>Such problems should not be used for political ends or as a condition for extending assistance or socio-economic cooperation. . . .</p> <p>We consider that a process of reflection is required on the consequences of interference on humanitarian grounds for the principles of self-determination of peoples and respect for the sovereignty of states, on the one hand, and respect for human rights, on the other. . . .</p>	<p>Full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of states, and the sovereign equality and self-determination of peoples are the pillars of our regional system.</p>	<p>We emphasize that the right to development is an inalienable human right.</p>

# How the NGOs run terrorism to destroy the Colombian nation

by Valerie Rush

The supranational bodies known as the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have launched open warfare against the nation-states, with every intention of destroying their sovereign institutions of government and, most importantly, their capacity to defend themselves. This strategy is already far advanced in Colombia, where the ruling political institutions have repeatedly capitulated to the exigencies of “international political correctness,” and where the so-called human rights NGOs have now openly revealed themselves to be the foreign allies of the narco-terrorists, by publishing an extensive and detailed hit-list of that country’s most prominent anti-subversive military leaders.

Under the title *State Terrorism in Colombia*, a collection of some 10 NGOs—ranging from the World Council of Churches Commission on International Affairs to the World Organization against Torture—have published a book containing over 350 profiles of Colombian military and police officials allegedly involved in human rights violations. According to military sources inside Colombia, many of the personal details used in the profiles were provided to the editors of the book by former Colombian Attorney General Alfonso Gómez Méndez and his wife Patricia Lara.

Gómez Méndez, who served in the latter part of the Virgilio Barco administration (1986-90), used his office as a virtual branch of the human rights NGOs, conducting hundreds of “investigations” of the Armed Forces and National Police in the name of seeking out human rights abusers. During the most critical period of Colombia’s anti-drug and anti-terrorism offensive, the Armed Forces were repeatedly hampered by Gómez Méndez’s pro-terrorist maneuvers. It was his office which paved the way for imposing a civilian for the first time in the role of military prosecutor, and eventually at the head of the Defense Ministry as well, thereby eroding the unity and effectiveness of the country’s defense forces.

It was also his office which gained international notoriety by conducting a witchhunt against Gen. Jesús Armando Arias Cabrales, the military hero who ended the bloody M-19 siege of the Colombian Justice Palace in November 1985. By assassinating half the Supreme Court magistrates, terrorizing the rest, and setting fire to the nation’s legal archives, the mafia-financed siege succeeded in emasculating the Colombian judicial system and nearly won the surrender of the

Betancur presidency. It was largely due to General Arias Cabrales’s swift military operation that the M-19’s terrorist blackmail efforts were defeated. And yet General Arias Cabrales was accused by the Attorney General’s office of “abuse of authority” and “excess use of force” in ending the siege, and his dishonorable discharge from the military was demanded.

Lest one think that Gómez Méndez was a well-meaning, if misguided, prosecutor, consider his wife’s pedigree. Journalist Patricia Lara is the author of an adulatory book about the M-19’s “idealistic” leadership; she was detained by the U.S. immigration service in 1986 for suspected ties to terrorism, and was accused by the U.S. State Department at the time of suspected links to the Cuban secret police as well. She has also been accused by military sources inside Colombia of having been a former lover of M-19 founder Jaime Bateman and of being a Cuban spy.

## The case of Carmen del Chucuri

Perhaps the most scandalous case in which the NGOs reveal their true allegiances is that of the tiny village in Santander province known as Carmen del Chucuri. Around 1966, the National Liberation Army (ELN)—a combination of Castroite and Marxist Theology of Liberation fanatics—decided to establish its center of operations in Chucuri. Through unspeakable acts of brutality and terrorism, the unprotected inhabitants were forced to collaborate with the ELN. They attended obligatory indoctrination sessions, handed over cows, sheep, and portions of their crops, and provided the terrorists with information as well as with their forced votes for their candidates.

When Army Capt. Germán Pataquiva García was sent to Carmen del Chucuri in 1987, he quickly discovered that this so-called ELN bastion was but a terrorized village. In a recent interview with *EIR*, Captain Pataquiva said, “We got the ELN out of Carmen del Chucuri without firing a shot.” He ordered his men to help the farmers sow their fields, build infrastructure, and make friends. “I told [the farmers]: I’m not asking you to collaborate with the Army. I only ask that you not collaborate with the ELN.”

Captain Pataquiva revealed that he was repeatedly saved from ELN ambushes through tips he received from the villagers. Fearful of losing its stronghold, the ELN retaliated by



PATAQUIVA GARCIA, Germán Nicolás

Ejército / Capitán  
Código Militar No. 8033959 / Arma: Infantería

Desde 1987, opera un grupo paramilitar en la región chucureña de San comprendida entre los municipios de San Vicente y El Carmen. Este que patrulla la región con tropas del Ejército, es responsable del asesinato de 149 campesinos entre junio de 1987 y abril de 1990. La mayoría de crímenes fueron cometidos en acciones conjuntas con efectivos militares oficiales. Pataquiva, ha sido reiteradamente señalado por campesinos de la región, como uno de los principales integrantes del grupo paramilitar y de numerosos crímenes. Los juzgados 7, 21 y 22 de Instrucción Crimi juzgados de Orden Público han investigado algunos de estos crímenes. Pataquiva fue llamado a declarar en 1992. La Procuraduría General de la Nación inició una acción disciplinaria por los hechos y formuló pliegos de cargos contra el oficial Pataquiva en noviembre de 1992.

Subteniente  
Teniente

1981  
1984 (D. 2944 de 30-XI-84)



CIFUENTES ORDÓÑEZ, Ricardo Emilio

Ejército / Brigadier General  
Código Militar No. 6316928 / Arma: Ingenieros

En 1990, en el Departamento de Córdoba, opera una fuerte y extensa estructura paramilitar financiada por ganaderos y terratenientes de la región, narcotraficantes y la XI Brigada. Según se ha establecido, esa organización fue creada en años anteriores por el ex oficial Luis Antonio Meneses Báez, alias "Ariel Otero", bajo los auspicios del oficial superior Daniel García Echeverry. La organización paramilitar opera bajo diferentes nombres: Movimiento Obrero Estudiantil Nacional Socialista (MOENS); Juventud Obrera Estudiantil Nacional Socialista (JOENS); "Los Magníficos"; "Ojo por Ojo"; y "Autodefensas de la Costa Atlántica". Con sede en Montería (Córdoba), e integrada por miembros de los servicios de inteligencia del Ejército, posee varias propiedades rurales donde permanecen concentrados sus paramilitares. Estos reciben pagos como civiles al servicio de las Fuerzas Militares. Existen elementos de prueba que señalan que el oficial Cifuentes Ordóñez protegió y auspició ese grupo paramilitar en 1990, cuando se desempeñaba como comandante de la XI Brigada. En declaraciones públicas, retornadas por algunos medios de comunicación, reconoció expresamente apoyar a estos grupos de "autodefensas". Sin embargo el oficial Cifuentes Ordóñez no ha sido investigado.

*Profiles of Capt. Germán Pataquiva García and Brig. Gen. Ricardo Emilio Cifuentes Ordóñez, as they appear in the NGOs' terrorist hit-list, State Terrorism in Colombia.*

assassinating the town's mayor, but the town fought back and elected the murdered mayor's brother to replace him. The ELN dynamited bridges connecting the town to the outside world, and mined the fields with *quebrapatas*, mines which caused maximum damage and left many farmers—including many children—maimed and mutilated.

Realizing that their intimidation tactics were not working, the ELN launched a legal offensive, inundating the courts with "witnesses" who claimed that Captain Pataquiva and others had created a "paramilitary" death squad that was committing human rights abuses against the population. The charges of the ELN's "witnesses" received coverage by the human rights NGOs inside and outside the country, and, in 1992, a judge ordered a National Police raid to arrest the mayor and other town leaders for alleged participation in Captain Pataquiva's "death squad." Among the "witnesses" who targeted the mayor and the others was the town priest, Bernardo Marín Gómez, a longstanding member of the ELN who was instrumental in running weapons to ELN command units, and his assistant Orlando Rueda Arguello.

The inhabitants of Carmen del Chucuri denounced this ELN operation, and their charges were published in several newspapers, which the courts—again under ELN instigation—attempted to silence with an injunction. One newspaper, *La Prensa*, editorialized its refusal to comply with the injunction, insisting that it could not "in all conscience" retract what it had published, since "we had gone to the area to gather testimony, defying the ELN's reign of terror there." In April 1993, the same judge who had ordered the injunction handed down a 10-day jail sentence for the director of *La Prensa*, Juan Carlos Pastrana. And yet, days later, the federal prosecutor's office issued an arrest warrant for the priest of

Carmen del Chucuri on charges of terrorism. His aide had already been captured by the army, also on charges of terrorism and sedition.

### Presenting lies as truth

Despite clear-cut evidence of the ELN's legal maneuvers, such NGOs as Amnesty International and the entities behind the book *State Terrorism in Colombia* have taken and retailed the ELN's lies as truth (see graphic above). Every military officer who had been involved in politically rescuing Carmen del Chucuri from its ELN captors is now facing investigation and/or judicial proceedings for alleged human rights violations.

In February 1993, a delegation from the Committee of Guerrilla Victims (VIDA) travelled to Washington to present the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS) with a video revealing the other side of the story: the human rights violations, the terrorism, the mutilations and assassinations carried out by the ELN and its fellow narco-terrorists in the FARC. VIDA director Fernando Vargas charged that the Colombian judicial system was completely infiltrated by these terrorists and, as such, was actively responsible for sabotaging efforts to put an end to "guerrilla slavery."

As of this writing, the OAS Human Rights Commission has issued no response to VIDA's documentation and the NGOs continue to present Captain Pataquiva and others like him as perpetrators of "state terrorism." Could it be that the OAS, the United Nations and other such supranational entities want to see a communist dictatorship ruling Colombia, now that communism has been defeated in eastern Europe?

# Who is funding the 'Watches'

by Peter Rush

The 1990s have seen the rapid emergence of the so-called non-governmental organizations, or NGOs, as contenders for power with the very governments of countries. Proliferating in areas such as the environmental and "human rights" fields, the NGOs generally present themselves as impartial organizations. They generally align themselves against governments that they accuse of being corrupt, "authoritarian," or at best simply not concerned about the environment or human rights. Now it is even being increasingly suggested in certain circles of power that the NGOs should be viewed as the "popular will," replacing the electoral will of voters.

The reality is quite the opposite. The leading NGOs are nothing but lobbyists for the Anglo-American establishment, funded by that establishment, and pushing that establishment's political and social agenda. The leaderships of the NGOs are self-appointed individuals in charge of strictly private associations and institutions which represent no one but themselves, and their financial backers. One of the major avenues of establishment backing for the NGOs is the thousands of tax-exempt foundations in the United States, which collectively dispose of billions of dollars annually to thousands of NGOs.

A good case study is the group of allied organizations known collectively as Human Rights Watch (HRW), whose parent organization is called the Fund for Free Expression (FFE). Under the FFE/HRW umbrella are Americas Watch, Asia Watch, Africa Watch, Middle East Watch, and Helsinki Watch, all putatively dedicated to exposing and fighting against "human rights" abuses everywhere in the world.

A lot closer to the truth was the characterization issued by Thailand's former foreign minister Thanat Khoman at a human rights meeting on March 30, in which he stated that Asia Watch and Amnesty International, another prominent human rights NGO, are "actually fronts for the CIA . . . who have abused and misused their fundamental rights to service their own selfish purposes. They . . . use human rights as a means to make unfounded charges to extract and extort economic or political concessions." In Ibero-America, Americas Watch has focused on defending terrorist insurgencies, such as Peru's barbarous Shining Path, and attacking government efforts to combat them.

The FFE and Helsinki Watch were founded in 1975 by Random House president and board chairman, millionaire Robert L. Bernstein, ostensibly for the benign purpose of monitoring human rights abuses in the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc in the wake of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). It was with the establishment in 1981 of the second of the "Watches," Americas Watch, that the leftist, pro-terrorist intent of Bernstein's operation became evident. Asia Watch followed, and then, in 1988, Africa Watch and Middle East Watch.

The FFE publishes no annual report of its operations or funding, and does not provide information to the public on its sources of funds, but it has sufficient resources to maintain two offices with sizeable staffs, and publishes numerous books and voluminous reports every year. What can be traced is the flow of money from leading foundations, which reveals how this particular NGO grew from obscurity to major influence during the decade of the 1980s.

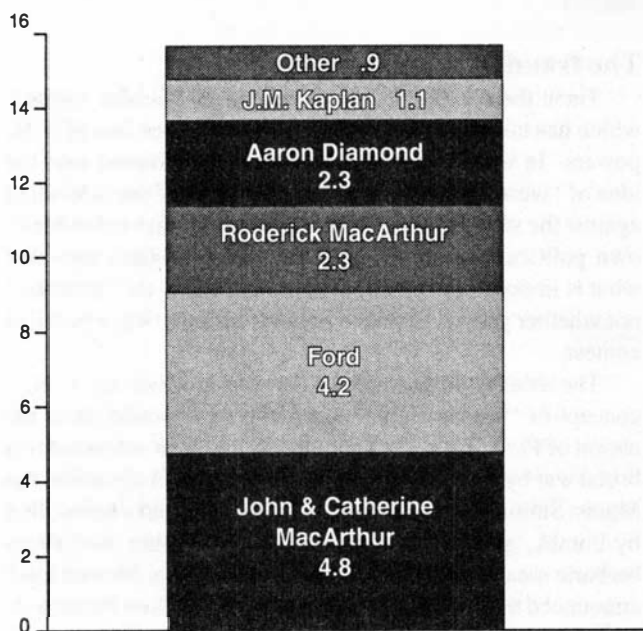
From 1978 to 1991, the last year for which figures are available, the major foundations gave the FFE groups nearly \$16 million. As shown in **Figure 1**, most of this was donated since 1985. The enormous increase in 1988 is due to a single \$3.5 million grant from the John T. and Catherine A. MacArthur Foundation to fund Africa and Middle East Watch. Otherwise, a steady rise since 1980 can be seen, to a level of \$2 to \$3 million annually, by the end of the 1980s. This enormous growth mirrors the rapidly expanding influence of the group in the United States.

**Figure 2** shows the contributions by foundation. As can be seen, well over 90% of the total contributions from foundations since 1978 have come from just five foundations, whose pedigrees are all from the leftist scion of the Anglo-American establishment. The J.M. Kaplan Fund, identified as long ago as a March 6, 1967 *Newsweek* article as a CIA front, has been the most steady funder, donating at least \$25 million a year from 1978 to 1982, growing to \$50 million in 1983, \$75 million in 1984, \$130 million in 1985, and \$200 million a year in 1990 and 1991.

The Ford Foundation, notorious since the 1950s as a funder of New Age, environmentalist, and other leftist causes, has been the second largest contributor, donating over \$4 billion. The John T. and Catherine A. MacArthur Foundation, in addition to its \$3.5 million grant in 1988, funded the U.S. State Department's project on "civil-military relations" which produced the infamous book *The Military and Democracy*, known in Ibero-America as the "Bush Manual" for dismantling the region's militaries. The Roderick MacArthur Foundation has also given over \$2 billion, contributing more than half a million a year from 1989-91, and smaller amounts nearly every year since it was founded in 1982. And the Aaron Diamond Foundation, whose director, Aaron Diamond's widow Irene, is on the board of the Fund for Free Expression, has also donated over \$2 million. Bernstein is a board member on Diamond's foundation.

FIGURE 1  
**Foundation support for human right groups  
 (1978-91)**

(millions \$)



### Drawing a bead on Peru

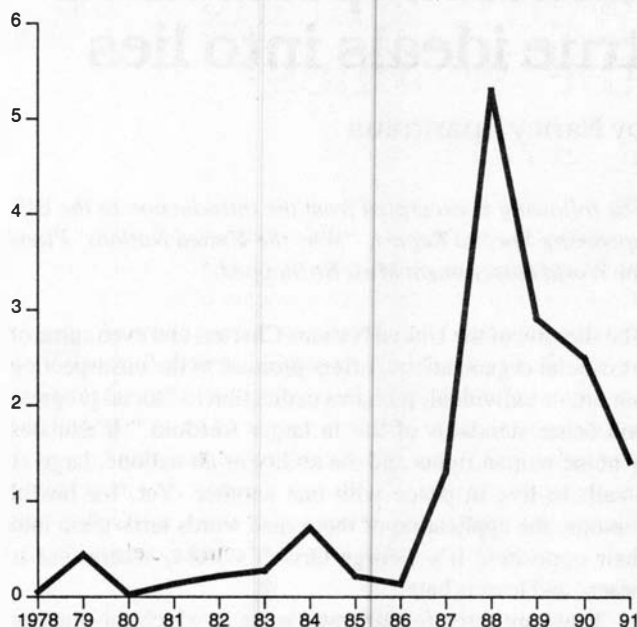
The full horror of the real agenda of these establishment foundations is revealed in Peru, as they have disseminated information to governments and the public which whitewashes the atrocities of terrorists and fabricates evidence against armies and police forces in their efforts to combat terrorism.

As long ago as 1984, Americas Watch Executive Director Juan Méndez gave an interview to the newspaper published by Shining Path, in which he attacked the Peruvian military for carrying out a “dirty war” against Shining Path—which was already far advanced in its spree of assassinations and bombings of electricity towers. In 1986, Americas Watch backed the minority report of leftists in Peru’s Senate that attacked the Army for its suppression of a bloody Shining Path prison uprising.

Since President Alberto Fujimori came to power in 1990, Americas Watch has accelerated its attacks. On Sept. 12, 1991, Human Rights Watch’s Washington Director Holly Burkhalter testified to the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee in favor of cutting all military aid to Peru until all emergency zones under military control be eliminated, anti-Shining Path civil defense patrols be dismantled, leading military officers be prosecuted, and the military reformed. This, in the midst of a life and death military struggle against Shining Path! In an article published four days later, she called the Peruvian Army “almost comparably abusive” as the Maoist terrorists. The U.S. Congress voted to maintain

FIGURE 2  
**Foundation funding for the Fund for Free  
 Expression and the human rights ‘Watches’**

(millions \$)



a partial freeze on funds desperately needed by the Peruvian Army in its anti-subversive fight.

Americas Watch went into its highest gear following Fujimori’s closing of Congress and revamping of the court structure on April 5, 1992. Ignoring the fact that judges were being intimidated into freeing Shining Path members, and Congress had either been bought or terrorized into preventing any effective counter-terrorist fight, Americas Watch has demanded that every step taken—steps which are responsible for capturing Shining Path’s entire top command and substantially weakening the group so far—be reversed and the Army effectively forced to stop fighting. Americas Watch has used the testimony of open Shining Path supporters to fabricate or exaggerate alleged incidents of “human rights” violations, and has published books and papers demanding that the world community “isolate” Peru until it complies with Americas Watch demands.

And on May 19 of this year, Burkhalter again testified, this time before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urging that the United States cut off all aid to any countries not meeting Human Rights Watch’s standard for “human rights.” Lying that “human rights in Peru continue to deteriorate,” she pushed for the U.S. Congress to put into law that human rights NGOs be authorized to formally present petitions to the State Department charging violations against countries—charges that have to date been uniformly biased, exaggerated, and based on hearsay, lies and statements by criminals and terrorists.

# U.N. newspeak turns true ideals into lies

by Nancy Spannaus

*The following is excerpted from the introduction to the EIR upcoming Special Report, "Why the United Nations' Plans for World Government Must Be Stopped."*

The rhetoric of the United Nations Charter, and even some of its official organizations, offers promise to the unsuspecting nation, or individual. It claims dedication to "social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom." It adulates genuine human rights and the ability of all nations, large or small, to live in peace with one another. Yet, for lawful reasons, the application of these nice words turns them into their opposites. It's George Orwell's 1984, where war is peace, and love is hate.

There are three fundamental areas in which this turning of a legitimate ideal into its opposite is currently proceeding. The first is in the area of "peace," and variants like "peacekeeping" and "peacemaking." So far, the only peace which has been achieved through these missions is the "peace of the grave." The second is in the area of "human rights," which have been turned into freedom for terrorists at the expense of the general civilian population. The third is in the area of "development," usually preceded these days by the adjective "sustainable." "Development" has become a synonym for economic backwardness and depopulation, in the perverse translation the U.N. achieves.

The lawfulness of these transformations lies in the actual conceptions which the globalist theoreticians and practitioners at the U.N. have of these ideals. "Peace," in their view, means a lack of conflict, which ultimately translates into refusing to challenge the stronger power. Thus, in the former Yugoslavia, the U.N. is willing to see the Serbians massacre unarmed civilians, rather than lift the arms embargo which has prevented those civilians from defending themselves. This is justified by saying that an increase in weapons would be against the concept of "peace." Yet, it couldn't be clearer to any discerning individual that the only "peace" which will be accomplished in this arena will be the elimination of the ethnic minority—either through death or deportation or flight.

Yet, a sound concept of peace, like that of freedom, has to mean the creation of a positive condition, not just the absence of something. Peace is not the absence of war, but a situation of harmonious work between people, and between

nations. Thus, the pursuit of peace has to include respect for the elementary rights of sovereignty and securing a livelihood for all people. It can never mean the toleration of ethnic cleansing, simply because the perpetrators happen to be the stronger of the parties, or disarmament of only one side to a conflict. . . .

## The fraud of 'human rights'

Then there's the U.N.'s concept of "human rights," which has taken a front seat in the current expansion of U.N. powers. In effect, this idea has been transformed into the idea of "western democracy," or the rights of the individual against the state, regardless of the nature of that individual's own political objectives. It is the concept which says that what is important in a nation's political life is the "process," not whether good or humane policies actually win a political contest.

The most vivid example of the way in which the U.N.'s concept of "human rights" turns into its opposite, is in the nation of Peru. There, the population has been subjected to a brutal war by avowed opponents of Christian civilization, the Maoist Shining Path. At least 20,000 persons have been killed by bombs, gunfire, immolations, throat-slitting, and every barbaric means imaginable, and the group's spokesmen have announced their willingness to kill up to a million Peruvians, in their war of conquest. Yet the U.N. human rights groups insist upon attacking the government of Peru for its attempts to stop this group's brutality. Sure, there may have been instances in which the military got out of control under the pressure of the circumstances, but the overwhelming preponderance of violations of basic human rights to live in peace and security came from these communist, narco-terrorist guerrillas. How can anyone call their rights to organize extermination squads, "human rights?" . . .

## Malthusianism called 'development'

The third, and perhaps most insidious, principle which the U.N. claims to champion is the concept of "development," usually rendered as "sustainable development." This concept has undergone a metamorphosis over the past two decades into a concept of free-market malthusianism, which is not only guaranteed to destroy the economy of any subject country, but has been demonstrated to have done so over and over again. The examples are myriad, because the economic policy of the United Nations is represented by the dictates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Such policies, whose results we document in a case study in this report on the economies of Ibero-America, have nothing in common with the drive for scientific and technological progress which was the universal hope of the decolonizing nations at the end of World War II. In fact, the very notion of technological progress has been ruled antithetical to "sustainable development." Sustainable development is being tightly linked to the policies of reducing population growth,

avoiding great infrastructure projects, reducing energy consumption, and protecting untouched wilderness, whether it be species of animals or plants. The pursuit of such measures will lower the ability of any economy to reproduce itself and care for its population.

A clear example of this policy is seen in the latest U.N. "development" thrust, the drive to reduce military spending in especially Third World nations. In fact, the percentage of military spending in many of these nations is totally inadequate, as is spending in all vital areas, and certainly not comparable to that of industrialized nations. The plan for cutting the military budget comes straight from former World Bank head Robert McNamara, not for the benefit of the population, but in order to free up more monies to pay usurious debt service. In addition, reductions of the militaries are ways of eliminating technological capabilities in these countries, or of reducing national sovereignty.

### **We need more people**

On the population question, there is unbelievably evil hypocrisy. Even if it were a good thing to reduce the number of children born in poor countries—which it is not—the reduction of those births would do absolutely nothing to improve the conditions of water, the nutrition, or the availability of the energy required to provide medical care and other necessities of life. Reducing the number of people will not build water treatment plants, or nuclear plants. It will only do what the Henry Kissinger-commissioned National Security Study Memorandum 200 of 1974 indicated: It will reduce the number of people prepared to make political demands for the right to development, against the depredations of imperial powers and their financial institutions.

A dangerous qualitative shift in the acceptance of the malthusian dogma occurred with the so-called "Earth Summit" sponsored by the United Nations Commission on the Environment and Development which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. Although a good number of the specific limits on economic growth and sovereignty demanded by the radical environmentalists, did not get enacted, a false principle of ecologism was ensconced in international relations. What was legitimized was an agenda of malthusianism, as reflected in ideas of conservation of species and land, reductions of energy use, and population control, which are based on totally unscientific premises. In effect, what was passed, with minor modifications, was a pronouncement that the era of technological progress, based on man being responsible for exercising dominion over the earth, was over, and a new era of "environmental stewardship" instituted. If the organizers of the conference get their way, however, the following steps will be mandatory limits on high-technology, foresting, mining, and population growth, with enforcement coming from the supranational bureaucracy. The 1994 U.N. Conference on Population will be the scene of the next major fight on this subject. . . .



*Former World Bank president Robert McNamara, who architected the plan to dismantle developing nations' militaries.*

### **The role of the nation-state**

It is fashionable these days to attack nationalism and the nation-state as "reactionary" phenomena, or even "fascist." Such lies have to be eliminated, root and branch. . . .

The development of the nation-state was part and parcel of mankind's pursuit of scientific and technological progress. To foster the creative powers of the individual human mind, it is necessary to improve standards of living, political participation, and education. The political unit that has historically been successful in creating the conditions for that progress, has been the nation-state. National banking, for example, is a tested method for establishing a healthy, growing economy.

A nation is bound together by a common history and culture, a common language, and a national purpose. Every nation has a contribution to make to the future and betterment of all mankind. Thus, as the great German poet and historian Friedrich Schiller expressed it in the early nineteenth century, the individual strives to be both a great patriot and a world citizen, by participating in projects for the betterment of his country.

Thus, the individual committed to human progress must defend national sovereignty against all assaults, except in those rare instances where it is overridden by natural law. Restoring the nation-state, as a vehicle for scientific and technological progress, is the **only** way to create a true community of principle among nations, something which the United Nations is trampling into the dust today.

# Britain deploys the NGOs to dismantle the nation-state

by Joseph Brewda

*The following is excerpted from EIR's upcoming special report on the United Nations.*

According to the British establishment's long-term plans, the era of the nation-state will begin to come to an end during the 1990s. In its place, Britain intends to establish a new imperial order, in part run through such supranational institutions as the United Nations. While eliminating the nation-state has been British policy since the American Revolution, the particular plan now being implemented dates back to the years following World War II. This is the plan behind many diverse British strategic operations since that time; for example, the Serbian genocidal war on Croatia and Bosnia, the enforced starvation of Somalia, and the economic conditionalities policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which are killing off Ibero-America and Africa, and increasingly devastating eastern Europe.

A major purpose of these operations is to create a series of profound psychological and political shocks which foster what the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, British intelligence's psychological warfare department, terms a "paradigm shift." A paradigm shift occurs when a target population's earlier concept of its identity and the world is abruptly shifted into a planned, differing one. The 1990s, according to the plan, will see the triumph of the imperial paradigm, superseding the old nation-state paradigm.

Here, we bring to the reader's attention some of the Tavistock Institute's thinking on the role of the U.N. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in effecting this change. We focus on a 1989 conference on this plan, referencing relevant Tavistock writings going back to the 1960s, where the plan, and some of the theories behind the plan, were outlined. To do so requires using some of these operatives' peculiar and often intentionally vague jargon. This has the advantage, however, of making the reader familiar with the typical manner in which such operatives present their thinking, and thereby better equipped to identify such operatives.

## Creating the globalist ideology

On Nov. 13-19, 1989, the Program for Social Innovations in Global Management (SIGMA) at Case Western Reserve in Cleveland, Ohio, began a series of conferences on the use of NGOs to end the era of the nation-state. The

decade of the 1990s was identified as the period when this era would begin to end. The theory presented at the conference had been developed by Tavistock, and many of its speakers were among its long-time operatives. The conference drew psychiatrists, sociologists, and political activists from 44 countries.

Conference coordinators Drs. David L. Cooperrider and William Pasmore introduced a series of articles on the conference to *Human Relations* readers by reporting that the powers of the nation-state had to be drastically curbed, if the world were to solve a series of global challenges identified by the United Nations and other organizations.

These alleged challenges, they said, include unbridled population growth, depletion of natural resources, global warming, tropical deforestation, loss of species diversity, chronic hunger and malnutrition, injustice and violation of human rights, increases in terrorism and communal violence, and the ever-present potential for nuclear holocaust.

Referencing the then-recent collapse of the Berlin Wall and transformation of eastern Europe, the authors reported that the world was facing the threat, but also the opportunity, of being at a point of "encounter" between the limitations of mankind's past and the potentialities of mankind's future.

To overcome these alleged limitations, they said, requires the widespread growth of "global consciousness." This they define as the task of the social sciences. SIGMA, they reported, with the aid of the United Nations University, the International Social Science Council, and the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Study, has concluded that the NGOs are best suited to foster this growth.

There exist thousands of transnational organizations which have emerged since World War II, they note, which are capable of meeting this "global challenge." These NGOs "represent a unique social invention of the post-modern, post-industrial, information-rich and service-focused, globally linked world system." The authors caution against idealizing the NGOs, but add that although the idea of such an organization is only a century old, it is "one of the most striking phenomena of the twentieth century." They report that there are now over 20,000 transnational non-governmental organizations listed in various U.N. or associated compilations.

What is essential about these organizations is that they cut across national boundaries, since they exist as entities

beyond the nation-state.

The NGOs' operations, they gloat, in their peculiar jargon, have led to the "current transnationalization of world affairs whereby the international relations of the nation-state system have been superseded or supplemented by non-territorial relations among private individuals, groups, and organizations, and the emergence of new forms of organization and management that illuminate the pathways by which peoples of the world may enlarge their spheres of cooperation in the service of sustainable global well-being."

### **The 1990s as an 'Axial age'**

Elise Boulding, Dartmouth professor and a long-time activist with U.N. organizations, informed the conference that the 1990s would be a period of the greatest social transformation since the thirteenth century. The NGOs will steer this radical transformation, she said. The wife of prominent Club of Rome economist Kenneth Boulding and a popularizer of Tavistock conceptions, Boulding identified the current period as an "Axial age."

Axial ages, Boulding reports, are periods when peoples, ideas, and cultural traditions from widely different regions come together in a "great flowering of human creativity." The great task of the 1990s, made possible by the coming Axial age, is to foster "transnationalism," which is the awareness that human identities must cross national borders, and "current state-centered nationalisms" be rejected.

Boulding posits the first Axial age as having occurred around 12,000 B.C., when man made the transition from the putative hunting and gathering existence to settled agriculture. The first documented Axial age was the formation of central empires in Africa, the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Sumer, about 3,000 B.C. She describes the period of 500 B.C. to 500 A.D. as the next Axial age, when small bands of Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Jainist, and later Christian and Muslim holy men carried the message that there was a cosmic order of which the earth was a mirror. Unfortunately, she says, their "networking" had few concrete referents.

The next Axial age was in the 1200s, when "the great nomadic empires of Genghis Khan and Kubla Khan were reorganizing the social face of Asia," and learning was advancing in Europe.

Alas, she says—ignoring the Italian Renaissance—Europe then turned its back on the process begun in the 1200s. How? Through its policy of Christian evangelization, especially linked to exploration. "These explorations followed a pattern of domination and exploitation that violated an important principle of axialism—symmetric interaction." As a result, she says, "Europe, for all its expansion of frontiers, had been slow to move toward radically new domains of the future."

Fortunately, she says, new forms of universalism developed in England. Boulding points to the "promising" role played by Quakers, the Brethren, Mennonite, and other

"peace churches," who began building international networks based on world brotherhood, made possible by the fact that the earlier Axial age had eradicated the "existing institutional church-state complex." Later, in 1780, the English Enlightenment philosopher Jeremy Bentham coined the word "international" to apply to the law of nations, wherein, she says, one finds the origin of the concept of "world citizen." This concept developed further with the first World's Fair in London in 1851, followed by Paris (1855, 1867, and 1900), and Chicago in 1893.

This "flowering" led to the rise of the "international civil society" as contrasted to the "international society." It also led to the formation of the first non-governmental organization. Beginning with 200 NGOs at the turn of the century, there were 18,000 by 1980. "Future oriented, their members highly mobile and highly interactive, NGOs fulfill the triad of conditions for contributing to an Axial age," Boulding exults. A new Axial age, she proclaims, one last experienced during the days of Genghis Khan, will characterize the 1990s, but this time the NGOs will be the instrument of change leading to a global civilization.

### **The first global civilization**

Howard Perlmutter, a professor of "Social Architecture" at the Wharton School and the de facto head of the Tavistock Institute in the United States, reported on how this global civilization could be built. Perlmutter is a protégé of the now retired Eric Trist, a long-time leading official of Tavistock, who later emigrated to the U.S. to hold the post at the Wharton School now held by Perlmutter.

Perlmutter reports that "the central thesis of our recent work has been that we are seeing a paradigm shift in the social architecture of societal institutions around the world . . . which have as both a cause and consequence the building of the planet's first global civilization." Perlmutter had previously studied this phenomenon as far back as the 1950s, when he was advising multinational corporations on how to expand throughout the world. More recently, he led a Tavistock team that studied the mechanisms through which Europe and the U.S. could block advanced western technology from spreading uncontrollably to the Third World.

Perlmutter cautions that the notion of a global civilization based on an ethnocentric universalism, as advocated by British intelligence official and historian Arnold Toynbee, where one group such as Europe seeks to become hegemonic, has become discredited. Hence, control must only be exerted covertly, he indicates. An early British imperialist notion relating to this concept was "indirect rule," the method by which, for example, Britain ruled India using Maharaja frontmen.

Consequently, by the first global civilization, Perlmutter claims to mean a new "world order with shared values, processes, and structures, whereby nations and cultures become more open to influence by each other." In this civilization,

which entails a new paradigm, there is also a recognition of the identities and diversities of peoples. Peoples of different ideologies and values both cooperate and compete, but no ideology prevails over all the others, he states.

The main characteristic of this period, Perlmutter reports, is that there will be a paradigm shift from what Trist and he have termed the Industrial Model (Paradigm I), to the Symbiotic and Societal Model (Paradigm S), via the De-Industrial Model (Paradigm D). That is, the disintegration of Paradigm I under the attack of social forces defined by

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*Britain offers mankind the choice of either Euro-American-imposed IMF genocide or mass-death through spreading xenophobic wars. Moreover, by orchestrating conflict between the advanced and former colonial sector, Britain intends to create a new global system eradicating what is positive about both.*

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Paradigm D will eventually lead to a new integration, Paradigm S. Paradigm S is the paradigm of the new world order. Paradigm D is the paradigm of the NGOs.

The Industrial Model, Paradigm I, has, as its main characteristics, the following defined values: efficiency rather than people, short-term profits without concern for consequences; secondary concern with the environment; competition rather than cooperation; and ethnocentrism.

Paradigm I is based on a set of underlying values, a logic, in which dominance and dependency are a central preoccupation in societal and intersocietal relations.

The De-Industrialization Model, Paradigm D, has the following characteristic values: greening, feminism, "small is beautiful," intuitive thinking, concern with species extinction, and doubt over the sustainability of industrialization.

Paradigm D is characterized by the idea of limits. A society based on such an underlying logic would be a world become an "archipelago of largely self-contained relatively small communities," at least in intent.

One version of Paradigm D is arcadian. Another version is spiritual. Mao Zedong and the nineteenth-century Russian anarchist Nikolai Bakunin are typical leaders of arcadian movements; Mahatma Gandhi is a typical leader of the spiritual movement, according to Perlmutter. These are the two main versions of the paradigms defining the NGOs currently, Perlmutter reports, but adds that under conditions of econom-

ic breakdown, new variants of both will emerge.

The Symbiotic and Societal Model, Paradigm S, seeks to balance the values of the two previous, clashing paradigms. There is concern for results but also consequences, a global but also a local orientation to problems, concern for both people and efficiency, the use of technology but a concern for the environment, the balancing of autonomy and independence.

Hence, the hoped-for Paradigm S will triumphantly emerge.

Perlmutter claims that neither Paradigm I nor Paradigm D can be a viable basis for a global civilization, since the continuation of the first may lead to human extinction, while the second might lead to a utopian retreat from the real world.

Here are some contrasting characteristic values of the three paradigms.

I. Western science, technology as source of knowledge;

D. Eastern truths as enduring and source of perennial wisdom;

S. Global complementarities of knowledge, wisdom, spiritual insights along with differences;

I. Western medicine;

D. Eastern medicine, e.g. herbal remedies;

S. Different scientific approaches produce breakthroughs.

Here it is apparent that this manipulated conflict of "I" and "D" is simply an imperial effort to block what is positive in the West from radiating into the former colonial sector. There is another series of sets of contrasting values, where the purpose of the manipulated conflict is quite different. For example:

I. Western style of capitalism as a model, with shock therapy advocated;

D. Rejection of pure capitalism; importance of agriculture makes industrialism less relevant for high debt countries;

S. Elements of free market accepted widely with wide variety of safety net ideas.

Here the intent is to force the Third World to accept modified forms of colonial rule, made palpable through a process of conflict and compromise. The process is analogous to the process by which a trade union leader's will is broken by brutal negotiations, and he feels lucky to find an apparently slightly better alternative to the worst proposal of the employer. In the above case, the alternatives all ultimately destroy the nation.

Perlmutter forecasts the following scenario:

European and American efforts to impose "homogenized westernization," the universalization of Paradigm I, lead to such developments as video-rock in Nepal and the imposition of shock therapy on eastern Europe. This, in turn, provokes counter-reactions from peoples resistant to such developments. These counter-reactions, however, are characterized by a "xenophobic reaction to increasing interdependence in all the areas," somewhat masked by an affirmation of histori-



cal legacies and cultural identities. This counter-reaction then becomes the source of reviving old ethnic and religious rivalries, which, Perlmutter gloats, are now becoming deadly hostilities.

The universalization of such a counter-reaction would constitute the victory of Paradigm D. So, one is left with the choice of western-imposed shock therapy and trash-culture, or mass-death through the rise of irrational social movements.

Eventually, the universalization of Paradigm D could lead to the fragmentation of humankind. As an example of this, Perlmutter projects a "nuclear confrontation between western countries and fundamentalist Islam in the twenty-first century." The British effort to create such a confrontation is now evident. Perlmutter warns that this fragmentation could also lead to many peoples being held hostage to psychopathic or messianic leaders who are determined to convert the rest of humankind.

The alternative to this scenario is the hegemony of Paradigm S, he claims, since the first two paradigms cannot be universalized without dire results.

In other words, Britain offers mankind the choice of either Euro-American-imposed IMF genocide or mass-death through spreading xenophobic wars. Moreover, by orchestrating conflict between the advanced and former colonial sector, Britain intends to create a new global system eradicating what is positive about both. This is the task of social science in the present period. . . .

Shifting the world into Paradigm S, from its present Paradigm I, has several requirements, Perlmutter reports. One is building internationally committed networks of international and locally committed organizations, that is, the NGOs. Another is creating global events. What are these global events? Perlmutter compares them with terrifying initiation rituals of primitive societies. He approvingly quotes the British historian (and *Praxis* board member) E.P. Thompson:

"And so the transition from civilization to planetization, from a materialistic industrial society based on production and consumption to a contemplative culture based upon consciousness and ecological symbiosis, is an initiation experience for the human race. The demons we see outside us in the forms of nuclear war, famine, and ecological catastrophes are the terrifying images that accompany the shift from one level of reality to another. Because of the limitations of our egos we cannot realize that we are all part of one single planetary life unless we discover to our horror that we are now threatened by one single planetary death." . . .

### **The NGO role in the turbulent environment**

Writing in 1986, Perlmutter and Trist confirm [Tavistock theorist Fred] Emery's assessment that during the last 20 years "a deep change has been taking place in the world environment." "The salience of the disturbed-reactive environment," which they say characterized the period from the

immediate postwar years through the 1960s, has been "giving way to the salience of the turbulent environment."

This transformation of the environment means that the "institutional forms and modes of adaptation" that came into existence in relation to an earlier environment, have become dysfunctional. "Response capabilities that can absorb and eventually reduce turbulence will develop only if humankind succeeds in building a set of major social institutions based on premises, values and beliefs radically different from those that underpin our present institutions." The authors report that "to raise institution building to a new level of consciousness is a primary task of the present era," which they define as "social architecture."

In respect to the paradigm shift under way, they note that until recently the notion that there were no limits to growth was hegemonic, an essential underlying belief of Paradigm I. Such developments as the 1973 oil shock, however, began to expose the "falsity" of that belief, and thus undermine the paradigm.

They note that the alternative of industrialism envisioned by Paradigm D thinkers, the philosophy of the NGO, is characterized by the notion of limit. Consequently, Paradigm D thinkers seek to transform "nation-states" into "an archipelago of small communities." "The superpowers and former 'great powers' would dissolve into regional groupings with distinct linguistic and cultural identities," according to the objectives of organizations which hold such views. Moreover, "complex technology would be avoided" as "inherently elitist."

The authors strongly emphasize that Paradigm D thinking cannot ultimately replace Paradigm I thinking, since some of its values are undesirable and others unfeasible.

They further report that social science must intervene: "The degree of suffering that will occur if one waits for the collapse of [Paradigm] I to begin before attempting proactive social architectural intervention by all relevant means and through all access routes is too great to be acceptable."

Thus Tavistock poses Paradigm S thinking as the only acceptable alternative to the discredited Paradigm I thinking, while avoiding the impractical, or not yet obtainable, society envisioned by utopian NGOs proposing Paradigm D.

Through the intervention of social science, Paradigm S, which provides a soft alternative to Paradigm D, is made acceptable. An example of this alternative:

"In addition to blind unregulated growth [I] or no growth [D], there is the policy of selective regulated growth [S], which can harmonize the need for growth with the requirements of the environment.

"Nation-states would remain, but their sovereignty would be limited. Some powers would be transferred to larger, others to smaller, units."

The acceptance of such a "compromise" by nations faced with, on the one hand, the IMF and new world order, and on the other hand rampaging NGOs and spreading wars, constitutes the victory of British intelligence's "social architecture."

## Venezuela's CAP falls; bankers scramble for control

by Valerie Rush

At approximately 4 p.m. on May 20, the Venezuelan nation erupted into celebrations of joy upon hearing the news that the Supreme Court had ordered the trial of President Carlos Andrés Pérez on charges of "embezzlement and misappropriation" of public funds. The next morning, Venezuela's national Congress ratified the Supreme Court ruling, forcing the despised Pérez to step down from the presidency. The head of the Congress, Sen. Octavio Lepage, was immediately sworn in as acting President, and the Venezuelan stock market rose 4%.

Not joy, but panic was the effect triggered by Pérez's ouster among the Anglo-American elites who persist in dubbing Pérez the "standard-bearer of democracy" on the continent, long after the stench of his corruption has driven the nation into revolt against his reign. Pérez was not only the continent's most ardent advocate of a "new world order" based on limited sovereignty, depopulation, technological apartheid, and demilitarization, but he was also the most faithful enforcer of International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity and radical free-trade dictates—to the point of ordering thousands of fellow Venezuelans to be mowed down by army bullets at an anti-austerity demonstration shortly after taking office in 1989.

Prominent representatives of the new world order, such as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and banker David Rockefeller, descended on Venezuela every time the Pérez regime faced an upsurge of resistance, whether mass demonstrations of repudiation or military coup attempts. The last such visit was just one month ago, *after* Pérez had been indicted for corruption by his own attorney general.

U.S. officials repeatedly threatened use of military force and economic sanctions in the event of Pérez's overthrow. Said State Department official and former U.S. ambassador

to the Organization of American States Luigi Einaudi, at a Washington symposium held last Oct. 23: "Pérez is a President with personal charisma, history . . . a projection of vigor, courage, modernity, adaptability." What happens in Venezuela "is absolutely critical to our collective, regional future."

As Einaudi foresaw, the ramifications of Pérez's fall go far beyond Venezuela. Indeed, his ouster pulls the plug on the entire Anglo-American gameplan, otherwise known as Project Democracy, to use "democracy" and "human rights" as the watchwords of supranational intervention and power-sharing with narco-terrorists on the continent. For many Ibero-Americans, the successful impeachment of an entrenched *and U.S.-backed* dictator like Carlos Andrés Pérez is as stunning an accomplishment as last year's capture and imprisonment of Abimael Guzmán, the nearly mythological chieftain of the narco-terrorist Shining Path in Peru. The remoralization of patriotic forces across the continent following Guzmán's capture, and again following Pérez's overthrow, is palpable.

### **Bold moves in Guatemala**

The first fallout from Pérez's political demise is already evident in Guatemala, where President Jorge Serrano suspended the Constitution, shut down the Congress, Supreme Court, and Constitutional Court, and fired the country's attorney general and human rights prosecutor in a military-backed response to provocations and attempted blackmail of his administration by the "human rights mafia," in league with drug-linked networks that had massively infiltrated government institutions.

Serrano's 30-minute speech to the nation on May 25 explained his measures as designed to "purge the state of all

its forms of corruption, with which you and I are totally fed up." He said: "The country is controlled by drug traffickers and mafias. . . . I don't want our country to be a garden for mafias. I want it to have a destiny without corruption." And in an interview with the Mexican daily *Excelsior*, Serrano amplified: "The politicians have abused democracy at times, and we have fallen from freedom to libertinism, that is, into believing that democracy is a strong enough framework such that all is permitted. . . . One must understand what democracy really is. Is it to literally maintain a facade up front, while being totally gnawed away by the mafia, by drugs, and by those who want to use it for their own benefit? That is not democracy."

Serrano added: "Let me tell you, there is a great expectation over what I will do in Guatemala. I want to tell you that all of Latin America had better be prepared, because drug trafficking groups will not be content just with economic power, they will seek political power."

Serrano's bold measures have been universally compared to Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's April 5, 1992 actions, which purged that country's similarly "worm-eaten" institutions of narco-terrorists and their political allies and protectors. And, understandably, they are sending shivers up and down the spine of Washington's Project Democracy crowd, which has only just finished celebrating its successful imposition of a supranationally monitored "peace pact" in El Salvador, which spells the end of that nation's sovereign institutions, and especially its Armed Forces.

Nobel prizewinner and terrorist propagandist Rigoberta Menchú, who was leading a conference of "indigenous rights" activists in Guatemala when President Serrano announced his measures, responded by threatening to lead a "civil resistance" movement against the government. The U.S. State Department condemned Serrano's actions as "illegitimate," and the U.S.-dominated Organization of American States is planning to invoke the so-called Santiago Declaration, which commits the nations of the hemisphere to take joint action against any country which "disrupts democracy."

But the genie is already out of the bottle. The two opposing models of Ibero-American government—Pérez's and Fujimori's—have been tried and tested. Project Democracy's Pérez is out, and Fujimori not only stood up to Project Democracy, but is more popular than ever. Guatemala's Serrano drew the obvious lesson, and so will others.

## No to the IMF

The spreading nationalist resistance to Project Democracy's "human rights" blackmail now has the potential to go directly to the heart of the new world order's recolonization drive. Worried the *Financial Times* of London, in a May 28 evaluation of recent Ibero-American developments, "The idea that Latin America was at last going to become a democratic continent espousing free market principles, beloved of former U.S. President George Bush and adopted by the

Clinton administration, has taken a battering. . . ."

A *Baltimore Sun* editorial of May 26 was similarly concerned: "The indictment and suspension of President Carlos Andrés Pérez for corruption probably protects rather than endangers Venezuela's 35-year-old democracy. But it imperils economic reform and growth in the second-largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States. How much better if Mr. Pérez had been able to serve out his term until the elections in December, and complete his reforms."

Among other things, Pérez's impeachment calls into question whether his plans for "reprivatization of petroleum resources" will now proceed. The *Washington Post* of May 23 quotes one foreign diplomat: "Oil is a politically sensitive—almost religious—topic here [in Venezuela]. You're talking about national sovereignty, national patrimony, 'our children's future.' They don't like to hear talk about foreigners taking over their oil." More broadly, the *Wall Street Journal* asks whether "the forcing of President Carlos Andrés Pérez from office for his trial on embezzlement charges will derail economic changes."

The conclusion has already been drawn by Air Force Gen. Francisco Visconti, who led last November's attempted coup against Pérez. In an interview in the May 24 issue of Peru's *Sí* magazine, General Visconti says that Pérez's ouster "is the first step toward the establishment of a real democracy." But, he added, "the only way our Latin American nations will overcome underdevelopment is by turning our backs on the prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund."

A similar appeal was made by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), which published a pamphlet just before the impeachment proceedings on Pérez's many crimes against the nation. The MSIA pamphlet accused Pérez of selling out the country to the IMF, a formulation immediately picked up by members of Congress and others. It also included an emergency economic program from the MSIA that called for an end to financial speculation and for strict exchange controls; cheap credit for production and infrastructure investment; and suspension of the foreign debt, among other measures.

The situation in Venezuela is far from settled; Pérez, although suspended from duty, is still in the presidential residence and continues to issue proclamations as head of state. He even called Guatemalan President Serrano to express disapproval of his measures, and boasted in a May 24 interview with *Diario de Caracas* that he and founding father Simón Bolívar shared a common history.

Pérez's political party, Democratic Action, is politically divided over how to hold onto power, with Acting President Octavio Lepage causing a scene in front of the meeting of the Congress that ratified his ascension May 21, by insisting that he would stay in office for 90 days or longer, despite a constitutional provision establishing his interim presidency for a term of only 30 days.

# Five-power sellout of Bosnia is worse than the Munich betrayal

by Konstantin George

The Bosnian “peace” plan adopted by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Spain, and announced in Washington, D.C. on May 22, marks a level of infamy with few parallels in this century. It is an agreement by the “Big Four” to bury Bosnia, with the British-led Anglo-French Entente Cordiale serving as the driving force behind the sellout. It has dropped even the pretense of a commitment to the existence of a Bosnian state. Adding insult to injury, the plan was unveiled on the day that marks the first anniversary of Bosnia’s admission to the United Nations as a sovereign state.

With this betrayal, which Lyndon LaRouche called “probably the worst foreign policy catastrophe for the United States government in recent times” (see *Documentation*), the West has sanctioned and rewarded the naked aggression, territorial conquests, and genocide of Serbia’s Nazi-communist dictatorship. These crimes have been accepted on the continent of Europe. The message will not be lost on every other present or future imitator of Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic.

The capitulation carries with it devastating consequences for western relations with the Muslim world. This theme was addressed by the 51-nation Islamic Conference which issued a statement denouncing the Washington agreement, and called instead for lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia, air strikes against Serbian positions, and sending troops from Islamic countries as peacekeepers.

The Serb commanders wasted no time in proving what sorts of dangers the world faces in the wake of the capitulation. Typical were statements by the Bosnian Serb military commander, Gen. Ratko Mladic, on May 25, that Serbia would carry on the war until its forces had reached Vienna and Trieste, the northeast Italian Adriatic port across the border from Slovenia. Croatia and Kosova are most immediately threatened.

The assessment that further Serbian aggressions are now imminent is shared by top military experts, including Gen. John R. Galvin, former NATO Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, who told the House Armed Services Committee on May 26: “I’m one who personally believes the Serbs will not stop with Bosnia. They will want to exert themselves very strongly in Kosovo and other places.”

From within the United States, protests were issued by

congressional leaders from both parties, denouncing the sellout. For example, Sen. Robert Dole, Republican leader in the Senate, on May 23 described the plan agreed to by the Clinton administration as “writing off Bosnia as a state by ratifying the *status quo* on the ground.” “We must allow the Bosnians to defend themselves,” he said. “It’s the least we can do.”

Such statements give some grounds to hope that the western capitulation may not be irreversible.

## The fraud of ‘safe havens’

The five-power plan clears the way for a partition of Bosnia, leaving the Bosnian Muslims a small American Indian-type reservation in central Bosnia, and five ghettos surrounded by Serbian forces—the so-called safe havens. These are: the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo; the central Bosnian town of Tuzla and surrounding region; the western Bosnian town of Bihac and surrounding region; the eastern Bosnian Muslim-held towns of Gorazde and Zepa; and the already-existing “safe haven” of Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia.

With the fragile exception of Tuzla, all of these “safe havens” are presently surrounded by Serbian forces, and crammed with hundreds of thousands of half-starving Bosnian Muslim civilian refugees, living under hideous conditions. These locations are neither “safe” nor “havens.” As Warren Christopher stated when announcing the plan, U.S. air power would not be used to defend the Bosnian Muslims, but only to support U.N. forces attacked in these ghettos, and then only if these forces formally requested such assistance. The Serbians can attack Bosnian Muslims as they please, in or outside of the “havens,” without any worry about retaliation. It is no wonder that Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic promptly hailed the plan and praised President Clinton as “a great man,” for having capitulated to Britain and France.

## Serb conquests accepted

The plan, by making no mention of Bosnian Muslim-held areas outside the “safe havens,” provides another go-ahead for the Serbs to widen and secure their corridor in north Bosnia, and to attempt to complete the encirclement of the Tuzla region, the last remaining Bosnian Muslim stronghold not completely surrounded by Serbian forces. These twin

objectives, known to the United States, NATO, and the European powers for months, constitute the Serbians' last remaining significant military goals in Bosnia. Beginning in mid-May, in the week running up to the Washington capitulation, the Serbs launched their biggest offensives of the war, in the corridor and to the north and west of the Tuzla region, to accomplish precisely these aims.

Over the May 22-23 weekend, after the news from Washington reached Belgrade, Serbian forces launched the most intense artillery shellings and strongest attacks of the war against the northern towns of Maglaj and Olovo. According to Bosnian Radio on May 23, an unprecedented 2,000-plus shells hit Maglaj alone, causing extremely heavy civilian losses, and leaving the town burning. On that weekend of infamy, the Serbians also showed the world what they think of "safe havens," unleashing the worst artillery barrage in months against Sarajevo, killing scores of civilians.

On May 26, Serbian forces completed the encirclement of Maglaj, seizing all the surrounding hills and trapping 32,000 Bosnian Muslim civilians. The crushing of the Bosnian positions around Maglaj places Serb forces within striking distance of completing the encirclement of the Tuzla area.

### General Balkan war looms

The Washington capitulation is in fact a triple sellout—of Bosnia, Croatia, and Kosova—setting the stage for a general Balkan war. The plan expressly rules out any independence for Kosova, thus giving Serbian dictator Milosevic a free hand to begin mass deportation of the region's ethnic Albanians, who comprise 92% of the Kosova population. The section of the five-power communiqué dealing with Kosova, curiously ignored by the media, insists that Kosova shall remain Serbian occupied. It reads: "We favor an increase in the international monitoring presence in Kosova. International standards of human rights should be strictly enforced in Kosova, although we do not support declarations of independence there." This quashing of Kosovar hopes for independence, combined with dropping all reference to even a restoration of so-called autonomy, thus deliberately maintains Kosova under Serbian occupation.

Finally, the odious treatment given Croatia by this document must be mentioned. Solely on the basis of the Washington communiqué, one would never know that Croatia was and remains a victim of Serbian aggression. This wretched document of the five powers accepts the slander that Croatia is a guilty party along with Serbia. The communiqué reads: "Croatia: The same considerations apply to the Serb-populated areas of Croatia," as previously outlined for Kosova. The document blithely ignores the fact that the "Serb-populated areas of Croatia" such as Krajina, have been detached from Croatia and placed under Serbian occupation, thus making it physically impossible for Croatia to "respect" any "standards" in these regions.

In the communiqué, Croatia is held accountable for main-

taining "human rights" in areas ruled by the Serb Army. Even at Munich, Daladier and Chamberlain did not have the nerve to demand that Czech President Eduard Benes be held responsible for "human rights" in the Sudentenland after the Nazis marched in.

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## Documentation

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*Below is a selection of international expressions of outrage at the May 22 five-power agreement:*

**Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.**, radio interview "EIR Talks with LaRouche," May 24:

It's an absolute disaster. It probably is the worst foreign policy catastrophe for the United States government in recent time, in terms of its implications, because this tends to discredit the United States as an international factor in policy shaping.

I think it's impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation; but I shouldn't wish to suggest hopelessness. This is going to deteriorate. This is worse than what Daladier and Chamberlain did at Munich, what the British and their friends succeeded in imposing on the United States. It is far worse, as I say, than what was conceded to Hitler by Chamberlain and Daladier.

We have to see what the next development is. This is not going to stick. This is not going to lead to peace; this is going to lead to extended chaos. We will have to see how the United States government, the Clinton administration in particular, reacts to this. If this were to continue, if there were to be no correction on the part of the Clinton administration, I would say that the chances of Mr. Clinton's being reelected, would be zilch, on the basis of what the consequences of this would be. I don't want to foreclose happier turns in policy; but as of now, if this sticks, it's an absolute disaster.

This will spread. You are not going to stop the Balkan war. The Balkan war is going to continue to simmer and explode. So the idea that this is "peace in our time"—that's it. This is Neville Chamberlain getting off the airplane in the airport in Britain, talking about the hope that there would be "peace in our time." It's just folly. There is no peace. This is an absolute disaster.

If you unleash genocide, if you unleash mass rape, rape slave camps numbering tens of thousands of women, if you engage in the "final solution" to the Bosnian Muslim "problem," and you imagine that somehow it's going to contain itself within a few foothills in the Balkans and not extend to the rest of the world, you simply don't understand at all how the world works.

**Bosnia President Alija Izetbegovic**, radio address to the Bosnian people on May 23:

A totally unacceptable . . . betrayal. . . . The aggressor is not going to withdraw from the occupied territories. And

our people who have been evicted will not be allowed to return to their homes. . . . We are not going to waste time any longer in futile negotiations. The world has not left us with many choices.

We will not pull back any more. The international community is in the process of accepting the law of force and violence, which means acceptance of atrocities and genocide in violation of elementary principles of the rights of man.

If the international community is prepared to accept the law of force in international relations . . . rewarding aggression and genocide, then it should issue a new code of behavior in which force and violence will be the primary and sole argument, and it should make public that the U.N. Charter and . . . international laws are no longer valid.

**Bosnian U.N. Ambassador Mohammed Sacirbey**, interview with National Public Radio in the United States, May 24:

If necessary, we will look for new friends in the world to help us exercise our right; we already have many of them, now it's maybe time to call on them to help us in whatever way they need to under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

Under Article 51, any state can call upon other member states to assist it in self-defense against an aggression. That is a primary right, one which supersedes any other resolutions or any other articles of the Charter.

We've been too long, too trusting that the West would come to protect a European country. We are not a Muslim country, but a European country with a large Muslim population, a democratic, secular state, one that is pluralistic and multicultural. Europe has let us down, and sometimes we get the feeling that they have let us down purely because some of our leaders happen to be Muslims.

**Bosnian Armed Forces Commander Sefer Halilovic:**

Lift the embargo, gentlemen, and then get lost, every one of you, from Bosnia. . . . It is incomprehensible that the international community has been so impotent toward Bosnia-Herzegovina, a state which it recognized.

**Besim Spahic**, mayor of Zenica, Bosnia:

Don't talk to me about western or European culture, or about democratic freedoms, human rights. All that is hypocrisy and nonsense. Please do not talk anymore about civil rights, human rights and freedom, with all this happening in Europe, in the cradle of western civilization, on the eve of the 21st century.

**Bosnian Information Minister Ivo Knezevic:**

They are reducing us to Indian reservations. . . . For 10 months, the Europeans have been observing us, supervising us, counting us, feeding us, classifying us, but it would have been more just to have helped us. So much have we been reduced to the role of animals on the way to extinction,

we would have accomplished more if we had called on the societies for protection of animals, which are more effective. While the Serbian aggression has gone on, the image which appears of Europe in the mirror disgusts me so much that I want to smash the mirror. My son, aged 14 years, wrote this morning in his diary: "I hate Europe." I think that the Bosnian youth, who identified themselves with Italian or French youth, will preserve this disillusionment for their entire lives.

Clinton and Warren Christopher have shown that they are only men of promises and are, in some sense, responsible for the deaths [in Sarajevo] of this weekend. They are rubber-stamping the Serbian occupation, which is "cantonizing" us in Indian reservations, while developing the Bosnian prisoner syndrome. Without future, without even a tomorrow, since we don't know what will happen tonight.

**The Islamic Conference**, represented at the United Nations with 51 member-states, May 24:

The result of adopting a strategy which fails to reverse aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina will have consequences which go far beyond the borders of this state.

The joint action program announced in Washington . . . would appear to foreclose effective enforcement action against the Serbian aggressor and deny the inherent right of self-defense to the government and people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Serbs cannot be allowed to retain the fruit of their aggression, ethnic cleansing and territorial occupation. . . .

The Islamic countries must make it clear to the world that we will not stand by while genocide is being committed and condoned against defenseless Muslims. We must make clear that we will not passively accept the rape of thousands of Muslim women and young girls in Bosnia-Herzegovina. We must make clear that we will not accept that a Muslim people should be virtually exterminated from the heart of the most "civilized" continent.

**Jeane Kirkpatrick**, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, syndicated column, May 24:

The notion that aggression must not be rewarded lest it invite further aggression has been the core concept and driving principle of U.S. foreign policy, at least since World War II. That is why Harry Truman signed and the U.S. Senate ratified the United Nations Charter.

But in the Bosnian conflict the search for consensus in the Security Council has taken priority over protecting a people from genocide. The lack of consensus has protected an aggressor. Does the United States have a greater national interest in consensus with our allies than in discouraging aggression? . . .

I am very disappointed in the performance of Clinton and Christopher. They were wrong to decide and announce that we would not act unilaterally. And it is sad that they were not able to provide the leadership needed to persuade others.

# 'Ethnic cleansing' ongoing in Kosova

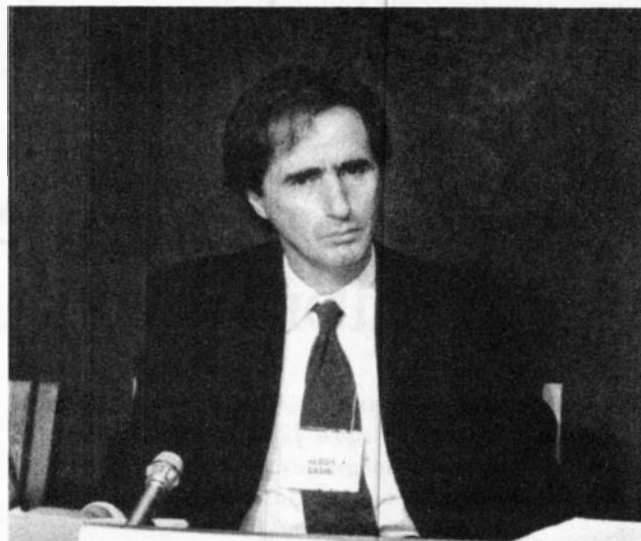
by Laurence Hecht

"Ethnic cleansing" without open war, but with daily police brutality, is the policy of the Serbian police regime in the former Yugoslavian state of Kosova, reported Surgeon General Dr. Alush A. Gashi, a professor of anatomy at the University of Kosova, to a meeting of the Human Rights Committee of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. on May 19.

The targeted population in this case are Albanians, half of whom live not in the Republic of Albania, but in ethnic and compact territories of the former Yugoslavia where they are the third most numerous grouping, he said. Kosova, in the southwestern part of former Yugoslavia, is the largest such concentration, with 2 million ethnic Albanians. Kosova was given status as an autonomous region within Yugoslavia after World War II. It lost its autonomy in recent years when the Republic of Serbia took over the province by police and military forces, abolished the Parliament, dismissed the government, and closed down Albanian-language television, radio and daily newspaper, Dr. Gashi reported.

There then began a process which Dr. Gashi described as "intellectual decapitation." The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Kosova in the capital of Pristina was one of the first institutions to be affected, he said. Under newly imposed laws, Serbs appointed by the Belgrade government began firing Albanian physicians. Top physicians were pulled out of workrooms, offices, and even operating rooms by Serbian police forces. Across Kosova, over 2,000 medical personnel, including 400 doctors, all of them Albanian, have been dismissed for political reasons. Medical workers may be fired merely for communicating in the Albanian language. In the hospitals of Kosova there is not one vascular surgeon, nor one oncologist, Dr. Gashi said. Research at every level is suffering.

Because Serbians control obstetrics, Albanian women are afraid to go to the hospital to give birth. During 1989, some 11,652 babies were delivered at the university hospital, 93% of them to Albanian mothers. Now only four or five babies are born there each day. Neonatal tetanus has risen as a result of home deliveries under unsanitary conditions and without medical assistance. Vaccination rates have fallen from over 90% to as low as 18% in some counties, and increased lack of access to medical care has meant increasing deaths from tuberculosis, and 20 reported cases of poliomyelitis.



*Kosova Surgeon General Dr. Alush A. Gashi*

## 'Educated Albanians are the enemy'

Ethnic cleansing has been achieved in all the institutions in Kosova by dismissal of Albanians, said Dr. Gashi. Intellectuals and scientists are especially targeted. Serb officials have publicly stated, "A good Albanian is an uneducated Albanian. Educated Albanians are the enemy," Dr. Gashi reported. After the shutdown of the Albanian-language schools denied them education for one semester, more than 450,000 Kosovan students are being educated in private homes by voluntary teachers. But teachers still face daily interruption from the Serbian police. Teachers in public high schools have been beaten in classrooms by the Serbian police, in the presence of students. Teachers and students have suffered police beatings in front of the private schools.

Many scientists are leaving the region, Dr. Gashi told his audience. "While I respect the desire of scientists to continue their work in good laboratories outside a place as troubled as Kosova, I believe strongly that scientists should stay in Kosova," he said. "I have more respect for those who are dedicated to face the reality, which means to be ready to give their life for this cause. I do not accuse my academic colleagues who have left Kosova for a better life in the United States. I just do not agree that escaping is the solution. I do not agree with their attitude that they will come back to Kosova when the situation gets better. Who will make Kosova better? Who will make the difference if not the best educated people?"

On Oct. 26, 1990, just after returning from testifying at a hearing of the U.S. Senate, Dr. Gashi was roughed up by police, who broke into his workplace and took him to a detention center. He was released after urgent protest from U.S. officials. Immediately afterward all of his scientific and private files were confiscated and his books removed from the bookstores.



## You can't fight guerrillas if you submit to the IMF

*The following are excerpts from an interview with Lyndon LaRouche conducted on April 12 by Robyn Quijano, the editor of EIR's Spanish-language magazine, Resumen Ejecutivo, and published in its May 15 issue.*

**EIR:** In the late 1970s, you formulated a policy of oil-for-technology for Mexico, and after you had a meeting with then-President of Mexico José López Portillo in 1982, you wrote the famous document *Operation Juárez*. Since then, Ibero-America has been destroyed, particularly in terms of the labor force which has been nearly ground up in those 10 years. Given the depth of the destruction of the labor force, what should we do right now?

**LaRouche:** We should do the same thing. Of course, we have seen that, in the past 10 years or more, Pemex has been destroyed, by the looting policy enforced by the Anglo-Americans on Mexico. The lack of investment in maintaining the rollover of Pemex, meant that Pemex went from a powerful institution, into a gutted and looted one. Of course, they are now planning to sell it off piecemeal, I understand.

We don't have that any more. But the policy remains the same, even though we're starting from a poorer level than if we had done it 10 years ago. The policy is the same. We just have to work harder to get it done.

For example: As we discussed with López Portillo, one should remember the discussion about cities in Mexico. Every visitor to Mexico City sees immediately: In the morning, you can see the sky. By noontime, you can no longer see it, because that cloud of dirt has mushroomed up and blocked it, and you have to go to the nearby mountains to see the sky.

It's obviously insane. But why is Mexico City so large? Why is that area so overgrown, in terms of density relative to the environmental conditions? Because the rest of Mexico is underdeveloped. The infrastructure is not there. We have people unemployed in Mexico, improperly used. We have to use whatever we have, there and in other countries, to develop the necessary infrastructure, instead of *wasting* it.

We don't need people struggling to live by peddling a few little things in the street. We need infrastructure built, we need the rails rebuilt. We need the water moved. We need the canals dug from the North to South on up the coast to get the fresh water from a tropical area, which has excess, into

other areas. We need to rebuild the energy industry. And we have to educate adults who have been miseducated, as well as repairing the education of the children.

**EIR:** This brings me to the question of fighting the International Monetary Fund (IMF). *Ombro a Ombro*, the magazine of the retired military in Brazil, had a recent editorial in which they stated that 62% of Brazil's budget goes to internal and external debt, and that this is an impossible situation. They said, which is absolutely correct, that confronting this will probably mean a boycott by the banks, and tremendous pressure from the IMF and the banks. That were better than the current genocide that they are being forced into.

This is the situation which every Hispanic American country faces, and the question is: How do you confront such an international boycott? What would you do to be able to survive under those difficult circumstances?

**LaRouche:** One has to think not formally. One must, of course, be able to think formally, but one should not think formalistically. If the banking system of the world is going to suck the blood of one's nation, that is an act of war against one's nation. And so let it go hang; let it collapse.

The financial system of the world is now a gigantic, cancerous bubble, which cannot be sustained in any case. Let it collapse. People ask, "What will we do for a credit system?" Well, I don't give a hang about that. I can create a system on the basis of the same kind of system which U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton outlined. Every country can create its own national credit system. The idea of borrowing foreign money, in order to borrow the use of domestic resources, is complete lunacy in any case. So we don't need to borrow foreign money and to get permission to use your own national resources for development.

The problem of cutting off of credit has nothing to do with domestic requirements, in terms of domestic trade. It has to do with imports. You need import credit, and you need export credit also. If cooperating nations which have their own credit systems were to decide that they were going to trade with each other, and that they were going to put national credit systems into cooperation in order to facilitate that, you can do it. You're not going to collapse trade. The banking system is going to collapse *anyway*. So let's not worry about



the collapse of the international banking system, let's hope it comes *soon*. But the alternative must be in place, and the alternative is national banking systems. Replacing central banking systems, replacing the present system of international banking, replacing the IMF, must happen. It must happen *now*, it must happen *immediately*; otherwise, this world is going to go into something beyond belief.

So don't be afraid of the collapse of the international banking system. Wish for it. Pray for it—and help make it happen. Because the alternative is, we have to commit ourselves at all costs to restoring national banking and national credit systems, and to deal with the problems of international trade, to rely upon cooperation among cooperating states and their respective national banking systems. That is the way we are going to have to deal with it. There *is* no other solution.

**EIR:** Our readers have read a great deal about your proposal for a "Productive Triangle" [in Europe] as the alternative to this horrendous collapse in the East. Should we be able to actually do such a thing, what kind of impact would that have on the developing sector?

**LaRouche:** It would have two impacts. The most immediate impact, of course, is a policy impact. We're changing the world system, and that change in itself is the most important thing.

The Productive Triangle was based on the work of Charlemagne et al. That is, over 1,000 years ago, Charlemagne and his court set up a physical-economic development of Europe. The area of development was centered on an area which was a triangular area on the surface of the Earth from approximately Paris down through parts of France and to Munich and Vienna, and up through Prague, into Berlin, and back again, by way of the Ruhr in Germany and Lille in France. That area has the greatest accumulation of development of the land, of canal systems, of transport systems, of any part of the world, in terms of density. Because of the density of this development, it is the most efficient area of the world for generating new technology. That is, you get the most result for the least input, because of this development.

The idea, which had been my objective all along with the Strategic Defense Initiative, and so forth, was to break the hold of this geopolitical system. The essence of the British Empire idea, in particular, from the latter part of the 19th and into the 20th century, was expressed as what we call geopolitics. The idea was that the British Empire and, later, the Anglo-American empire, so to speak, could not maintain its world domination if France, Germany, Russia, and other states collaborated to generate, with Japan and China, a Eurasian economic development sphere based on such things as modern rails and other development.

Now, think about the situation we are facing today. The population of mainland China is 1.2 billion people, or slightly less; the number of Chinese in the world is about 1.5 billion

people. You have Southeast Asia, which is increasing to about 300 million people, which will soon be a half-billion. You have on the subcontinent of Asia, a billion in addition to that. Then you have the population of Europe.

Think of what this represents. Eurasian development, in terms of world population, in terms of world production, means the world really is what the British call "the world island." It means that every part of the world connected to this is now undergoing the impact of a development zone. And that is the essential thing.

And as the British understood, that breaks the power of what they call the rim; it breaks the power of the British Empire. And the Americans got the dumb idea of being part of the British rim. We call them "rim people"; it means marginal.

So that is the essential part. It has a technological feature, that this is the most efficient way to get a worldwide economic recovery based on scientific and technological progress. It has the correlated political impact; it changes the ordering of the affairs of the world, from one of an imperial idea based on a bunch of parasites in London and elsewhere sucking the blood of the planet, to the idea of incorporative development, based on cooperation and technological progress.

**EIR:** I'd like to move to the question of the conspiracy to demilitarize Ibero-America. The so-called Truth Commission on El Salvador has created a big stir in the press internationally, to the extent that someone actually suggested that instead of an international war crimes tribunal to try the Serbians, the Ibero-American military, particularly the Salvadoran military, should be tried in such a tribunal. What do you think about this push of the Salvadoran Truth Commission, so-called? [See *EIR*, April 9, 1993, "U.N. 'Truth Commission' Is One Big Lie."]

**LaRouche:** The Truth Commission, of all the things it lacks, it lacks the most, truth. It is obvious.

First of all, there were atrocities committed throughout the history of Ibero-America in the fight against guerrillas. To the extent this was true, as in the case of El Salvador, the dirtiest fighting done by the Salvadoran military forces, was done, if by anyone, by units which were under U.S. technical direction. But that is really not the story, even though one may concede that things like that may have happened or did happen, as happened in other cases, where people encountering terrorist or guerrilla forces, under the circumstances, may get a little wild—take the green troops.

But the essential atrocities committed, were committed by the guerrillas themselves. Take the case of Shining Path in Peru, which is paradigmatic for these guerrilla movements. As I know from my work in this area, the method of the guerrillas is to go into an Indian village, for example, and if the Indians refuse to cooperate with the guerrillas, they come back and massacre them, and then go to the next village and say, if you don't want to be massacred, give us your

labor, your young men for training, and cooperate. In some cases, in Peru, for example, some of the Indians grow coca anyway and cooperate with the Shining Path on the coca operation; but in many cases, the Indians did not want to cooperate, but did so at the point of a gun.

We know that in Guatemala, as of 1985, that the people whom Rigoberta Menchú praises, were committing atrocities against the Indians. The atrocities were not so much committed by the military. We don't know everything that happened in that country, I certainly don't. But I *do know*—and I was involved in suggesting what became Operation Guatusa, an anti-drug operation in Guatemala, because we knew, because of the use of gasoline to burn people alive in these villages by Menchú's friends—that they were getting the gasoline to do this terrorism, from the sale of gasoline to drug runners running planes on the Caribbean side of Guatemala.

This was commonplace; in the terms we know today, that the United States government, or part of the State Department under Bush at least (the policy has not been cleared up since), Shining Path was *actually being backed* by the U.S. State Department. And the greatest amount of terrorism, the greatest amount of crimes, if not the *total* amount of crimes against humanity, were perpetrated by the guerrillas themselves.

Now this Truth Commission has made itself clearly the instrument of apology for the propaganda of the people who *did*, to my knowledge, commit the major part of the terrorism in that part of the world. So the Truth Commission is obviously an *instrument* of forces in the United States and elsewhere, who are *behind* the terrorism.

Put that together with the effort to destroy the military. Someone will ask you, "Why would a capitalist country like the United States want to support anti-capitalist, communist guerrilla forces in these countries?" For a very simple reason. The same way they like to spread diseases among their enemies: to kill them. They wish to destroy the sovereignty of these nations. They wish to destroy their security. They don't want these nations to develop. They have a population policy, to reduce the population of Central and South America, and if you lower the technology you do that; if you spread disease you do that.

And if you unleash this kind of horror show, you're going to wipe out the Catholic Church in Central and South America by wiping out its parishioners, among other things; and among the leading people, the ideologues behind this support of the Truth Commission in the United States, are people who have been committed to such policies.

What happens is, the reason you have difficulty in dealing with this, is that when we explain this to people, we say, "I can't believe the nice United States—they may make mistakes and do bad things—I can't believe that anybody up there is crazy enough to have evil policies like that." Well, I am afraid that people are just going to have to wake up and recognize that there are people in the United States and Great Britain who *do* have evil policies like that.

**EIR:** Speaking of Shining Path, you visited Peru and spoke at the Center for Advanced Military Studies to military leaders, many of whom are now engaged in this battle against terrorism. Could you elaborate on what the proper war-fighting doctrine under these conditions of irregular warfare is?

**LaRouche:** The problem is, when you are fighting irregular warfare, the essential thing is to fight for what you are fighting *for*, not just fight against the guerrillas. The problem is, you get these idiotic experts from the United States and elsewhere, who may have certain technical military capability, who come in and say, "Here is how you kill guerrillas, here is how you get rid of them." But that is not what your objective is; your objective is to eliminate them. . . .

The object in guerrilla warfare is to establish the political objectives of the movement you're fighting for, in order to destroy and isolate the political capacity of the enemy. Because if you isolate them, then you can mop them up relatively easily. . . .

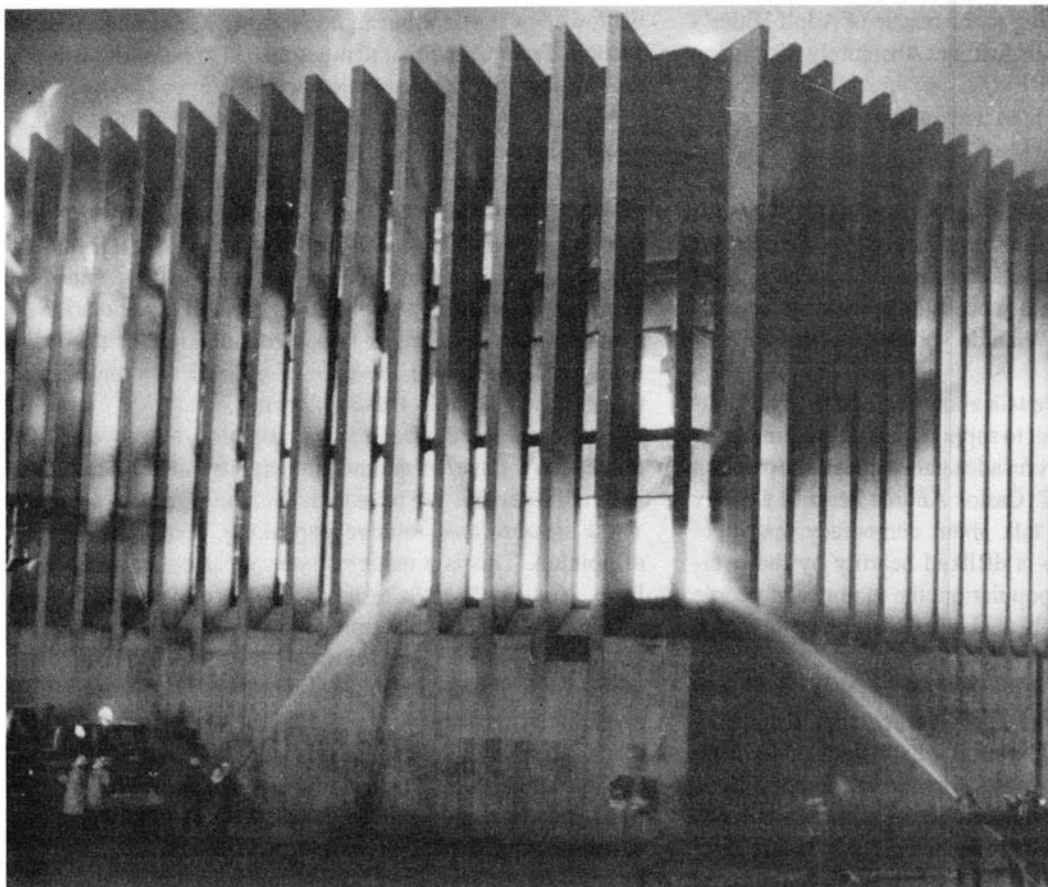
Once the government is able to *isolate* the guerrillas from the people whom they dominate, and protect the people, then the guerrillas become exposed as a relatively small force, and we find they become not the Quechua speakers but the French speakers from Ayacucho, and things like that, who are fairly easy—not easy, but practically easy—to deal with. And *the essence of irregular warfare* is the policy of nation-building and security action to assist the nation-building process. In that way, you are winning.

Once you get into this idea of techniques "to win the hearts and minds" against the guerrilla force, the way they did in Vietnam, some crazy thing like that, then you've lost it.

No matter how successful you are militarily, you *think*. For example, I am worried about Colombia, for that reason. The communists appear to be retreating under military pressure. But what if the communists are letting some of their forces retreat, and they are sitting there, waiting to come out of the bushes, armed, and to attack the flanks of the military forces which are chasing them over the hills?

The problem in Colombia is, that the political-economic measures needed to deal with the problem are not being provided; and thus, the problem exists. So the military victories can be *temporary*, they are not decisive. Whereas if you have a correct conception of warfare, then what you are going to do, is to address the problem, and *isolate* the problem, by providing the population with solutions to the real problems of life through a national policy.

It is almost impossible to fight guerrillas and submit to the IMF at the same time. If you are carrying out an IMF program against your own population, which is what it is, or similar policies, and you are trying to fight guerrillas, you are facing a losing battle. Because the IMF is recruiting the guerrillas while the U.S. State Department will come in and threaten to cut you off from what little aid you're getting, if you kill any more of these guerrillas, and the Masons are



*The Colombian Justice Palace in flames after being assaulted by M-19 terrorists in November 1985. "I think the Colombian government, before it goes ahead with bringing the United Nations in to help it deal with its problems, should perhaps get an experienced Bosnian government agent, or perhaps a couple of victims of the Serbs from the rape camps in Bosnia, to say what they think the United Nations assistance is in such a situation," comments Lyndon LaRouche.*

accusing *you* of being human rights violators.

So a firm, determined policy, but a policy which is based on *affirming* the welfare of your people, is the way to fight; and if you do not do that, you may lose.

**EIR:** Americas Watch has insisted on calling the Shining Path and MRTA terrorists "insurgents," and enumerating "violations of laws of war governing internal armed conflicts." There is evidently a lot of pressure on the government of Peru to accept such a status, which would obviously play into the human rights trap.

**LaRouche:** People should not get sucked into this kind of stuff. They had a clearer idea years ago. The pressure is on them. You have to look at *who* is putting the pressure on these governments to say they must do this. That is where the problem lies.

Ten years ago, even five years ago, these governments would have recognized such a proposal and defied and brushed it aside, as absolutely insane. Now they are seriously considering such things. Why? Because powerful external pressures are asking them to consider it. Who are these powerful external pressures? That is where the problem lies; and they have to understand, that the U.S. government, at least under Bush, and the policy has not yet changed, were sup-

porting Shining Path, a terrorist organization, working for the destruction of the nation, supporting it, using human rights flags to do it; and they have to have the guts to stand up and realize that this is something you cannot trade off as a concession. You will lose your whole country. You *can't* do it.

There have been a few developments lately in other Third World countries, namely, India refusing Amnesty International entrance into certain of their own affairs, and also a big fight in Thailand against the non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

**EIR:** Do you think that this can tend to break the tyranny of this apparatus?

**LaRouche:** If you get enough of them linked together. If you get what happened in Thailand, and what [President Alberto] Fujimori has done in Peru, or what some of the others have done in Peru, very plainly speaking on this—and they can speak even more bluntly about organizations which, in the name of "defending" human rights, which *don't* defend human rights in other cases, intervene to help the guerrillas.

The [Abimael] Guzmán case is a good example [Guzmán is the head of the Shining Path terrorists]. All these people are so concerned about poor old Guzmán, this mass murderer. It

reminds me of people coming to the rescue of Adolf Hitler's corpse or something. It's disgusting. Absolutely disgusting stuff.

If this is resisted in a united way, and people say, "Cut it out," it can be stopped.

**EIR:** On the Venezuelan situation: As you know, the Bush and the Clinton administrations have backed President Carlos Andrés Pérez and actually spoken of a total boycott against Venezuela should there be a successful movement to overthrow his corrupt regime. What do you think of this as U.S. policy?

**LaRouche:** It's stupid. We talk about corruption. The United States says it doesn't want to support corrupt governments; the United States goes on a crusade against alleged corruption in many parts of the world. Carlos Andrés Pérez is a pretty corrupt character. People talk about democracy, and here you have a President who is disliked heartily by the overwhelming majority of his population; the majority of people wanted to coup him, and only the United States has prevented that.

So we would say, by ordinary criteria, that the United States is propping up another unpopular, corrupt, disgusting dictator in the form of CAP. That is what it adds up to. Here we have a man whom 90% of the population want out. He is accused of corruption left and right; he's associated with people, or has been, like the Cisneros family, who are most dubious people. He is engaged in acts, or his office is engaged in acts which would be considered outrageous repression and corruption. And normally, you'd think the State Department would be screaming up and down, "We've gotta get rid of this corrupt dictator!"

People have to do what they have to do for the sake of their nation. . . . If you are intimidated by such threats into not doing what is necessary to save your nation, then you're betraying your nation. . . . If you don't have the courage to do it, then you are not a prisoner of the external force, you are a prisoner of your own cowardice.

**EIR:** A number of the Venezuelan patriots who have tried to get rid of the corrupt government of Carlos Andrés Pérez countered the U.S. argument of this being a great democracy by saying, "This is simply an IMF dictatorship." But they mistakenly base their right to overthrow this corrupt regime on a Rousseauvian notion of popular will. From the standpoint of natural law, how would you define the battle that these forces are in?

**LaRouche:** If you have natural law, in the sense of a Constitution, if a President or any other elected official in the country violates natural law, then the institutions of government have a responsibility to remedy the error of the erring institutional government.

In other words, any action in a case like that, has to be taken according to natural law. The idea of the popular will—

well, we saw that in France, in 1789 to 1792-93, in the French Jacobin Terror. And that distinction has to be made. It is not the popular will; it is not majority will.

What they are doing, is they're playing up to this talk about "democracy." A crime is not a crime because it is against the popular will; a crime is a crime because it is a violation of natural law. For example, the murder of *one person* may be the occasion for the overthrow of a presidency, because it's a violation of the law, which cannot be tolerated. It must be brought to account. It is a violation of natural rights. Starving a nation for the sake of the IMF, betraying a nation for the sake of a bunch of cronies, like Cisneros and so forth, these are crimes.

It does not require majority opinion to say they are crimes. We have to defend the dignity and rights of the individual person. We have to defend the dignity of a nation. These are *absolutes*, relatively speaking. This is not a matter of opinion. This is a matter of very clear obligations under laws. You don't have to have a majority opinion against robbery every time you apprehend somebody for a robbery; you don't have to have a majority opinion against a particular murder before you apprehend someone for that murder. For a violation of natural law, you don't need a majority opinion that natural law ought to be enforced. You have to enforce it. It's merely a fact that it has reached the point that the majority of the people of the country are disgusted with the situation. And that is a fact to be considered, but the authority of law does not flow from popular opinion.

The tactics of action may flow from consideration of popular opinion, but not the rightness or wrongness of an action.

**EIR:** What is the basis for the legitimacy of a government, then?

**LaRouche:** Legitimacy? That depends on the way you define law; but history has defined law for us, in the sense that European civilization has demonstrated that certain principles of government are to the benefit of mankind and are consistent with natural law, and certain principles are not. And the conflicts within European civilization, disasters and so forth, have exactly reinforced that distinction.

The legitimacy of a government flows from its rightness, that is, a quality of agreement with natural law. First of all, we start with *imago Dei*. Right starts with *imago Dei*. A human being is an image of God, as Philo emphasized, by virtue of a quality in the individual, which echoes, imperfectly, the Creator as Creator—the creative power of mind.

It is manifest that only man has this quality among all living creatures, and it is manifest that this is a quality of the individual as an individual, not of some soup. Thus, humanity is based on the principle of *imago Dei*. *Imago Dei* means the creative process, these creative powers. *Imago Dei* means the generation of individuals who have these creative powers, which involves education. *Imago Dei* obliges society to treat

the family accordingly; *imago Dei* requires us to provide opportunities for self-employment, that is, for activity in life which are consistent with *imago Dei*.

In order to have this kind of participation, you require a literate form of language which is commonly used by the people who are participating in the joint effort to provide themselves and their posterity with the natural rights and obligations which belong to *imago Dei*. That constitutes a nation.

The legitimacy of the nation is its dedication to that purpose. It establishes institutions which are called constitutional, which are designed to respond to this commitment. That is the extent of the nation. It must be sovereign, because it must make decisions. It can't have some kibbitzer coming in and saying "No, you have to consider this"; no. This nation is *accountable* for the welfare of its people, and that is a sovereign responsibility. It's not just a sovereign right, it's a sovereign responsibility. And that is legitimacy.

We talk about these countries—Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, or Peru. We know what that means. We know these are people who, in a large part of, say, Peru or Mexico, were Indians—and are Indians, still—who were lifted from the conditions by struggles which gave them a form of state which was responsive to the idea of *imago Dei*, the individual. All individuals are *imago Dei*. This form of state, which was dedicated to promoting the welfare of the family, which was dedicated to protecting the health of the individual in the family, which was dedicated to educating the individual, which was dedicated to providing for *all* persons the opportunity for some kind of work activity in life, which is consistent with being *imago Dei*.

These states have demonstrated in life their legitimacy, by the degree, that even when they violate their obligations, they recognize that that obligation has been violated or has been neglected. It is that commitment to that obligation of the state, through participation in a common language by people who agree to live together, for this purpose, to share these benefits and to share these responsibilities. That is legitimacy.

And when somebody comes in and brings in usury, "Well, no, people have a right . . ." "Usury has its rights, too." Let's eliminate usury, and we will eliminate the problem. That is the issue.

But people do things that violate these principles. Then some idiot comes along and says, "No, you can't do that, because not everybody agrees with *imago Dei*." They say, "What about democracy? Let's use democracy as an idea." "What do you mean by democracy?" "Well, everybody has their own opinion." "How about right from wrong?" "Oh, that's a matter of opinion."

Now, at that point, once you deny a distinction between right and wrong, that everything is just a matter of opinion, a matter of democracy, *you deny the very idea of legitimacy*, because you deny the idea of right and wrong.

The attack on the denial of right and wrong is itself a denial of legitimacy; and a state that enforces, accepts the idea of democracy in that sense, as a substitute for legitimacy, has lost legitimacy. And you can dig up old Mencius, the follower of Confucius, who will give, from a Chinese standpoint, an argument to a similar effect.

**EIR:** The U.N. accord on El Salvador spells out very specifically, as does what we have called the "Bush manual" to demilitarize Latin America, that the military must not have any economic or political role. But they define the "terrible ideology of the Latin American military" in the Bush manual, as a belief in the fight for good against evil. And they specifically spell out that this has to be eliminated. Could you discuss what you think the proper mission for the military is? **LaRouche:** The military is an instrument of legitimacy of the state. That is exactly what it is. That is what it is intended to be. It is an institution of people who, by profession, and by selection, are committed as officers, for example—above all, first the officers corps—to the defense and promotion of the best interests of the nation, not only in an ordinary military way, but in every way, as figures dedicated to that purpose.

The enlisted personnel are people who are selected as enlisted personnel who accept that and accept the leadership of the officers corps in that direction.

We build up in a military a professional non-commissioned officer corps, which are actually engaged, day to day, hour to hour, in the training and leadership of the enlisted troops—recruitment and so forth of the enlisted troops as such.

We know what that is. We know that the obligation of the military, the scientific and other education which a military officer must have, and which the others must share in, to some degree—we know the importance of that in the defense of the nation, in building nations.

For example, the civil engineering role of the military, which I have often emphasized as one which is necessary to maintain its balanced character, that is, the civil engineering in national projects, national interests, *must* be participating in the economic life.

A military arm that cannot organize its own logistics, cannot function as a military arm. A military arm is by definition involved in economy. It is involved in economic policy; it's got to defend the nation. It's got to consider the logistics of the defense of the nation.

It must go to the government and say, "We must as a nation have this development, this economic development of our infrastructure and resources, and deal with the logistical problems of defense of the nation."

I would say, in a case like that, you have to consider the source; and sometimes, what is in the document, tells you what the quality of the source is. These people want to destroy these countries, pure and simple.

# Project Democracy apparatus plays its final card in Brazil

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

The surprise switch of Sen. Fernando Henrique Cardoso from head of Brazil's Foreign Affairs Ministry to the post of finance minister was a clear countermove against the growing role that the Brazilian Armed Forces have begun to play in defining the direction of the wobbly Itamar Franco government. The military's reemergence is occurring in the context of unquestionable signs of national disintegration: the appearance of separatist movements and growing instability on the Amazon border, sponsored from abroad by "Project Democracy" proponents determined to limit Brazil's sovereignty and open its vast economy up to unrestrained looting.

In fact, the new ministerial reform began with the demands for increased budget allocations and improved wages by the military ministers, during a May 18 meeting with President Franco. That meeting concluded with the release of an official government document supporting all the military demands, especially those concerning "the necessity of modernizing combat equipment and adequate training of the units." The document also said that "the President of the republic and the military commanders concluded that the national crisis occurs within a universal panorama of change, which demands that the nation fulfill its historic destiny of building a just, sovereign, and free society within western traditions."

## Defense of sovereignty

In opposition to prevailing universalist scenarios, the government document is emphatic that "the ethnic conflicts in Europe, the battle for control over strategic zones of the world, and the formation of economic, political, and regional blocs demand greater efforts in defense of territorial and political sovereignty on the part of countries as large and rich in natural resources as Brazil," a clear reference to the separatist efforts and threatening military maneuvers the United States carried out in the Guyanese Amazon in April (see box).

The document concludes with a warning to the country's discredited and corrupt party machinery: "Democracy cannot commit suicide, as has occurred in many countries because of the state's tolerance of its enemies."

This declaration, bearing the signature of President Franco, triggered an hysterical campaign within both the Congress and the leading news media on the part of, especially,

the Workers Party (PT), which charged that a process of "Fujimorization"—a reference to Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori—was taking place in Brazil. The PT's Leninist leader in Congress, former terrorist José Dirceu, was beside himself with rage when he screamed that "it is unacceptable and even unconstitutional for the President to bring the military back onto the political scene."

The ultra-liberal newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo*, a Project Democracy mouthpiece, is in full agreement with the PT. It stated in its May 20 editorial, entitled "Democracy Threatened," that the government document reminds one of "the '50s and '60s, when conspiracy was rife in the barracks and the then-minister of war issued official notes informing the public that calm and tranquility reigned throughout the nation."

The liberal newspaper *Folha de São Paulo* also made a reference to what it called "Itamar's Note," stating that "the climate in the country is already one of uncertainty and apprehension because of the government's inability to adopt anti-inflation measures. . . . It could not be a more inopportune moment for the head of Planalto [the presidential office] to come out howling against imaginary and anonymous enemies of the state."

In their meeting with Franco, the military ministers reportedly demanded the firing of PT militant Maria Luiza Erundina as minister of public administration, the office which oversees negotiations over military wages. They also demanded the firing of the president of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), Sidney Posuelo, an anthropologist and defender of non-governmental organizations' (NGOs) interventions into Brazil's Indian reservations. Posuelo was a radical opponent of any attempts to modify the vast Yanomami Indian reserve, whose strategic location along the border is considered by the Armed Forces as a danger to national security, a concern which is redoubled in light of U.S. military maneuvers in neighboring Guyana.

The firing of Erundina occurred one day after the publication of the government document, prompting a furious outburst from the minister herself. Her attacks on other members of the government led to the ministerial reform that culminated within hours in the appointment of Henrique Cardoso to the Finance Ministry. Until then, that ministry had been occupied by Eliseu Resende, a man who faithfully carried

out the dictates of the international financial institutions but who nonetheless had failed to win their full confidence.

### Enter the Inter-American Dialogue

The truth is that the naming of Sen. Fernando Henrique Cardoso to the Finance Ministry culminates a project of the Anglo-American establishment to reassert their absolute control over the Brazilian economy, and to continue the program of "internationalization" and economic "opening" that was suspended with the impeachment of the super-corrupt Collor de Mello regime late last year. Stated another way, one could say that Cardoso's elevation to a virtual prime ministership post in the Itamar Franco government is intended to put an end to all nationalist resistance to the new world order.

The clearest indication that Senator Cardoso's appointment was a countermove to the re-emergence of the Armed Forces in public life is the fact that never in the history of Brazil has the naming of a finance minister prompted so much euphoria among the liberal elites. Represented by such mouthpieces as *Folha de São Paulo*, *O Estado de São Paulo*,

and the magazine *Veja*, the elites published special dossiers designed to forge the image of a statesman for sociologist Fernando Henrique Cardoso. *O Estado de São Paulo* especially presented Cardoso as a virtual prime minister, a project that has in fact been in the works for months.

The involvement of the Anglo-American establishment in this scenario can best be seen by contrasting the treatment received by Eliseu Resende during his visit to Washington in April, with that of Cardoso's recent visit. Despite his title of Brazilian finance minister, Resende was barely received by third-level government officials. Cardoso, on the other hand, was received with great pomp and enthusiasm by the highest ranks of the Clinton administration, including a private meeting with Vice President Al Gore, National Security Council chief Anthony Lake, and White House Trade Representative Mickey Kantor.

Cardoso's meeting with Secretary of State Warren Christopher was especially noteworthy, as the Brazilian senator has maintained a friendship with Christopher ever since the latter served as human rights coordinator in the Jimmy Carter

## New military mobilization in the Amazon

To the disillusionment of the ingenuous who believed that after the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (Eco-92), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, international pressures on the Brazilian Amazon would cease, the latest U.S. military maneuvers held in neighboring Guyana confirm the very real threat that the "new world order" poses to the Amazon region, the world's greatest unexploited reserve of natural resources.

The daily *Correio Brasiliense* reported on May 14 that 7,000 U.S. soldiers disembarked on Guyanese territory in April to conduct jungle survival maneuvers along the border with Brazil. The maneuvers were begun, under cover of secrecy, on April 28 and concluded on May 16. Officially, the operations were carried out by personnel from the Army's Special Operations Command headquartered at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and backed by helicopters and amphibious vehicles.

It is symptomatic that the maneuvers in Guyana were carried out by special troops from Fort Bragg, the same which in August 1992 were forced to leave the Bolivian Amazonian state of El Beni due to massive protests from every sector of Bolivian society, which vehemently opposed U.S. military maneuvers on their territory. According to official reports released in Bolivia at the time, those special troops had participated in both the Persian

Gulf war and also in the invasion of Panama.

The concern of the Brazilian Armed Forces is especially great given that the political crisis in Suriname—the conflict between Col. Desi Bouterse and President Venetian—is a scenario that could lead to a Dutch military intervention into its old colony, a move which could in turn receive U.S. backing, as occurred in the case of the Malvinas War. In 1991, *EIR* charged that behind the accusations of drug trafficking against Colonel Bouterse were plans—revealed by the Dutch press itself—for a Dutch military invasion of Suriname.

Important historical background in this context is that Brazil took care to exclude from the Amazon Pact the three former Guyanas (French Guiana, Suriname, and Guyana), correctly claiming that their participation would give foreign powers a pretext for intervening into Amazonian development. Brazil considers the region as the entrance hall to the Amazon.

Following the meeting of the three military ministers with President Franco, the high military command held its own meeting in the city of Manaus, capital of Amazonas state, on May 20 and 21. Army Minister Zenildo de Lucena issued an urgent call for unity among the three forces because, he said, "the military is the final bulwark of the country." In what is viewed as a clear response to the veiled threats implied by the U.S. military maneuvers, the military commanders in Manaus announced that the Brazilian Armed Forces would conduct military operations this year throughout the great breadth of the Amazon.

## U.S. proposes to send troops to Brazil

*EIR* has learned from high-level diplomatic sources that the Pentagon has a contingency plan to send military engineers to the desert regions of Brazil's impoverished northeast, to drill wells for water. It appears, according to these sources, that "the United States wants to repeat in Brazil the experience of humanitarian imperialism they began in Somalia."

The proposal, which was presented to Brazilian authorities and which evidently was firmly rejected, denotes an ominous intent, above all because it occurred simultaneously with the U.S. military maneuvers in Guyana.

Noteworthy in this context is the publication in the May 26 edition of the Brazilian magazine *Istoe*, of a report on secret U.S. military plans to invade Brazil's northeast during the Second World War, on the supposition that Brazil might ally itself with Germany.

government, which brought U.S. relations with Brazil to their lowest point ever. Christopher's enthusiasm over Cardoso's new appointment was expressed in a personal telephone call of congratulations, the first time this has ever occurred in U.S.-Brazil relations.

But the key to Senator Cardoso's success with the Clinton administration is not his self-proclaimed intellectual endowments, but rather the fact of his having been a founding member in 1982, together with other prominents of the Anglo-American Establishment, of the Inter-American Dialogue, a "think-tank" created for the purpose of supplanting traditional bilateral relations between the United States and the rest of the sovereign nation-states of the hemisphere, with a supranational agenda. The Dialogue is an offspring of Project Democracy, launched by the Anglo-American establishment in response to the dramatic deterioration of hemispheric relations due to the crisis of the foreign debt and the pro-British stance taken by the U.S. government during the Malvinas War.

The Dialogue's "innovation" since its founding, is its proposal for a new order based on limited sovereignty, the radical free trade of neo-liberal economics, and the dismantling of the Armed Forces as a panacea for all political problems in the region. In particular, repeated attacks against the Armed Forces have taken the form of what has come to be known as the McNamara Plan, in reference to former U.S. Defense Secretary and Dialogue notable Robert McNamara,

who presented the World Bank and International Monetary Fund with a 1991 proposal for conditioning loans to debtor nations upon their reduction of military budgets.

In October 1991, Senator Cardoso, together with other Dialogue members such as McNamara and Roberto Civita, as well as other Brazilians such as Fabio Feldman, Maria Tereza Padua, and Jaime Lerne, signed the World Resources Institute document entitled "Pact for a New World," which links preservation of the environment to demands for population control and dismantling of Ibero-America's armed forces. "Disproportionate military budgets, which are no longer necessary for national security in the post-Cold War era, should be partially converted into budgets for environmental, economic, and human security. In fact, once it were determined that environmental problems pose a greater threat to the security of the next generation, it would be necessary for military expenditures to be allocated to confront that threat," the document concludes.

Cardoso's relationship with the Inter-American Dialogue is so close that its bulletin *Dialogue* of April 1993 states that "the Latin American members currently 'on loan' to their governments include Brazilian Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso." This takes on even greater significance in view of the fact that the Inter-American Dialogue has become the principal mediator of hemispheric relations for the Clinton administration, placing itself above all concerns of national sovereignty.

### Institutional crisis imminent

The decision of the military leadership to return to the institutional role it has always played in Brazilian history places it on a collision course with Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who as we have shown is one of the fiercest opponents of the Brazilian Armed Forces and one of the country's leading advocates of the new world order.

As foreign minister, Cardoso began the process of Brazil's legal submission to the new world order, putting forward the argument that Brazil could eventually be accepted as a Permanent Member of the U.N. Security Council. This was the item under discussion between Cardoso and Britain's Foreign Office chief Douglas Hurd, to whom Cardoso offered to revive a "special relation" between their two countries, in the geopolitical mold of the 19th century. This apparent Anglo-American backing was presented by Cardoso to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali during a May 20 meeting in Washington, just hours before being nominated finance minister. Boutros-Ghali personally favors the idea of expanding the Security Council.

With the continuation of a policy of economic opening, draconian austerity, and the so-called "modernization project" already announced by Cardoso, a resurgence of the institutional crisis that was only *postponed* by Collor's dramatic fall from power is predictable in the not-too-distant future.



# Regional military separatism after Deng?

by Dr. Peter Kien-hong Yu

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Military separatism has plagued China since ancient times. It means that, in places where Chinese people traditionally lived in clusters, central authority lapsed, weakened, or collapsed and, as a consequence, an ideological and/or moral crisis developed which, in turn, permitted the rise of some ambitious or power-thirsty military men or civilians to dominate not only military, but political, economic, and administrative affairs as well, within a region or area, however large or small.

Military separatism comes in various forms, such as that characterized by a military governor (*zhoumu*), a frontier-troops commander (*jiedushi*), a warlord (*junfa*), or mountain warlord (*shantouzhuyizhe*). For the sake of distinguishing our term from its predecessors, regional military separatism (RMS) will be used to denote such possible phenomena after the death of Deng Xiaoping.

Recently, scholars and experts like Clare Hollingworth, Harrison E. Salisbury, and Endo Shotoku perceived that RMS may develop in the post-Dengist China. Their perceptions appear correct in view of the following major factors.

First, since 1949, the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) government has been instilling in the minds of its people the concept of "region." There are military, administrative, economic, and political types of regions. Although many principles were observed in their respective demarcation, some people's basic interests were affected, resulting in a constant power struggle.

Second, a collective leadership is most likely to emerge after Deng. This means that he who controls the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party may still have to seek support from other power centers in order to carry out a plan.

Third, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has been manufacturing consumer durable goods since 1979. At a time when 60% of the P.R.C.'s national enterprises are near bankruptcy, 20% are barely surviving, and only 10% in good shape, the PLA may take over some of the problem enter-

prises. This means that the PLA will be increasingly dominating local economic affairs as years go by.

Fourth, P.R.C. officials are beginning to study the merits of federalism. This fact alone tends to encourage some PLA commanders and political commissars at any level to seize on opportunities to practice RMS, because federalism means decentralized power.

Fifth, Chinese people are well known for their parochial mentality, and even the Chinese Communists are unable to solve this problem. Needless to say, just the thought of that encourages or tends to encourage the practice of RMS by some people.

Sixth, the P.R.C. admits that roads leading to the frontier area are not sufficient to conduct a future war. This suggests that RMS could be practiced in those areas lacking adequate transportation systems.

Seventh, natural disasters plague many parts of mainland China. If the P.R.C. government failed to take care of the victims, some people in those disaster areas might practice RMS.

Eighth, foreign pressure is also a factor. There are many people who want China to be divided. For example, Nakajima Mineo of the Tokyo Foreign Languages University, in December 1991, proposed the formation of the Chinese Federation of Republics after the collapse of communism, which would include the Hong Kong Republic, the Guangdong Republic, the Taiwan Republic, and at least five others.

## Some areas can be ruled out

However, the practice of RMS can be ruled out in many places, such as the capital of the P.R.C., military camps, industrial areas, etc. Broadly speaking, it is not possible for RMS to emerge, develop, and grow in areas along the coastal as well as the frontier areas. If making money is what the coastal people are after, then it would be utterly unwise for them to practice something that would invite a military response from the Central Military Commission.

The frontier area is also unlikely to practice RMS. The PLA troops are there to coopt the ethnic minorities not to help them work for their cause of independence. In other words, a symbiotic relationship between the PLA troops and the minorities is not possible. Nonetheless, small-scale RMS could be practiced in the interior or inland China (*neiludiqu*), if the P.R.C. government repeatedly failed to take care of their needs and demands, such as has happened after natural disasters. To be sure, the *neiludiqu* has yet to benefit from Deng's open-door policy.

However, even if RMS is possible, it would still be deflected, checked, or offset by other factors, such as efforts by the P.R.C.'s Ministry of Public Security to resist "peaceful evolution," or the fear of chaos (*luan*) by the majority of Chinese people, who have had their fill after decades of turmoil in mainland China, because military separatism usually means civil war.

# Bonner challenges premises of Yalta at Sakharov memorial conference

by Laurence and Marjorie Hecht

Andrei Sakharov, the leading physicist and courageous opponent of the Soviet dictatorship, who lived just long enough to see the toppling of Bolshevik rule in Russia, was honored by family and friends of long standing, at a May 19 event sponsored by the Human Rights Committee of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the International Andrei Sakharov Foundation. These included Elena Bonner, Sakharov's renowned widow, an astute and morally guided analyst of world affairs in her own right; Askar Akayev, the new President of Kyrgyzstan, the Turkic-Muslim former Soviet republic which borders on western China; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO labor federation in the United States; and Boris Bolotovskiy, fellow physicist and former campaign representative for Sakharov.

The all-day affair at the lecture hall of the neo-classical building which houses the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. turned out to be a microcosm of the revolutionary changes that are sweeping aside many of the institutions of the post-Yalta world, while the threat of a new global war looms before us. The content of the speeches reflected this.

- Elena Bonner denounced the cynicism of the United Nations and leading western governments continuing to operate in the geopolitical realm of the Yalta accord, that is the post-World War II division of the world into two major spheres of influence. Either these fundamental premises are changed, she said, or the world will be led to further violence and wars.

- AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, a prominent figure in the one-worldist Trilateral Commission, broke with the British-French appeasement policy in the Balkans and called on the United States to arm the Bosnians and support them with air strikes "to defend their hearth and homes."

- Kyrgyzstan President Askar Akayev, a physicist and former member of the Congress of People's Deputies who had defended Sakharov against a Gorbachov-orchestrated attack in 1989, called on scientists to act like Sakharov. "Truth and justice must be the scientist's responsibility," he said.

Among the major speakers, only Lawrence Klein, the Wharton School economist, who as a Nobel Prize winner had lent his name to a call for Sakharov's freedom, seemed to have learnt nothing from recent events. Professor Klein,

whose economic consulting firm does business with the People's Republic of China, proposed that since the shock therapy approach had failed, Russia should adopt the "Chinese model," also pointing to Chile and Mexico as other, possible variants.

Amid much shaking of heads and muttering under the breath, especially from the many Russians in attendance, physicist Yuri Orlov rose to politely puncture the economist's fantasy. Orlov, who served a six-year sentence in a Russian labor camp and is now at Cornell University, explained that such a path is out of the question, that the democratic movement in Russia would not tolerate or even give serious thought to the Chinese model.

## The postwar world and threat of new war

In her speech, "Self-Determination," Dr. Bonner sharply denounced the United Nations and the powers in the West for failing to give up the assumptions that have guided policy since the end of World War II, and in particular for the failure to recognize a nation's right to independence, or self-determination, as a fundamental human right. Referring to Andrei Sakharov (1921-89) as a man who was ahead of his time, she pointed out that her husband had already recognized the importance of this principle in a 1968 essay on peaceful coexistence, intellectual freedom, and progress.

Bonner also sharply criticized the western slowness to recognize the independence of Baltic and Balkan states, in their desire to avoid offending Gorbachov, and in general criticized the dominance of geopolitical thinking over morality.

She pointed out that the United Nations was founded at the end of World War II with the major participation of the Soviet Union. "As a result, we have the principle of the inviolability of borders and *status quo* of the existing situation of the political map shaped after 1945. As a consequence, the same doctrine of inviolability—or impossibility to reshape the borders—became the basis of the Helsinki agreement of 1975," she said.

"Moreover, this doctrine in some ways justified or legitimized the existing situation, the division of the world into two parts: one being peoples that have the right to determine their own fate, and the other part peoples who are denied this right," she continued.

"Today, almost on the anniversary, almost two decades since the Helsinki Accords were signed in the summer of 1975, we can say that this was an act of ultimate cynicism," Bonner said. "The longer we live by the doctrine guiding the United Nations at the Helsinki Accords, the more tragedy, violence, and suffering we will witness in the years to come.

"It is very difficult to try to change the concepts that guide organizations such as the United Nations," Bonner said. "But I think this is the only opportunity to preserve these very organizations as coordinating institutions. Otherwise these very institutions will be swept away by very great changes, in the very same way that the League of Nations was swept away by the events of the Second World War—maybe not swept by the Third World War, but by hundreds of small regional wars and conflicts that are being bred by the absence of respect for the right of self-determination," Bonner said.

"Lithuania proclaimed its independence in May 1990. But the United States recognized it only after August 1991. A year after that, Slovenia and Croatia proclaimed independence. And the chorus of European states, the United States, the CSCE [Council on Security and Cooperation in Europe], and the United Nations all said, neither Croatia nor Slovenia have the right to independence. Could it have been that it was this decision that forced the Army to decide the situation there by use of force?"

### Origins of 'ethnic cleansing'

Referring then to the tragedy in Karabakh, she first criticized the Gorbachov government for refusing to recognize the decision of the Karabakh Supreme Soviet to become part of Armenia (80% of the population of Karabakh was then Armenian). Gorbachov's personal pro-Azerbaijani stance led to gross violations of human rights, pogroms, and violence, she said.

But the failure of world opinion to condemn these pogroms which took place in Sumgait, Baku, and Kerevaban in 1989-90 led to the acceptance of the situation we have now in Bosnia, Bonner said. "If the events of spring 1991, the despicable violation of human rights that was demonstrated in the forcible deportation of the Armenians from Karabakh by the Azerbaijani and Soviet armed forces, were condemned, we would not have had ethnic cleansing today," she said.

But her critique of western geopolitical maneuvering fell just short of identifying in this persisting western tendency the original geopolitical doctrine of Halford Mackinder and others, which guided both Versailles after World War I and Yalta after World War II. Under this doctrine, which is the explanation for both the appeasement in Bosnia and the economic poison pill being fed Russia, an alliance between western Europe and the so-called "Eurasian heartland" is to be averted at all costs by the "Atlantic" powers. Such thinking guided the terms at Versailles, the support for Hitler and Mussolini among powerful British and American circles up through 1938, and continues to this day.

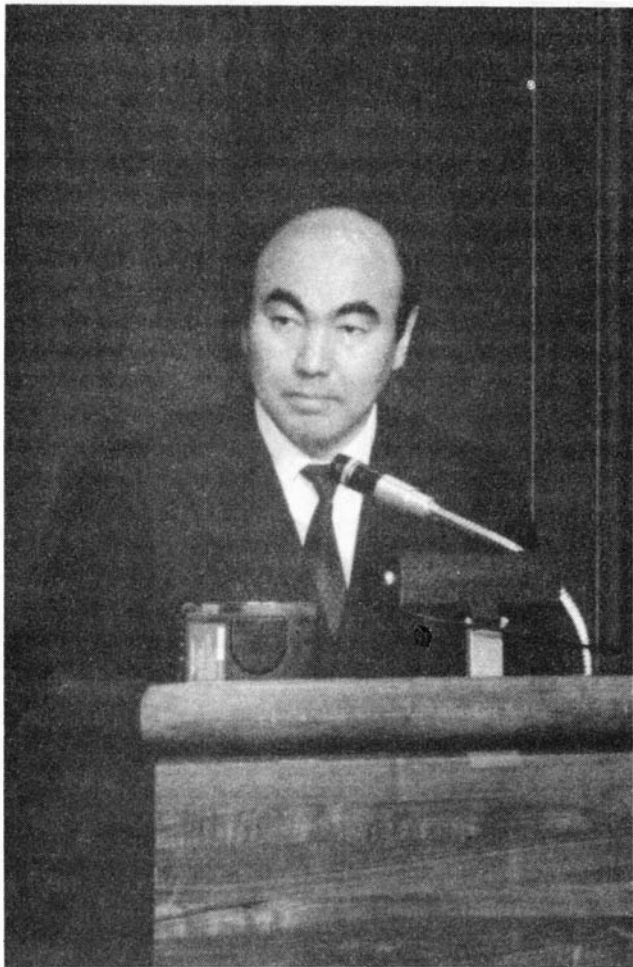


*Elena Bonner: Helsinki Accords were "an act of ultimate cynicism."*

### 'A warrior prophet'

Bonner's keynote address was followed by that of President Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia. Akayev distinguished himself in 1989 during the period of transition from communist rule, as the only deputy to defend Sakharov against a Gorbachov-orchestrated attack on him in the Congress of People's Deputies. His speech paid tribute to the moral courage of Sakharov, who endured abuse and ostracism from the Soviet authorities, and frequently put himself at physical risk to defy the Soviet dictatorship, including in a lengthy hunger strike. Sakharov's morality is what must guide all scientists, Akayev said. "An immoral person cannot be a good scientist. Truth and justice must be the scientist's responsibility."

Akayev described the complicity of many scientists who, during the communist years gave in to the pleasures of the world and self-preservation and toed the line, thus causing pain to the entire society. This led to the decline of moral values and psychological deterioration throughout Soviet society. But Sakharov was the "bearer of the cultural flame,"



*President Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan: Sakharov's morality is what must guide all scientists.*

a “warrior prophet” who put human rights and the rights of the individual first.

Akayev later met with President Clinton, and was escorted through Washington with a full motorcade. Unfortunately, agreements between his country and the predatory International Monetary Fund-World Bank were announced the next day.

### **Sakharov's scientific achievements**

The achievements of Sakharov the scientist were reviewed by physicist and Academy of Sciences member Boris M. Bolotovskiy. Bolotovskiy, who spoke with great modesty and humor, risked his own freedom to visit Sakharov during his period of internal exile under the dictatorship. Later he served as Sakharov's official representative during his campaign for the Russian Congress.

Sakharov's scientific achievements were legion and many stories about him were told in Russia, which Bolotovskiy humorously recounted, noting that these were not myths but real.

These began with a story about Sakharov's doctoral exam, where he gave an answer that stumped his examiners, the famous physicists Igor Tamm and Yevgeny Feinberg, for several days. Perhaps most important was the story about how his colleagues perceived Sakharov. Sakharov's courageous resistance to the Soviet authorities was often discussed by his colleagues, Bolotovskiy said, and the question of why he did these things often came up. It was sometimes suggested that despite his great genius in matters of physics, perhaps he was deficient in another area—the instinct for self-preservation. But this was not true, said Bolotovskiy. Rather it was the case that Sakharov behaved always as a free human being, even though he lived in an unfree country.

Sakharov's perceptive solution to the problem of isentropic compression, that is, the containment of the hydrogen isotopes (the ingredients of thermonuclear fusion) before explosion, made him the true pioneer of the Soviet H-bomb program. His solution, which involved the containment of the light nuclei with a shell of heavy metal, was at first not understood by most of his colleagues. They thought the containment problem would only become more difficult with this approach. Later the method became known as “sugarization”—a pun on the name Sakharov which means “sugar” in Russian. Sakharov was at first reluctant to participate in the Soviet H-bomb program, but ultimately decided that it was better not to leave so powerful a weapon in the hands of only one power. He was one of the first physicists to recognize the cumulative radiation danger from atmospheric testing and to campaign against it.

His theoretical contributions included an early prediction concerning the decay products of pi-mesons, the nuclear particles discovered in the 1940s. In a contribution to cosmology, he attempted to explain the problem known as baryon asymmetry—why there appears to be more matter than anti-matter—by suggesting that the proton, though a stable particle, does not have an unlimited lifetime, nor does its anti-particle. Thus, in an earlier period of evolution of the universe, more anti-protons decayed, leaving the present asymmetry. This challenges the prevailing view that there must be concentrations of anti-matter somewhere in space to balance matter.

In another important theoretical work, Sakharov was able to derive the Einstein gravitational equations from quantum considerations. His approach was to attempt to minimize the energy which must be expended, according to Einstein's view, in achieving the curvature of space. By these means, he showed that gravitation is not a separate force but is derived from the quantum theory of the field.

Bolotovskiy, recalling his visit to Sakharov and Bonner during their exile in Gorky, relayed in his impression that, here were two people, who despite their conditions, were more free than their jailers. Though individuals such as these are rare, he said, the fact that they exist brings hope to mankind.

## ADL incites violence against foes

*Australian associates of the Anti-Defamation League are going all-out to keep LaRouche's ideas from spreading.*

The first major international conference in Australia sponsored jointly by the co-thinker group in Australia of U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche, the Citizens Electoral Councils (CEC), and *EIR*, has brought out into the open a violence-prone crowd seeking to shut the conference down, and exposed this group's connections to the Zionist lobby and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). In light of the potential threat to the conference, civil rights leaders and others from around the world have been contacting Australian government officials to demand that a safe conference be guaranteed.

The conference, which will be held in Melbourne on May 28-29, is entitled "The Reconstruction of Sovereign Nation-States, Post-International Monetary Fund." Participating is a distinguished international panel, including leaders from Mexico, the U.S. civil rights movement, the German-based international organization "Civil Rights Movement Solidarity," and the CEC.

One of the first clues that the network of World Jewish Congress co-chairman Isi Leibler was targeting the conference was reflected in the May 21 issue of the *Australian Jewish News*, under the title "Right-Wing Surge Causes Concern." It featured a picture of the Brisbane synagogue painted with a swastika and the words "Jew Scum" and "Holohoax," implying that the CEC and LaRouche were responsible. Dr. Paul Gardner, head of the Anti-Defamation Commission of B'nai B'rith (ADC), the ADL's equivalent in Australia, was

cited expressing concern at the "explosion" of "right-wing activity" in Australia in recent months.

Shortly thereafter, posters began appearing on Melbourne university campuses attacking the conference and threatening violent demonstrations to shut it down. The posters feature bold headlines such as "Who Are These Nazis?" and sentences such as "They believe Jewish people push drugs, run crime, and rule the world" and "They believe gay men should be bashed to death with baseball bats," clearly designed to incite violence.

A meeting to plan the demonstrations held on May 24 was chaired by Melbourne "journalist" David Greason, and attended by leaders of the violence-prone International Socialist Organization (ISO), gay rights activists, LaTrobe University students, and Peter Holding, an official of the Australasian Meat Industry Employees Union, which is dominated by the major power in the Australian meat industry, the Smorgon family.

Peter Holding had earlier been the point-man for the distribution of a five-page attack on the CEC that was circulated to every union in the state of Victoria. Holding read out to 100 delegates of the trade union movement a week before the conference a statement that said that his purpose was to "warn . . . against a growing extreme right-wing movement in Australia which is to hold a major conference in Melbourne." He claimed that the CEC was a "dangerous and very well resourced movement."

Holding's slander starts to collapse, however, with his admission

that "a number of us in this council chamber, including myself, would also be critical of many of the policies of the IMF [International Monetary Fund], the uncritical application of flat-earth free trade policies, and many of the activities of the multinational corporations." He demanded that union delegates stay away from LaRouche, "the most successful extremist movement in recent American history."

What is particularly vile about the "Nazi" slanders being thrown at the CEC, is that it was Greason who in the early 1980s founded the neo-Nazi National Action party. Investigations have shown that it is this National Action party which is, in fact, responsible for the recent Brisbane synagogue desecrations. There are some indications that Greason, who moves from the political "right" to the "left" with amazing agility and now calls himself a "socialist," may be an *agent provocateur* for the Australian Security Intelligence Organization.

What is certain is that Greason is a paid agent of World Jewish Congress co-chairman and Melbourne businessman Isi Leibler. Greason authored a 17-page diatribe against the CEC and LaRouche as "neo-Nazi" and "anti-Semitic" as the lead article for the November 1992 issue of *Without Prejudice*, the publication of the Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs. The AIJA is chaired by Leibler and has on its board the ADC's Dr. Paul Gardner and David Smorgon of the Smorgon family. Leibler personally started the most recent round of inflammatory remarks with his slanderous statement to the *Australian Jewish News* of November 27, 1992 that "LaRouche and his followers seem to be in step with the ugly recrudescence of the right-wing extremist neo-Nazism which has recently manifested itself in Germany."

# International Intelligence

## **Russia drafts new military doctrine**

A new Russian military doctrine has been completed and will soon be voted on by the Russian Security Council, announced Defense Minister Pavel Grachev on May 17 in Moscow. He announced that the doctrine foresees "new strategic technologies" and "new military formations" in the ongoing reorganization of the Armed Forces, scheduled for completion by 1995.

Grachev said that the new doctrine is of "a purely defensive character," as Russia has no enemies, and will never be the first to strike. Nuclear weapons will only be used as a last resort.

The publication of the new doctrine is expected in the next few weeks.

Grachev also announced that the defense ministers of the Community of Independent States would meet on June 20 in Yerevan, Armenia. The agenda will stress the Russian plan to create a CIS joint military force for enforcing conflict settlements in the former U.S.S.R., which will first consist of troops from Russia and the five republics that signed the 1992 Tashkent Collective Security Treaty.

## **LaRouche case brought to Colombian Congress**

Warren Hamerman, an associate of jailed American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, addressed the Human Rights Commission of the Colombian Congress on May 19, with 5 of the 10 senators who make up the commission in attendance.

Hamerman told the commission that the greatest violation of human rights occurring today is the case of LaRouche, the leading political prisoner in a country which arrogantly points its finger at others. He outlined LaRouche's decades-long fight for development and against the International Monetary Fund; for national sovereignty; for ballistic missile defense; and against drug trafficking. He explained that LaRouche's fight for these policies made him powerful enemies, among them Henry Kissinger and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL),

which railroaded him to prison on trumped-up charges.

Hamerman reviewed the judicial atrocities against LaRouche and several of his associates, which ended in LaRouche's incarceration with a 15-year prison sentence, and sentences of up to 77 years for other prisoners associated with him. Hamerman appealed to the Colombian senators to act now to help save their nation from these same forces.

Three senators signed an international open letter from parliamentarians to President Clinton demanding justice for LaRouche.

## **U.K. meeting calls for abolition of monarchy**

"Centuries ago, it could have been grounds for imprisonment in the Tower of London on charges of treason," Reuters commented, reporting on a May 22 public meeting held near Buckingham Palace where calls were heard for the abolition or reform of the British monarchy. The meeting, "The Monarchy, the Constitution and the People," organized by the *Times* newspaper and the reform group Charter 88, was described as the largest open debate on the subject since the days of Oliver Cromwell.

"We should have a republic on principle. . . . The case still stands if they [the royals] were paragons of virtue," said Edgar Wilson, author and member of Republic, a pressure group seeking to replace the monarchy with an elected presidency.

"This is a day without precedence in the history of British constitutional debate," said Peter Stothard, editor of the *Times*.

## **Bosnian rejects 'slander' by Christopher**

Muhammed Sacirbey, Bosnia's ambassador to the United Nations, accused U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher of slandering the Bosnian people during a recent appearance before a congressional committee. In an open letter to Christopher made public on May 20, Sacirbey quoted him as having said: "It's been easy to analogize this to the Holocaust, but I never heard of any geno-

cide by the Jews against the German people."

Sacirbey called these "slandorous phrases directly aimed at our people" and said that Christopher's statement was "factually, historically, morally, and legally flawed and adds to the victimization of the victims."

"Nowhere, except in the most ultra-nationalist circles in Serbia and Montenegro, have the Bosnians ever been accused [of being] responsible for planning genocide," he said.

Sacirbey said the Jews threatened by the Holocaust tried courageously to resist, but, without adequate international support or access to arms, their efforts were doomed in the Warsaw and other ghettos of Europe. "The Bosnians, having the advantage of being geographically more concentrated and facing now a less formidable aggressor, are also trying to resist the genocide," he said. "It is once again in the hands of the international community to decide whether or not to help."

## **Israel's Rabin says settlements a mistake**

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin called the Jewish settlement movement a "mistake," in an interview on Israeli television, released in English on May 4. Rabin said that "a Jewish state" is "not possible" in the lands of "Judea, Samaria, and Gaza."

Rabin did not agree to accept U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338, however, under which Israel would have to pull back to its pre-1967 borders. In the interview, he reasserted the right of Israel to control a "unified Jerusalem" under Israeli sovereignty. East Jerusalem is considered to be "occupied territory" under U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

Joseph Polakoff, correspondent for the Jewish Telegraph Agency, wrote in the Houston *Jewish Herald Voice* that the release of the remarks in English "was seen as perhaps preparing Diaspora Jews for the Rabin government's movement toward withdrawal from most if not all of the territories won in the 1967 War."

There is a growing debate within the American Jewish community over swapping "land for peace." The neo-conservatives, led by Norman Podhoretz, the Ameri-

## Briefly

can-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), and the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), are staunch opponents of any deals with the Palestinians or Arab governments which would give up any land as part of a peace agreement.

### *Kuchma quits as prime minister of Ukraine*

Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma resigned on May 20, after the communist-dominated Parliament refused to grant him an extension of his powers to rule by decree on economic policy matters.

But after a series of rapid political maneuvers, he ended up keeping the job, at least temporarily: President Leonid Kravchuk called for Parliament to appoint him as head of government, in addition to his post as head of state; while this was rejected, Kravchuk, as President, was given the very powers that Prime Minister Kuchma had just been refused. Then Parliament refused to accept Kuchma's resignation.

It is unclear what Kuchma will do now, since he will be without real power.

The turmoil has been taking place while an International Monetary Fund delegation was visiting the capital of Kiev all week, to press for Ukrainian compliance with IMF austerity conditions, and thereby qualify for an IMF standby loan. Then, European Community "peace negotiator" Lord Owen arrived in Kiev to press for Ukraine to provide troops for enforcement of the Vance-Owen plan in Bosnia.

### *N. Korea threatened with U.N. sanctions*

"North Korea could simply implode or explode soon," outgoing U.S. Korea Forces commander Gen. Robert RisCassi warned the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 21, reported the *Far Eastern Economic Review* for the week of May 17. RisCassi's harsh testimony, until now ignored by the media, stressed that he "disagreed with those who claim North Korea is simply engaged in threats" when it recently pulled

out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) "to try to get the best settlement, in exchange for" rejoining. Rather, he insisted, North Korea has no intention of rejoining the treaty, because "North Korea views its nuclear program as vital to the regime's survival, and it would go to any lengths to protect it. . . . We must disabuse ourselves of the confidence we gained during the Cold War, that North Korea was manageable," RisCassi said. "North Korea is no longer manageable."

Led by the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, the western media have been wildly threatening North Korea with the "Iraq treatment," because, they say, its withdrawal from the NPT means the regime of Kim il-Sung is an imminent nuclear threat.

One terrified Japanese diplomat told *EIR* recently that he fears North Korea could become a "nuclear Waco." On June 12, when the NPT withdrawal is official, the U.N. Security Council is expected to slap Iraq-style trade sanctions on North Korea. While the Kim regime is indeed totalitarian, and North Korea's people are starving in a collapsed economy, the sanctions threat is aimed at further destabilizing an already desperate situation, not bringing it under control.

### *Taiwan on diplomatic drive to rejoin U.N.*

Taiwan published plans on May 17 for a diplomatic drive to rejoin the United Nations, from which it was ousted in 1971 when the People's Republic of China took its seat. Taiwan must get the endorsement of at least 120 U.N. member countries before submitting a formal application to join, but the island now only has diplomatic relationships with 29 countries. "If we have between 120 and 130 votes, even if communist China opposes our application, I believe we will still be able to find a way to counter the opposition," Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien told a news conference in releasing a set of guidelines for the campaign.

Former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Jeane Kirkpatrick, visiting Taiwan the previous week, said the island's bid was doomed to fail because of the People's Republic's veto power as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council.

● **ERITREA** declared its independence from Ethiopia on May 24, after 30 years of war. The separation of the two leaves Ethiopia landlocked. Present at the ceremony were Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, President Hassan Gouled Aptidone of Djibouti, and President Omar Hassan al-Bashir of Sudan. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak flew to Eritrea one day after the African state's independence.

● **ALL RUSSIAN TROOPS** will be out of Lithuania by Aug. 31, but the most valuable Russian military real estate will remain Russian military property under the terms of an agreement reached the week of May 17. Russia will retain property rights for its five main air bases, plus its largest ammunition depot there.

● **TOP-LEVEL MILITARY** consultations between the United States and Russia have been under way since early May, the most intense since World War II. In June, Defense Minister Pavel Grachev is set to go to Washington to meet with Defense Secretary Les Aspin. The battery of exchanges was worked out quietly at Vancouver in April.

● **LIFE SENTENCES** were handed down *in absentia* to 10 top leaders of Peru's Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) narco-terrorist insurgency by a military judge. The charge, treason, is the same as for Shining Path's "ideologue" Abimael Guzmán, now serving a life sentence along with nearly 150 other of the terrorists.

● **AFGHAN** Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar is running his government by phone from Charasyab, about 20 km south of the capital, Kabul. His calls are beamed from an Indian Ocean satellite to an earth station in India, China, Iran, or even Moscow, and then to Kabul, to President Rabbani's official residence. Hekmatyar's aides have to carry a satellite dish which collapses into a portable suitcase.

# Nicolaus of Cusa's ideas give new life to the world

by Nora Hamerman

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## **Toward a New Council of Florence: 'On the Peace of Faith' and Other Works**

by Nicolaus of Cusa;

translated by William F. Wertz, Jr.

Schiller Institute, Washington, D.C., 1993

574 pages, paperbound, \$15

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William Wertz's collection of new translations of Nicolaus of Cusa is that *rara avis*: an inexpensive, popular edition of primary texts by one of history's often overlooked great men, the ferryman's son from Cues, Germany, Nikolaus Krebs, who became the foremost scholar, scientist, diplomat, and churchman of his day and was elevated to the cardinalate. His ideas, mostly written in Latin under the name Nicolaus Cusanus, not only inspired those founders of modern science, Johannes Kepler and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, but continue to provide fresh inspiration today.

The new collection has been assembled because, in the words of the editor and translator, "What is needed today if human civilization is to survive and progress is a revival of the initiative taken by Nicolaus of Cusa beginning 500 years ago, to establish global peace based on the development of the divine potential of the human species for the exercise of reason and the expression of charity. . . . Although the problems in the world today are more complex than during the 15th century, the fundamental solutions advanced by Cusanus in his writings remain valid."

Indeed, this past April Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche took a major step in implementing the program Wertz proposes here, when she addressed an audience at the Russian State University for the Humanities in Moscow

on the subject of Nicolaus of Cusa and the need for a new Renaissance. Mrs. LaRouche's commitment to this project, which Wertz credits with having provided the initial impetus for his work, goes back to the 1970s. I have in my possession a copy of the proceedings of the Cusanus Gesellschaft, the scholarly society which studies all aspects of the cardinal's life and work, reporting on a symposium held in Trier, Germany in October 1977 on "The Image of Man in Nicolaus of Cusa." Among the participants were two collaborators of Lyndon LaRouche, Helmut Böttiger and Helga Zepp, who was to marry LaRouche in 1977. It is interesting to record their interventions in order to see the continuity of thought down to the present day, more than 15 years later (the translations from the German here are my own).

In Helga Zepp's first intervention, following the presentation of a paper on the relationship of body and soul in Cusanus by Giovanni Santinello, she remarked, "I wanted to point out a passage of 'De Ludo Globi' ['The Game of Spheres' by Cusanus], which brings the debate about apriorism or assimilation theory to a practical point. At that spot Cusanus says that the human soul is the place where science, namely arithmetic, geometry, music, and astrology [sic], are found. And the soul experiences in this perception the power, which is enfolded into it. Then he goes on to say: 'For these sciences are discovered and unfolded by man. And since they are imperishable and truly remain the same, the soul also sees that she herself is imperishable and truly immortal. For those mathematical sciences are only enfolded in her [the soul] and in her power and unfolded through her power—so much that, if this intellectual soul did not exist, they themselves could not be.' "

She added, "Here it is established that the object of learning is not something static or closed-off, but that through



human creativity a further development, i.e., an advance of the creative act, is possible. This is possible, because man, as Cusanus believes, is the likeness of God and this creative activity is what is most important in man."

Following a second presentation by Gerda v. Bredow, centered on "The Mind as the Living Image of God," both Miss Zepp and Mr. Böttiger made comments which are summarized in the Proceedings.

**Zepp:** "If Nicolaus of Cusa were here today, he would certainly give a speech making the case that this unity of thought and life was the principle according to which he personally acted. If such a great thinker as Nicolaus of Cusa developed such clear realistic principles, then in the moral crisis in which today's youth find themselves—I refer to the university situation—it behooves us to bring these thoughts more strongly before the public."

[Bredow strongly agrees.]

**Zepp:** "The source, where progress takes place, is the human *soul*, and that is only possible because it is in the likeness of God, which represents the creative quality in its highest form. That the laws of the human *mind* as the most developed part of the universe are the same as in the universe as a whole, can be simply proven by the fact that that which starts in the human mind as hypothesis and then is experimentally tested, is also precisely that which ultimately has an effect on the material universe. Thus scientific and technological progress is the only proof up to the present day, that the microcosm and the macrocosm both truly obey the same laws."

At this seminar, the second discussion topic was Eusebio Colomer's paper "The Image of Man in Nicolaus of Cusa in the History of Christian Humanism."

Helmut Böttiger opened the discussion by making the point that the Cusanus Gesellschaft has the duty not just to explain Cusanus's thought but to make it into reality; that there is a world crisis which is not just economic but also political and has brought us to the brink of war.

Later in the discussion, Helga Zepp elaborated: "In all these thinkers [Cusanus, Pico, Ficino], whom you have named, within freedom there is responsibility. . . . I believe, that when one looks at the overall political activity of these humanistic thinkers one can say: . . . Humanistic concepts are not just a matter of having an idea, but also turning it into reality. Especially in the present-day situation it is necessary to get away from academic observations about these great thinkers and to give new life to the world with their thoughts."

### The higher geometry

It is precisely such a mission which the present book seeks to fulfill. In contrast to the "multicultural" approach which marks many so-called ecumenical efforts, Nicolaus of Cusa insisted that differences be resolved neither by dividing, nor by seeking the least common denominator where everyone backs off from controversy, but by finding a higher geometry, where "opposites coincide." His method of Coinci-

dence of Opposites allows the intellect to recognize the ontological reality of the world of Becoming (change) which participates in the world of Being. This frontal assault on the dictatorship of Aristotelian discursive reason won historically crucial battles, but it also met with extremely sharp resistance from oligarchical forces on all sides. This is why the revival of Nicolaus of Cusa is today a piece of crucial, unfinished business.

The watershed of these efforts was the ecumenical council convened in Ferrara and Florence between 1438 and 1444. In 1439, the council united Latin Catholics and Greek Orthodox for the first time in nearly 400 years—a union which proved fragile. It also sparked the full-scale importation of Greek science into the Latin West and the reconciliation of Platonism and Christianity which characterized the full flowering of art, science, technology, and exploration we refer to as the Renaissance, which proved enduring—although as Wertz points out, it was also undermined by the rejection of the full agenda of the Council of Florence.

While most other translators of Cusanus have narrowed their focus to one domain, Wertz's translations range over his philosophical, mathematical, and ecumenical writings and especially focus on the later works (after 1460), which have received the least attention. The introduction is valuable in situating Cusanus's thought and ferreting out misinterpretations by the cardinal's modern detractors and admirers, which have caused him falsely to be seen as a forerunner of everything from the Luther revolt to the New Age to Marxism.

Of course, I hope that readers will also want to add to their libraries other Cusanus texts, such as the recently published full translation of *The Catholic Concordance*, the full-length political treatise by Cusanus (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991); his *On Learned Ignorance* (Minneapolis: Arthur J. Banning, 1981), the first of his major scientific writings; or any of numerous shorter writings.

### Getting acquainted

Readers unfamiliar with Nicolaus of Cusa might wish to begin reading with the dialogue "On the Peace of Faith" which is the centerpiece of the volume, and proceed from there to some of the more difficult speculative pieces, such as "On the Hunt for Wisdom" or "On Conjectures." If you get stuck, this is a good time to go back and read the introduction. In a world beset by frightful "religious" strife, Cusanus's writings as presented by Wertz offer the most direct path to the level of the intellect where these conflicts are truly resolved.

As Wertz makes clear, the ascent to these lofty domains did not occur because Cusanus and his co-thinkers inhabited a peaceful world. For example, the first essay in this volume, "On Conjectures," was dedicated in 1440 "to his honored teacher, the God-beloved, most Reverend Father, Lord Julian, most worthy Cardinal of the Holy Apostolic Chair, N.C." Yet the dedicatee perished atrociously four years later, as a victim of the war which the Council of Florence had

been convened to prevent.

He was Julian Cesarini, who had been the teacher of the 20-year-old Nicolaus Krebs at the University of Padua. Cesarini, scion of an impoverished Roman noble family, was only three years Cusanus's senior. Like Cusanus he had been a member of the conciliar camp, which sought to reunify the Catholic Church following the Great Schism which began when rival popes were elected in 1378. Both men had been deeply involved in diplomatic efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the dispute with the Bohemian Church after its leader, Jan Hus, had been betrayed and put to death at the Council of Constance in 1416 (Cesarini, who led an army against the Hussites, became convinced that the military solution could only fail). Both had rallied to the side of the papacy when the Council of Basel rebelled against the pope. Cusanus in 1437 became a key diplomat in negotiating for the Greek Orthodox prelates and emperor to attend the Council of Ferrara-Florence, while Cesarini presided over the council, which reached its peak in July 1439 with the signing of the Bull of Union. By then Nicolaus Cusanus had returned to Germany, where he tirelessly negotiated with the German princes and emperor to break with the schismatic Council of Basel. He wrote to Cesarini after hearing of the Union, "The Holy Spirit is present in Florence, not in Basel."

The main theological sticking-point in the schism between Latin and Greek Christianity was the *Filioque*, a phrase meaning "and from the Son" which was spoken in the Latin version of the Nicene Creed, where it says "I believe in the Holy Spirit, who proceeds from the Father and from the Son. . . ." The phrase had been added by French Christians in the era of Charlemagne, to emphasize the divinity of Christ following the long battles with the Arian heretics. But Greek Christians considered this an illegitimate addition and moreover heretical, since they asserted that the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity, proceeds "through" the Son from the Father, rather than equally "from" both Father and Son. The strong assertion of the divinity of Christ, Who is both God and man, had been the theological corollary in the West for the necessity of technological progress, in which man is seen as responsible for continuing the process of creation, in fulfillment of his own identity as in the image of God.

### The 'Filioque' debate

Besides the indispensable role Cusanus played in preparing for the Council of Florence, there were other figures whose work allowed the Greek Orthodox leadership to accept the *Filioque*. The deadlock was broken in Florence by the eloquent intervention of the Greek Platonist John Bessarion, the Metropolitan of Nicea and later cardinal of the Catholic Church, who pointed out that no mere human preposition, either "through" or "from," could fully express the procession of the Holy Spirit in the Trinity, and therefore there could be no objection from the Greek side to the use of the Latin phrase. Even this brilliant compromise was, as Wertz reports, rejected

violently by the rulers of Moscow, as it was by the mass of monks and a good part of the ecclesiastical hierarchy of Orthodox Byzantium. Thus the Union collapsed from the eastern side, paving the way to a military debacle and depriving Russia and the lands it came to rule of a Renaissance.

Bessarion and others allied to Cusanus had envisaged a new birth of Greece under the concepts embedded in the *Filioque*. They realized that the continuation of the old Byzantine Empire was neither possible nor desirable. Instead, for them, the Florentine Christian humanists and their international co-thinkers like Nicolaus of Cusa were pointing the way to a recovery of the lost greatness of Greek philosophy and science—the legacy of Socrates, Plato, and Archimedes upon which the Greek nation should be rebuilt in the Christian era. Tragically, this was not what happened.

The military debacle began in 1444, when Cusanus's teacher Cesarini and the king of Poland were killed in the rout at the Battle of Varna, after what most contemporaries considered to be treachery by the Venetian fleet, which had promised to meet the armies defending Christian Europe. The Varna massacre made the downfall of Constantinople in 1453 almost inevitable, and "On the Peace of Faith" includes as its preface, an account of Cusanus's own reactions to that terrible event.

Cusanus's method of Socratic dialogue changed people, even himself—shifting from an early leaning to the conciliarist outlook which gave the council authority over the pope, to becoming an ardent defender of the papal institution as crucial for Christian unity. Then he won over his most brilliant adversary, Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, who later, as Pope Pius II, brought Cusanus to Rome in 1459 and made him second in authority in the church, as they jointly mobilized the military defense of Europe against the aggressive war of the Ottoman Turks and also, jointly, shaped the terms of peaceful dialogue with Muslims.

While focused on this strategic task, Cusanus found the energy to pen some of his deepest philosophical and scientific works (works from 1458-64 fill nearly half the present volume); and Pius II wrote his celebrated *Commentaries*, considered one of the classics of the Italian Renaissance spirit. Both men died, within days of each other, in 1464, just as the crusade to resist the Turkish onslaught was finally beginning.

The present book includes a short excerpt from Cusanus's study of the Koran. In marked contrast to the poet Dante, who had consigned Muhammad to one of the lowest circles of Hell as a terrorist in his *Commedia* of 1300, Cusanus expressed the belief that discrepancies between Islam and Christianity were due more to Muhammad's ignorance, and he proposed remedies which would overcome this theological deficiency. He suggested that the Prophet Muhammad had been recruited to a heretical form of Christianity, Nestorianism, which denied the divinity of Christ. It would be difficult to prove this hypothesis, but it had already been proposed many centuries earlier by other Christian writers,

and there were historical facts which lent credence to it, along with certain internal features of the Koran itself.

As reported by Franz Babinger in his definitive biography of Mehmed the Conqueror, the Ottoman sultan who conquered Constantinople, Cusanus's study became the basis for an extraordinary peace gesture by Pope Pius II, who offered Mehmed full recognition for his sovereignty over all the lands he had conquered, provided the Turk would convert to Christianity.

I do not know of any echo or reaction in the Muslim world to Cusanus's writings seeking a common high ground and lessening of violence, or even if they were ever translated into Arabic or Turkish. In Byzantium, the *Filioque* was betrayed by an imperial court which Cusanus branded as treacherous, and was rabidly rejected by a band of Aristotelian monks led by Gennadios, later installed as patriarch of Constantinople by the victorious Mehmed the Conqueror when the city fell in 1453. In the Latin West, one Johannes Wenck wrote a bitter attack on Cusanus's first scientific masterpiece *On Learned Ignorance*. Cusanus identified this as an outburst from the dominant "Aristotelian sect" within the church. This Aristotelian sect, backed by the Venetian and other western financiers, became so predominant in the ensuing period, that the German cardinal's influence was all but silenced in the 16th century throughout the western Christian world, which had by then split along national and confessional lines as Cusanus had feared.

## Glorious images of early Renaissance

by Nora Hamerman

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### Fra Angelico at San Marco

by William Hood

Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1993  
338 pages, hardbound, \$85

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Fra Angelico, the Dominican friar born Guido di Piero in Mugello and beatified officially by Pope John Paul II in 1984, was a contemporary of Nicolaus of Cusa. Professor Hood's beautiful and painstakingly researched book will satisfy many readers simply by the selection of the photographs, the care with which they were taken to reveal the architectural context of Angelico's paintings in the Dominican convent of San Marco in Florence, and the sharpness of the reproductions. The numerous images of the cloisters with their painted

decorations can only be described as stunning, but in this large book, even many comparative illustrations are reproduced in full color, making it into an accurate if partial memento of the visual beauty of the Christian humanist movement which organized the Council of Florence.

We are certainly not talking about a "coffee table book," however. The dense text will be, for nonspecialist readers, harder to get through, but William Hood has some crucial insights and information to offer to anyone who has been "bitten" by the fascination of the early Renaissance in its cradle, Florence. The theme of the book is the some 50 paintings in tempera and fresco executed by Fra Angelico and his workshop between 1438, the year of the opening of the Council of Florence, and 1452, the year before the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks. This means that the artist's activity at San Marco coincides precisely with the era of Nicolaus of Cusa's most intense diplomatic activity for the unity of Christendom.

### Dominicans as papal theologians

In 1989, at the Schiller Institute's conference in Rome commemorating the 450th anniversary of the Union at the Council of Florence, this reviewer heard Cardinal Ciappi, the Theologian of the Papal Household, and I learned for the first time of the important role of the Florentine Dominican friars in organizing the Council. Sitting at the dais next to Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Cardinal Ciappi, an octogenarian, said that he had become a priest at S. Maria Novella, the Florentine church where the working sessions of the Council of Florence were held in 1438 and 1439. (Indeed, S. Maria Novella was the hub of the papacy of Eugenius IV from 1434 until 1443, when the pope was finally able to return to Rome.) Ciappi spoke of Fra Angelico the artist; of Saint Antoninus, the Dominican who became bishop of Florence in the 1440s and wrote the first treatise on a Christian outlook on the emerging "capitalist" system; and underlined that St. Thomas Aquinas, the great theologian of the Dominican order in its founding century, the 1200s, had been particularly devoted to the *Filioque*.

All of this greatly impressed me, but it was not until I read William Hood's book that I realized that *all* Theologians of the Papal Household since the 13th century have been Dominicans, the popular name for the Order of Preachers founded by St. Dominic (just as the Order of Friars Minor are called Franciscans for their founder, St. Francis). Nor did I grasp the particular nature of the Dominican Observants—the reforming movement that challenged the Conventuals—in Italy in general, and in the special case of Florence. The Observants insisted on a return to the letter and spirit of the original Constitutions governing the order in the time of the founders.

Professor Hood has little to say about the Council of Florence and nothing about the world strategic situation of the time. His subject is rather enclosed within the cloistered

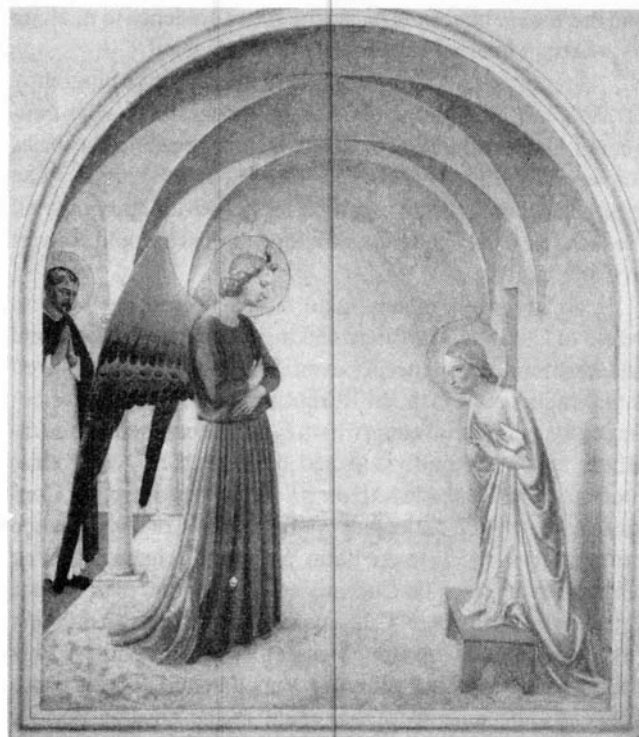
walls of San Marco. Yet San Marco was the monastery financed lavishly by Cosimo de' Medici, the papal banker, the most powerful man in Florence, and the financier of the Council, who paid the bills of the eastern prelates and potentates and their entourages. Cosimo engineered the takeover of the old monastery of San Marco in Florence by the Dominican Observants in 1436, and then arranged for it to be endowed with the greatest private library of the era—the trove of ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts which had belonged to the Florentine Platonist Niccolò Niccoli. And Fra Angelico was not merely a devout Dominican friar; he was equally, as Hood shows, a professional artist at the vanguard of his profession in a period of revolutionary breakthroughs in art, as exemplified by Masaccio, Brunelleschi, Alberti, and Donatello, to name only the most famous.

### Economics of orders of friars

Particularly useful is the book's very clear discussion of the various orders of clergy, comprising monks, cathedral canons, and orders of friars—to which latter the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites (all powerful forces in Renaissance artistic innovation) belong, as well as, later, the Jesuits. To oversimplify a much more articulated discussion, the monks are attached to the land and their abbot, the canons are responsible through a local hierarchy to a local bishop and through him to the pope, but the orders of friars were like mobile strike-forces, to use a modern term, which could be deployed directly by the pope for special tasks for which the monks and canons were poorly suited: such as evangelizing the urban poor or combatting gnostic heresies. The friars arose only in the 13th century as a new phenomenon, contemporary with the burst of population growth and the development of urban culture in key parts of western Europe.

According to Hood, the “mendicant” friars (only a very few radical Franciscans actually went so far as to beg for their meals) interpreted the vow of poverty for themselves and their orders to mean detachment from the fixed incomes of ground-rent which characterized both monastic wealth and traditional benefices, or church livings, and the need for the religious to support their physical existence in other ways. This intention was renewed through the various Observant wings of the friars in the 15th century. Hood's focus is the Dominican Observance in Fiesole and Florence, founded in 1406 by Fra Giovanni Dominici, a reformer who became a cardinal and was the head of the Dominican Observants in Italy.

This could mean “fundraising” from wealthy patrons like the Medici. Or it could mean that the less-learned friars mastered a craft and made a living which supported their brothers. This was the case for the artist Fra Angelico and his brother Benedetto, a talented scribe, who not only created manuscripts and paintings for the Dominican order, but could support a community of 20 monks with the income they derived from selling the products of their labor! It is quite obvious that this change in the economic basis of a religious

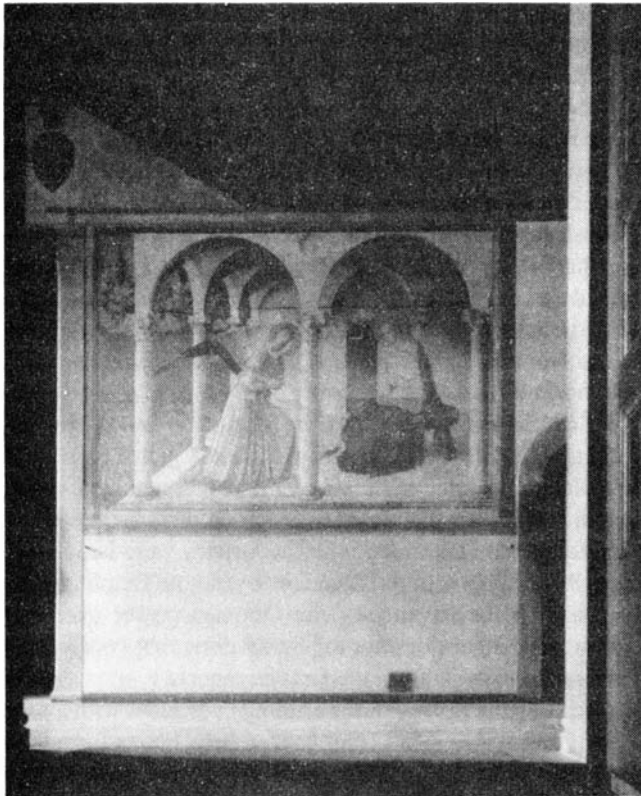


*Fra Angelico's Annunciation fresco in Cell 3 of the Dominican monastery of San Marco.*

order implies a change in its social basis and mode of thinking.

By no means was this revolutionary change limited to one order or even to a kind of order. Professor Hood does not say so, but one cannot help but be struck by the way in which a movement which became Renaissance Christian humanism cut across the boundaries of traditional orders, and even across the divisions between monks, canons, and friars. For example, as he reports, Don Lorenzo Monaco (“Lawrence the Monk”), a manuscript illuminator and painter of altarpieces whose work looked forward to that of Angelico in many ways, was a member of the same reform current in the Camaldolite order of Benedictine monks as was Ambrogio Traversari, the actual organizer of the Council of Florence, and a remarkable Christian Platonist thinker. Fra Filippo Lippi, one of the first ranking artists of the early Renaissance, and a personality very different from Fra Angelico, was a Carmelite friar; his order had been in the vanguard of commissioning art from the revolutionary young artist Masaccio in the 1420s.

Or, to take this outside the context of religious orders, look at the collaboration between canons, such as Nicolaus of Cusa and Leon Battista Alberti; monks, such as Traversari and Lorenzo Monaco; friars, such as St. Bernardino and St. Antoninus, both innovative economic thinkers, both present at the Council of Florence; artist-friars, such as Fra Filippo



This photo shows the Annunciation fresco in the north dormitory of San Marco, “neatly inserted into the wall opposite the staircase,” says Hood. “The visitor to San Marco is often struck by the painting’s uncanny presence, which is like sculpture, and by the intuition that the fresco’s design is somehow embedded in the architecture itself.”

Lippi and Fra Angelico; and individuals outside holy orders, such as the artists Brunelleschi and Donatello, the banker Cosimo de’ Medici, the physician and cartographer Paolo Toscanelli, and the poet-diplomat Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, who only became a priest after 1440. Isn’t what these men had in common more significant than what differentiated them—though obviously, we want to know about the distinctions, too?

### Role of St. Catherine of Siena

Hood discusses a remarkable woman, Catherine Benincasa of Siena, who dared to scold popes, and who was canonized a saint by another great Siennese, Pope Pius II, in 1461. St. Catherine of Siena, an unlettered woman who dictated her inspirations and died at the age of only 33, was pronounced a doctor of the Church in 1970. The book makes it clear how much St. Catherine’s ideas influenced, indeed, created, the Florentine Dominican Observance, which had many parallels to the Brotherhood of the Common Life flourishing at the same time in northern Europe. One almost suspects that her influence over the Council of Florence has been drastically underestimated.

I would not like to leave the impression that *Fra Angelico at San Marco* is only about the themes I have mentioned here. Much of the book is spent on the friar’s contribution to the formal development of the altarpiece and to the history of painting technique, embodied in his “color modeling,” and even more time is spent on the peculiarly *liturgical* as opposed to *narrative* character of Dominican religious painting, which sets it in contrast to that of the Franciscan order. Although Professor Hood seems unwilling to directly challenge any of the current intellectual fashions, he does state, perhaps with a touch of irony, that one of the most celebrated of Fra Angelico’s achievements in the San Marco cloister, the *Annunciation* in the north dormitory, resists “deconstruction.” (One has to ask, can other Fra Angelico works be subjected to deconstruction? Is it politically incorrect at Oberlin College, where Professor Hood teaches, to fail to bow to the tyrant’s hat of Deconstructionism?)

### Angelico’s Annunciation frescoes

The theme of the Annunciation was a favorite of Florentine artists, and Angelico was responsible for setting the model for Florentine paintings of this subject after the mid-15th century. March 25, the feast of the Annunciation, was celebrated in Florence as the first day of the new year. Hood devotes considerable analysis to the north corridor *Annunciation*, pointing out that it was in a relatively public position and addressed to a wider public than the friars alone, and is “flooded by an apparently invisible light source when one first confronts the *Annunciation* from the staircase” (see illustration p. 59). As he shows with a detailed analysis of the order in which the wall was frescoed and its perspectival construction, the painting does not yield a perfect example of one-point perspective, the great scientific innovation of the early Florentine Renaissance, and yet it fits so perfectly into its architectural setting that as Hood asserts, the “design would have been almost inconceivable without his acquaintance with architectural proportion as it was used in the new styles of Brunelleschi, Michelozzo, and Alberti.” Thus, Angelico succeeded in showing the house of the Virgin at Nazareth and at the same time the house of the Dominican friars at San Marco, as if they were almost the same, situating “the mystery of Christ’s Incarnation in a representation of the phenomenal world.” An inscription on the painting instructs the viewer to say “Ave” in contemplating the image and to genuflect. In all these ways the beholder is drawn into the sacred colloquy and becomes “a living witness of salvation history.” There is much, much more, but I leave this to the reader’s anticipation.

The north corridor fresco forms a most intriguing contrast to another frescoed *Annunciation*, in Cell 3 of the cloister, which the author rightly proclaims one of Angelico’s masterpieces and illustrates on the dust jacket (see p. 58). In this version, intended for the private contemplation of Dominican clerics, the scene has been radically emptied of the narrative

content (carpet of flowers, window, bedchamber seen through a doorway behind the Virgin, etc.) and instead a Dominican Saint, Peter Martyr is shown at one side worshipping the Annunciate Virgin as an exemplar for how the monks were to pray. Angelico used the natural light of the cloister to cause the Virgin to cast a shadow on the wall behind her. The painting, except for Peter Martyr, is entirely composed of "sunrise" pale colors, "like looking at nature reflected in a pearl." The conversation between Mary and the angel appears to have been finished and the two gaze lovingly at each other.

Most amazing of all, Fra Angelico left the underdrawing in the figure of the Virgin purposefully visible. In coaxing such beauty from the paint itself, instead of the fashionable use of expensive colors ground from semiprecious stones (as he himself often used for altarpieces), Fra Angelico not only obeyed the condition of poverty of the Dominican Observance, but heralded the outlook of a Leonardo da Vinci, who insisted on the principle that beauty in painting is created exclusively by the mind of the painter, operating through his hand.

## Now in paper: classic study of 'The Turk'

by Nora Hamerman

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### **Mehmed the Conqueror and His Time**

by Franz Babinger; edited by William C. Hickman, translated from the German by Ralph Manheim  
Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1992  
508 pages, paperbound, \$19.95

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Franz Babinger's *Mehmed the Conqueror and His Time* is the definitive scholarly biography of the Ottoman emperor who conquered Constantinople in 1453. Babinger was a German Orientologist who knew the Turkish language and had delved deeply into the original documents. He died in 1967 while in the midst of preparing the Italian edition of this, his most important book, without supplying the footnotes for which he had provided numbers but not references. The Princeton 1978 edition, which just became available in paperback, does have footnotes which were supplied posthumously by the editors and translator.

Babinger's account, first published in German in 1953, has been criticized by Turkish scholars, for its failure to take into account many original sources, yet there is no comparable study of this scope available in English, and so it remains

the best starting-point for anyone wishing to understand what was the Ottoman Empire of the 15th century, and why western Europeans saw it as such a threat.

Babinger was not anti-Turkish. With considerable irony he points out that there were western "Christian" rulers, such as Ferrante of Naples, whose arbitrary and brutal cruelty rivaled in style (if not in scale) that of Mehmed II and other Turkish rulers. While Mehmed II was regarded as the devil incarnate in the West, in Turkey he was (and is to this day) considered a great national hero. Babinger notes that many of the peoples subjected by the Ottomans were at least initially, no worse off than they had been under the Byzantines, and in some cases, slightly better off.

Most important, perhaps, he also documents in overwhelming detail the evidence that Genoa and Venice, the two oligarchical and nominally Christian "republics" of the Italian peninsula which ruled overseas empires in the eastern Mediterranean and traded with the Orient, were largely responsible, along with the decadent Byzantine Empire itself, for assuring the advance of the Ottoman power over that region. (Babinger does not explicitly draw that conclusion, but it is inescapable from the facts he reports.)

Reading the history of the Ottoman advances with a map of the Balkans in mind, one cannot help but sadly reflect on the historical roots of the present-day carnage in former Yugoslavia in the wars of "religion" which were conducted cold-bloodedly at the behest of Venetian, Genoese, and yes, also Florentine banking-houses. It may be necessary to underline the point, since to this day, confessional dividing-lines are being manipulated in the Balkans especially to justify genocide—especially against Bosnians of the Muslim faith, and especially by the British, who later dismantled the decaying Ottoman Empire with false righteous indignation, the better to construct their own evil empire.

### **Oppressive and inhuman regime**

The culpability of these western bankers, and the outrage later expressed against them by Pope Pius II, the close friend of Nicolaus of Cusa, is underscored when one confronts the hideous oppressiveness of the Ottoman Turkish system, which took over most of the backward traits of the Byzantine despotism, and added its own inhuman practices. Some examples:

- The fratricide law. Mehmed II the Conqueror, in 1451, two years before the fall of Constantinople, celebrated his accession to power by killing all of his brothers (a considerable number, because of the practice of multiple wives and concubines, who were mostly Christian or of other non-Muslim faiths). This inaugurated the law by which all threats to the succession by rival brothers were snuffed out by the new sultan on the day of taking power. (p. 65)

- Ritual human sacrifice. This was, of course, not Muslim tradition, but it did belong to ancient Turkish religious practices, pre-dating their conversion to Islam. Mehmed's

father Murad in 1446, sacrificed 600 Greek prisoners to the shades of his father, Mehmed I. (p. 49) Babinger reports that this occurred while Murad was conquering northern Greece, "no doubt with the help of *western* instructors, who had so well mastered the use of artillery, that most frightful of western inventions, that the walls of the Greek cities and castles could not resist them for long" (emphasis added).

- Rape of children. Mehmed himself was a notorious pedophile, who took advantage of the Janissary system to keep himself in a steady supply of young boys. The outside service of the emperor consisted of 340 boys of Christian origin, who had been kidnapped in the course of campaigns and raids, all under control of a white eunuch, and all under the age of 18. The inner services was directed by a black eunuch who oversaw 300 girls and women in the *serai*, who were also all of Christian origin.

- The slave army. Every five years, each subject territory was commanded to yield up its boys 10-15 years of age, of whom the strongest and brightest were taken to Constantinople and never saw their families again. Converted to Islam and taught Turkish, they became servants at the court, and eventually most ended up as members of the elite Janissary corps, a corps of troops loyal to the sultan that lived a spartan existence under enforced conditions of celibacy. This mode of recruitment was necessitated because of the enormous death toll of the sultan's incessant military campaigns.

Regarding slavery, Turkish historian Halil Inalcik, otherwise one of Babinger's critics, confirms Babinger's description and goes further in details. Of the population of Constantinople by 1500 (according to Inalcik's "Servile Labor in the Ottoman Empire," in *Studies in Ottoman Social and Economic History*, London, 1985) 20% were slaves of the sultan or other grandees, which can be compared to the slave component of Venice, the major western European slaving state, at about 3% in the same era. As Inalcik puts it: "Slavery . . . was an institution of vital significance for Ottoman society. Not only the state organization but also various segments of the economy—the silk industry, *ciftlik* agriculture, distant trade, as well as the extended household-type family of the upper class—all rested upon slavery. It must be emphasized however that all were dependent on a regular large-scale supply of slaves from outside, since slavery in a Muslim society could maintain itself only with importation. Islamic jurisprudence recognized only one category of slaves—those born in slavery or captured in war."

- The drive to conquest. Babinger states: "According to Muslim law, the world is divided into war territory (*dar al-harb*) and territory under Muslim rule (*dar al-islam*). 'War territory' comprised all non-Muslim countries whose subjection was ordained by the Koran, in other words, the Muslims' permanent theater of war. Theoretically, the Mohammedan state was permanently at war with the entire non-Muslim world; its foremost aim was to wage holy war ( *Jihad*) and transform the non-Muslim world into Muslim territory. This

view put the state under obligation to organize its Muslim population on a war footing and to develop its army to the utmost. Accordingly, military needs determined the regional divisions of the Ottoman Empire, which in many respects resembled the *provinciae* of Republican Rome. The function of the Ottoman regional governors has rightly been likened to that of the satraps in the late Persian Empire or of the Roman proconsuls."

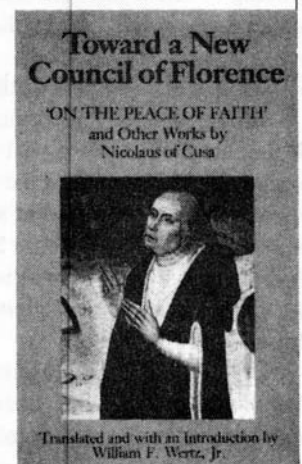
This can hardly be the *only* way to interpret the Koran, but it was put into practice by the 15th-century sultans, and it so decimated the Turkish population *itself*, that the Ottoman army and imperial bureaucracy could only be replenished by the aforementioned practices of enslavement. It is this realization of the human toll against *all* peoples of that time, which ought to make one appreciate most the ecumenical and political-military efforts of Nicolaus of Cusa and Pope Pius II. They, and their allies, believed that a failure to defuse the Turkish threat endangered the new civilization they were attempting to launch, which today we call the Renaissance. While Babinger does not pronounce himself on that issue—indeed, he charges that Pius II really yearned to be the master of the largest empire in the world—the array of information in this thick volume is enough to persuade any objective observer that any attempt to understand the 15th century which does not deal with the inadequacies of western responses to "the Turk," will be drifting far from historical reality.

## Toward a New Council of Florence

'On the Peace of Faith' and Other Works by Nicolaus of Cusa

The Schiller Institute has just released this new book of translations of seminal writings of the 15th-century Roman Catholic Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, who, through his work and writings, contributed more than anyone else to the launching of the European Golden Renaissance. The title of the book, *Toward a New Council of Florence*, expresses our purpose in publishing it: to spark a new Renaissance today.

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## U.S. depression leading to 'war of each against all'

by H. Graham Lowry

The depression-wracked U.S. economy has moved predictably into the increasing balkanization of vital government functions and services. The failure to reverse the precipitous collapse of the nation's revenue base has unleashed a Hobbesian "war of each against all" among state and local governments—and the anarchic scramble for funds has all but eliminated the concept of policymaking for the general good.

With the scrapping of even the token attempts by the Clinton administration to stimulate the economy, the mounting deficits accumulating at all levels of government are beginning to crush the basic foundations of public education, health care, welfare, and police and fire protection.

### **Pulling the plug on California**

For the state of California, which lost over 800,000 jobs during the previous two years and racked up budget deficits totaling \$25 billion, the deficit looming for the coming fiscal year is already projected at another \$9 billion—despite record tax increases. Another \$4 billion has been rolled over during the last three years through short-term borrowing on the money markets, at interest rates costing 10¢ on every dollar.

Gov. Pete Wilson presented a revised budget on May 20 that would end state aid to cities and counties, slash health and welfare programs already cut to the bone, and leave localities with the choice of making further cuts or increasing their own sales taxes. Wilson announced a statewide election for Nov. 2 to enable California's 58 counties to place sales tax increases on the ballot. The elimination of \$2.6 billion in state assistance will leave cities and counties without enough money to meet their payrolls, and will cost Los Angeles

County alone \$1.2 billion. The L.A. County Sheriff has warned he would be forced to lay off 1,100 of his 7,600 deputies.

Another ballot item, the so-called Parental Choice Initiative, threatens the very existence of public education. This version of the school voucher plan, which deschooling advocates have been pushing for years, would provide parents of school-age children the equivalent of about \$2,600—about half the cost of educating a student—for use at any school, public or private, with 25 or more students.

Opponents have correctly charged that the measure would simply drain more funds from local public schools, while supporters have openly claimed that the measure would "force" public schools to "improve" by competing for voucher monies. The proponents do not explain what happens to the public schools if they lose any significant amounts, nor how they are to plan curricula with uncertain budgets. Far from ensuring equal access to quality education, the voucher scheme would simply herd more and more disadvantaged students into poorer and poorer schools.

The day after Wilson announced his revised budget, the University of California Board of Regents suspended plans for a tenth campus, to serve the San Joaquin Valley. Board president Jack Peltason also said that the system may have to abandon its historic goal of ensuring college educational opportunities for all California high school graduates who qualify for admission.

### **And the taxes go 'round and 'round**

State after state is similarly shifting its tax burdens from one source to another. In Ohio, Senate Republicans have proposed to cover a \$68 million deficit by imposing \$30



million in "franchise fees" on nursing homes, and then collecting \$30 million in federal matching funds to help senior citizens live at home. A similar assessment on hospitals and nursing homes in Illinois has already flopped, and its legislature is still looking for alternative sources to pay an estimated \$1.5 billion in Medicaid bills during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

During the final week of May, the Illinois legislature considered swiping \$139 million from the Department of Public Aid budget, and imposing a \$200 million increase in the state's cigarette tax. The tax hike was killed when state officials and legislators objected that it would simply fatten tobacco sales on the other side of Illinois' borders with Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin—and open the doors to large-scale bootlegging operations for the benefit of organized crime. Crime syndicates are already thriving on state budget deficits throughout the Midwest, where the chimera of revenue and job expansion has led to legalized casino and riverboat gambling, especially along the Mississippi, Ohio, and other major rivers.

In Illinois, which faces a statewide school funding crisis, Lt. Gov. Bob Kustra recently suggested that riverboat casinos be extended to Chicago, and that their potential future revenues be used as collateral to take out loans now for the state's public school systems. Gov. Jim Edgar, previously an opponent of opening casinos in Chicago, said on May 24 that funding schools with gambling revenue "could be a good idea whether it went to Chicago schools or all of the schools." Meanwhile, Edgar has withdrawn more than \$210 million in state aid to local governments, in order to count the money in the state's woefully underfunded public school budget. School districts in Mt. Morris and North Chicago are already in the process of closing down for lack of funds.

Another revenue tradeoff scheme was scheduled to go before Michigan's voters on June 2, in a referendum on increasing the state sales tax by 50% in return for reducing local property tax assessments. Gov. John Engler was hoping for support from Coleman Young, the mayor of bombed-out Detroit, on the promise that the city's assessment rates would decline, while school spending per pupil would marginally increase. Prior to the vote, Young said that the plan would do little for Detroit schools or taxpayers, but suggested he might back it in return for favorable action on bringing casino gambling to Detroit.

In Massachusetts, where budget deliberations for the coming fiscal year are under way, the legislature is considering easing a 13-year-old property-tax cap by permitting increases tied to inflation, to make up for cutbacks in local aid by the state. One of the budget-balancing schemes is the legalization of computerized poker gambling, for an estimated \$50 million of revenue in a \$15.6 billion budget.

Beyond the obscenity of tying the future of vital public services to the state's cut from the gambling take, the marginal revenue prospects never justify extending legal blessings

to organized crime syndicates. The Illinois State Police have charged criminal involvement and money laundering in the riverboat casinos already licensed there. In Iowa, several riverboats operating on the shores of the Mississippi River pulled away and steamed south last year after complaining of multimillion-dollar operating losses. And the Wisconsin State Gaming Commission audits for 1992 show that three of the state's dog tracks lost \$6.5 million. Owners of a fourth track still being audited project a \$6.4 million loss, and all of them are lobbying for reductions in the state's pari-mutuel tax rate—and resulting revenues.

## **Brawls over base closings**

Ever since the Pentagon's announcement in March of another major round of U.S. military base closings, intense political infighting has spread among states with targeted facilities, and even within states with more than one on the list. The internecine warfare over dwindling economic assets worsened following the release on May 20 of an expanded list drawn up by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, the presidential review board charged with recommending what facilities should be eliminated or scaled down.

Commission chairman James Courter has urged enlarging the list of targets, for the explicit purpose of maximizing possible tradeoffs and giving affected communities enough notice to campaign for their own interests. The Defense Department originally proposed to close 31 major bases, cut back 12 more, and shut or reduce another 122 smaller operations. Now the commission has added another score of installations, including four Army bases, three Air Force bases, three Navy shipyards, four Naval air stations, and three ports.

The loudest screams have come from California, where losses from the closings originally proposed were estimated at 156,000 direct and indirect jobs and up to \$5.2 billion a year in payrolls and contracts. Four more facilities have been put on the list, including Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Virginia has been sent scrambling to defend Army posts at Fort Lee and Fort Monroe, as well as Norfolk Naval Shipyard and Oceana Naval Air Station. Those installations employ 18,700 military personnel and 22,500 civilians.

Also added to the list of closings are the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in New Hampshire; Air Force bases in Plattsburgh, New York, Fairchild, Washington, and Grand Forks, North Dakota; Navy ports for surface ships in Everett, Washington, Ingleside, Texas, and Pascagoula, Mississippi; and Naval Air Stations at San Diego, California, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Memphis, Tennessee.

President Clinton will have the final say, but only either to accept or reject the entire list submitted to him, and present it to Congress on the same terms. The supposed dividend of the end of the Cold War, the base closings will only accelerate the nation's economic collapse as long as no real recovery is mounted on a massive scale. Meanwhile, what's left of the country will continue to wage war over the crumbs.

# LaRouche: The SDI is very much alive

*Lyndon LaRouche made these comments on May 24, in his weekly radio interview with Mel Klenetsky, "EIR Talks with LaRouche."*

**EIR:** Not too long ago, Russian President Boris Yeltsin made an offer to the United States to jointly develop a ballistic missile defense system. Not too long after that, Defense Secretary Les Aspin announced the closing of the Strategic Defense Initiative Office. What is the status of the SDI at this point? Is it a dead issue?

**LaRouche:** It is not dead, by any means. What was announced by Defense Secretary Aspin, which the news media presented as proof that the system was dead—particularly CNN, which led in that kind of hoax—was that the *name* of the SDI Office, or the SDI function at the Pentagon, had been *changed*, and that henceforth, the system would concentrate on what is called "theater tactical-strategic ballistic missile defense," and things of that sort. It really is the same thing. They were just arranging money at the time, but you'll find that in black boxes, in secret places, the SDI is very much alive.

Remember the case of cold fusion. The 1989 report by two of the world's leading electrochemists, Prof. Martin Fleischmann and Prof. Stanley Pons, that they had achieved cold fusion, was greeted initially with enthusiasm; then a tremendous attempt to libel the professors and to call the experiment a hoax was unleashed.

Today, the proof is in the pudding; [cold fusion] is fully proven. And the people who attacked it, who derided it, including *Nature* magazine, *Science*, and so forth, are fakers. But then we find corporations like General Electric doing fake studies to assist in trying to discredit this experiment, even though it is now proven, around the world. We find the U.S. Defense Department and Energy Department being turned against it. And you say, "Wait a minute! If this is not fake, and these guys are saying it's fake, why are they doing that?"

That's because the cold fusion—or better called "solid-state fusion"—experiments touch upon an area which is directly related to the most sophisticated type of potential weapons systems. If this had not been suppressed, in their view, then Third World countries would get in on this technology. . . . Secondly, they are trying to keep their secret research under wraps. The physical principles involved in

solid-state fusion bear upon some very relevant military potentials.

Now look on the Russian side. The Russian military-industrial complex, which is the part of the Russian economy which is still functioning, contains the most advanced and most skillful assembly of scientific potential anywhere on this planet, vastly greater than that of the United States. And since the take-down of the aerospace industry in Germany, and its cutback in France, and its virtual shutdown in Britain, excepting Japan, the scientific and military potential of Russia and, in a certain sense, also Ukraine . . . is greater than the United States and its immediate allies combined.

What the Russians exposed in that April 2, 1993 offer, is what I said they were doing years ago. I said this in 1983. We published it again in 1985. They have at Krasnoyarsk, not a phased-array radar system, but a phased-array microwave capability; a phased-array microwave capability can create a kind of contained ball lightning-style electronic storm in the upper atmosphere, which can destroy missiles.

They also came up with this powerful optical laser idea, which is what you have to do to steer this big ball-lightning thing, with millions of volts per centimeter. It's tens of millions of volts per centimeter. This is a very powerful weapon. That area of plasmoid research is a very important, advanced field.

The problem with the Russian or the Soviet economy, in former times, was that they could not get scientific research out of the laboratories and out of the military sector into general civilian applications. That had to do, not with the military sector, but with the political and sociological and other problems inside the civilian sector generally. But that capability is there. Now, since we are destroying the economy and scientific capabilities of western Europe and the United States and trying to destroy Japan's as well, we are becoming weaker and weaker and weaker. So although Russia is becoming much weaker as a result of what's happened recently—since 1989 and earlier—we also are becoming weaker at a much more rapid rate.

But I assure you, the fact that the lid was put on cold fusion in that way, is absolute scientific proof that behind the walls, in the secret laboratories, the kind of work I suspect to be going on, *is* going on; and all this public talk about SDI is simply just that. It is simply a political adjustment at this time of budget and other considerations. . . .

Only if I am in the picture, can we turn this around. Remember, the Russians know that I was put in prison because Gorbachov demanded a show of good faith from the Reagan-Bush administration, and Bush *enthusiastically*, along with Henry Kissinger, accepted the proposal of putting me in prison, in order to show good faith with a Gorbachov who knew that my design of SDI had led to, because of the Russians' refusal to behave themselves, the collapse of the Soviet system. They wanted me out of the way. They thought they could still save the Soviet system if I were out of the way.

# Baylor University aided FBI in Waco firestorm

by Scott Thompson

Several sources both inside and outside the Federal Bureau of Investigation have confirmed that a special FBI unit relied upon the Baylor University Religion Department to help profile David Koresh and the Branch Davidians prior to the assault by federal agents on the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas on April 19, in which 86 men, women, and children were incinerated. Baylor University, which is affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention, is in reality controlled by the Scottish Rite Southern Jurisdiction of Freemasonry, of which the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, together with many other top FBI officials, was a 33rd Degree Grand Cross member.

The founder and every president of Baylor University has been a high-ranking Mason, while the campus hosts the building of the Grand Lodge of Texas. Baylor University was featured on the cover of the February 1993 issue of *The Scottish Rite Journal* as a prime example of the compatibility between the Scottish Rite and the Southern Baptist Convention (SBC), arguing against those SBC leaders who claim Freemasonry is an incompatible, satanic religion.

Assistant FBI Director of Criminal Investigations Larry Potts, who was in charge of the 51-day FBI siege of the Branch Davidian compound from FBI headquarters, told his Virginia hometown newspaper *Leesburg Today*: "I . . . relied heavily on members of the Bureau's Investigative Support Unit made up of agents who travel the world establishing behavior profiles. . . . Agents met with religious professors at Baylor University to discuss sections of the Bible which were most often the subjects of Koresh's preachings." San Antonio Special Agent-in-Charge Jeff Jamar, who ran the field command center near the Davidian compound, told the House Judiciary Committee hearings on the role of the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) in Waco that "the whole Baylor University Religion Department was at our disposal."

## Koresh compared to Hitler

Abner V. McCall, who is president emeritus of Baylor University and a 33rd Degree Grand Cross, wrote the article featured in the February *Scottish Rite Journal*. In an interview with a journalist, McCall admitted knowing of the FBI's use of the Baylor University Religion Department, adding that many members had had contact with the Branch Davidians

to develop their profile when they visited the campus over the years.

According to McCall, the Branch Davidians were a harmless splitoff from the Seventh Day Adventists, who came to Waco in 1933. But, McCall said that this all began to change when Vernon Howell, who took the name David Koresh, "gradually wormed his way into the position of leader." McCall said that Koresh "was convinced he was divine. He was a paranoid and a believer that a hostile world would attack the Branch Davidians." McCall accused Koresh of being a murderer and a child abuser.

But for McCall, none of this is the real crime of David Koresh. Rather, it was that Koresh, like a growing number of millenarians, was anti-masonic. He compared Koresh's anti-masonic stand to that being taken by Dr. James Holly of Beaumont, Texas, who has been leading the campaign to have Freemasonry declared incompatible with the Southern Baptist Convention. "Both think of Masonry as witchcraft and satanism," McCall said. He compared the two to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, who, he said, had been the leading anti-Masons of the 20th century.

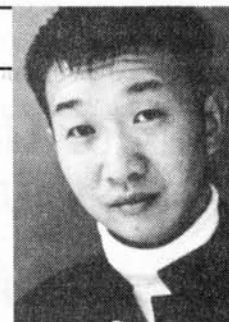
## Profiling the Branch Davidians

According to Dr. Bill Pitts of the Baylor University Religion Department, there were several department members who had met with the Branch Davidians during their visits to the campus to discuss the history of their sect and religion. Pitts said that this was particularly true of the chairman of the Religion Department, Glen Hilburn.

Although a member of the Baylor University administration characterized Pitts as having had the closest ties with the Branch Davidians, Pitts denies it. He does admit that he drew up a historical profile of the Davidians, stating that they were a "mild-mannered, millenarian" splitoff that sought to purify the Seventh Day Adventists. They even served as medics in World War II, after obtaining conscientious objector status.

But, like McCall, Pitts has an intense hatred for the changes wrought by Koresh after he became the leader of the Branch Davidians. Pitts retailed all the slanders from those Davidian "defectors," including one from Australia who had been brainwashed by the Cult Awareness Network (CAN). According to Pitts, Koresh was a violence-prone child abuser. He said that Koresh thought of himself as Christ, and Koresh purposely sought martyrdom.

This line peddled by Pitts in some 100 media interviews, according to the Baylor administration, is precisely that same line which CAN fed to the ATF, that resulted in the bloody Feb. 28 shootout between Davidians and ATF agents. It is apparent from the statements of McCall and Pitts, that Baylor University spread slanders similar to those peddled by CAN to the FBI. And, if McCall's statements are representative, the reason for this particular strain of vilification was their belief that David Koresh opposed the same Scottish Rite Masons who control Baylor University.



## A-430 is now the accepted Classical pitch in music

*The excellent young fortepianist Melvyn Tan, born in Singapore and based in Britain, toured the United States with his New Mozart Ensemble over April 19-26. At the Renaissance and Baroque Society in Pittsburgh on April 24, the ensemble performed a vibrant program of Mozart, Haydn, and Boccherini, free of the stilted preciousness of most "antique" instrumentalists. The fortepiano is the older, 18th- and 19th-century piano, which is made entirely of wood and has distinct register voices modeled on those of the human singing voice. Mr. Tan was interviewed for EIR after the Pittsburgh performance by Charles Phelps.*

**EIR:** You won a piano scholarship to the Yehudi Menuhin School in London, but how did you begin fortepiano?

**Tan:** It was not until I entered the World College in London in 1974. I had to choose a second study, so I chose the harpsichord; I became fascinated.

At that time I was given a break by the BBC, which asked me to participate in a recording involving an obbligato part on the fortepiano, a rather difficult concertante fortepiano part. I had never played one, but they especially wanted it to be done with a fortepiano rather than a modern grand piano. As I was making some BBC recordings on the harpsichord, they thought I might be interested, because I also played the piano, which was neither here nor there. But they lent me a fortepiano to practice for a week. And I just fell in love with the sound. I found the clarity of the sound so new. It was like having my ears washed out. And I found that I could play Mozart and Haydn's sonatas in a way which was so much more natural to me. I did this recording, and they were so pleased that they asked me to do some more solo recordings for them, and I began to experiment. Finally it was clear that I couldn't specialize in modern piano, harpsichord, and fortepiano . . . so I gave up the modern piano.

**EIR:** The Schiller Institute has a worldwide campaign to lower the pitch to the scientific tuning of C-256, which gives an A between 430 and 432, which *EIR* has covered. What's your reaction?

**Tan:** I always play at A between 430 and 435 anyway. I don't play modern instruments, but I've always noticed that

they play, particularly in Europe, awfully sharp. My fortepiano pitch is determined by the wind players I work with, because there is a certain pitch at which they just cannot play, particularly oboes and horns. I know for a fact that when I work with singers they prefer 430 over 440 when they sing the same songs, and they obviously don't work exclusively with me! When they've done a program concluding with songs, they much prefer to sing them with me at 430.

**EIR:** Why is your fortepiano tuned at A-430?

**Tan:** A-430 is now the accepted Classical pitch, in significant part, as I said, because of the wind instruments. It does vary. When I play solos, often I play at 425, if I'm playing a late-18th-century fortepiano. It depends on whether I play originals or copies. Some originals cannot go up to 430, just because they're 200 years old now; A-420, or 425 is the highest they can go, particularly pre-1800 instruments. I don't like to stretch the instrument. If I know any instrument will not go above A-430, then I will play it at the Classical pitch. Although sometimes for Haydn I like to play at 420-425, in general, at A-430 I feel most comfortable. And the pianos seem to like it!

**EIR:** Another major reason for the campaign to lower the pitch is that singing voice registers are stretched out of proportion.

**Tan:** I work with singers quite a lot and that makes a great deal of sense for certain things. For instance, Schubert's songs are written for higher voice, so a lower pitch makes it easier to sing. It certainly makes more sense than to screech!

**EIR:** What about register shifts in your fortepianos?

**Tan:** I certainly notice it more in earlier pianos than in the later pianos. For instance, it's much more telling when you play a Mozart concerto on a piano of Mozart's time—a well-made piano of his time or a good copy—because you can hear those different timbres of the different registers. To cite a crude example: If Mozart wanted the piano just to accompany, in a place where the oboes and flutes carry the melody, he would always write in the tenor register, a bit lower than the center of the keyboard, which is a kind of

muddy register on these pianos. But when he wants the forte-piano to really project, he writes in the high treble. Although it is a very thin sound, it really penetrates, much more than the rest of the keyboard. Similar is the very lowest bass register, which is the louder, or forte, register, where Beethoven really exploits the bass timbre.

But you go into the 19th-century pianos, the six-and-a-half-octave pianos, they have that characteristic, too, but the registers begin to get more ironed out. And as the century goes on, the pianos get more and more ironed out, so by the 1830-1840s they get quite even, although not as even as the modern pianos. Also, I believe the change in the size gauge of the hammers from the treble to the bass are much less than the Mozart piano, where you can really see the gradation.

**EIR:** Recently you gave a concert tour on Beethoven's own Broadwood piano. What was your impression?

**Tan:** Actually, I found the 1815 London Broadwood action is very much like modern piano action. The action of the Viennese pianos are much more telling, much lighter, and the actual sound is much more direct. There is not the after-resonance, like there is on the Broadwood; so, on the Viennese pianos you can actually hear every single note that you strike—with or without the damper.

I think this distinction in timbre is much more evident in Viennese pianos than in English pianos. Also, I think this explains why most of the composers had Viennese pianos. Beethoven had this Broadwood, but it was actually a gift. Most of his life, when he could hear, he had heard Viennese pianos, as did Mozart, Schubert, and Schumann.

**EIR:** What's the difference in technique between playing fortepiano and the modern grand piano?

**Tan:** It's a great difference: First, the action is completely different. The biggest difference, if you went from a Steinway piano, to a Mozart piano, like the one I have here, is, first, the action. It took me many years to adjust my technique to play these much lighter-action fortepianos, because you use different muscles in your arm to put the key down. You hardly exert any physical effort to put the key down on a piano like that. It is so light, you hardly touch the key, and the key beats. It is immediate.

With a modern piano the key depth is much, much deeper and much heavier, so you use very different muscles. You use much more finger work and articulation, and you don't use a lot of arm length, which you need on the older fortepiano. It sounds like all you need to do is adjust, but it is very difficult to adjust for any pianist who is very used to "laying" to the instrument. So, it takes a long time to readjust those muscles, because you could very easily break all the hammers in one go on that fortepiano. I have broken the shanks by playing too hard. They are very, very delicate.

But the music often demands this, particularly in early Beethoven, where he humorously exploits the instrument's

different voices. You can hear the instrument being stretched, aurally as well as physically. If a modern pianist were to play this way, it would sound very crude, but there are lots of nuances and phrasings which are much more naturally achieved on the fortepiano.

**EIR:** You've recorded all the Beethoven piano concertos on fortepiano. Do you agree with the recent big emphasis on what are supposed to be Beethoven's metronome markings, or do you think too much attention to metronome markings hinders musical expression?

**Tan:** I think those metronome markings are very interesting. But Beethoven always said in his letters: "You should never play two bars metronomically the same—you are not like a machine!" I believe the metronome marking only applies to the first bar, to the *mood* of the piece. If metronome markings are taken literally it is quite dangerous. When I first started doing those concertos, conductors had played them much slower, so it was quite a revolution to play them at the faster, written marking speeds. But, having said that, you cannot play them *metronomically*, at the faster speed. Particularly in the slower movements, like the C-minor Concerto, or especially in the earlier concertos, the quick movements. And many scholars now are very skeptical about Beethoven's own metronome. They say probably his Chinese metronome was not functioning the day he used it. So you just take the marking for what it is—and then you reinterpret it.

**EIR:** You don't believe in Benjamin Zander's insistence—for example, in his essay on the markings—following which he conducted the Boston Philharmonic to get Beethoven's Ninth Symphony down to 57 minutes?

**Tan:** Well, in the symphony it might be different; at least those are Beethoven's own markings. In the fortepiano concertos, they are the markings of Czerny, Beethoven's assistant. And Czerny did not write them down until about 1835-40, by which time he was a virtuoso and getting quite old. How could he really remember what Beethoven wanted in the 1820 or 1810s? So, metronome markings, interesting as they are, are only what he remembers. One can be mistaken after 30 years.

**EIR:** How did your New Mozart Ensemble come about?

**Tan:** The idea is to play without a conductor. Having worked with a lot of conductors, I realized that Mozart was much simpler without a conductor! I don't say that for Beethoven or Schubert or Schumann, but so much of Mozart's music is conceived as chamber music, that it is not really a huge orchestral effort like Schumann. A lot of it is very "chamber conceived." I was very encouraged by EMI, my record label, to form a group with which to record all the concertos gradually, and, of course, to do concerts and tours. And what we've done is to create a whole ensemble to encourage younger players.

## **B**rown: No more cuts in Space Station Freedom

At a press conference on May 10, Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, announced that the only program for Space Station Freedom which he intends to support is one based on the current design.

In order to reduce funding for the space station over the next five years, the Clinton administration has required NASA to consider three redesign options, none of which preserves the integrity of the current design. NASA will have that redesign effort completed in the next few weeks, but Brown apparently decided to take the offensive and let the White House know what his recommendations will be to Congress.

Brown introduced H.R. 2200, which authorizes the NASA budget for fiscal years 1994 and 1995. The bill would authorize \$1.9 billion per year over the next five years for Space Station Freedom, which is half a billion dollars more than the most optimistic administration redesign option. (In the current funding profile, Freedom funding would peak at \$2.6 billion next year.)

Space subcommittee chairman Ralph Hall (D-Tex.) stated at the press conference that the bill "resists the temptation for sweeping changes" in Freedom, which has undergone six redesigns in the past nine years.

Brown insisted that the three options the administration gave NASA for the redesign "do not meet reasonable criteria for a continuing program." In introducing the bill on May 20, Brown noted that the problem was a "political" one and not an "engineering" one. "I do not believe," he said, "that any design other than the Freedom-derived option will carry the support of the House, and we risk los-

ing the project altogether." Brown also warned that if the space station program is killed, "it could trigger 'a whole unwinding of NASA.'"

## **D**erision greets 'joint action plan' on Bosnia

The conclusion of an agreement between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia regarding the creation of "safe havens" in Bosnia, announced by the foreign ministers of those countries at a special press briefing at the U.S. State Department on May 22, came under immediate fire from a number of influential senators and congressmen.

Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), speaking in Waterville, Maine, where he gave a commencement address at Colby College, said that the agreement was equivalent to "writing off Bosnia as a state." In a joint statement issued by Dole and Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), the two Republican leaders warned that "the inability of NATO to act effectively to contain and stop a major war on European soil is bound to raise grave doubts among both the American people and the Congress about whether the enormous yearly investment we make in NATO is reaping sufficient benefits."

In a statement issued on May 23, Dole said that Clinton should not allow our European allies and Russia to block the lifting of the arms embargo. "Like every other member of the United Nations, Bosnia-Herzegovina has the right to self defense. It has been denied this fundamental right to survival by the U.N. Security Council. The international community may be unwilling to help defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it should not stand in the way of the

citizens of Bosnia." Dole insisted that lifting the arms embargo would not involve the United States in a "quagmire," nor would it involve significant U.S. resources.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), speaking on "Meet the Press" on May 23, said that the administration was "legitimizing genocide" by going along with the agreement. "The moral basis of the world international order in the aftermath of Bosnia is weakened as it has not been since the 1930s," said Moynihan. "The world that watched has committed a grave sin."

## **D**reier warns side pacts could endanger NAFTA

In comments on the House floor on May 19, Rep. David Dreier (R-Calif.) warned that the "side agreements" on environmental and labor conditions now being negotiated as part of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in Ottawa, Canada could destroy support for the treaty in the Congress.

The treaty, backed by the free-trade lobby, will drive down wages in the U.S., Mexico, and Canada.

Dreier attacked the "side agreements" as an unlawful intrusion on the part of multinational entities into the making of national policy. "Trade sanctions, which will involve revoking NAFTA benefits, could be imposed by two of the three nations when one country is judged to be not enforcing a particular domestic labor or environmental law," said Dreier.

Such side agreements, he warned, "will clearly jeopardize the support of those of us in the Congress who have been traditional proponents of free trade, and I believe create the poten-

tial to doom the implementation of this very important North American free-trade agreement."

## Committee hears plea for financial deregulation

Representatives of the commodities markets, commercial and investment banking, stock markets, and mutual funds proposed a series of measures to the Senate Securities Subcommittee on May 20, which they said could sharpen their competitive edge abroad, UPI reported. In fact, their calls for revamping of the federal regulatory system amount to more deregulation, which has fueled the destruction of the U.S. economy.

"There is no specific legislation before us today, but we hope to lay the groundwork for future actions by this subcommittee and by the full committee," said Sen. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.).

John Sander, the chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, proposed dumping the current regulatory structure governing the U.S. financial markets, complaining it represented an outmoded, 1930s-era set of duplications and inefficiencies. "It needs more than a quick fix. It needs to be razed," he testified.

Observing that Congress is filled with new lawmakers and that the Securities and Exchange Commission is undergoing a changing of the guard, Sander called for a consolidation of the "unwieldy" financial regulatory system into a single, cabinet-level department.

William Donaldson, the chief of the New York Stock Exchange, called for certain regulatory changes, including discouraging the increasing of competition between auction and dealer markets. Other requests were

for regulation of domestic markets and study of explosive growth of trading in derivative products.

Timothy Hartman, the chairman of NationsBank West, testified that rules must be eased to allow banks to compete more freely with non-bank rivals. "The need for comprehensive reform of banking regulations is greater than ever," he said. "The issue is whether the United States' banking system will become globally competitive or fade into irrelevance." The banking industry and the securities business is separated by the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act. Hartman said the 60-year-old law needs rethinking.

## Lesbian activist confirmed to HUD post

The Senate voted 58-31 on May 24 to approve President Clinton's nomination of homosexual activist Roberta Achtenberg as an assistant secretary of housing and urban development in charge of fair housing and equal opportunity.

Despite angry debate over the Achtenberg nomination, with many senators warning that Achtenberg would use her office to promote homosexual causes, the "politically correct" majority succeeded in carrying her nomination through. Achtenberg gained notoriety in leading a campaign to deny United Way money to the Boy Scouts because of their refusal to allow openly homosexual men to become scoutmasters.

Achtenberg is the first openly lesbian nominee to be confirmed by the Senate for high federal office. Countering the arguments of the nominee's supporters for "tolerance," Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.) clarified that "showing tolerance and respect should not force us to embrace

an ideological agenda that most Americans do not accept."

The nomination was the most contentious yet of President Clinton's choices to be considered by the Senate. Of the 110 officials confirmed to date, only three have been subjected to roll-call votes.

## Campaign finance reform still faces hurdles

President Clinton's campaign finance legislation, a show-piece in the President's commitment to supposedly change Washington's ways, is running into a considerable degree of trouble on Capitol Hill. The legislation would limit candidates' spending and curb the influence of special interest money in campaigns.

Five Republican senators, whose votes are needed to break a threatened Republican filibuster of the bill, are urging a more radical alternative which would sharply reduce or eliminate contributions that House candidates can take from political action committees (PACs) set up by unions, corporations, and other groups to raise money for candidates in hopes of influencing legislation.

Under Clinton's proposal, Senate candidates are limited to \$2,500 in PAC contributions, while the limit for House members is \$5,000. House members from poor districts often have a difficult time raising their funds privately and are therefore more dependent on PAC funds.

However, any attempt by the Senate to change the House limits could lead to problems between the two chambers. The five "swing" senators have warned that there must be comparable rules in the Senate and the House if they are to support the legislation.

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# National News

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## Court upholds Special Master for Demjanjuk

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the right of the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to appoint a Special Master, who would investigate whether the Justice Department Office of Special Investigations withheld or falsified evidence that led to the Sixth Circuit's approving the 1986 extradition of retired Cleveland auto worker John Demjanjuk to Israel, the *Washington Times* reported on May 25. Demjanjuk was charged with being the Treblinka concentration camp guard "Ivan the Terrible," and has been sentenced to death in Israel. His case is being appealed there on the grounds that the U.S. Justice Department knowingly used Soviet-forged documents to have him extradited, and knew there was evidence that another man was "Ivan."

Two former lawyers of the Office of Special Investigations, George Parker and Norman Moscowitz, had appealed the Special Master appointment to the Supreme Court, arguing that the Sixth Circuit lost jurisdiction after the extradition and should have referred the case to a federal judge in Cleveland.

Ironically, Parker had testified before the Special Master, U.S. Judge Thomas A. Wiseman, that he did not believe Demjanjuk was Ivan the Terrible. Parker said that one of the reasons why he left the Justice Department was its decision to proceed with the denaturalization case against Demjanjuk. Judge Wiseman completed hearings in April, and his report is expected in a few weeks.

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## Bear attacks man; man shoots bear; man fined

Montana rancher John Shuler was fined \$4,000 under the Endangered Species Act for shooting a grizzly bear that had attacked him. On a snowy night in 1989, Shuler entered his sheep pen and was confronted by three grizzly bears. He fired shots to frighten

them away, when a fourth reared up behind him. Fearing for his life, he shot it.

According to a press release from Putting People First, a group that seeks to counter the lies of the so-called animal rights lobby, three and a half years after the incident, an administrative judge has now ruled that Shuler cannot claim self-defense in killing the grizzly, which is protected under the Endangered Species Act, because the "self-defense" exception to the act must meet the same criteria used in criminal law for humans. The judge ruled that when Shuler left his front porch and entered the sheep pen, he "purposefully placed himself in the zone of imminent danger of a bear attack."

William Perry Pendley, president and chief legal officer for the Mountain States Legal Foundation, who is representing Shuler, told the press, "The decision is a frightening embrace by an agency of the U.S. government of the view of many animal rights fanatics and environmental zealots that human beings are only co-equal inhabitants of the planet, no better than any other creature."

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## U.S. should legalize drugs, says 'Economist'

The influential London *Economist* magazine carried a lead feature in mid-May, demanding that the United States "Bring Drugs within the Law." In an editorial and accompanying news story, the City of London mouthpiece crowed that a debate about the option of legalizing drugs has begun in Washington, and pointed to a May 7 meeting convened by U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno to review U.S. policy on the drugs issue. On May 18, the same week that the *Economist* issue appeared on newsstands, *New York Times* editor Abe Rosenthal issued a warning against the threat of drug legalization—de facto or de jure.

The *Economist* praised the "decriminalization" policy in effect in Holland and expressed hope that "a more rational discussion" will take place in the United States "to change public opinion" away from "the dogma of prohibition" of recent years. Indicating the true purpose behind its advocacy for legaliza-

tion—to narcotize the American people—the editorial includes a subhead, "The Quest for Soma," which is a reference to the universally used narcotic in Aldous Huxley's utopian fascist novel *Brave New World*.

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## Iowa and Mass. adopt opposite school policies

The May 19 issue of *Education Week* announced that Iowa had dropped its Outcome-Based Education (OBE) program after a year's efforts to impose it on all schools. The head of Iowa's schools, William Leply, said it generated too much controversy and too little support.

OBE substitutes "politically correct" categories such as "diversity," "environmental responsibility," and "group membership" for education. The May 23 issue of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in Virginia editorialized, "Here's hoping for an identical outcome here."

By contrast, "gay rights" became educational policy in Massachusetts on May 18, when the State Board of Education became the first in the nation to endorse guidelines aimed at fostering acceptance of homosexuality. According to a report in the *Washington Times*, "Among the measures that received the board's imprimatur are plans to train teachers to be sensitive to homosexual issues and encourage them to weave sexual orientation into their lessons." The board endorsed non-mandatory measures for schools to protect homosexual students from discrimination, violence, and harassment, to establish support groups for homosexuals, and to provide counseling for families of adolescent homosexuals.

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## Farrakhan turns 60, performs concerto

Some 4,500 people from around the United States attended the 60th birthday celebration concert of Nation of Islam Minister Louis Farrakhan, held on May 18 at Christ Univer-



sal Temple Church on Chicago's Far South Side. Because the concert was conceived to inspire the young, offerings included 16-year-old Demarre McGill on the flute, performing a modern work by Charles T. Griffes, "Poem for Flute and Orchestra"; and later, the Kennedy-King Chorus of Chicago's South Side joined the New World Orchestra and pianist Armenta Adams Hummings, to perform Beethoven's "Choral Fantasy," in English translation. Finally, after two choral pieces performed by the Christ Universal Temple Ensemble, Minister Farrakhan took his place on stage to perform Felix Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Op. 64, with the New World Orchestra, under Michael Morgan's direction.

After a rousing ovation, Minister Farrakhan expressed his desire for "the concert to end with a public performance of the Hallelujah Chorus of *The Messiah*. We often sing the Hallelujah Chorus two times a year. It is often sung around the birth of Jesus, because Jesus overcame death. It is also sung at Easter, when Jesus gains victory over death. For us to come here tonight with Christians, Jews, and Muslims, we had to overcome something too. We had to overcome fear, anxiety, and wonderment of suffering and loss. I would like us all to stand and sing the Hallelujah Chorus from *The Messiah*, because we have overcome."

## Masonic monument to desecrate Gettysburg

The masonic order is erecting a monument at the National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to honor the brotherhood of white Masons, despite what they refer to as the temporary differences between those who fought for the Union and Confederacy in the Civil War. According to information received from the freemasonic Order of DeMolay, the National Park Service reached agreement to give away the federal land after lengthy private negotiations with the U.S. masonic order. Ground was broken for the monument in March 1993, and dedication is scheduled for August. The masonic statue would be the first monument erected

by a purely private organization on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Lincoln delivered his inspiring Gettysburg Address at the consecration of the cemetery in 1863, following the battle which was the turning point of the Civil War. During the antebellum period, that area of central Pennsylvania was a hot-bed of anti-masonic sentiment, led by U.S. Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, the architect of the post-Civil War Reconstruction of the South.

## Spannaus files petitions for Va. governor's race

Nancy Spannaus, a longtime associate of statesman Lyndon LaRouche and editor of the *New Federalist* newspaper filed 32,160 petition signatures at the Virginia Board of Elections in Richmond on May 20, as an independent candidate for governor of Virginia. The number filed was more than double the requirement for ballot qualification. Spannaus was joined by four independent candidates for delegate, and two leaders of the state Southern Christian Leadership Council. Roy Perry, head of the SCLC in the Tidewater area, announced his support for Spannaus, due to her opposition to the death penalty. Rev. Robert J.N. Jones, Jr., president of the Richmond SCLC, also declared his support for Spannaus because of her opposition to the death penalty, as well as other aspects of her program.

Spannaus said that she would be running under the slogan, "Bring Justice to Virginia." She introduced the four delegate candidates, and said that they were part of a slate of about 19 candidates who would be running for the House of Delegates on the same platform. The central programmatic issues would be the LaRouche program for economic growth; stopping the barbarism of the death penalty, which has led to Virginia becoming an object of international scandal; and ending corruption in the judicial system.

Spannaus said that she would campaign heavily against her chief opponent, former Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, whom she characterized as a "New Age barbarian."

## Briefly

● **MICHIGAN'S** weak anti-euthanasia law was overturned on May 21, after the American Civil Liberties Union brought suit on behalf of Jack "Dr. Death" Kevorkian. Judge Cynthia D. Stephens argued that "the right of self-determination" rooted in the Fourteenth Amendment includes "the right to cease living."

● **THE CHICAGO** Board of Police has voted to launch an investigation of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and any relationship it may have to the Chicago Police Department. The board is a select committee under the jurisdiction of the mayor's office.

● **A FORMER IRS** commissioner, Jerome Kurtz, threatened churches in New York with loss of their tax-exempt status for their opposition to the so-called Rainbow Curriculum and similar pro-homosexual agendas in the recent school board elections.

● **THE FBI IS UNDER SIEGE**, according to *U.S. News & World Report*. "Indeed, the Waco disaster seemed to sucker punch the FBI while it was already down, serving . . . as an unhappy metaphor for the bureau's fragile situation. Faced with a changing world, a new administration . . . and a shrinking pool of experienced personnel, the FBI finds itself at one of the most critical junctures" in its history.

● **PATRICIA RYAN** of the Cult Awareness Network called for civil liberties to be overturned in order to wipe out "extremists," in a commentary in the *Virginian-Pilot* on May 25. "If we place Waco in a wider context of how extremist groups function . . . we may find a festering infection not easily dismissed."

● **MARIAN ANDERSON**, the late soprano, known as "the voice of the century," was memorialized at a Washington, D.C. concert sponsored by the Schiller Institute on May 29.

## Editorial

# *Clinton must kick over the chessboard*

The new "plan" to end the war in Bosnia is a cruel charade. In reality the Serbs have been given a green light to step up their extermination of the Bosnian population, and they have already signalled this in the shameless threat by Gen. Ratko Mladic to carry the war into Trieste and Vienna.

Numbers of U.S. political figures have condemned President Clinton's capitulation to pressures from Britain and France. Clinton's desire to lift the arms embargo so that Bosnia might defend itself, and to support this by air strikes against specific Serbian targets, met with fierce opposition from the new Entente Cordiale, before which the President backed down. It is a fair inference that the British and French are vigorously supporting the Serbian regime, because they consider Bosnia to be a Muslim state, and they will not tolerate a Muslim state in Europe.

Even were Bosnia not a secular state, which incorporates Jews, Christians, and Muslims at every level of society, such bigotry would be intolerable and in total contradiction to natural law. Sadly, all of this is known to the President, who himself has criticized the idea that "safe havens" can be created for the Bosnian Muslims in Greater Serbia.

Clinton's earlier condemnation of the Vance-Owen cantonization plan has been supported by influential Americans across the political spectrum. Despite Clinton's backdown, Senators Dole (R-Kan.) and Lugar (R-Ind.) and Representative Hyde (R-Ill.) rushed bipartisan legislation to end the U.S. arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina into Congress before its Memorial Day break.

Lyndon LaRouche, from his prison cell in Minnesota, emphasized that the current plan is "an absolute disaster," while adding that "I shouldn't wish to suggest hopelessness."

His guarded optimism is based upon the fact that the situation is deteriorating so rapidly in the Balkans. This provides the President with a perfect opportunity to say to French President François Mitterrand and British Prime Minister John Major: "Gentlemen, I was dead wrong to ever listen to your advice. I am going to

correct that error immediately by moving now to implement my own policy, and I have the American people behind me."

The advocates of geopolitics, of course, are mobilized to make sure that Clinton does not kick over their chessboard in this way. They say that the President should show that he is capable of making a military command decision, not in Bosnia, but by another war against Iraq! Such an opportunity is presented by the story that there was an Iraqi government-sanctioned plan to assassinate George Bush on his recent trip to Kuwait. This new anti-Iraq drumbeat is being intensified by reports that the Iraqis are planning a military attack on the Kurdish population now living in a "safe haven."

In another tack, Henry Kissinger's crony Helmut Sonnenfeldt "defends" the President from the charge that he is trying to take the United States out of the arena of world politics, by citing the fact that the United States has stated its willingness to intervene in North-South conflicts, such as in Ibero-America and in Africa, over "human rights" issues.

Another variant of a renewed direct U.S. attack on Iraq (whether or not under the aegis of the United Nations), would be to foment a war between Iraq and Iran. By whatever means, the Kissinger crowd, acting in the interests of the new Entente Cordiale, would like to deflect President Clinton from implementing a policy to defend the Bosnians, even though they are now threatened with extermination on a scale which dwarfs Nazi brutalities. They wish to place the Entente Cordiale in control of the world. A new war in the Middle East fits into their geopolitical strategy.

While this policy may seem credible to brain dead Kissingerians, the contrast between a U.S. government acting in "outrage" against alleged offenses committed by the government of Saddam Hussein, and a failure to act in face of hideous atrocities committed by the Serbs, will speak for itself. The United States will be condemned not only in the judgment of history but in the court of public opinion, even as blunted as are the moral sentiments of much of the world's population today.

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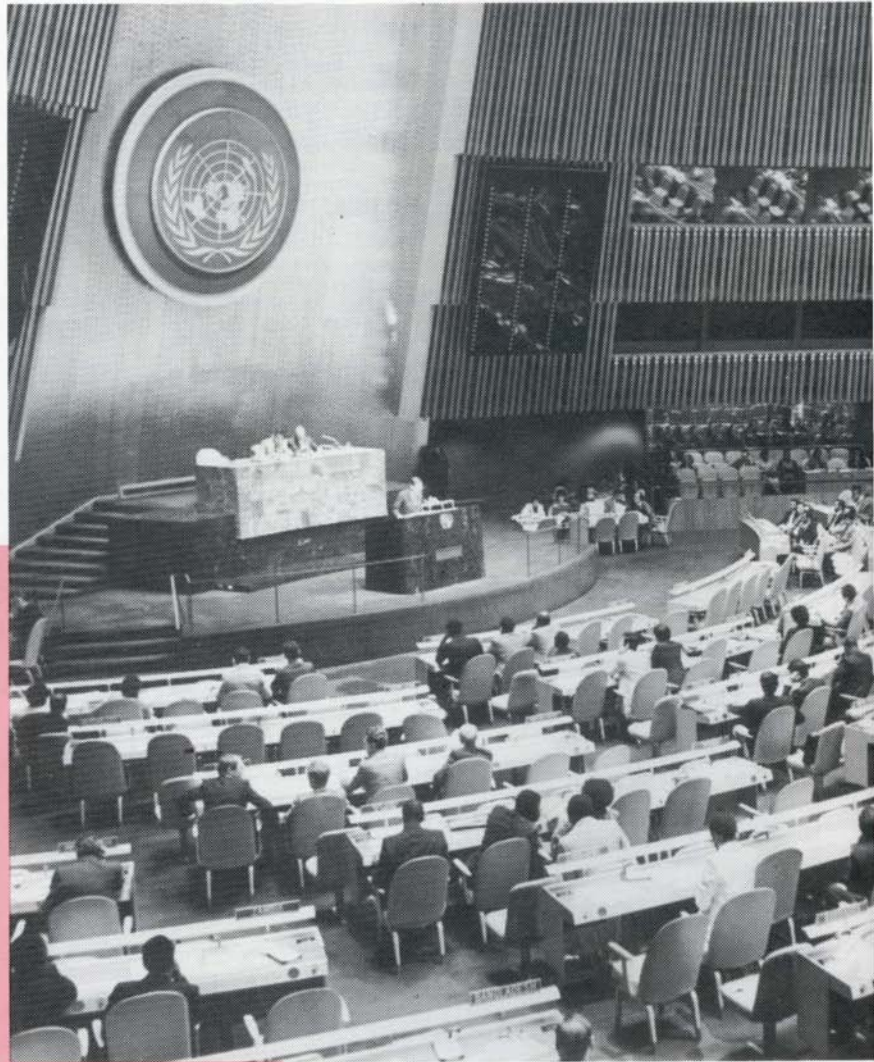
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